

# Memo

**To:** Barry E. Hill, Director, EPA Office of Environmental Justice  
**From:** Robert W. Varney, EPA New England Regional Administrator  
**Through:** James M. Younger, Director, EPA New England Office of Civil Rights & Urban Affairs  
**Cc:** EPA New England Office Directors, EPA New England Environmental Justice Council Members, Nicholas Targ, Amy Tuberson, Danny Gogal  
**Date:** Monday, November 13<sup>th</sup>, 2006  
**Subject:** FY 2006-2007 Environmental Justice Action Plan Progress Report

I am very pleased to submit EPA New England's (EPA NE) FY 2006-2007 Environmental Justice Progress Report. This report details the significant effort and progress made to institutionalize environmental justice (EJ) principles in the day-to-day work of the region. The success of the region's effort to institutionalize EJ hinges on three things: (1) Ensuring staffs are aware of EJ considerations in their work and providing tools for them to identify and address them; (2) Providing outreach (information, technical assistance, training, funding, etc.) to communities burdened by a disproportionate share of environmental harms and risks; and (3) Addressing National and Regional EJ priorities. While the region did not accomplish all that was laid out in its EJ Action Plan for FY 2006-2007, there are many very significant accomplishments that I believe deserve special attention— including providing training to 98% of the region's new employees on the basic principles of EJ, developing strategy to re-engage with our state counterparts, hosting a groundbreaking community listening session in Chelsea, MA, and creating effective partnership to eliminate childhood lead poisoning in Boston.

While the region worked internally to raise staff awareness of EJ, several initiatives focused on reaching out to external stakeholders in the region to address their EJ concerns. On September 28, 2006, a listening session, co-sponsored by EPA NE, The Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MA DEP) and the Chelsea Creek Action Group was held in East Boston, Mass. The purpose of the event was to listen to community concerns and identify opportunities where EPA involvement would help to resolve them. The goal was to give community leaders, representatives of community-based organizations and residents a forum to raise and discuss environmental and public health concerns with EPA staff. Over 35 people attended the listening session. The session was the first of its kind dialogue with the public aimed

at raising public awareness about enforcement and compliance assistance programs and seeking community input through tips, complaints and concerns that could result in future, targeted action to respond to community needs. The targeted audience for the event included urban communities in Massachusetts around the Chelsea Creek including East Boston, Chelsea, Everett, and Revere.

Many other accomplishments from the past year have brought the region closer to its goal of institutionalizing EJ. Attached you will find a comprehensive report of the progress made during FY 2006 in integrating environmental justice principles into the region's work, which includes the completed matrix template provided by the Office of Environmental Justice (OEJ). The matrix template is a useful tool for reporting actions taken to further EJ goals, but it does not fully capture how environmental justice principles are taking root in the organization. This comprehensive report provides information on the following goals:

**Goal 1: Clean Air and Global Climate Change**

**Goal 2: Clean and Safe Water**

**Goal 3: Land Preservation and Restoration**

**Goal 4: Healthy Communities and Ecosystems**

**Goal 5: Compliance and Environmental Stewardship**

The region's EJ Council is extremely proud of the progress made during FY 2006 in integrating EJ into the day-to-day work of the region, on a variety of fronts, and look forward to your feedback. If you require additional information or clarification, please contact James M. Younger, Director of the EPA NE Office of Civil Rights & Urban Affairs at 617-918-1061.



# ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE ACTION PLAN FOR FISCAL YEARS 2006 - 2007

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**Prepared by EPA New  
England's Environmental  
Justice Council**

October 2, 2006



**EPA New England  
Environmental Justice Action Plan  
Fiscal Years 2006-2007**

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Final -10/2/06*

<b>Goal 1: Clean Air and Global Climate Change</b>					
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Output</b>	<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Lead Contact</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Result</b>
Objective 1: Reduction in number of asthma attacks					

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Activity	Output	Outcome	Lead Contact	Baseline	Result
<p>(a) Annually fund (with Office of Radiation and Indoor Air) asthma projects under the Healthy Communities Grant Program.</p> <p>(b) Support Asthma Regional Coordinating Council.</p> <p>(c) Work with selected communities on innovative asthma reduction activities which improve: asthma management/care; infrastructure among stakeholders and provide better asthma surveillance data.</p>	<p>(a) Increased awareness and better understanding of proper asthma management /care.</p> <p>(b) Increased advocacy among target audiences as well as more effective collaborations between target audiences and stakeholders.</p> <p>(c) Timely asthma interventions based on assessment of surveillance data.</p>	<p>Trend data measuring reductions over a period of several years in the incidence of asthma related absences (or increase in days present), unscheduled visits to the school nurses or emergency room. This depends heavily on availability of data from sources outside of EPA.</p>	<p>R. Julien, M. Smuts and N. Conlon</p>	<p>[need to add actual data: will use current number of asthma groups or health plans using environmental measures; ARC surveillance data from states]</p>	<p>ARC released their "The Burden of Asthma in New England Report" in March 2006. The findings include that low income children and adults are much more likely to have asthma. Additionally, Black and Hispanic children are more likely to have asthma.</p> <p>School systems implementing EPA's Tools for Schools (TfS) program reported a 21 to 50% decline in respiratory over the year after implementing TfS. Hamden and North Haven, Ct schools reported the 50% decline and Hartford reported a 21% decline in asthma related visits to the nurse. These school systems are representative of urban New England school systems.</p> <p>The in-home environmental asthma intervention program funded by EPA in New London county reported a reduction in asthma related visits by 85% and reduced missing work or school days related to asthma by 62%.</p>

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Activity	Output	Outcome	Lead Contact	Baseline	Result
Objective 2: Reduce exposure to air toxics					
<p>Work with community groups, schools, transit agencies and shuttle bus companies operating in potential environmental justice areas of concern to promote strong anti-idling programs, diesel retrofits and the use of cleaner diesel fuels, including ultra-low sulfur diesel and biodiesel fuel. Distribute materials about the environmental and public health problems from diesel related air pollution and the strategies to reduce these emissions, including idle reduction, retrofits and cleaner fuels. Work with stakeholders to develop community based programs to reduce diesel emissions.</p>	<p>Increased awareness and usage of retrofitted equipment and alternative fuel vehicles.</p>	<p>Reduced diesel emissions in urban areas and potential EJ areas of concern (lbs of particulate pollution reduced).</p>	<p>L. Edmonds on</p>	<p>At the end of 2005, there were 49 diesel retrofit projects underway in New England, most in urban communities. School bus anti-idling programs are underway in every New England state. ULSD and biodiesel fuel is used in several fleets in New Hampshire, as well as in Boston and Cambridge, MA, New Haven and Stamford, CT.</p>	<p>At the end of FY06, there were 74 diesel retrofit projects underway or completed in New England. EPA awarded 4 new Clean School Bus USA grants in 3 states to support diesel retrofits, replacements and the use of cleaner diesel fuel in diesel school buses. VT DOH was awarded a Healthy Communities Grant for its ENVISION program, including \$15,000 specifically targeting anti-idling outreach. As a result of an EPA hosted workshop, Dana Farber Cancer Institute has adopted contracting language requiring retrofits on diesel construction equipment. This is an urban hospital located in/near an environmental justice community. The Boston Air Quality Symposium, which took place in March, brought together community, academic and government stakeholders to build an effective partnership to address the environmental and public health issues associated with ambient air quality, land development, transportation and community health.</p>

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Activity	Output	Outcome	Lead Contact	Baseline	Result
<p>As resources allow, continue development and enforcement of anti-idling requirements and diesel vehicle testing programs. New enforcement actions related to anti-idling and Supplemental Environmental Projects for retrofits of diesel vehicles.</p>	<p>(a) Number of compliance actions taken as a result of inspections and enforcement. (b) On-road diesel testing results.</p>	<p>Reduced diesel emissions from vehicles and equipment in urban areas and potential EJ areas of concern. Measures include number of inspections and enforcement actions.</p>	<p>S. Rapp</p>	<p>0 cases in '05 [true?]</p>	<p>During FY06, Region I conducted 47 diesel-idling inspections. The majority were in areas of potential EJ concern. The Region took 8 new formal compliance actions against entities in EJ areas for violations of idling regulations. Additionally, in FY06, we concluded a case against Walmart that resulted in the conservation of 2.1 million gallons of diesel fuel and the reduction of idling emissions nationwide by 415 tons of smog forming pollutants, 10 tons of harmful particulate matter and 23,000 tons of carbon dioxide, which contributes to global climate change - some of which will be in urban/potential EJ areas. We did not conduct any on-road testing.</p>

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<b>Activity</b>	<b>Output</b>	<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Lead Contact</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Result</b>
Utilize the National Air Toxics Assessment (NATA) to implement outdoor and indoor air toxics reduction strategies in New Haven, Conn., Lawrence, Mass., the North Shore of Massachusetts, Maine and selected other New England communities.	(a) Prioritization of indoor and outdoor air toxics reduction strategies in these communities through an analysis of the NATA risk exposure assessment and other available air toxics data. (b) Risk reduction communication through education on the NATA in selected New England communities.	Reduction in transportation-related toxic emissions (e.g., diesel exhaust, products of benzene, etc.), indoor air emissions, and stationary and area source emissions.	S. Lancey	New Haven - 1999 refined emissions inventory used in NATA - 997 tons total of 116 air toxics pollutants, 334 tons of diesel emissions. Other projects still establishing baseline emissions using NATA and refined emissions inventories.	New Haven continuing to implement an air toxics reduction plan, including: 1) diesel retrofits; 2) boiler conversion at St. Raphael's hospital to use natural gas in the summer to reduce 15 tons emissions per year; and 3) environmental management system mentoring of 5 manufacturing facilities; and 4) 3 workshops for dry cleaners, degreasers and gas stations expecting to reduce emissions by 10%. Lawrence, MA held 2 trainings on laser gun technology provided laser funs for 10 autobody shop owners.
Insure that the redesign of the fine particle (less than 2.5 micrometers in diameter or PM2.5) air monitoring adequately measures air quality in critical urban areas such as New Haven, Conn., and Boston, Springfield and Lawrence, Mass.	Air quality data for PM2.5 being reported to AIRNow website and/or being entered into the Air Quality System.	Number of days the general public is notified of unhealthy air quality as a surrogate for their ability to better protect their own respiratory health based on the delivery of accurate and timely information	N. Beloin		Currently the New England States have PM2.5 samplers operating and reporting air quality data in these urban areas with a high EJ population - Bridgeport and New Haven CT, Providence RI, Springfield, Worcester, Boston, Roxbury, and Lawrence, MA, Manchester, NH and Portland, ME.

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<b>Activity</b>	<b>Output</b>	<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Lead Contact</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Result</b>
Continue working with the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection to conduct air toxic measurements at the New Haven Criscoolo Park site.	Air quality data for selected air toxics (TBD) being entered into the Air Quality System.	More accurate characterization of air toxics risk, leading to a better understanding for implementing risk communication and reduction strategies in this areas (after several years of data collection).	N. Beloin		OEME has worked with CT DEP to install a PAMS site in New Haven at Criscoolo Park. This site is now operational only for the PAMS season. Budgetary and equipment issues have prevented year around operation of the VOC equipment. Data from this site shows the highest total VOC concentrations in New England. OEME is continuing to work with CT DEP to expand the toxic air monitoring.
Improve air toxics risk characterization in New Haven, Conn., Greater Lawrence, Mass., Maine and the North Shore of Massachusetts.	Improved emission inventories, toxicity weighted emissions, mapping, monitoring and computer modeling or develop risk reduction strategies in Merrimack Valley, New Haven, Conn., Maine, and the North Shore of Massachusetts.	More accurate characterization of air toxics risk, leading to a better understanding for implementing risk communication and reduction strategies in these areas.	S. Lancey	[need to add actual #'s; will use number of community groups identifying air toxics in grants]	Four community groups are actively improving air toxics risk characterization
<b>Train school teams to implement EPA's Indoor Air Quality Tools for Schools Program through grantee and state training opportunities to prevent and solve indoor air quality problems in school buildings.</b>	<b>Number of schools implementing EPA's Tools for Schools Program.</b>	<b>Reduction of incidence of child asthma due to environmental triggers in schools using reports of visits to school nurses.</b>	<b>E. Benoit</b>	<b>1200 schools implementing Tools for Schools Program in 2005.</b>	<b>Over 1300 schools ('06 figures are still incomplete) are currently implementing Tools for Schools in New England. About 25% of these are in urban school districts and another 25% are in rural areas of New England. CT is the national leader with over 600 schools.</b>

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<p>Continue working with tribes to determine the relationship between air deposition and tribal sustenance foods.</p>	<p>(a) Provide funding to tribes to perform fish consumption surveys and fish tissue testing. (b) Tribes issue fish advisories and educate tribal communities on the risk involved with the substantial consumption of sustenance foods.</p>	<p>Greater awareness and reduced consumption of risky foods.</p>	<p>I. McDonnell</p>	<p>Not clear whether it's practical to set a baseline re: fish tissue levels; comparable monitoring may not continue.</p>	<p>The Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head, the Narragansett Indian Tribe, the Passamaquoddy Indian Tribe (Pleasant Point) and the Houlton Band of Maliseets are continuing their assessment on the impact of air pollution deposition by analyzing fish tissue for mercury.</p>
<p>Continue supporting tribal ozone and other air monitoring at four tribal air monitoring sites in Maine and Massachusetts.</p>	<p>Air quality data for ozone and other air pollutants being reported to AIRNow website and being entered into the Air Quality System. Assessment of air quality concentrations at four locations in Indian Country and greater collaboration with tribes on air monitoring.</p>	<p>Number of days tribal members are notified of unhealthy air quality as a surrogate for their ability to better protect their own respiratory health based on the delivery of accurate and timely information</p>	<p>N. Beloin</p>		<p>OEME is continuing to support tribal air monitoring. Currently the tribes operate four ozone monitors, one continuous PM2.5 monitor, one SO2 trace level monitor, one NO2 trace level monitor, one CO trace level monitor, one CO2 monitor, three IMPROVE monitors, two NADP samplers and one MDN (mercury) monitor and one hazecam.</p>

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Issue air quality alerts and press releases when unhealthy levels of ground-level ozone and fine particles occur, or are predicted to occur, in New England.	Increased public awareness of unhealthy air quality days	More individuals take appropriate health precautions. Measures include the number of alerts and releases issued and the number of participants registered to receive alerts.	A. Arnold	In 2005, there were over 2300 participants in the air quality alert program and alerts were issued on 20 days (6 days for PM; 3 days for ozone; and 11 days for both PM and ozone).	In 2006, there were over 2300 participants in the air quality alert program, including 337 new participants. Alerts were issued on 19 days (5 days for PM; 9 days for ozone; and 5 days for both PM and ozone)
Continue enforcement of the Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) standards for paper and web coaters and gasoline distribution facilities.	(a) Number of MACT inspections taken at paper and web coaters and gasoline distribution facilities in potential EJ areas of concern. (b) Number of new MACT formal enforcement actions related to paper and web coaters and gasoline distribution facilities in potential EJ areas of concern. (c) Identification of non-notifying facilities.	(a) Pounds of pollution reduced in potential EJ areas of concern as a result of new MACT enforcement cases at paper and web coaters and gasoline distribution facilities. (b) Protection of population located within 1/4 mile of facilities inspected.	S. Rapp	0 inspections and cases in '05	During FY06, we inspected 7 gasoline distribution facilities, and no paper and other web coaters, in potential EJ areas of concern. We have not yet initiated any enforcement actions against any facilities for either category. We did not identify any non-notifiers in either category. The inspections reduced at least 40 pounds of per year of volatile organic compounds at a gasoline distribution facility in an EJ area.

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<b>Goal 2: Clean and Safe Water</b>					
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Output</b>	<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Lead Contact</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Result</b>
<b>Objective 1: Safe fish/shellfish</b>					
<p>Target storm water controls draining to areas where shellfish and swimming use are a concern in potential EJ areas of concern.</p>	<p>(a) Number of Municipal Separate Storm-water Sewer Systems (MS4) communities implementing storm water pollution prevention programs (with best management practices targeting bacteria and pathogens, if possible) – approx. 350 in Massachusetts and New Hampshire. (b) National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System individual and general storm water permits for large (2) and small (approx. 350) MS4s.</p>	<p>(a) Reduction in the number of beach closures over several years. (b) Reduction in the number of days shellfishing is prohibited due to high bacteria levels. (c) Increase in the number or area of available shellfish beds.</p>	<p>D. Webster</p>	<p><u>Outputs</u> (a) Of 350 small MS4 permittees in MA and NH, half discharge to a water body impaired for pathogens and have BMPs in their Storm Water Management Program to target pathogens in the discharge (b) About 350 small MS4 permittees in MA and NH; 2 large MS4 permittees in MA and NH. <u>Outcomes</u> (a) [Add beach closing data] (b)(c) [Need to assess availability of shellfish bed data]</p>	<p>In FY '06, 334 MS4 communities and public agencies are implementing storm water pollution prevention programs, about half targeting bacteria impairments. In FY06, OEP targeted urban Charles river communities, other urban and transportation MS4 permittees, and source water areas for enhanced review of storm water programs.</p>

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Activity	Output	Outcome	Lead Contact	Baseline	Result
<p>Issue environmentally significant National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits, ensuring community input from potential EJ areas of concern is sought, where appropriate.</p>	<p>(a) Number of NPDES permits issued affecting potential EJ areas of concern. (b) Number of community comments concerning water quality issues affecting poor, rural or minority communities.</p>	<p>Number of unique culturally relevant concerns addresses in the development of NPDES permits, and improvement of water quality in potential EJ areas of concern.</p>	<p>R. Janson</p>		<p>In FY06, EPA issued three NPDES permits in potential EJ areas of concern in Holyoke, South Boston, and East Boston. For two of these, comments were received from community or watershed groups concerning water quality issues. Each new permit contained equal or more stringent conditions than the previous permits.</p>
<p>Objective 2: Clean and safe drinking water</p>					

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<b>Activity</b>	<b>Output</b>	<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Lead Contact</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Result</b>
<p><b>Develop and distribute Private Well Initiative outreach material.</b></p>	<p><b>Private well owners regularly test their drinking water.</b></p>	<p><b>Reduction in drinking water threats to public health from contaminated well water.</b></p>	<p><b>J. Downing</b></p>		<p><b>Materials were distributed to 1) the New England Well Drillers Association Conference 2) the Massachusetts Health Officers Conference (Nov 2005 and 2006), the Massachusetts Municipal Association Conference and held the New England Private Well Conference (November 2005), Additional materials were developed for outreach to realtors on private well testing and treatment. Distribution of realtor materials on-going in VT and RI.</b></p>

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<b>Activity</b>	<b>Output</b>	<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Lead Contact</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Result</b>
<p>Target storm water controls in areas that drain to surface waters, some of which are used for drinking water in potential EJ areas of concern.</p>	<p>(a) Number of Municipal Separate Storm-water Sewer Systems communities implementing storm water management plans (with best management practices targeting bacteria and pathogens). (b) Number of storm water Phase I industrial facilities implementing storm water pollution prevention plans.</p>	<p>Number of potential EJ areas of concern within the baseline of previously targeted areas, which was determined by surface water maps and greatest potential threats from pathogens and bacteria.</p>	<p>T. Lavery</p>		<p>Reviewed municipal stormwater management plans for four (4) Municipal Separate Storm-water Sewer Systems communities (Dracut, Tyngsborough, Lowell and Lawrence). Identified EJ areas of concern (* EJ Areas/Communities drinking source water downstream of stormwater communities). For FY'06, the drinking water group and the compliance assistance group sampled drinking water supplies in these areas to assess bacteria counts in the Merrimack River. Formal meetings with these EJ communities postponed until 2007 due to June flooding events</p>

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<b>Activity</b>	<b>Output</b>	<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Lead Contact</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Result</b>
Detection and elimination of illicit discharges to surface waters in and upstream of potential EJ areas of concern, some of the waters are used for drinking water.	(a) Number of illicit discharge identified and eliminated. (b) Number of information requests and inspections.	Number of potential EJ areas of concern within the baseline of previously targeted areas, which was determined by inspection of illicit discharged. These actions will promote the protection of public health, aquatic life and recreational waters.	T. Borci	Two inspections (in Lower Mystic) in '05	(a) four illicit connections identified, elimination work ongoing (b) 10 info requests, one inspection, one administrative penalty order
Support projects to address lead in drinking water in potential EJ areas of concern, including ongoing support of sampling and education project directed at Massachusetts day care providers and flushing study of multi-family dwellings.	(a) Number of daycare providers reached through educational outreach. (b) Completion of flushing study.	Number of children potentially benefitting from reduced risk and body burden from lead in drinking water.	E. Kwong	(a) 25 daycare providers (b) 0 flushing studies	(a) 25 daycare facilities sampled and informed of results via phone and followed up with a letter and guidance document. (b) 20 Flushing studies

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Activity	Output	Outcome	Lead Contact	Baseline	Result
<p>Require elimination of combined sewer overflows (CSOs) and sanitary sewer overflows (SSOs) in areas that drain to waters used for drinking and recreation in potential EJ areas of concern.</p>	<p>(a) Number of communities with long term control plans for CSOs.            (b) Number of communities implementing Capacity, Management, Operation and Maintenance Programs plans to reduce SSOs.            (c) Number of communities. undergoing sewer separation.            (d) Volume of overflows reduced.</p>	<p>Number of potential EJ areas of concern potentially benefitting from protection of waters used for drinking water, aquatic life and/or recreation. This measurement would be taken after the overall universe of activities were developed.</p>	<p>CSOs: G. Harding            SSOs: M. Fedak</p>		<p>As of the end of FY 06, 74 of 82 CSO communities in New England are under a CSO abatement schedule. Essentially all of these CSO communities have EJ impacts.</p>

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<b>Goal 3: Land Preservation and Restoration</b>					
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Output</b>	<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Lead Contact</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Result</b>
<b>Give priority to adoption/authorization of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Expanded Public Participation Rule.</b>	<b>Number of states authorized for this rule.</b>	<b>The requirements of this rule facilitate public outreach in potential EJ areas of concern.</b>	<b>E. Waterman</b>		<b>CT and VT have adopted this rule. ME is working on adoption</b>
Work with states to ensure community input in potential EJ areas of concern is sought during facility permitting.	Number of permit actions affecting potential EJ areas of concern that include EJ outreach.	Consideration of unique EJ concerns in development of permits in potential EJ areas of concern. Amount of waste/material properly managed at permitted facilities in potential EJ areas of concern.	E. Waterman		Issue has been discussed with states and it is anticipated that EJ outreach will occur where needed in future permit
Consider EJ as a factor after targeting Underground Storage Tank inspections and follow-up.	Number of EPA inspections performed in potential EJ areas of concern.	Identification of environmental/public health threats in potential EJ areas of concern requiring follow-up.	B. Torrey	See Attachment B, "UST/LUST Team"	22 out of 118 inspections in EJ areas (12 low income, 5 minority, 5 both low and minority)
Expedited settlement agreements concluded in potential EJ areas of concern.	Number of field citations concluded at sites in potential EJ areas of concern.	Mitigation of environmental/public health threats in potential EJ areas of concern.	B. Torrey		2 of expedited settlement agreements concluded in EJ areas ( 1 low income, both minority and low income

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Activity	Output	Outcome	Lead Contact	Baseline	Result
Consider EJ as a factor after targeting Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure and Facility Response Plan inspections and follow-up.	Number of inspections performed at sites in or impacting potential EJ areas of concern.	Identification and correction of improper oil storage that could pose a threat public health or the environment in or impacting potential EJ areas of concern.	A. Johnson	SPCC Inspections 2004 - 17 out of 39 in EJ Areas 2005 - 14 out of 39 in EJ Areas	20 out of 54 SPCC inspections conducted in EJ areas 12 out of 21 FRP inspections conducted in EJ areas; 4 out of 8 GIUE exercise conducted in EJ areas
Consider EJ as a factor after targeting Superfund removal assessments.	Number of removal close-out memos in or impacting potential EJ areas of concern.	Identification of sites that require Removal Actions to reduce threats to public health or the environment in or impacting potential EJ areas of concern.	A. Johnson	Removal Assessments/Close-out Memos 2004 - 6 out of 47 in EJ Areas 2005 - 4 out of 21 in EJ Areas	10 out of 31 Removal assessments/close-out memos in EJ areas
Perform removal actions in potential EJ areas of concern.	Number of removal actions in or impacting potential EJ areas of concern.	Pounds or gallons of hazardous materials stabilized, treated, or removed in potential EJ areas of concern.	A. Johnson	Removal Action Starts 2003 - 9 out of 33 in EJ Areas 2004 - 3 out of 22 in EJ Areas 2005 - 5 out of 17 in EJ Areas	4 time critical removal actions started and 3 emergency removal actions performed in EJ areas

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<b>Activity</b>	<b>Output</b>	<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Lead Contact</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Result</b>
Continue Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Corrective Action (RCRA CA) activities at high priority facilities in potential EJ areas of concern.	Number of RCRA CA high priority sites in or impacting potential EJ areas of concern with work completed or underway.	Attainment of environmental indicators, measure the number of sites and acres that are safe in their current use, safe for potential future uses and, if applicable, ready for re-use.	M. Hoagland	See Attachment C, "RCRA Corrective Action Environmental Justice (EJ) Results for end of FY 2005"	Human health E1 met at 33 out of 34 sites in EJ areas (97%); GW indicator met 25 out of 34 sites in EJ areas (74%)
Continue Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act National Priority List (NPL) site activities in potential EJ areas of concern.	Number of NPL sites in potential EJ areas of concern with work underway or completed.	Number of NPL sites in potential EJ areas of concern that attain environmental indicators and/or construction completions. Amount of waste properly managed (treated, disposed, capped, etc.) at NPL sites in potential EJ areas of concern. Acres of land ready for reuse at NPL sites in potential EJ areas of concern.	L. Brill	See Attachment D "Superfund NPL Baseline Data"	Work completed or underway at 42 out of 47 NPL sites in EJ areas (89%)

*EJ Action Plan FY 2006-2007 Goal 4: Cross-office Program Work  
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<b>Goal 4: Healthy Communities and Ecosystems</b>					
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Output</b>	<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Lead Contact</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Result</b>
<i>Cross-office Program Work</i>					
Objective 1: Reducing elevated blood lead levels					
Continue initiative to end childhood lead poisoning in the City of Boston by 2008.	Annual decrease each year in number of lead poisoned children in City of Boston.	Eliminate childhood lead poisoning in the City of Boston by 2008.	K. Rea	Baseline established in 2001 with 1,123 children with elevated blood lead levels in Boston. 774 children with elevated blood lead levels in Boston in 2004. 647 children with elevated blood lead levels in Boston in 2005.	497 children in Boston had elevated blood levels in 2005. This represents a 18% decrease from 2004

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<b>Activity</b>	<b>Output</b>	<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Lead Contact</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Result</b>
Support State Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Lead Programs to service remaining vulnerable populations at risk.	(a) Number of trained and licensed abatement workers. (b) Number of enforcement cases of TSCA and other federal lead regulations. (c) Number and value of Supplemental Environmental Projects related to enforcement activities.	(a) Reduction of children's exposure to lead. Measured by number of units or square feet abated and number of cases of children with elevated blood lead levels. (b) Exposure to lead reduced as a result of enforcement activity in potential EJ areas of concern. (c) Number and value of Supplemental Environmental Projects related to enforcement activities.	J. Bryson and D. Brown	No baseline data available for outcomes. Baseline for outputs to be determined by 2006 results.	a) 2011 b) 4 cases completed c) 3 of the 4 cases completed had SEPs with a total SEP value of \$279,000

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Activity	Output	Outcome	Lead Contact	Baseline	Result
<p>Promote Lead Poisoning Prevention in potential environmental justice areas of concern and sensitive populations throughout New England (education/outreach efforts, compliance assistance, and coalitions/partnerships).</p>	<p>(a) Number of coalitions and partnerships. (b) Number of products. (c) Number of workshops. (d) Number of mailings.</p>	<p>Reduction of children's exposure to lead in school, at homes, and outdoors and increased understanding of assistance and pollution prevention activities. Measured by number of cases of children with elevated blood lead levels. And pollution reduced as a result of enforcement activity in potential environmental justice areas of concern.</p>	<p>K. Rea, J. Bryson and D. Brown</p>	<p>No baseline data available for outcomes. Baseline data for outputs to be determined by 2006 results.</p>	<p>c) 21 lead paint pre-vention work-shops/ 650 people in attendance d) Mailings lead com-pliance assistance letters to 600 large and mid-sized painting contractors, home reno-vators and carpenters in NE -letters to building inspectors/code enforcement officers and public housing authority directors in 340 municipalities across NE with greater than 10,000 people See additional</p>

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<b>Activity</b>	<b>Output</b>	<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Lead Contact</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Result</b>
Follow Persistent Bioaccumulative Toxics strategy for mercury and lead, targeting outreach to urban communities and communities practicing ritualistic uses with mercury.	(a) Priority education and outreach initiative within target area CBO's  (b) Development of culturally appropriate outreach materials (c) Number of community-based organizations, health care providers and local government organizations in affected communities receiving pertinent information.	Increased understanding of the health risks posed through the ritualistic use of mercury.  Reduction in % of lead poisoned children throughout NE states.	J. Weiss, K.Kyei- Aboagye, K. Rea and D. Brown	See the NESCAUM mercury inventory report.	Grant award to JSI to conduct education on ritualistic use of mercury final report not submitted yet. The Lawrence Environmental Action Group has conducted one of 10 focus groups to educate residents about the dangers of using mercury-containing products as part of their EJ Small Grant.
Objective 2: Collaborative problem-solving to address environmental justice issues					

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<b>Activity</b>	<b>Output</b>	<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Lead Contact</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Result</b>
[NEW] Based on the recommendations from the Science of Environmental Justice Conference, work with the Office of Research and Development (ORD) to determine and implement an appropriate community-based demonstration project in the region.	(a) Project selected. (b) Project funded and implemented. (c) Project marketed to other EPA offices, regions and communities.	(a) Improved community and EPA capacity to assess and address local environmental health concerns. Measured by the project results. (b) Increased community-based participatory research efforts among the regions, ORD and other EPA offices. Measured by the number of community-based research efforts that result from this demonstration.	R. Hillger	No baseline. New item.	Project delayed until 2007.

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<b>Activity</b>	<b>Output</b>	<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Lead Contact</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Result</b>
[NEW] Work with the Office of Ecosystem Protection to host one to two Urban Rivers Conferences during 2006 to help build watershed capacity in urban and EJ areas.	(a) Urban Rivers conference(s) held. (b) Number of attendees from key communities in attendance.	(a) Increased involvement of local groups and residents in watershed protection and improvement activities. (b) Increased awareness and use of information provided at the conference(s) measured by the type of new activities and initiatives undertaken by watershed groups for watershed improvement and coalition development. (c) Communication with key watershed groups and community coalitions and officials is enhanced through participation in the conference(s) and follow-up mechanisms.	L. Hamijian and T. Garrigan	0 workshops and 0 participants to date.  Number of groups currently active on river issues in the 20 communities identified as having populations greater than 50,000 and being potential EJ areas of concern. Increased involvement, grant funding and activities following the workshops can be measured.	Completed a draft agenda and secured most speakers. First conference is postponed until late March, 2007.

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<b>Activity</b>	<b>Output</b>	<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Lead Contact</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Result</b>
[NEW] Work with the Office of Site Remediation and Restoration and the Dorchester Bay Economic Development Corporation to organize a tour of proposed redevelopment area in Dorchester, Mass.	(a) Site tour completed with diverse participation of federal, state and local agencies. (b) Most significant opportunities to address environmental and public health threats and concerns are clearly highlighted.	Additional resources to address identified environmental and public health concerns are secured and improvements are implemented	C. Tucker and J. Younger	One meeting held in FY05.	Meet with Dorchester Bay Economic Development Corp. Arranged to have a Mobile tour of the project areas during the Brownfields 2006 national Conference. Estimated number of attendees is 65.

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Activity	Output	Outcome	Lead Contact	Baseline	Result
<p>Continue Healthy Communities Grants and EJ Small Grants program.</p>	<p>Number of grants awarded to community-based organizations in potential EJ areas of concern.</p>	<p>Achieve measurable environmental and public health results in communities throughout New England. Measured by project/grant results.</p>	<p>K.Kyei-Aboagye and K. Rea</p>	<p>Baseline for Healthy Communities Grant Program established in 2005 by competitively awarding 23 cooperative agreements. Baseline for EJ Small Grants Program in 2005 was four \$25,000 grants awarded.</p>	<p>A total of 22 cooperative agreements were awarded across New England, and 10 were for projects identified by the applicant as related to an EJ area of potential concern through the Healthy Communities Grant Program. There was a \$101,757 decrease in available funding compared to 2005.</p>

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Activity	Output	Outcome	Lead Contact	Baseline	Result
<p>The Urban Environmental Program will conduct 2 stakeholder listening sessions in selected urban potential environmental justice areas of concern across the states of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut.</p>	<p>(a) By Dec. 2006, 1 listening session is conducted (b) By Dec. 2007, 1 additional listening session is conducted</p>	<p>(a) Citizens provide input and engage with other stakeholders in discussions that affect their communities. Measured by the number of citizens attending listening session.  (b) Increased community awareness of EPA activities which lead to greater public participation. (c) Potential EPA follow-up actions identified and completed..</p>	<p>K. Rea</p>	<p>Baseline for outcomes not available. Baseline data for outputs to be determined by 2006 results.</p>	<p>Chelsea Creek Listening Session was held on September 29, 2006 in East Boston. with 35 participants from EPA, MA DEP, and local communities participating</p>
<p>The Urban Environmental Program will continue restoration of urban land parcels and salt marsh along the Chelsea Creek..</p>	<p>Acres of land or salt marsh area restored.</p>	<p>Increased open, green space and salt marsh in and along the Chelsea Creek. Amount of open, green space and salt marsh created.</p>	<p>K. Rea</p>	<p>Baseline was established in 2005 with 1 acre of urban salt marsh restored.</p>	<p>Additional restoration delayed until 2007 due to challenges obtaining permits.</p>

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Activity	Output	Outcome	Lead Contact	Baseline	Result
<p>Improving public participation on environment and public health issues for potential environmental justice areas of concern in Connecticut.</p>	<p>(a) Identify information gaps for other urban communities in Connecticut. (b) Number of outreach and forums in target Connecticut potential environmental justice areas of concern.</p>	<p>Improved public access to environmental data and improved public participation in Connecticut. Surrogate measure - Number of outreach and forums in target Connecticut potential environmental justice areas of concern.</p>	<p>S. Johnson</p>	<p>Baseline for outcomes not available. Baseline data for outputs to be determined by 2006 results.</p>	<p>2 Community Education Forums held in 2006 (Hartford and New Haven)</p>

*EJ Action Plan FY 2006-2007 Goal 4: Cross-office Program Work  
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Activity	Output	Outcome	Lead Contact	Baseline	Result
Objective 3: Revitalizing of brownfields and contaminated sites					
<p>Conduct Brownfields assessments, cleanups and redevelopments in potential environmental justice areas of concern.</p>	<p>(a) Number of Brownfield sites assessed. (b) Number of Brownfield site cleanups completed. (c) Number of Brownfield redevelopments completed.</p>	<p>Adverse risks of contaminated sites eliminated in several potential EJ areas of concern. Surrogate measure number of brownfield sites cleaned up and number of redevelopments completed in potential EJ areas of concern. Additionally number of jobs created and dollars leveraged in potential EJ areas of concern.</p>	<p>C. Tucker</p>	<p>FY05 numbers:  Assessments: 20 Cleanups: 3 (Robertson on the River, Save the Bay, Parcel 8 in Boston) Number of Redevelopments Completed: 5 (Robertson on the River in Taunton, Save the Bay in Providence, Head Start in Somerville, Former Rau Fasteners in Providence; Sid Wainer property in New Bedford)</p>	<p>a)20* b) 7* c) 5*</p> <p>*These are estimated numbers, the Brownfields reporting data for FY06 will not be finalized in ACRES until April '07 due to lag time in grantee reporting. Jobs created and dollars leveraged will be submitted in April.</p>
Other Objectives					

*EJ Action Plan FY 2006-2007 Goal 4: Cross-office Program Work  
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<b>Activity</b>	<b>Output</b>	<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Lead Contact</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Result</b>
Pesticide education and outreach efforts, including promotion of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) and consumer safety.	Study of target public housing in New England on pesticides, IPM and incorporation of best management practices for IPM in public housing.	Reduction of pesticides exposure in target public housing. Number of units implementing best management practices.	K. Rea	Study initiated in 2006. Baseline data for outputs and outcomes will be determined by 2006 results.	Grant is currently still active and a final report has not been completed documenting results. Study should be completed by 2007.
Conduct Worker Protection Safety (WPS) inspections under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA).	(a) Number of inspections conducted. (b) Number of enforcement actions resulting from inspections.	(a) Decrease in unregistered, mis-branded or adulterated products in commerce stream. (b) Increased consumer awareness of FIFRA as a consumer protection tool. Surrogate measures - (a) Number of inspections conducted. (b) Number of enforcement actions resulting from inspections	Deb Brown	See Attachment D.	Numbers will be provided by states at the end of October 31,2006.

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<b>Activity</b>	<b>Output</b>	<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Lead Contact</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Result</b>
Conduct Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know inspections.	(a) Number of technical assistance sessions held in highly-populated urban areas. (b) Number of inspections conducted. (c) Number of enforcement actions resulting from inspections.	(a) Increased number of Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) reporters. (b) Increased community awareness of TRI reports and reporters. (c) Protection of Boston, Mass., Providence, R.I., and New Haven, Conn., populations measured by the amount of TRI releases to air and water.	Deb Brown	FY2003 (a) technical assistance: unknown (Began tracking in ICIS in 2004) (b) inspections: 38 (c) enforcement actions: 1	1) 23 EPCRA Section 313 (TRI) inspections conducted, approx. 10 of which were conducted in highly populated urban areas 2) 57 EPCRA non-313 inspections conducted, approximately 28 of which were conducted in highly populated urban areas. Some enforcement actions will result from these in FY'07 3) 24 technical assistance sessions held, of which 20 were in urban areas.

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<b>Activity</b>	<b>Output</b>	<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Lead Contact</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Result</b>
Provide opportunity for public involvement in reviewing and issuing approvals (e.g. federal review process or state/local process) for PCB Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) risk-based cleanups in potential EJ areas of concern across New England.	Number of risk-based approvals issued in potential environmental justice areas of concern in New England.	Improved public engagement and involvement in TSCA PCB cleanup approvals. Measured by the number of risk-based approvals and clean-ups in potential environmental justice areas of concern in New England.	K. Tisa	Baseline for outcomes not available. Baseline data for outputs to be determined by 2006 results.	
Support Integrated Pest Management (IPM) in schools.	Number of states adopting IPM regulations	Reduced exposure to pesticides to population in potential environmental justice areas of concern in New England as a result of states adopting IPM regulations and/or programs. Surrogate measure - number of states adopting IPM regulations.	R. Koethe	See Attachment E.	All six states have programs-being implemented

*EJ Action Plan FY 2006-2007 Goal 4: Communication*

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Output</b>	<i>Final -11/14/06</i> <b>Outcome</b>	<b>Lead Contact</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Result</b>
Coordinate with regional Office of Environmental Review to incorporate EJ assessments into Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) projects.	EJ assessments is incorporated into EPA's scoping comments on proposed EIS work.	Number of EIS documents that address EJ issues.	K.Kyei-Aboagye and P. Hill	Baseline for 2005 is the EJ implications for 5 regionally significant projects were assessed. For one proposed project, the Rt 6/10 Interchange in Providence, the relocation of 43 low-income elderly residences was avoided.	During 2006, the EJ implications of 2 regionally significant projects were assessed. The projects were both LNG facilities that were proposed to be sited in Northern Maine

**Goal 4: Healthy Communities and Ecosystems**

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Output</b>	<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Lead Contact</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Result</b>
<i>Internal Communication</i>					

*EJ Action Plan FY 2006-2007 Goal 4: Communication  
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<b>Activity</b>	<b>Output</b>	<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Lead Contact</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Result</b>
Conduct outreach on the new EJ Action Plan for Fiscal Years 2006-2007.	<p>(a) Deputies brief staff at least once a year using power point describe in item (d) below.</p> <p>(b) EJ Council briefs Regional Administrator and Deputy Regional Administrator.</p> <p>(c) Plan posted on intranet site.</p> <p>(d) Power point presentation similar to the one done in 2002 for the Regional Administrator and the Office Directors-- everyone on the EJ Council should participate in its development, learn the presentation and, at a minimum, the Deputies should discuss it with their staff.</p>	<p>Increased staff understanding of EJ and of the work being done in the region to address EJ-related concerns. Staff are better able to incorporate EJ considerations into their work.</p> <p>Measures:</p> <p>(a) Number of staff briefed on the EJ Action Plan.</p> <p>(b) Hits on the EJ intranet site.</p> <p>(c) Participation and feedback at EJ-related the brown bag lunch or Town Meeting and lunch &amp; learn events.</p> <p>(d) Number of nominations received for the EJ Hero(es).</p> <p>(e) Number of nominations received for the annual EJ Award.</p> <p>(f) Number of newsletter distributed at internal events.</p>	Deputies, EJ Council and K.Kyei-Aboagye	<p>New item. No baseline available.</p> <p>Measures:</p> <p>About 75 people attended the January Regional Science Council presentation, The Role of Science in Environmental Justice Communities, with Pat Hynes and Larry Charles.</p> <p>About 60 people attended the EJ Council's May lunch and learn, Unequal Exposure to Ecological Hazards 2005: Environmental Injustices in the Commonwealth of MA, with Dan Faber.</p>	<p>OEME in June; Rich Cavagnero delegated this activity to the branch chiefs in OSRR who completed the assignment in September; Pam and James still need to coordinate the briefing in ORA; Deputies from OEP, OES and OARM need to provide a status update.</p> <p>(b) Not complete</p> <p>(c) The plan is being posted on the intranet and internet sites</p> <p>(d) Power point completed and available on the Q:share</p>

*EJ Action Plan FY 2006-2007 Goal 4: Communication  
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<b>Activity</b>	<b>Output</b>	<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Lead Contact</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Result</b>
[NEW] Reiterate regional commitment to EJ.	<p>(a) All-EPA message from the Regional Administrator reaffirming commitment to EJ that describes national EJ strategic planning, regional priorities and future regional EJ training opportunities (consider reaffirming policy).</p> <p>(b) Focus next issue of EJ News on regional priorities (consider articles on the EJ Council as an accountability mechanism for EJ, staff that support EJ and why (human interest), Regional Administrator/Deputy Regional Administrator support, commitment and leadership on EJ).</p> <p>(c) Display posters in Boston and Chelmsford offices describing what the top four regional EJ priority issues are, why and what we are doing to address them.</p>	Same as above.	J. Younger	New item. No baseline available.	During the month of October 2005 the Regional Administrator issued an all staff memo detailing restating his commitment to EJ and advising the staff to look for a series of increased efforts sponsored by the EJ Council to implement and highlight regional priorities.

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<b>Activity</b>	<b>Output</b>	<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Lead Contact</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Result</b>
[NEW] Host anniversary series of monthly EJ-related events during calendar year 2006.	(a) Brown bag lunch or Town Meeting on EJ concerns with Bob and Ira. (b) Lunch & Learns. (c) Recognize semi-annual EJ Hero(es) with time-off awards.		EJ Coordinator	New item. No baseline. See measures above of participation at recent EJ-related events.	32 People attended Lunch and Learn in September, 2006, and 34 in October 2006
[NEW] Market annual regional EJ Award.	Number of nominations submitted and awarded.		J. Younger	1 nomination received each year in CY 2004 and 2005	To strengthen and increase the regions awareness to EJ, we have incorporated this award into the regional awards cycle assuring that there a region wide nomination process to select projects, teams, and staff that strive to implement EJ in the region.
Maintain EJ intranet site.	Routinely updated pages.		K.Kyei-Aboagye M.Castagna	Updated once in FY 2005.	Not updated in FY 2006, but updated in Nov.2006

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<b>Activity</b>	<b>Output</b>	<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Lead Contact</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Result</b>
Publish and distribute EJ newsletter.	Newsletters produced.		K.Kyei- Aboagye M.Castagna	Published two in FY 2005. One planned for Summer 2006.	The summer issue that was planned has been postponed to early Winter due to resource constraints
Conduct outreach to identify staff who are willing to translate materials, as needed, and populate the Regional Science Council's Employee Skill Database with this information.	As appropriate, make directory available to EPA New England managers via intranet.	Provide inexpensive resource for translation and other services for staff working with non-English speaking populations. Measurable via number of staff included in the Employee Skills database with translation capabilities, intranet hits and translation requests met.	F. Weeks	New item. No baseline available.	Postponed until 2006

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Activity	Output	Outcome	Lead Contact	Baseline	Result
<i>External Communication</i>					
Conduct outreach on the new EJ Action Plan for Fiscal Years 2006-2007.	(a) Plan posted on regional and HQ internet sites. (b) Article on external components of the revised plan published in the next <i>EJ News</i> .	Increased external understanding of EJ, including potential to reach non-English speaking populations. Measures: (a) EJ internet site hits. (b) Number of EJ facts sheets or brochures distributed or downloaded. (c) Participation at Massachusetts EJ Outreach Team meetings. (d) Number of newsletters distributed and subscribers, plus any feedback. (e) Number of grant applications received from EJ list service members and members at events, plus any feedback. (f) Number of Brownfields and Healthy Communities grant applications from	Deputies, EJ Council and K.Kyei-Aboagye	New item. No baseline available.	(a) In progress (b) No new fact sheets or brochures have been produced. (c) Participated in about 4 meetings during FY 2006. Need to keep better records of attendance or check in with Tony. (d) No new newsletters, but our mailing list has grown to 760 subscribers. (e) Check w/ Linda and Ayako. (f) Ongoing

potential EJ areas of concern received and selected.

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<b>Activity</b>	<b>Output</b>	<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Lead Contact</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Result</b>
[NEW] Complete the EJ visioning effort and general program communication tools.	(a) EJ Program vision statement. (b) Informational EJ fact sheet/ brochure, possibly in multiple languages.		EJ Council and K.Kyei- Aboagye M.Castagna	New item. No baseline available.	Ongoing. Also working on an Urban Work fact sheet/brochure and multi-lingual materials to communicate risks from exposure to mercury containing products from ayurvedic practices and other cultural uses.
[NEW] Participate in Massachusetts Environmental Justice Outreach Team meetings.	Number of meetings attended.		K.Kyei- Aboagye	Attended at least one meeting each quarter in FY 2005. Need to keep better record of attendance in future.	Participated in about 4 meetings during FY 2006. Need to keep better records of attendance
Maintain EJ internet site.	Routinely updated pages.		K.Kyei- Aboagye M.Castagna	Updated once in FY 2005.	Updated once in FY 2006 and in early FY 2007.

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<b>Activity</b>	<b>Output</b>	<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Lead Contact</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Result</b>
Publish and distribute EJ newsletter.	Newsletters produced.		K.Kyei- Aboagye M.Castagna	Published two in FY 2005. One planned for Summer 2006.	The summer issue that was planned has been postponed to early Winter due to resource constraint
Maintain e-mail list serve to inform stakeholders about EJ-related funding opportunities and events.	Number of messages sent.		K.Kyei- Aboagye M.Castagna	16 Listserve messages sent in FY 2005.	17 Listserve messages sent in FY 2006

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<b>Activity</b>	<b>Output</b>	<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Lead Contact</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Result</b>
Implement EPA New England Brownfields Communications and Outreach Strategy.	(a) Number of workshops in potential EJ areas of concern. (b) Number of success stories in potential EJ areas of concern. (c) Number of events in potential EJ areas of concern.	Greater understanding of Brownfields (grant opportunities) in potential EJ areas of concern. Surrogate measures are the number of requests for targeted Brownfields assessments and number of Brownfield grant applications received addressing potential EJ areas of concern. Number of state site assessment and cleanups conducted utilizing state 128(a) grant funding.	C. Tucker	Two publication produced in FY05 2005 Brownfields Program Summary of Success Stores and Rebuild New England through Brownfields Investments	a) 11 b) 2006 Publication Brownfields Revitalization in New England A Look Back 1994-2006 features 11 sites from EJ areas of concern. C) 9 Sorrogate Measures i) Number of TBAs 2 ii) Number of grant applications received iii) number of state cleanups 1 iv) number of state assessments 3
Conduct outreach to potential applicants from potential EJ areas of concern for the Healthy Communities Grant Program.	Number of potential applicants from potential EJ areas of concern reached by Healthy Communities Grant Program Mailing List.	Projects with measurable environmental and public health results completed in potential EJ areas of concern.	K. Rea	No data available.	Conference calls for applicants were conducted

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<b>Goal 4: Healthy Communities and Ecosystems</b>					
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Output</b>	<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Lead Contact</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Result</b>
<i>Training and Tools</i>					
[NEW] Update the EJ Functional Guidance Compendium.	Revised document that: (a) Reflects the Office of General Counsel decision; (b) Includes a new chapter on National Environmental Policy Act and Environmental Impact Statements; (c) Changes to the Mapping Tool; and (d) Includes other tools/data that are available for determining disparate impacts (i.e., the Children's Risk Assessment Handbook).	Accurate and more comprehensive EJ guidance available for staff.	P. Hill	New item. No baseline available.	a) reviewed Compendium and identified edits in permits and enforcement chapters. Consulted with lead program offices. b) work not complete. Need to coordinate with NEPA office. c and d) mapping committee is monitoring developments at OECA re EJSEAT project. Will consider changes to Region's tool at appropriate time, depending on SEAT.

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<b>Activity</b>	<b>Output</b>	<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Lead Contact</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Result</b>
Make staff aware of the Updated EJ Functional Guidance Compendium.	Send all-EPA with a slideshow describing the major changes to the EJ Functional Guidance Compendium and a link to the updated version on the intranet.	Staff are better able to incorporate EJ considerations into their work. Measured by number of hits on the intranet site and the number of copies requested.	P. Hill and F. Weeks	New item. No baseline available.	Ongoing but slightly delayed because we want to make sure that it was not in conflict with Adarand
[NEW] Update the Mapping Tool.	Data layers on: (a) community groups; and (b) health (i.e., asthma, heart disease, diabetes, high blood pressure, etc.).	Staff are better able to incorporate EJ considerations into their work. Measured by hits on mapping tool and request received by the GIS Center to produce maps with the EJ data layer.	P. Hill	The GIS Center completed 29 tasks 2005 for a total work effort of 341 hours.  The Intranet EJ mapping tool hits, defined as hits on the page ejhome.asp, were 1452 hits from 135 unique clients.  The Information Center Problem Tracking System had no requests for EJ Tool/Map assistance.	See comment above

*EJ Action Plan FY 2006-2007 Goal 4: Training*  
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<b>Activity</b>	<b>Output</b>	<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Lead Contact</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Result</b>
Conduct ongoing EJ Awareness Training, including training on the EJ Functional Guidance Compendium and the EJ Mapping Tool, for new staff and student interns.	(a) Conduct training session for new staff and student interns in mid-June, 2006. (b) Number of staff /student interns trained.	Increased understanding of EJ. Staff are better able to incorporate EJ consideration into their work. Measured by pre-, post-test results, course evaluation, EJ Award nominations, initiatives related to training.	EJ Coordinator and J. Muniz	98% of staff already trained.	Several staff and interns were trained during the Summer of 2006

*EJ Action Plan FY 2006-2007 Goal 4: Government Coordination  
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<b>Goal 4: Healthy Communities and Ecosystems</b>					
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Output</b>	<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Lead Contact</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Result</b>
<i>Government Coordination</i>					
[NEW] Work with other agencies (i.e., HHS, HUD, CDC, DOJ and DOE) to pull together a group to discuss EJ issues that we can work on together and/or need their support on.	(a) Discuss with EJ Council and the Deputy and Regional Administrators, the viability of convening a meeting of this group. (b) If deemed viable, convene meeting. (c) Determine action plan of collaborative projects with measurable environmental and public health results.	Creation of institutional framework for sustained collaboration among federal agencies to advance mutual EJ objectives.	P. Hill		a) discussed with DRA and Council: decided to hold further action on this activity.

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<b>Activity</b>	<b>Output</b>	<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Lead Contact</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Result</b>
<p>[NEW] Work with the New England states to advance our mutual EJ goals.</p>	<p>(a) Discuss with EJ Council and the Deputy and Regional Administrators, the viability of reconvening a meeting of the EPA/State Title VI Workgroup.                      (b) If deemed viable, reconvene group.                      (c) Determine action plan of collaborative projects with measurable environmental and public health results.                      (d) Encourage New England states to incorporate EJ considerations into the Performance Partnership Agreements (PPAs) developed between EPA and each state.</p>	<p>(a-c) Creation of institutional framework for sustained collaboration among state agencies to advance mutual EJ objectives.                      (d) Greater integration and consideration of EJ in state activities (measurable via number of EJ activities in PPAs).</p>	<p>P. Hill, J. Younger and EPA State Directors</p>		<p>Discussed with DRA and Council: decided to hold further action on this activity. Focus will be on specific ej actions states might identify as described in PPAs. A new strategy has been initiated to incorporate EJ in the PPA process by increasing our internal EJ and Program staff. The new approach will allow EJ staff to work directly with our State EJ Coordinators to develop EJ related commitments for the new and updated Performance Partnership Agreements. We used the New England EJ Functional Guidance Compendium, Chapter 9, for a list of potential activities that should be considered.</p>

*EJ Action Plan FY 2006-2007 Goal 4: Government Coordination  
Final -11/14/06*

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Output</b>	<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Lead Contact</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Result</b>
[NEW] Work with tribes to advance our mutual EJ goals.	(a) Extend EJ Council membership to a representative from EPA's Tribal Program. (b) Discuss with EJ Council and the Deputy and Regional Administrators, the viability of convening a meeting with tribal leaders. (c) If deemed viable, convene meeting. (d) Determine action plan of collaborative projects with measurable environmental and public health results.	Creation of institutional framework for sustained collaboration among federal agencies to advance mutual EJ objectives.	B. Goetzl		Received commitment Naragansett tribe to cooperate on the removal of abandoned vehicles on tribal lands. Received commitment from Passemaquody Tribe (Pleasant Point) to develop waste management program.
Build/enhance Interstate partnerships (NEWMOA, NEIWPC, NESCAUM).	(a) Discuss with EJ Council and the Deputy and Regional Administrators, the viability of convening a meeting with interstate organizations. (b) If deemed viable, convene meeting. (c) Determine action plan of collaborative projects with measurable environmental and public health results.	Creation of institutional framework for sustained collaboration among federal agencies to advance mutual EJ objectives.	P. Hill		Key item in our FY'07 Powerpoint Presentation to staff.

*EJ Action Plan FY 2006-2007 Goal 4: Measurement  
Final -11/14/06*

<b>Goal 4: Healthy Communities and Ecosystems</b>					
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Output</b>	<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Lead Contact</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Result</b>
<i>Measurement</i>					
Evaluate EJ Mapping Tool and implement new modifications, if necessary.	(a) Survey feedback. (b) Modified tool.	EJ Mapping Tool is better integrated into everyday work (measurable via number of hits on mapping intranet site, GIS center requests).	P. Hill	<p>The GIS Center completed 29 tasks 2005 for a total work effort of 341 hours.</p> <p>The Intranet EJ mapping tool hits, defined as hits on the page ejhome.asp, were 1452 hits from 135 unique clients.</p> <p>The Information Center Problem Tracking System had no requests for EJ Tool/Map assistance.</p>	See above: modified tool is dependent on EJ SEAT developments.

*EJ Action Plan FY 2006-2007 Goal 4: Measurement  
Final -11/14/06*

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Output</b>	<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Lead Contact</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Result</b>
Evaluate implementation of the EJ Functional Guidance Compendium and implement new modifications, if necessary.	(a) Survey feedback. (b) Modified tool.	Functional guidance is further integrated into everyday work. Surrogate measure is the result of survey feedback.	J. Younger	None available.	Slightly delayed while we sought to review the Guidance Compendium document to make sure that it was not in conflict with Adarand
[NEW] Develop a measurement and evaluation tool that links environmental and public health results to the activities in the EJ Action Plan. The tool should be able to compare annual measures to baseline data to show trends and environmental progress.	Measurement and evaluation tool that identifies successful activities and areas for improvement.	Implement recommended changes to improve EJ Program.	J. Younger	None available.	In order to ensure equitable access and prevent disproportionate burden for EJ areas, data collection will be a focus in the upcoming year

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<b>Goal 5: Compliance and Environmental Stewardship</b>					
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Output</b>	<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Lead Contact</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Result</b>
Objective 1: Ensuring compliance					

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<b>Activity</b>	<b>Output</b>	<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Lead Contact</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Result</b>
<p>Use EJ Mapping Tool to identify inspections conducted and enforcement actions brought in potential EJ areas of concern during each year.</p>	<p>By mid-November , determine the number of inspections completed and enforcement actions initiated and completed in potential EJ areas of concern.</p>	<p>In urban and potential EJ areas of concern:            (a) A percent of activities address environmental and public health problems.            (b) Pounds of pollution reduced as a result of enforcement activity.            (c) Environmental improvements, pollutant reductions or risk reduction (measured, for example, by acres of wetlands reclaimed, pounds of volatile organic compounds removed, changes to greener industrial processes, etc.) result from activities, including from implementation of</p>	<p>J. Jerison</p>	<p>See Attachment A, “Goal 5: Compliance and Environmental Stewardship (Objective 1) FY05 Inspection and Enforcement Stats in EJ Areas”</p>	<p>6 out of 44 inspection conducted in the region were in Potential EJ area of concern. These were Covanta Mid-Connecticut, Inc in CT; John Crane, Inc.Cranston, RI Division in RI; The Top-Flite Golf company in MA; U.S.Postal Service- Hartford Processing and Distribution Center in CT, and US Postal Service - Hartford Vehicle Maintenance Facility.</p> <p>Please note that the data is forth coming by the end of November. Total of 600-700 inspections not complete because the information needs to be coming from the states.</p>

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Activity	Output	Outcome	Lead Contact	Baseline	Result
<p>Active outreach to communities on pollution prevention and regulatory compliance assistance, by conducting projects that reduce disproportionate impacts in potential EJ areas of concern, including:</p> <p>(a) Organizing an Environmental Management System (EMS) Partnership</p>	<p>Outputs will be numbers in urban and potential EJ areas of concern:</p> <p>(a) Number of participating companies and EMSs completed in EMS Partnerships.</p> <p>(b) Number of participating companies in Performance Track.</p>	<p>(a) Environmental improvements, pollutant or risk reduction (measured by pounds of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) removed, reductions in solid and hazardous waste, water use and energy use) resulting from EMS implementation.</p> <p>(b) Environmental improvements, pollutant or risk reduction (measured by acres of wetlands reclaimed, pounds of VOCs removed, changes to greener industrial processes) resulting from Performance Track company actions in potential EJ areas of</p>	<p>T. D'Avanzo</p>	<p>(a) New program - initial zero participating companies and EMSs completed</p> <p>(b) Number of participating companies in Perf. Track in urban/EJ areas.</p> <p>(c) Participating facilities in H2E in EJ Areas - currently 31 of 125 H2E hospital partners are in EJ areas (25%); no of EJ partic. facil. in Making Mercury Free (currently 3 of 12, 25%)</p> <p>(d) No. of Smartway partners (11 now, plan add 6 in FY06)</p> <p>(e) No. of FY05 stormwater workshops</p> <p>(f) No. of CMOM workshops</p>	<p>The following are the New England-based SmartWay partners in FY06: Maine Motor Transport Association joined SW 10-31-05; Mass Motor Transport Association joined SW 5-18-06; Hart Transportation (carrier, Maine) joined SW 2-22-06; RFX Inc (logistics co, MA) joined SW 3-15-06; and Regency Transportation (carrier, MA) joined SW 4-25-06)</p> <p>Outreach via the Mass Motor Transport Assn also resulted in Johnson and Johnson (shipper) joining, but they are in New Jersey.</p> <p>The Northeast Diesel Collaborative (Regions 1 and 2, plus states) port work group has been meeting with all the ports in MA, CT and RI to get a sense of their sources of diesel emissions, which will result in projects to reduce emissions. Visits to New Haven, Fall River/New Bedford, Gloucester/Salem, and Boston (Conley container terminal, South Boston) were made in late FY06.</p> <p>6 New hospitals in EJ areas were added to H2E program as partners in FY06 (34 of 134) total are EJ); 3 new hospitals in EJ areas received EPA awards in FY06, 2 in Making Medicine Mercury-free program.</p> <p>7 FY05 stormwater workshops conducted 2CMOM workshops FY05 2 planned FY06"(CMOM)</p>

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<b>Activity</b>	<b>Output</b>	<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Lead Contact</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Result</b>
<p>Continue capacity-building efforts in the area of compliance assistance and regulatory matters with federally-recognized tribes.</p>	<p>(a) Number of meetings. (b) Number of workshops.</p>	<p>(a) Improved regulatory understanding among federally-recognized tribes as measured by self-reports. (b) Improved capacity of federally-recognized tribes measured by number of tribal members trained to monitor and inspect environmental operations on tribal lands in potential EJ areas of concern.</p>	<p>D. Brown</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Page 52 of 67</p>	<p>Two trainings held for tribes this year at Penobscot Reservation 1) 8 hr health and safety refresher on 3/3/06 and 2) 40 hr HAZWOPER training.</p> <p>Fourteen tribal members attended each training.</p>

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Activity	Output	Outcome	Lead Contact	Baseline	Result
<p>Coordinate a Lower Mystic Area Listening Session.</p>	<p>Successful completion of a community listening session in the Lower Mystic River area by 3/31/06.</p>	<p>(a) Improved coordination and knowledge of cooperation opportunities as measured by survey responses. (b) Reduced exposure to environmental risks highlighted during the listening session as measured by the number of inspections, outreach activities or enforcement actions.</p>	<p>R. Crystal and K. Rea</p>	<p>a. Pre-workshop level of knowledge of state/EPA programs  b. Increase over FY05 no. of inspections, enf. actions, or outreach activities by program in communities where session held</p>	<p>Listening session held on 9/28/06 focusing on Chelsea Creek area. Evaluation conducted but results not yet collated, but responses of attendees indicate improved coordination and knowledge of cooperation opportunities. Followup work with community initiated on open dumping surveillance by MA DEP, Smartways, lead notification, air quality issues by EPA. It is soon to measure inspection increases, but one partial lead inspection did take place as a result of the listening session already</p>

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<b>Activity</b>	<b>Output</b>	<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Lead Contact</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Result</b>
Promote Full Facility Assessment of K-12 Schools Using Healthy School Environments Assessment Tool (Healthy SEAT) and other tools.	(a) By 9/2006: - notification of all New England K-12 schools of existence/availability of Healthy SEAT, - completion of at least 10 training workshops for	(a-d) - Reduced risk of negative environmental outcomes as measured by: number of environmental policies developed and implemented in schools, as well as improved environmental practices exhibited by schools trained by EPA or its grantees. - Increased understanding of environmental requirements and best practices	J. Jouzaitis (MA DEP grant)	Number of K-12 Schools in RI Per GIS Database:7341 (Breakdown: CT: 1595, MA: 2879, ME: 890, NH: 933, RI: 517, VT: 527)  "0" Schools Notified of Healthy SEAT as of Beginning of FY06 & "0" Downloads of Tool (since tool release 1/2006)  General Overview on Healthy SEAT Provided by Region I at MASS/MAST Meeting: (11/4, reached 9 people), ASBO Conference (10/22, reached 12 people)dd	All CT and MA schools were notified of <a href="http://www.epa.gov/schools">www.epa.gov/schools</a> (Website where HealthySEAT resides) in context with SPCC letters mailed in those states. We notified schools of the requirements of SPCC regulations and alerted them as to resources addressing the broader array of environmental issues in schools. The SPCC letters to the other 4 New England states were held by the front office, and not mailed this FY. Our Regional schools website <a href="http://www.epa.gov/ne/schools">www.epa.gov/ne/schools</a> prominently links to HealthySEAT, and we've promoted this at conferences/meetings attended by EPA. In addition, a K-12 schools email list was started in January 2006 Five (5) training sessions have been completed: 3 by EPA (ASBO international 10/05, MASS/MAST 11/05, TRI State ASBO 5/06) and 2 by NH DES ( district trainings in Nashua and Laconia). In addition, HQ has sponsored at least 6 webcast introducing schools to HealthySEAT and a number of New England schools have participated in these webcasts. NHDES has to date completed training of school districts (Nashua and Laconia). Over 20 in total have expressed

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<b>Activity</b>	<b>Output</b>	<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Lead Contact</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Result</b>
Promote Safe Chemical Management in K-12 Schools, by providing outreach to schools (and other audiences) and facilitating/encouraging chemical clean-outs in New England Schools.	(a) By 9/2006, chemical clean-outs completed in at least a dozen New England schools (largely through EPA grant-driven activity), with a subset of these clean-outs completed	(a) Reduced risk of exposure to hazardous chemicals in schools as measured by pounds of hazardous chemicals removed from schools. (b) Reduced risk of negative environmental outcomes as measured by: number of environmental policies developed and implemented in schools, as well as improved	J. Jouzaitis (MA DEP grant)	Have data in different units on historical state specific efforts (lb removed, number of schools, types of chemicals, % schools)  Will track number of cleanouts in FY06  Unknown number of schools with chemical management policies as of 2006 – plan to track number of districts creating/adopting policies in 2006 (through MFAA and NHDES efforts largely)	Per data in ICIS, Dwight Peavey has conducted 10 on-site visits to work with school districts on improving chemical management. Districts addressed to date (Waltham, Revere, Saugus, Lawrence, Braintree, Hampton NH) include a number of potential EJ areas. (Note: At the time of workplan projection was made we were in the process of working with ME DEP on a grant addressing cleanouts. This was not able to be issued, due to legal constraints. Had this grant been issued, up to 9 school cleanouts in Maine would have occurred. In November 2005, EPA entered into a consent agreement with Plymouth State University which includes a SEP that will provide resources to offset cleanouts costs in up to NH 20 schools in FY07. On-site work conducted by Dwight Peavey has led at least 6 school districts to work on improving chemical management policies. Our cooperative agreement with MFAA will include a segment on chemical management, and likely result development of policies associated. This has not occurred in FY06, but would likely occur in FY07. Similarly, our cooperative agreement with NHDES

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**Goal 5: Compliance and Environmental Stewardship (Objective 1)**  
**FY05 Inspection and Enforcement Stats in EJ Areas**

**Number of Inspections Conducted in EJ Areas**

In FY05, Region I conducted 105 inspections (out of 605) in potential EJ areas.

**Number of Enforcement Actions in EJ Areas**

In FY05, Region I initiated and completed the following enforcement actions in potential EJ areas:

5 of 41 AOs (12%)

5 of 60 APOs (8%)

1 of 14 Referrals (7%)

11 of 67 CAFOs (16%)

1 of 15 CDs (7%)

**Pollutants Reduced/Eliminated**

726,513 pounds of pollutants were reduced/eliminated and included TCE (20 lbs), VOCs (10 lbs), TSS (402,189 lbs), BOD (289,119 lbs), ammonia (35,153 lbs), and dioxins/furans (22 lbs).

6 acres of wetlands were mitigated.

31 housing units had lead paint windows removed/replaced.

**Environmental Improvements/Actions Taken as a Result of Enforcement in EJ Areas**

Actions that facilities took in order to return to compliance:

- emission/discharge change (install/modify controls)
- lead detection
- monitoring
- record keeping
- source reduction
- reporting
- labeling
- auditing
- industrial/municipal process change (including flow reductions)
- installation of treatment system
- implementing best management practices
- replacing lead paint covered windows

*EJ Action Plan FY 2006-2007 Attachment B*  
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UST/LUST Team

Baseline EJ Information for FY04-05						
	<b><u>FY04</u></b>		<b><u>FY05</u></b>		<b><u>Combined</u></b>	
	Inspections	FC Issued	Inspections	FC Issued	Inspections	FC Issued
Total	196	69	111	28	307	97
Total EJ #	19	6	13	1	32	7
Total EJ %	10%	9%	12%	4%	10%	7%
# Low Income	15	6	4	0	19	6
% Low Income	8%	9%	4%	0%	6%	6%
# Minority	2	0	7	1	9	1
%Minority	1%	0%	6%	4%	3%	1%
# Both	2	0	2	0	4	0
%Both	1%	0%	2%	0%	1%	0%

**RCRA Corrective Action Environmental Justice (EJ) Results for end of FY 2005**

<b>Sites</b>	<b>Total # of Sites</b>	<b>% of High Priority Sites</b>	<b>Total Acreage</b>
GPRA 2005 High Priority CA Baseline Sites	152	100%	x > 10,545
High Priority CA Sites in EJ Areas	32	21%	x > 1,380
<b>EJ Site Results (expressed in terms of EI's)</b>			
Human Health EI (CA725) - Completed	30	94%	x > 1,362
GW Migration Under Control (CA750) - Completed	23	72%	x > 1,307
<b>Site Results (expressed in terms of Acreage)</b>			
Acres Safe for Current Use *	124	82%	x > 7,926
Acres Safe for Potential Future Use **			
Remedy (CA400) and Construction (CA550) Complete	9	6%	x > 1,173
a. Construction (CA550) Complete	9	6%	x > 1,173
b. Remedy (CA400) Complete	16	11%	x > 1,812
c.			
Acres Ready for Reuse ***	unknown at this time		unknown at this time

**Notes for "Site Results (expressed in terms of Acreage)":**

\* Acres Safe for Current Use - meaning total site acres where Human Health and GW Migration Under Control EI's are complete.

\*\* Acres Safe for Future Use - the categories that could express this result are provided in order of decreasing confidence

in terms of how assuredly the events may measure the outcome.

\*\*\* Acres Ready for Reuse - this outcome not defined at this time.

**Baseline data for Conduct Worker Protection Safety (WPS) inspections under FIFRA**

	<b>(a) Number of Inspection conducted</b>	<b>(b) Number of enforcement actions resulting from inspections</b>
<b>Rhode Island</b>		
<b>New Hampshire</b>		
<b>Maine</b>	<b>7</b>	
<b>Massachusetts</b>	<b>55</b>	
<b>Vermont</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Connecticut</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>19</b>
	<b>17</b>	<b>4</b>
	<b>15</b>	<b>6</b>
		<b>0</b>
		<b>8</b>

**IPM IN SCHOOLS PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS**  
**June 1, 2006**

Each of the New England states has developed some type of IPM in Schools program. In most cases the pesticide program provided some type of support for the programs. Following are some highlights.

**Maine**

All Maine schools are required to notify parents and staff of the schools IPM Policy within the first two weeks of the state of the school year. The notice must state:

- That a school IPM policy exists and where it may be reviewed
- That pesticides may periodically be applied in school building and on school grounds
- How parents, staff, guardians will be notified any time high risk pesticides are used on properties used by the school
- Where records of prior pesticide applications and pesticide labels and material safety data sheets (MSDS) are available for review
- Where a copy of the School IPM" regulation (Chapter 27) can be reviewed

The Maine Board of Pesticide Control serves as coordinator and maintains a website: (<http://www.maine.gov/agriculture/pesticides/schoolipm>) which provides a number of valuable resources including manuals, tools, templates and a schedule of workshops.

**Massachusetts**

Under the Children and Families' Protection Act (CFPA ) of 2000:

- Strict limits are placed on pesticide use within schools and day care centers
- Parents, school personnel and children must be notified when pesticides are applied outside schools

- Schools must develop and implement IPM programs.

The Massachusetts Department of Agricultural Resources (SLA) serves as the lead, is charged with pesticide enforcement and maintains a website: (<http://www.massnrc.org/ipm/schools-daycare/child-protection-act-2000/full-text.html>) which provides useful reference materials to assist schools in implementing the program. Included on the website is a template to allow schools creat/develop/edit plans online in addition to background information about CFPA requirements, IPM, notification, waivers and additional resources. The Massachusetts Department of Agricultural Resources as well as the University of Massachusetts at Amherst Cooperative Extension System provide education resources about IPM and Schools on their websites.

### **Vermont**

Vermont law does not mandate that schools practice IPM. However, in July 2000, the Vermont legislature passed ACT 125 to address issues related to toxic materials and indoor air quality in Vermont public schools including pesticide exposure and other air quality risks to school children. The goal of ACT 125 is to improve school indoor air quality, reduce hazardous exposures, and help schools earn the Certificate of Achievement for Environmental Health in Schools. This Vermont Act is setting standards that address the issues of air quality and other environmental factors that may affect health of children, staff and teachers in schools. ACT 125 also recognizes the importance of sustaining a healthy school environment through adoption of a model environmental health management plan & policy.

Educational materials are provided through the Plant Industry Division Main Page website at: <http://www.vermontagriculture.com/pid.htm> as well resources from the University of Vermont Cooperative Extension System.

### **New Hampshire**

New Hampshire does not mandate that schools practice IPM. However, the state supports IPM use and has developed an IPM Grant Program through the State's Division of Pesticide Control. IPM grants (\$500 - \$5000) are awarded annually to "to bring about the broadest possible application of the principles of IPM to agriculture, landscape and building maintenance, horticulture, arboriculture and any other areas in which economic poisons are applied." (RSA 430:50). Priority is given to programs with a wide range of applications such as IPM education for homeowners, programs in schools and buildings, and IPM seminars.

New Hampshire participated in a three state (Maine, Vermont, and New Hampshire) IPM in Schools outreach program which was supported by EPA Pesticide Environmental Stewardship Program (PESP) grant in 2003-4. In addition, the University of New Hampshire Cooperative Extension provides IPM resources. Suggested IPM in Schools websites include:

<http://www.nysaes.cornell.edu/ipmnet/>

[http://agriculture.nh.gov/divisions/pesticide\\_control](http://agriculture.nh.gov/divisions/pesticide_control)

### **Connecticut**

Connecticut has a school IPM program administered under the State's Department of Education. A bill to expand the ban on pesticide use outdoors from just elementary schools to all schools has been introduced. New amendments are currently being considered; it is possible that some responsibilities will be transferred to the SLA in the future.

Specific requirements of the existing law include notification of students, parents and staff. Schools use different methods for prior application notice and for post-treatment posting of pesticide applications (CT General Statute Section 10-231 a-d). Some of the other requirements of existing law include:

- Application during school hours is prohibited.
- Schools are encouraged to develop IPM Plans

In addition, DEP - Pesticide regulations require establishment of pesticide application registry. Schools are required to establish a parent and staff registry that shall give a 24 hour advance notice of pesticide applications. All applications must be applied by licensed applicators. Record keeping is required.

The Connecticut SLA continues to provide educational and technical support to schools upon request.

Other information about the Connecticut IPM in Schools Program is available through the Cooperative Extension Service on the internet at:

<http://www.hort.uconn.edu/ipm/general/schoolipm/ipm4school.htm>

### **Rhode Island**

Rhode Island law (2001-H5113) (SECTION 1. Chapter 23-25 amendments) requires Department of Environmental Management to develop regulations to:

- Restrict the use of hazardous pesticides in Rhode Island schools, pre-schools, and child care centers;
- Assure the promotion and implementation of IPM;
- Provide guidance for situations where an emergency application of pesticides must be conducted to eliminate an immediate threat to human health, and establish reporting requirements for these emergency applications.

A large amount of outreach on this program was conducted in FY 2005. Details about Rhode Island IPM in Schools program is available on the internet at:

<http://www.dem.ri.gov/programs/bnatres/agricultur/pdf/ipmpol.pdf>  
[http://nasbe.org/HealthySchools/States/Rhode\\_Island.html](http://nasbe.org/HealthySchools/States/Rhode_Island.html)

