Appendix B Guide to Federal Agencies that Oversee Air Toxics

This appendix contains descriptions and contacts of the primary EPA organizations that routinely deal with air toxics risk related regulations and information. Additional governmental offices that also deal with air toxics information are also listed. This listing is not meant to be either comprehensive or static and updates and suggestions for additions are welcome (email to mitchell.ken@epa.gov).

The listing is arranged first by EPA headquarters offices and contacts that deal specifically with air toxics risk related issues. EPA Regional air toxics contacts and other governmental agencies that provide health and risk assessment information complete the listing.

1. EPA Headquarters Offices that Work Directly on Air Toxics Issues

a. Office of Air and Radiation. The Office of Air and Radiation (OAR) develops national programs, technical policies, and regulations for controlling air pollution and radiation exposure. OAR is concerned with energy conservation and pollution prevention, indoor and outdoor air quality, industrial air pollution, pollution from vehicles and engines, radon, acid rain, stratospheric ozone depletion, and radiation protection. http://www.epa.gov/air

There are three main offices within OAR that work on air toxics issues - OAQPS, OTAQ, and ORIA.

i. Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards (OAQPS). OAQPS primary mission is to preserve and improve air quality in the United States. OAQPS, as part of this goal, monitors and reports on air quality, air toxics, and emissions. They also watch for visibility issues, as they relate to the level of air pollution. In addition, OAQPS is tasked by the EPA with providing technical information for professionals involved with monitoring and controlling air pollution, creating governmental policies, rules, and guidance for professionals and government, and educating the public about air pollution and what can be done to control and prevent it. http://www.epa.gov/air/oaqps/index.html

ii. Office of Transportation and Air Quality (OTAQ). OTAQ protects public health and the environment by controlling air pollution from motor vehicles, engines, and the fuels used to operate them, and by encouraging travel choices that minimize emissions. These "mobile sources" include cars and light trucks, large trucks and buses, nonroad recreational vehicles (such as dirt bikes and snowmobiles), farm and construction equipment, lawn and garden equipment, marine engines, aircraft, and locomotives. http://www.epa.gov/otaq/

iii. Office of Radiation and Indoor Air (ORIA). The mission of ORIA is to protect the public and the environment from the risks of radiation and indoor air pollution. The

programs within EPA and other agencies to control radiation and indoor air pollution exposures; provides technical assistance to states through EPA's regional offices, and to other agencies having radiation and indoor air protection programs; directs an environmental radiation monitoring program; responds to radiological emergencies; and evaluates and assesses the overall risk and impact of radiation and indoor air pollution. http://www.epa.gov/air/oria.html

b. **Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics (OPPT).** OPPT has the primary responsibility for administering the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) and the Pollution Prevention Act of 1990. It also manages the Chemical Right-to-Know Initiative and the New and Existing Chemicals programs; the Design for the Environment (DFE), Green Chemistry, and Environmentally Preferable Products (EPP) programs; and the Lead, Asbestos, and Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) program. http://www.epa.gov/opptintr/.

c. **Office of Research and Development (ORD).** The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) relies on sound science to safeguard both human health and the environment. The Office of Research and Development (ORD) is the scientific research arm of EPA. ORD's leading-edge research helps provide the solid underpinning of science and technology for the Agency. ORD conducts research on ways to prevent pollution, protect human health, and reduce risk. The work at ORD laboratories, research centers, and offices across the country helps improve the quality of air, water, soil, and the way we use resources. Applied science at ORD builds our understanding of how to protect and enhance the relationship between humans and the ecosystems of Earth. www.epa.gov/ord

   i. **Office of Science Policy (OSP)**. The OSP integrates and communicates scientific information generated by or for ORD's laboratories and centers, as well as ORD's expert advice on the use of scientific information. EPA and the scientific community at large use this information to ensure that EPA's decisions and environmental policies are informed by sound science. http://www.epa.gov/osp/

   ii. **The National Center for Environmental Assessment (NCEA).** NCEA is EPA's national resource center for human health and ecological risk assessment. NCEA conducts risk assessments, carries out research to improve the state-of-the-science of risk assessment, and provides guidance and support to risk assessors. www.epa.gov/ncea

   iii. **National Exposure Research Laboratory (NERL).** NERL is comprised of several divisions with diversified research specialties. NERL conducts research and development that leads to improved methods, measurements and models to assess and predict exposures of humans and ecosystems to harmful pollutants and other conditions in air, water, soil, and food. www.epa.gov/nerl/

   iv. **National Health and Environmental Effects Research Laboratory (NHEERL).** NHEERL is the Agency's focal point for scientific research on the effects of contaminants and environmental stressors on human health and ecosystem integrity. Its research mission and goals help the Agency to identify and understand the

processes that affect our health and environment, and helps the Agency to evaluate the risks that pollution poses to humans and ecosystems. The impact of NHEERL's efforts can be felt far beyond the EPA, by enabling state and local governments to implement effective environmental programs, assisting industry in setting and achieving environmental goals, and collaborating with international governments and organizations on issues of environmental importance. http://www.epa.gov/nheerl/

v. **National Risk Management Research Laboratory (NRMRL).** NRMRL conducts research into ways to prevent and reduce pollution risks that threaten human health and the environment. The laboratory investigates methods to prevent and control pollution of air, land, and water, and to restore ecosystems. The goals of this research are to develop and promote technologies that protect and improve the environment; develop scientific and engineering information to support regulatory and policy decisions; and provide technical support and information transfer to ensure implementation of environmental regulations and strategies at the national and community levels. In addition, NRMRL collaborates with both public and private sector partners to anticipate emerging problems and to foster technologies that reduce the cost of compliance. http://www.epa.gov/ORD/NRMRL/

2. EPA Headquarters Offices that Work on Specific Air Toxics Risk Issues

a. OAQPS Risk and Exposure Assessment Group (REAG). The REAG maintains the scientific and analytical expertise necessary to conduct human and ecological air toxics risk assessments and develop new assessment methodologies, guidelines, and policies for air toxics risk assessments, risk characteristics, and risk communication. The Group also serves as a center of air toxics health risk information for Regional, State, and local agencies. http://www.epa.gov/oar/oaqps/organization/esd/reag.html

b. OAQPS Air Quality Modeling Group (AQMG). The Air Quality Modeling Group is responsible for providing leadership and direction on the full range of atmospheric dispersion models and other mathematical simulation techniques used in assessing source impacts and control strategies. The Group serves as the focal point on modeling techniques for other EPA headquarters staff, Regional Offices, and State and local agencies. It coordinates with ORD on the development of new models and techniques, as well as wider issues of atmospheric research. Finally, the Group conducts modeling analyses to support policy/regulatory decisions in OAQPS. http://www.epa.gov/air/oaqps/organization/emad/aqmg.html

c. OAQPS Emission Factors and Inventories Group (EFIG). Emission inventories are the basis for numerous efforts including trends analysis, regional, and local scale air quality modeling, regulatory impact assessments, and human exposure modeling. These inventories are used in analyses by EPA, State and local agencies, as well as the public. As a central depository for emission facts, inventory data and factor and inventory development references, the EFIG is responsible for providing technical assistance to Regional, State, and local clients. Through this working relationship, inventories are

developed to meet the emerging needs of all their users.
http://www.epa.gov/air/oaqps/organization/emad/efig.html

d. OAQPS Monitoring and Quality Assurance Group (MQAG). MQAG is responsible for identifying ambient monitoring needs based on OAQPS' data requirements, and for developing the monitoring program and quality assurance infrastructure to support these requirements with the highest quality ambient air data.
http://www.epa.gov/air/oaqps/organization/emad/mqag.html

e. **OAQPS Policy, Planning, and Standards Group (PPSG).** The PPSG, which is in the Emissions Standards Division of OAQPS, facilitates planning and development of Division activities and integration of Division programs with other OAQPS and EPA programs. The group is responsible for developing and implementing national emission standards, new source performance standards, control techniques guidelines, regulatory review programs, and other technical documents for specific categories of stationary sources of hazardous and criteria air pollutants. Finally, the Group performs comprehensive analyses of hazardous and criteria air pollutant emissions and control measures for the specified categories of stationary sources. Such analyses typically form the basis for national emission standards or technical guidance documents.
http://www.epa.gov/oar/oaqps/organization/esd/ppsg.html

f. **OTAQ Air Toxics Center.** The Air Toxics Center is OTAQ's resource on mobile source air toxics and other mobile source-related human health and welfare issues. The Center provides expertise on mobile source air toxic emissions, exposure and risk to the Agency. It helps regulators and the public understand the risk from mobile source air toxics to human health and welfare. It also develops mobile source-related air toxics regulations, and addresses air toxics impacts of all mobile source control programs. In addition, it develops information, tools and resources to empower states, communities and individuals to make and implement their own decisions about air toxics. Finally, the Center works to influence the toxics research agenda and strategies of parties internal and external to EPA in order to advance OTAQ's mission. www.epa.gov/otaq/toxics.htm

3. EPA Regional Air Toxics Contacts

Region 1		
FUNCTION	**NAME**	**TELEPHONE**
Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT)	Susan Lancey	617-918-1656
Toxics Emissions Inventory	Bob McConnell	617-918-1046
Air Deposition	Ian Cohen	617-918-1655
Air Dispersion/ Deposition Modeling	Brian Hennessey	617-918-1654
Monitoring	Peter Kahn	781-860-4392
Community Assessments	Marybeth Smuts	617-918-1512
Risk Assessment	Marybeth Smuts	617-918-1512
Mobile Sources	Robert Judge	617-918-1045
Indoor Air	Eugene Benoit	617-918-1639

Region 2		
FUNCTION	**NAME**	**TELEPHONE**
Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT)	Umesh Dholakia	212-637-4023
Toxics Emissions Inventory	Raymond Forde	212-637-3716
Air Deposition	Bob Kelly	212-637-3709
Air Dispersion/ Deposition Modeling	Bob Kelly	212-637-3709
Monitoring	Mazeeda Khan Avi Teitz	212-637-3715 732-906-6160
Community Assessments	Carol Bellizzi Marlon Gonzales	212-637-3712 212-637-3769
Risk Assessment	Gina Ferreira Carol Bellizzi	212-637-3768 212-637-3712
Mobile Sources	Reema Persaud	212-637-3760
Indoor Air	Larainne Koehler	212-637-4005

Region 3		
FUNCTION	**NAME**	**TELEPHONE**
Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT)	Ray Chalmers	215-814-2061
Air Deposition	Al Cimorelli	215-814-2189
Air Dispersion/Deposition Modeling	Al Cimorelli	215-814-2189
Monitoring	Ted Erdman	215-814-2766
Community Assessments	Helene Drago	215-814-5796
Risk Assessment	Alvaro Alvarado	215-814-2109
Mobile Sources	Brian Rehn	215-814-2176
Indoor Air	Fran Dougherty Cristina Schulingkamp	215-814-2083 215-814-2086

Region 4		
FUNCTION	**NAME**	**TELEPHONE**
Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT)	Lee Page	404-562-9131
Toxics Emissions Inventory	Leonardo Ceron	404-562-9129
Air Deposition	Dr. John Ackermann Latoya Miller	404-562-9063 404-562-9885
Air Dispersion/Deposition Modeling	Stan Krivo Rick Gillam	404-562-9123 404-562-9049
Monitoring	Van Shrieves Danny France	404-562-9089 706-355-8738
Community Assessments	Paul Wagner	404-562-9100
Risk Assessment	Dr. Kenneth Mitchell (human health/ecological) Dr. Solomon Pollard (human health) Ofia Hodoh (human health) Dr. John Ackermann (ecological) Latoya Miller (ecological)	404-562-9065 404-562-9180 404-562-9176 404-562-9063 404-562-9885
Mobile Sources	Dale Aspy	404-562-9041
Indoor Air	Henry Slack	404-562-9143

Region 5		
FUNCTION	**NAME**	**TELEPHONE**
Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT)	Bruce Varner	312-886-6793
Toxics Emissions Inventory	Suzanne King	312-886-6054
Air Deposition	Erin Newman	312-886-4587
Air Dispersion/ Deposition Modeling	Randy Robinson Phuong Nguyen	312-353-6713 312-886-6701
Monitoring	Motria Caudill	312-886-0267
Community Assessments	Jackie Nwia Michele Palmer	312-886-6081 312-886-0387
Risk Assessment	George Bollweg Margaret Sieffert Jaime Julian	312-353-5598 312-353-1151 312-886-9402
Mobile Sources	Suzanne King	312-886-6054
Indoor Air	Jack Barnette Sheila Batka	312-886-6175 312-886-6053

Region 6		
FUNCTION	**NAME**	**TELEPHONE**
Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT)	Jeff Robinson	214-665-6435
Toxics Emissions Inventory	Herb Sherrow	214-665-7237
Air Deposition	Phil Crocker	214-665-7373
Air Dispersion/ Deposition Modeling	Quang Nguyen	214-665-7238
Monitoring	Kuenja Chung	214-665-8345
Community Assessments	Ruben Casso	214-665-6763
Risk Assessment	Jeff Yurk	214-665-8309
Mobile Sources	Sandra Rennie	214-665-7367
Indoor Air	Mike Miller	214-665-7550

Region 7		
FUNCTION	**NAME**	**TELEPHONE**
Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT)	Richard Tripp	913-551-7566
Toxics Emissions Inventory	Michael Jay	913-551-7460
Air Deposition	Michael Jay	913-551-7460
Air Dispersion/ Deposition Modeling	Richard Daye	913-551-7619
Monitoring	Michael Davis	913-551-7096
Community Assessments	Marcus Rivas	913-551-7669
Risk Assessment	James Hirtz	913-551-7472
Mobile Sources	James Hirtz	913-551-7472
Indoor Air	Robert Dye	913-551-7605

Region 8		
FUNCTION	**NAME**	**TELEPHONE**
Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT)	Deldi Reyes	303-312-6055
Toxics Emissions Inventory	Daniel Webster	303-312-6446
Air Deposition	Anne-Marie Patrie	303-312-6524
Air Dispersion/ Deposition Modeling	Victoria Parker-Christensen	303-312-6441
Monitoring	Michael Copeland	303-312-6010
Community Assessments	Victoria Parker-Christensen Anne-Marie Patrie	303-312-6441 303-312-6524
Risk Assessment	Victoria Parker-Christensen Anne-Marie Patrie	303-312-6441 303-312-6524
Mobile Sources	Jeff Kimes	303-312-6445
Indoor Air	Ron Schiller	303-312-6017

Region 9		
FUNCTION	**NAME**	**TELEPHONE**
Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT)	Mae Wang John Brock	415-947-4124 415-947-3999
Toxics Emissions Inventory	Larry Biland	415-947-4132
Air Deposition	Pam Tsai Barbara Toole-O'Neil	415-947-4196 415-972-3991
Air Dispersion/ Deposition Modeling	Carol Bohnenkamp Scott Bohning	415-947-4130 415-947-4127
Monitoring	Catherine Brown	415-947-4137
Community Assessments	Mike Bandrowski	415-947-4194
Risk Assessment	Pam Tsai Arnold Den	415-947-4196 415-947-4191
Indoor Air	Barbara Spark	415-947-4189
Mobile Sources	Sylvia Dugre David Jesson	415-947-4149 415-947-4150

Region 10		
FUNCTION	**NAME**	**TELEPHONE**
Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT)	Lucita Valiere	206-553-8087
Toxics Emissions Inventory	Madonna Narvaez	206-553-2117
Air Deposition	Madonna Narvaez	206-553-2117
Air Dispersion/ Deposition Modeling	Mahbubul Islam	206-553-6985
Monitoring	Keith Rose	206-553-1949
Community Assessments	Peter Murchie Lisa McArthur	503-326-6554 206-553-1814
Risk Assessment	Julie Wroble	206-553-1079
Mobile Sources	Wayne Elson	206-553-1463
Indoor Air	Ann Wawrukiewicz	206-553-2589

4. Other Federal Agencies

a. Agency for Toxics Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR). The mission of the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR), as an agency of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, is to serve the public by using the best science, taking responsive public health actions, and providing trusted health information to prevent harmful exposures and disease related to toxic substances. ATSDR is directed by congressional mandate to perform specific functions concerning the effect on public health of hazardous substances in the environment. These functions include public health assessments of waste sites, health consultations concerning specific hazardous substances, health surveillance and registries, response to emergency releases of hazardous substances, applied research in support of public health assessments, information development and dissemination, and education and training concerning hazardous substances. http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/about.html

b. National Center for Environmental Health (NCEH). CDC's National Center for Environmental Health (NCEH) strives to promote health and quality of life by preventing or controlling those diseases or deaths that result from interactions between people and their environment. http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/

c. National Cancer Institute (NCI). The NCI is a component of the National Institutes of Health (NIH), one of eight agencies that compose the Public Health Service (PHS) in the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS). The NCI, established under the National Cancer Act of 1937, is the Federal Government's principal agency for cancer research and training. The National Cancer Act of 1971 broadened the scope and responsibilities of the NCI and created the National Cancer Program. Over the years, legislative amendments have maintained the NCI authorities and responsibilities and added new information dissemination mandates as well as a requirement to assess the incorporation of state-of-the-art cancer treatments into clinical practice. The National Cancer Institute coordinates the National Cancer Program, which conducts and supports research, training, health information dissemination, and other programs with respect to the cause, diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of cancer, rehabilitation from cancer, and the continuing care of cancer patients and the families of cancer patients. www.cancer.gov

d. National Library of Medicine (NLM). The National Library of Medicine (NLM), on the campus of the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Maryland, is the world's largest medical library. The Library collects materials in all areas of biomedicine and health care, as well as works on biomedical aspects of technology, the humanities, and the physical, life, and social sciences. The collections stand at more than 6 million items--books, journals, technical reports, manuscripts, microfilms, photographs and images. Housed within the Library is one of the world's finest medical history collections of old and rare medical works. The Library's collection may be consulted in the reading room or requested on interlibrary loan. NLM is a national resource for all U.S. health science libraries through a National Network of Libraries of Medicine®. http://www.nlm.nih.gov/nlmhome.html

e. **National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS).** Human health and human disease result from three interactive elements: environmental factors, individual susceptibility and age. The mission of the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS) is to reduce the burden of human illness and dysfunction from environmental causes by understanding each of these elements and how they interrelate. The NIEHS achieves its mission through multidisciplinary biomedical research programs, prevention and intervention efforts, and communication strategies that encompass training, education, technology transfer, and community outreach. http://www.niehs.nih.gov/external/welcome.htm