

**EPA NEW ENGLAND'S  
ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE  
ACTION PLAN FOR FISCAL YEAR 2009**

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

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## **SECTION 1: NARRATIVE**

### **A. Approach to Integrating Environmental Justice**

EPA New England's (NE) commitment to environmental justice is evidenced by its multi-faceted approach to ensuring the continued integration of environmental justice into regional programs, policies, and activities. The EPA NE EJ program is a national model for EJ integration and can be replicated by others.

The approach includes:

- Implementing an EJ policy
- Engaging an active EJ Council for guidance and direction
- Ensuring EJ awareness throughout the region through mandatory training
- Offering shared learning opportunities (e.g. Lunch & Learns)
- Collaborating with our state counterparts
- Developing EJ tools and guidance
- Regular tracking and reporting of progress

#### EJ Policy

In October 2001, Regional Administrator Robert W. Varney reaffirmed EPA NE's commitment to EJ by issuing a revised EPA New England Regional Policy on Environmental Justice. This policy sets the parameters and framework against which the region developed this and prior EJ Action Plans, with specific implementation strategies designed to institutionalize EJ in the region's daily work. The policy can be found at: <http://www.epa.gov/region1/ej/ejpolicy.html>.

#### EJ Council

EPA NE's regional EJ Council is charged with the responsibility of developing EJ guidance and implementing strategies to institutionalize EJ activities throughout the regional office. The EJ Council is comprised of the regional EJ Coordinator, the Deputy Office Directors and designated staff from each of the six program and administrative offices in the region, and is chaired by the Director of the Office of Civil Rights and Urban Affairs. The EJ Council meets monthly. Strategic and operational planning around EJ is carried out through the Council, ensuring full engagement by all regional program and administrative offices. For example, a regional priority in FY08 was to integrate environmental justice into EPA's Homeland Security efforts through the Regional Homeland Security Collaborative Network.

#### EJ Training

EPA NE's Regional Administrator has mandated that all employees be trained in EJ, in order to acquaint or re-acquaint them with the legal and policy framework of EJ and to provide them with region-specific case studies illustrating real world issues and accomplishments. Approximately 93% of EPA-NE employees have been trained as of July 2008.

#### EJ Tools and Guidance

An EJ Functional Guidance Compendium has been developed to supplement the EJ training by highlighting some program-specific considerations that identify how staff can have an impact on EJ in their daily work. The manual contains ten guidance chapters covering the Brief Users'

Guide to the EPA New England EJ Desktop Mapping Tool; Public Involvement; Tribal Consultation; Contracts and Procurement; Development and Approval of State Programs; Federal Financial Assistance Agreements; Inspections, Enforcement and Compliance Assistance; Performance Partnership Agreements with States; Permitting; and Waste Site Cleanup, Emergency Response and Brownfields. Training on the guidance took place in conjunction with the compendium's release in calendar year 2004. The EJ Council is currently considering updating the guidance.

The EJ Mapping Tool is intended as a source of information for Region I personnel — management and staff — to better inform us about EJ in New England. The Tool is designed to enhance the quality of our work by providing easy access to consistent and reliable EJ data. By having EJ data readily available to help characterize communities throughout New England, regional staff and management can better ensure that the principles of EJ, such as fairness and meaningful involvement, are incorporated into our everyday work. The GIS Support Team is currently working to improve the EJ Mapping Tool by upgrading to new software and adding new data layers.

### Shared Learning

Aside from providing training and guidance materials, the EJ Council has developed several mechanisms to promote shared learning about EJ among EPA New England staff, including:

- Inviting external stakeholders to speak at the region, which has consistently proven to be one of the best ways to expand the office's EJ knowledge base, share information and successes, connect staff with external partners and allow external partners to connect with EPA;
- Inviting regional employees to showcase their EJ-related work during monthly EJ Council meetings. An agenda item for many EJ Council meetings is the presentation of an EJ success story by the program staff. The responsibility for presenting is rotated among each office. These presentations often provide great material for feature articles in the regional *EJ Newsletter*; and
- Utilizing several broader communication tools as important elements of cross-office communication. These include the EJ Program internet and intranet pages, the EJ newsletter, the EJ Mapping Tool. The EJ Council ensures that this entire media is promoted, and material is regularly solicited from each office for inclusion.

## **B. External Outreach**

The primary goal of the EJ Council's external engagement activities with other federal agencies and with state, tribal, and local governments is to educate and change behavior and actions to ensure that EJ is an integral part of the roles and responsibilities of these external partners of EPA NE. EPA NE maintains that the key to achieving this goal is to remain actively involved with these external stakeholders. EPA NE values input from external stakeholders because it enables the region's program offices to more readily identify environmental issues and target resources to address them. To build on past successes, the region will continue to use this proactive approach to ensure meaningful stakeholder involvement.

### Working with External Stakeholders

As an active partner in community capacity-building, the region has maintained a presence in external EJ networks that have emerged. Successful external statewide community-based EJ networks exist in Massachusetts and Connecticut, and the Northeast EJ Network has a number of members from other states in New England. EPA NE regularly has representatives attend major functions of these statewide and regional community coalitions. EPA NE recognizes that partnerships and information-sharing with community groups and other federal, state, and local agencies are key to identifying and resolving many EJ issues.

- **State Engagement:** EPA New England's Environmental Justice Program has developed a new strategy to re-engage the state EJ counterparts at the state level to develop EJ-related commitments for Performance Partnership Agreements (PPAs) in the six New England states. As a result, our States have all identified concrete activities and additional areas of collaboration. In FY09, EPA NE will continue to work to enhance communication and dialogue with our state counterparts through a New England All States EJ Meeting (held on October 28, 2008) and to begin to have regular EJ conference calls with New England States EJ Contacts (e.g. quarterly conference calls). Other potential activities include identifying Supplement Environmental Projects (SEPs) that will benefit communities with potential EJ concerns and collaboration on a project through the State EJ Cooperative Agreement Initiative. In addition, in FY08, EPA NE conducted "Fundamentals of EJ Training" for one of our State partners. EPA worked with New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services to provide training on November 6, 2008.
- **Listening Sessions:** EPA NE believes that there is no substitute for regular, sustained contact with communities throughout the region to directly observe existing conditions and respond to situations. EPA NE will continue to hold listening sessions with community-based organizations throughout the FY09.

### **C. Program Evaluation**

The EJ Council is responsible for tracking and reporting the progress of the items outlined in the EJ Action Plan, and determining other measures of evaluating the larger concepts of organizational culture change and institutionalizing of EJ principles throughout the region. Where possible, the EJ Action Plan includes baseline data to evaluate the extent to which the region is achieving its measures.

#### EJ Review

EPA New England has worked with states, municipalities, trade associations, community groups and others to provide compliance and pollution prevention assistance to auto repair and auto body shops. EPA published the final version of its new rule that established new requirements for area sources conducting automobile refinishing operations, miscellaneous surface coating operations and paint stripping operations in the January 9, 2008, Federal Register. The new rule includes emissions standards for auto body refinishing operations, spray coating equipment requirements, employee training requirements and compliance notification requirements.

As a result of the new rule, EPA-NE is planning outreach and training activities for auto body refinishing operations. An initial assessment of the location of these operations indicates that

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many are located in areas with environmental justice concerns. For example, the city of Holyoke, MA has approximately 69 facilities that repair cars and trucks.

EPA-NE wants to ensure that we are targeting compliance assistance activities in areas that are disproportionately impacted by auto body refinishing operations. We will use the EJ review to conduct a design assessment focusing on the question:

- Are the methods we are currently using and planning to use for autobody sector outreach well formulated, feasible and likely to achieve intended goals; and should these targeting methods be used (as is or improved) in other compliance assistance outreach opportunities for sectors similar to autobody sector?

This review will be completed by the end of FY09. Contacts for the review include Amy Braz, Roy Crystal and Mary Dever. See logic model in the next section for more detail.

## SECTION 2: KEY PRIORITY AREAS

This section highlights, in performance measures matrices, EPA NE's robust, results-oriented activities or key priority areas for FY09.

### Reduction in number of asthma attacks

Activities/ Resources/ /Partners	Output	Applicable Outcome Measure			Results	Point of Contact
		Short-term (awareness)	Intermediate (behavior)	Long-term (condition)		
<p><b>Asthma Reduction Activities</b></p> <p><u>Activities:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Work with selected communities based on funding with Healthy Communities Grants Program on innovative asthma reduction activities which improve: asthma management/care; infrastructure among stakeholders and provide better asthma surveillance data.</li> <li>- Influence health care financing for asthma and IPM.</li> <li>- Outreach to</li> </ul>	<p>Number of health professionals trained.</p> <p>Number of home and community visits.</p> <p>Number of asthmatics reached and number of environmental asthma messages incorporated into asthma management plans.</p> <p>Number of home evaluations and repairs.</p> <p>Number of asthma coalitions or expansion of existing infrastructure.</p>	<p>Increased awareness and better understanding of proper asthma management /care.</p>	<p>Timely asthma interventions based on assessment of surveillance data.</p> <p>Increased advocacy among target audiences as well as more effective collaborations between target audiences and stakeholders.</p> <p>Number of people taking steps to improve their indoor environments and reduce asthma triggers.</p> <p>Number of health plans adopting environmental</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Reduction of incidence of child asthma due to environmental triggers in schools using reports of visits to school nurses.</p> <p>* Depends heavily on availability of data from sources outside of EPA.</p>	<p><b>1402 individuals trained</b> - Region works with state asthma managers, funded partners, community groups and other organizations to promote EPA and other applicable guidance (i.e. NHBLI) guidance on asthma management, assist with asthma awareness and intervention programs, and facilitate state and local coordination.</p> <p><b>115 Schools</b> - Region works with state Tools for Schools contacts, funded partners, and other school</p>	<p>Eugene Benoit Marybeth Smuts Rhona Julien</p>

Activities/ Resources/ /Partners	Output	Applicable Outcome Measure			Results	Point of Contact
		Short-term (awareness)	Intermediate (behavior)	Long-term (condition)		
<p>regional partners and other stakeholders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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.</li> </ul> <p><u>Resources:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Asthma projects under the Healthy Communities Grant Program</li> <li>- State asthma partners</li> </ul> <p><u>Partnerships:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support Asthma Regional Coordinating Council</li> </ul>	<p>Number of schools implementing EPA's Tools for Schools Program.</p> <p>Number of Tools for Schools trainings/ conferences</p>		measures.		<p>organizations to develop statewide implementation programs following a best-practices campaign.</p> <p>Approx. 450 school administrators, school nurses, teachers and parents have been trained on how to implement TfS and asthma triggers in the classroom.</p>	

**Reduce childhood lead poisoning**

Activities/ Resources/ /Partners	Output	Applicable Outcome Measure			Results	Point of Contact
		Short-term (awareness)	Intermediate (behavior)	Long-term (condition)		
<p><b>Virtually End Childhood Lead Poisoning in Boston, MA</b></p> <p><u>Activities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Data gathering and track results for public health and other lead standards (e.g. air)</li> <li>-Work with partners to target education and outreach to neighborhoods with highest remaining lead poisoning rates</li> <li>-Target inspections, compliance assistance and enforcement actions in Dorchester, Roxbury, Hyde Park and Mattapan</li> <li>-Prioritize SEPs for lead abatement projects in Boston, MA</li> </ul> <p><u>Resources:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Work with partners below through the Lead Action Collaborative to identify annual project-</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Amount of financial and technical assistance from EPA programs</li> <li>-Number of tips &amp; complaints</li> <li>-Number of Targeted inspections, compliance assistance and enforcement actions in Dorchester, Roxbury, Hyde Park, and Mattapan</li> <li>- Increased membership and participation in the Lead Action Collaborative</li> <li>- Validated Community Assessment Tool (CAT)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Increase awareness of all stakeholders</li> <li>-Partners/ stakeholders and local residents are more aware of areas with elevated blood lead levels and are targeting activities and resources to service areas with the greatest remaining need</li> <li>- Targeted mailings related to Renovation, Repair and Painting Program</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Targeted, annual compliance assistance</li> <li>- Targeted, annual inspections</li> <li>- Targeted, annual enforcement actions</li> <li>- Stakeholders implement lead-safe practices in high risk neighborhoods</li> <li>- Lead abatement workers and renovators are properly licensed and certified.</li> <li>- Increase effectiveness of outreach and education to meet diverse needs of target neighborhood populations in Dorchester, Roxbury, Hyde Park and Mattapan</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Virtually eliminate the number of lead poisoned children in Boston by 2010. (Measured by annual number of lead poisoned children and maintaining low levels over time.)</li> </ul>	<p><b>2001 Baseline:</b> 1,123 children with elevated blood lead levels in Boston (10 ug/dl or higher).</p> <p><b>2004:</b> 774 children with elevated blood lead levels in Boston</p> <p><b>2005:</b> 497 children in Boston had elevated blood lead levels.</p> <p><b>2006:</b> 460 children in Boston had elevated blood lead levels.</p> <p><b>2007:</b> 362 children in Boston had elevated blood lead levels.</p>	<p>Kristi Rea</p> <p>Nancy Barmakian</p>

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Activities/ Resources/ /Partners	Output	Applicable Outcome Measure			Results	Point of Contact
		Short-term (awareness)	Intermediate (behavior)	Long-term (condition)		
<p>specific resource needs (financial and technical assistance).</p> <p><u>Partners:</u> Lead Action Collaborative (LAC), The Medical Foundation, Sovereign Bank, The Barr Foundation, HUD, CDC, Lasell College, Boston Public Health Commission, Dorchester BOLD Teens, Massachusetts Affordable Housing Alliance (MAHA), Black Ministerial Alliance, other stakeholders in Boston, MA.</p>						

**Reduce pollution in urban environments**

Activities	Output	Applicable Outcome Measures			Baseline/Results	Contact
		Short-term (awareness)	Intermediate (behavior)	Long-term (condition)		
<p>Continue implementing urban river actions on the Mystic River Watershed and its tributaries. Communities along the Lower Mystic have environmental justice concerns and are negatively impacted by poor water quality.</p> <p><u>Activities</u></p> <p>EPA will continue to work collaboratively to improve water quality based on data and findings of ongoing sampling and investigations.</p> <p><u>Resources</u></p> <p>In 2009, EPA will contribute significant staff time and \$2K for analytical support for MyRWA's baseline sampling program.</p> <p><u>Building Partnerships</u></p> <p>Collaborative effort with EPA, the Massachusetts Dept. of Environmental Protection (Mass DEP), the</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- EPA will host the first steering committee meeting for watershed stakeholders</li> <li>- EPA will continue to assist MyRWA with baseline monitoring and will provide other monitoring/sanitary surveys as resources allow</li> <li>- EPA will co-host a science meeting with Mystic River Watershed and Tufts University</li> <li>- EPA will continue its enforcement and permitting efforts in watershed communities</li> <li>- EPA will issue its annual report card that will take into account new baseline monitoring sites in the lower Mystic</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increase collaboration among watershed stakeholders</li> <li>- Bring political attention to the challenges in the lower Mystic River watershed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increase effectiveness of outreach and education</li> <li>- Increase compliance and enforcement</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Make the Mystic River and its tributary streams meet the goals of the Clean Water Act</li> <li>- Restore the watershed to both fishable and swimmable conditions based on measurable water quality standards</li> <li>- Increase public access to the waterway.</li> </ul>	<p>2007: Mystic River Report Card Grade = D</p>	<p>Caitlyn Hunt (617) 918-1748</p>

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		<b>Applicable Outcome Measures</b>				
U.S. Coast Guard, the Mystic River Watershed Association ("MyRWA"), the Chelsea Creek Restoration Partnership and other communities along the Mystic River						

**Clean and safe drinking water**

Activities	Output	Applicable Outcome Measures			Baseline/Results	Contact
		Short-term (awareness)	Intermediate (behavior)	Long-term (condition)		
<p><b>Strategy to address future workforce shortages for water operators</b></p> <p><b>Note: The identified activities, outputs, and outcomes will be implemented over the next several years.</b></p> <p><b>In FY09, EPA NE will be exploring the implementation of these proposed activities and identifying ways to expand efforts for wastewater operators.</b></p> <p><u>Activities</u></p> <p>To the greatest extent possible, target the following activities to historically underserved or burdened populations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expand MA vocational technical schools project or develop new program in another state to embed drinking water treatment and</li> </ul>	<p># of drinking water treatment and operations courses offered in technical high schools and community colleges.</p> <p># of new certified drinking operators trained.</p> <p># of career fairs.</p> <p># of outreach materials developed.</p>	<p>Raise awareness about operators' workforce opportunities</p>	<p>Increase in students enrolled in wastewater and drinking water treatment and operations courses</p> <p>Increase in certified water operators</p>	<p>Maintain safe water by having knowledgeable certified operators</p>	<p>FY09 – determine the feasibility of implementing this strategy.</p>	<p>Jane Downing Katie Connors Jackie LeClair</p>

		Applicable Outcome Measures				
<p>operations courses into technical high schools and community colleges (certification programs will be targeted to academic programs and institutions that serve communities with environmental justice concerns.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work with partners to offer career Fairs that bring together drinking water professionals and regulators with students and guidance counselors.</li> <li>• Develop outreach and marketing materials to raise awareness about drinking water professional opportunities.</li> </ul> <p><u>Building Partnerships</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• OGWDW and EPA NE Brownfield Job Training Program</li> <li>• States' Drinking Water programs</li> <li>• National, regional, and state water works associations (e.g. AWWA, NEWWA,</li> </ul>						

		Applicable Outcome Measures				
NEWEA) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Work with national associations such as Water Systems Council and National Ground Water Association to reach out to professional well drillers to raise awareness of operators workforce opportunities and promote cross-training</li> </ul>						

**Ensuring Compliance**

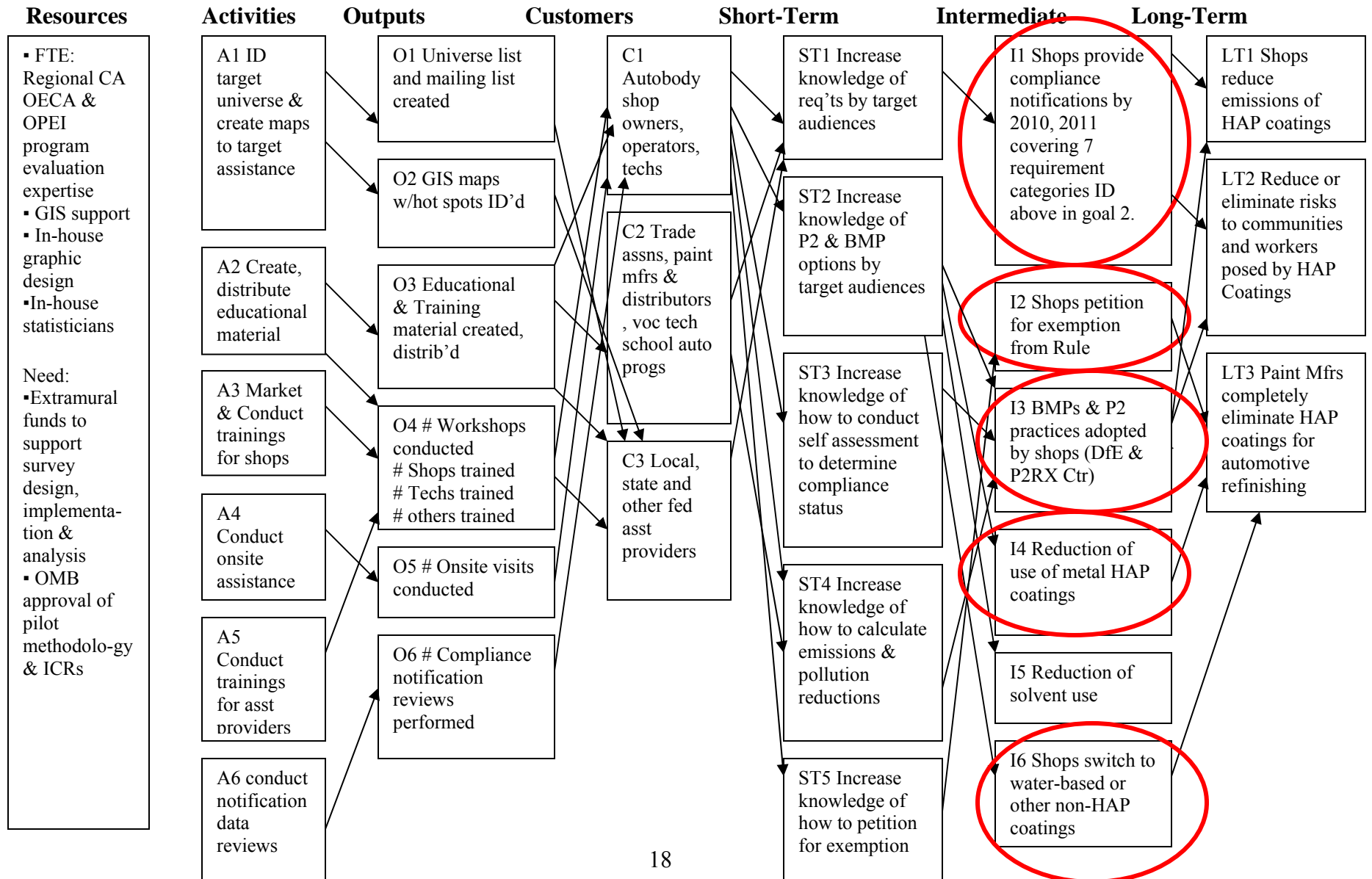
Activities	Output	Applicable Outcome Measures			Results (2006-2008)	Contact
		Short-term (awareness)	Intermediate (behavior)	Long-term (condition)		
<p><b>Diesel Idling Enforcement and Compliance Assistance</b></p> <p>NOTE: This work is part of a larger OES/OEP strategy to reduce diesel emissions. OES outreach under the National Clean Diesel Campaign's SmartWay Transport and Clean Ports USA programs is not represented here because they are not oriented toward compliance.</p> <p>OES will focus compliance assistance and enforcement of state anti-idling regulations where EPA has authority (MA, CT and RI) on urban areas &amp; areas of potential EJ concern (e.g., CARE cities).</p> <p><b>ENFORCEMENT:</b></p> <p>--Inspect fleets and facilities where chronic, widespread, excessive idling of diesel vehicles is reported or suspected.</p> <p>--Take informal and formal</p>	<p><b>ENFORCEMENT</b></p> <p>--Inspections</p> <p>--Enforcement actions</p> <p>--SEPs</p> <p><b>COMPLIANCE ASSISTANCE</b></p> <p>--Phone calls, emails, letters, visits</p> <p>--Meetings, presentations, events, handouts</p> <p><b>BOTH</b></p> <p>--Enforcement press releases</p> <p>--Info on EPA NE Diesel website</p>	<p><b># OF REGULATED ENTITIES</b></p> <p>--inspected</p> <p>--enforced against</p> <p>--proposing SEPs</p> <p>--receiving individual attention</p> <p>--in audiences receiving info</p> <p><b># OF NON-REGULATED ENTITIES</b></p> <p>--receiving individual help</p> <p>--in audiences receiving info</p>	<p><b># OF REGULATED ENTITIES</b></p> <p>--asking for information</p> <p>--passing on information</p> <p>--reporting increase in compliant behavior</p> <p>--implementing SEPs</p> <p><b># OF NON-REGULATED ENTITIES</b></p> <p>--leveraging state and EPA authority</p> <p>--doing their own compliance outreach</p>	<p>Air pollution from idling diesel-powered vehicles is reduced, particularly near urban populations particularly vulnerable to asthma and other illnesses to which diesel exhaust contributes.</p>	<p><b>ENFORCEMENT:</b>--</p> <p>228 Inspections</p> <p>--15 Informal enforcement actions</p> <p>--6 administrative and judicial settlements</p> <p>--4 Referrals to DOJ</p> <p>--\$331,601 SEP \$</p> <p>--\$427,332 Penalty \$</p> <p>--37,832 tons of pollutants avoided</p> <p><b>COMPLIANCE ASSISTANCE:</b></p> <p>--20 tools developed</p> <p>--70 individual situations addressed</p> <p>--50 audiences reached</p> <p><b>BOTH:</b></p> <p>--6 Press releases</p>	<p>Joel Blumstein</p>

		Applicable Outcome Measures				
<p>enforcement actions against violators.</p> <p>--Encourage opportunities for respondents to conduct SEPs.</p> <p><b>COMPLIANCE ASSISTANCE:</b></p> <p>--Respond to individual complaints &amp; inquiries by working with offender and authorities to obtain compliance.</p> <p>--Fold compliance info into all outreach to fleets and facilities under the SmartWay Transport and Clean Ports USA voluntary programs.</p> <p>--Help write and broadcast press on enforcement actions to appropriate regulated audiences and partners.</p> <p><u>Resources:</u></p> <p>A&amp;P2: .25 FTE</p> <p>Enforcement: .50 FTE</p> <p><u>Building Partnerships:</u></p> <p>-- Within EPA NE: Part of larger cross-office diesel strategy.</p> <p>-- Within EPA: Leverages</p>						

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		<b>Applicable Outcome Measures</b>				
partnership programs. -- Within Region: Collaboration with states, municipalities, business/industry, institutions and nonprofits to address cause of violations, identify alternatives, and obtain compliance.						

**EJ Review of Auto Body Assistance Program**



**SECTION 3: PERFORMANCE MEASURE MATRIX**

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

Objective 1: Reduction in number of asthma attacks

Activities	Output	Applicable Outcome Measure			Baseline/Results	Contact
		Short-term (awareness)	Intermediate (behavior)	Long-term (condition)		
<p><b>Asthma Grants:</b> Annually fund (with Office of Radiation and Indoor Air) asthma projects under the Healthy Communities Grant Program.</p> <p>Under these grants, 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>Increased awareness and better understanding of proper asthma management and care.</p> <p>Increased advocacy among target audiences as well as more effective collaborations between target audiences and stakeholders.</p> <p>Timely asthma interventions based on assessment of surveillance data.</p>	<p>Number of health professionals trained, number of home and community visits, number of asthmatics reached and number of environmental asthma messages incorporated into asthma management plans</p>	<p>Number of home evaluations and repairs, number of health plans adopting environmental measures, number of asthma coalitions or expansion of existing infrastructure, and number of people taking steps to improve their indoor environments and reduce asthma triggers</p>	<p>Trend data over a period of several years measuring reductions in: (1) the incidence of asthma related absences (or increase in days present), and (2) unscheduled visits to the school nurses or emergency room. [This depends heavily on availability of data from sources outside of EPA.]</p>	<p>Region works with state asthma managers, funded partners, community groups and other organizations to promote EPA and other applicable guidance (i.e. NHBLI) on asthma management, assist with asthma awareness and intervention programs, and facilitate state and local coordination. In FY'08, 1402 individuals trained.</p>	<p>E.Benoit, R. Julien, and M. Smuts</p>

Activities	Output	Applicable Outcome Measure			Baseline/Results	Contact
		Short-term (awareness)	Intermediate (behavior)	Long-term (condition)		
<p><b>Asthma Regional Council:</b> Support Asthma Regional Council (ARC) in their efforts to strengthen the capacity of and be a resource to regional partners.</p>	<p>Development of an IPM business case for policy advocates and outreach to regional partners and other stakeholders</p>			<p>Influence health care financing for asthma and IPM.</p>	<p>Conducted two forums of approx. 100 attendees each to share best practices on asthma and IPM. Produced four quarterly bulletins to ARC membership.</p>	<p>R. Julien, and M. Smuts</p>
<p><b>Tools for Schools Program:</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.</p>	<p>Number of schools implementing EPA's Tools for Schools Program.</p>	<p>Number of TfS trainings/conferences</p>	<p>Number of teams/ remediation and proposed changes to state regulations</p>	<p>Reduction of incidence of child asthma due to environmental triggers in schools using reports of visits to school nurses.</p>	<p>In FY'08, 139 new schools implemented Tools for Schools. CT developed case studies on the effectiveness of TfS for several schools.</p>	<p>E. Benoit</p>

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

Objective 2: Reduce exposure to air toxics

Activities	Output	Applicable Outcome Measure			Baseline/Results	Contact
		Short-term (awareness)	Intermediate (behavior)	Long-term (condition)		
<p><b>Air Toxics Risk Characterization:</b> Utilize the National Air Toxics Assessment (NATA) to implement outdoor and indoor air toxics reduction strategies.</p> <p>Improve air toxics risk characterization in New Haven, CT; Lawrence, MA; State of Maine; and Holyoke, MA.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Risk reduction communication through education on the NATA in selected New England communities.</p> <p>Improved emission inventories, toxicity weighted emissions, mapping, monitoring and computer modeling or develop risk reduction strategies in New Haven, CT; Greater Lawrence, MA; State of Maine; and Holyoke, MA.</p>	<p>More accurate characterization of air toxics risk, leading to a better understanding for implementing risk communication and reduction strategies in these areas.</p> <p>Air quality monitoring in Lawrence, MA for a better understanding of how auto body shop operations affect the concentration of some air toxics in nearby neighborhoods, and how laser technology can help reduce emissions.</p> <p>Region will hold an autobody collision repair workshop for selected CARE communities.</p>	<p>Reduction in transportation-related toxic emissions (e.g., diesel exhaust, products of benzene, etc.), indoor air emissions, and stationary and area source emissions.</p> <p>Wide spread use of laser touch technology in Lawrence, MA autobody shops to improve the skills of workers to reduce emissions.</p>	<p>Improved indoor air and ambient air quality in Lawrence, MA through reduction in VOC and isocyanate emissions.</p>	<p>1) Completed study of autobody shops in Lawrence.</p> <p>2) The region hosted 5 collision repair campaign workshops in MA and NH, including Holyoke MA.</p> <p>3) Under the Maine Air Toxics Initiative, Maine DEP developed a revised air toxics inventory, a toxicity weighted inventory and reviewed NATA and available air toxics monitoring data to develop an air toxics reduction strategy for the state.</p> <p>4) The Holyoke MA CARE community reviewed ambient</p>	<p>S. Lancey, M. Smuts, R. Julien, I. Cohen</p>

Activities	Output	Applicable Outcome Measure			Baseline/Results	Contact
		Short-term (awareness)	Intermediate (behavior)	Long-term (condition)		
					<p>air toxics monitoring and NATA and began prioritizing risk. Also, conducted a black carbon monitoring study in coordination with NESCAUM.</p> <p>5) New Haven CT worked in collaboration with ORD and the community to model air toxics and project reduction as a result of air regulations and voluntary measures.</p>	
<p><b>Promote Energy Efficiency:</b> Recruit environmental justice communities for participation in the Community Energy Challenge; document experiences with energy efficiency assessments and implementation of</p>	<p>Increased participation of environmental justice communities in the Community Energy Challenge.</p> <p>At least one case study of an EJ community.</p>	<p>Increased awareness of the Community Energy Challenge among EJ communities in New England.</p>	<p>Enrollment of EJ communities in the New England Community Energy Challenge.</p>		<p>At least 26 communities enrolled in the Challenge with EJ areas. One case study completed on Brattleboro, VT</p>	<p>S. Kambli</p>

Activities	Output	Applicable Outcome Measure			Baseline/Results	Contact
		Short-term (awareness)	Intermediate (behavior)	Long-term (condition)		
various solutions.						
<p><b>Voluntary Diesel Reductions:</b> 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</p>	<p>Increased awareness and usage of retrofitted equipment, cleaner fuels and alternative fuel vehicles. Reduced vehicle idling.</p>	<p>Improved awareness of the public health risks of diesel exhaust and the strategies available to reduce this risk.</p>	<p>Increased compliance with local anti-idling rules. Increased use of retrofitted vehicles and equipment</p>	<p>Reduced diesel emissions in urban areas and potential EJ areas of concern (lbs of particulate pollution reduced).</p>	<p>1) 25 pieces of construction equipment retrofitted and significant reduction in idling achieved in Boston's Longwood Medical Area as a result of DFCI adopting contract specifications requiring cleaner fuels, idling limits and retrofits on site at the Yawkey Cancer Care Center construction project.</p> <p>2) hosted 2 workshops for stakeholders in NH and RI, including municipalities, community groups, universities and others on strategies for reducing emissions from diesel engines.</p> <p>3) 4 new projects</p>	<p>H. Hatic</p>

Activities	Output	Applicable Outcome Measure			Baseline/Results	Contact
		Short-term (awareness)	Intermediate (behavior)	Long-term (condition)		
develop community-based programs to reduce diesel emissions.					<p>funded to reduce emissions from school buses and construction equipment through retrofits and cleaner fuels.</p> <p>4) worked with Suffolk University to conduct Service Learning Project looking at idling in Boston – improved community awareness about MA idling law through outreach and education.</p>	
<b>Diesel Enforcement:</b> Enforcement of anti-idling requirements and diesel vehicle testing programs.	Number of formal and informal enforcement actions taken as a result of inspections and compliance monitoring activities. Number of Supplemental Environmental Projects for retrofits of diesel vehicles.	Raising awareness of companies and drivers re: idling via verbal warnings, written warning letters, or formal enforcement actions.	Reduced diesel emissions from vehicles and equipment in urban areas and potential EJ areas of concern. Measures include number of inspections and enforcement actions.	Reduced health risks in areas surrounding locations where idling formerly occurred.	During FY08, OES conducted 101 idling inspections in a variety of EJ areas, including Worcester, Providence, Waterbury, Hartford, Boston, New Bedford, etc. These inspections resulted in 12 warning letters and enforcement actions at several others. These and	S. Rapp

Activities	Output	Applicable Outcome Measure			Baseline/Results	Contact
		Short-term (awareness)	Intermediate (behavior)	Long-term (condition)		
					previous year inspections resulted in enforcement actions in FY08, including : 2 section 114 reporting requirements, 1 notice of violation, 2 administrative penalty orders, 3 consent orders, 1 civil referral, and 1 consent decree. These actions resulted in more than 4 million pounds of pollution being reduced, much of it in EJ areas.	
<b>Ambient Air Quality Monitoring:</b> Ensure that the state network plans include fine particle (less than 2.5 micrometers in diameter or PM2.5) air monitoring that adequately measures air quality in critical urban areas such as	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.			EPA collects all of the ozone and PM2.5 data on an hourly basis and makes that available to the public.	R. Judge

Activities	Output	Applicable Outcome Measure			Baseline/Results	Contact
		Short-term (awareness)	Intermediate (behavior)	Long-term (condition)		
New Haven, CT, and Boston, Springfield and Lawrence, MA						
<b>Air Toxics Monitoring:</b> Continue working with the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection to conduct air toxic measurements at the New Haven Criscuolo 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).			Air toxic monitoring ongoing in New Haven area.	R. Judge
<b>Tribal Air Monitoring:</b> Continue supporting tribal ozone and other air monitoring at four tribal air monitoring sites in Maine and Massachusetts.	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.	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			EPA- New England issued 5 ozone notifications for poor air quality at the Wampanoag site on Martha's Vineyard.	R. Judge

Activities	Output	Applicable Outcome Measure			Baseline/Results	Contact
		Short-term (awareness)	Intermediate (behavior)	Long-term (condition)		
<p><b>Air Quality Notifications:</b> Issue air quality press releases when unhealthy levels of ground-level ozone and fine particles occur, or are predicted to occur, in New England. Publicize the availability of the EnviroFlash program. Participants in this program receive air quality alerts when poor air quality is expected in their area.</p>	<p>Increased public awareness of unhealthy air quality days</p>		<p>More individuals take appropriate health precautions. Measures include the number of alerts and releases issued and the number of participants registered to receive alerts.</p>		<p>More than 1500 people and organizations in New England are registered to receive EnviroFlash air quality alerts. The number of days alerts were issued in '08 varied from area to area, ranging from 34 days in CT to 3 days in Maine. In addition, press releases warning of region-wide unhealthy air events were issued on 4 days.</p>	<p>A. Arnold</p>
<p><b>Air Toxics Enforcement:</b> Enforcement of the Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) standards for paper and web coaters, textile coaters, chrome platers, halogenated solvent degreasers, flares, leaking organic</p>	<p>(a) Number of MACT inspections taken at paper and web coaters, textile coaters, chrome platers, halogenated solvent degreasers, flares, leaking process and storage facilities, and gasoline distribution</p>	<p>Raise awareness of individuals and companies about toxic air pollutants during inspections.</p>	<p>Pounds of pollution reduced in potential EJ areas of concern as a result of new MACT enforcement cases at paper and web coaters, textile coaters, chrome platers, halogenated solvent degreasers, flares, leaking</p>	<p>Protection of population located within 1/4 mile of facilities inspected.</p>	<p>a) During FY08, OES conducted 11 inspections of MACT facilities in priority categories, such as paper and web coaters, textile coaters, chrome platers, halogenated solvent</p>	<p>S. Rapp</p>

Activities	Output	Applicable Outcome Measure			Baseline/Results	Contact
		Short-term (awareness)	Intermediate (behavior)	Long-term (condition)		
liquid process and storage facilities, and gasoline distribution facilities in potential EJ areas.	<p>facilities in potential EJ areas of concern.</p> <p>(b) Number of new MACT formal enforcement actions related to paper, and web coaters, textile coaters, chrome platers, halogenated solvent degreasers, flares, leaking organic liquid process and storage facilities, and gasoline distribution facilities in potential EJ areas of concern.</p> <p>(c) Identification of non-notifying facilities.</p>		organic liquid process and storage facilities, and gasoline distribution facilities.		<p>degreasers, flares, leaking process and storage facilities, and gasoline distribution facilities, in EJ areas.</p> <p>b) In FY08, enforcement actions in the MACT priority areas included: 9 section 114 reporting requirements; 3 notices of violation, 5 administrative orders, 3 administrative penalty orders, 2 consent orders, &amp; 2 civil referrals in EJ areas.</p> <p>c) In FY08, OES identified 3 MACT non-notifiers in EJ areas.</p>	

Activities	Output	Applicable Outcome Measure			Baseline/Results	Contact
		Short-term (awareness)	Intermediate (behavior)	Long-term (condition)		
<p><b>SmartWay Transport Partnership</b></p> <p>EJ connection: Many trucking &amp; shipping facilities are located in EJ areas. Influencing the way fleets &amp; facilities operate and get built can decrease emissions at and to/from these locations.</p>	<p>Recruit new carrier, shipper and affiliate partners HQ'ed in New England. To participate, partners must reduce fuel use and emissions.</p> <p>Work with existing partners (esp. trade associations) to spread SmartWay techniques to non-partners.</p> <p>Educate local, regional, and state planning &amp; transportation agencies on SmartWay, so they include idle-reduction features in new facilities, and promote more fuel-efficient freight movement (e.g., via rail).</p>	<p># events (presentations, meetings, workshops, etc) &amp; tools (articles, case studies, directories, web pages, awards, etc) marketing the SmartWay partnership, strategies, technologies and loan programs to partner prospects, other freight movers, and planners.</p>	<p># of shippers, carriers and associations joining SmartWay.</p> <p>Fuel and emissions savings reported to SmartWay by partners (yearly).</p> <p># of new public and private freight facilities (distribution centers, intermodal yards, etc) that include idle-reduction features (electrified parking, etc)</p>	<p>Unnecessary idling by trucks is rare.</p> <p>Trucking fleets double their fuel efficiency.</p> <p>All new and remodeled truck loading &amp; parking facilities (for refrigerated and other cargo) are designed &amp; operated to obviate idling.</p> <p>As much freight as practicable is shipped into, within, &amp; out of New England via rail and coastal barge. All new locomotive &amp; tug engines are efficient and minimize idling.</p>	<p>End of FY08: 35 SmartWay partners</p>	<p>Abby Swaine (OES)</p>
<p>Conducting Smartway Program by recruiting private sector partners to control diesel idling emissions. An additional focus in '08</p>	<p>Number of potential Smartway partners reached through assistance and outreach efforts</p>	<p>Increasing a company's awareness of the benefits of participating in the Smartway Program.</p>	<p>Number of companies that join the Smartway Program and take steps to control diesel idling</p>	<p>Improve air quality by decreasing diesel idling and greenhouse gas emissions by participating</p>	<p>No. of Smartway partners 19 NE carrier &amp; shipper partners added in FY08, representing</p>	<p>A. Swaine</p>

Activities	Output	Applicable Outcome Measure			Baseline/Results	Contact
		Short-term (awareness)	Intermediate (behavior)	Long-term (condition)		
will be diesel idling in ports.			emissions	Smartway companies in potential EJ areas of concern	thousands of trucks, many of which are garaged in or travel through EJ areas.	
<p><b>Marine Ports</b></p> <p>EJ connection: Most NE ports are squeezed up against urban &amp; EJ neighborhoods. Influencing the way marine terminals &amp; nearby businesses are designed &amp; operated can decrease pollution in these locations.</p>	<p>Work with ports to develop &amp; implement individual "green &amp; sustainable port" strategies based on our NE Strategy.</p> <p>Through port authorities &amp; directly, help terminals and other waterside businesses improve compliance with applicable environmental requirements.</p> <p>Provide vessel, cargo handling, dray truck, and passenger &amp; freight facility operators with information &amp; incentives to reduce fuel &amp; energy use and emissions.</p>	<p># events (presentations, meetings, workshops, etc) &amp; tools (articles, check lists, guides, case studies, directories, web pages, awards, etc)</p>	<p># of ports with individual strategies.</p> <p># of terminals &amp; businesses working on compliance.</p> <p># of facilities &amp; engine operators working on energy and fuel efficiency projects.</p>	<p>All New England port authorities identify as "green/sustainable" ports, continuously improve their operations, communicate regularly with their neighbors, and have "enforceable" compliance agreements with their terminal/business tenants.</p> <p>Idling trucks and cargo handling equipment on port property, as well as trucks creep idling at gates and idling off-property, are rare.</p> <p>All major shipping facilities at NE</p>	<p>End of FY08: 3 NE ports are developing individual strategies; 2 are in draft form.</p>	<p>Abby Swaine (OES-diesel; lead), Halida Hatic (OEP-diesel), Cyndi Veit (OEP-energy) Larry Wells (OES-multi media)</p>

Activities	Output	Applicable Outcome Measure			Baseline/Results	Contact
		Short-term (awareness)	Intermediate (behavior)	Long-term (condition)		
				<p>ports are SmartWay partners or use SmartWay tools, and all use the Energy Star Buildings and other efficiency tools that make sense for their operations.</p> <p>Two or more ports have coastal shipping (short-sea) operations that reduce truck travel.</p> <p>A significant proportion of harbor, ferry, fishing cruise vessels at each port operate efficiently, either through drawing shore power, using lowest-sulfur diesel or alternate fuels, or upgrading to fuel-efficient engines.</p>		

**Goal 2: Clean and Safe Water**

Objective 1: Safe fish/shellfish

Activities	Output	Applicable Outcome Measures			Baseline/Results	Contact
		Short-term (awareness)	Intermediate (behavior)	Long-term (condition)		
Target storm water controls draining to areas where shellfish and swimming use are a concern in potential EJ areas of concern.	<p>(a) Number of Municipal Separate Storm-water Sewer Systems (MS4) communities implementing storm water pollution prevention programs (SWPPPs) with best management practices targeting bacteria and pathogens, if possible) – approx. 350 in Massachusetts and New Hampshire.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(b) Reduction in the number of days shellfishing is prohibited due to high bacteria levels.</p> <p>(c) Increase in the number or area of available shellfish beds.</p>	<p>2008: a) approximately 350 MS4 permittees in MA and NH are implementing SWPPPs. Reissued small MS4 permits will target provisions for bacteria and pathogens reductions in areas with approved bacterial TMDLs</p> <p>2008: Draft large MS4 permit for Worcester issued.</p>	D. Webster
Continue working with tribes to determine the relationship between air	(a) Provide funding to tribes to perform fish consumption surveys and fish	Greater awareness and reduced			The fish tissue sampling and analysis portion is complete along	I. McDonnell

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		Applicable Outcome Measures				
deposition and tribal sustenance foods.	tissue testing.  (b) Tribes issue fish advisories and educate tribal communities on the risk involved with the substantial consumption of sustenance foods.	consumption of risky foods.			with the dietary survey. The next step is to complete the dietary assessment.	
Issue environmentally significant National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits; ensuring community input from potential EJ areas of concern is sought, where appropriate. Will continue to do targeted outreach in EJ communities.	(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.			Number of unique culturally relevant concerns addressed in the development of NPDES permits, and improvement of water quality in potential EJ areas of concern.		R. Janson

**Goal 2: Clean and Safe Water**

Objective 2: Clean and safe drinking water

Activities	Output	Applicable Outcome Measure			Baseline/Result	Contact
		Short-term (awareness)	Intermediate (behavior)	Long-term (condition)		

Activities	Output	Applicable Outcome Measure			Baseline/Result	Contact
		Short-term (awareness)	Intermediate (behavior)	Long-term (condition)		
Provide technical assistance to states and water supply systems on implementation of the Lead and Copper Rule. Emphasis will be placed on urban areas and small rural communities.	Number and type of assistance provided by EPA relating to incidents of elevated lead in drinking water.			Reduction in lead levels in drinking water systems with lead above the action level.	Technical assistance provided to one rural system, two urban systems and two tribal systems with elevated lead and/or copper levels. Technical assistance provided to OES in support of school/day care SEP in two urban systems.	K. McGuire
Detection and elimination of illicit discharges to surface waters – some of which are used for drinking water – in and upstream of potential EJ areas of concern	(a) Number of illicit discharges identified and eliminated. (b) Number of information requests and inspections.	Inspections conducted and information requests issued to detect illicit discharges.	Illicit discharges eliminated in response to inspections, information requests, and issuance of enforcement actions.	Improved water quality in EJ areas of concern.	a. 19 illicit removed (13 Boston, 6 Revere); 1.6 million gallons annual basis (3,713 gal/day Boston, 570 gal/day Revere)  b. Eight inspections; 12 sample events; 700+ samples collected in FY08	T. Borci

Activities	Output	Applicable Outcome Measure			Baseline/Result	Contact
		Short-term (awareness)	Intermediate (behavior)	Long-term (condition)		
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>(a) Number of communities under enforceable schedules for CSO abatement.</p> <p>(b) Number of communities implementing Capacity, Management, Operation and Maintenance Programs plans to reduce SSOs.</p> <p>(c) Number of communities that have implemented one or more phases of a CSO LTCP.</p> <p>(d) Volume of overflows reduced.</p>	Through SSO inspections, information requests, and review of SSO reports identify communities with significant SSO issues.	<p>CSO communities developing and implementing LTCPs. If phased approach used, implementing current phase while developing plan for next phase.</p> <p>SSO communities developing appropriate CMOM plans.</p>	<p>Eliminate or reduce to the maximum extent possible discharges of untreated wastewater from CSOs and SSOs to waters used for drinking water or recreation in EJ areas of concern.</p> <p>Implement CMOM plans for all communities having SSOs in EJ areas of concern.</p>	<p>CSOs: 65 CSO permittees affect EJ areas. 60 are currently under an enforceable abatement schedule. 3 CSO orders were issued by EPA during FY 08 (Haverhill, MA, Springfield, MA, and Taunton, MA).</p> <p>SSOs: Universe of SSO communities still being developed. 10 SSO orders issued during FY 07. 4 SSO AOs issued during FY 08 (Haverhill, MA, Milford, MA, Springfield, MA, Taunton, MA)</p>	<p>CSOs: G. Harding SSOs: M. Fedak</p>

Activities	Output	Applicable Outcome Measures			Baseline/Results	Contact
		Short-term (awareness)	Intermediate (behavior)	Long-term (condition)		
The Urban Environmental Program will continue restoration of urban land parcels and salt marsh along the Chelsea Creek.	Increased open, green space and salt marsh in and along the Chelsea Creek.			Increased amount of open, green space and salt marsh created in and along the Chelsea Creek.	Baseline was established in 2005 with 1 acre of urban salt marsh restored. Additional restoration delayed until 2008 due to challenges obtaining permits.	K. Rea
Continue implementing urban river actions on the Charles River	(a) Hold annual Report Card Event  (b) Approve and implement bacteria and nutrient TMDLs on the Charles River.  (d) Continue key enforcement efforts.	(a) Loan monitoring equipment  (b) Continue water quality monitoring support	Number of days that the river meets swimming and boating water quality standards increases	Charles River meets water quality standards	Charles River continued to improve; met swimming standards 63% of the time in '07 (up from 19% in '95), and for the first time met boating standards 100% of the time.	Bill Walsh-Rogalski, Todd Borci, Katrina Kipp

**Goal 3: Land Preservation and Restoration**

Objective 1: Preserve Land

Activities	Output	Applicable Outcome Measures			Baseline/Result	Contact
		Short-term (awareness)	Intermediate (behavior)	Long-term (condition)		
Consider EJ as a factor after targeting Underground Storage Tank (UST) inspections and follow-up.	Number of EPA inspections performed in potential EJ areas of concern.			Identification of environmental/public health threats in EJ areas requiring follow-up.	FY 06 – 12/118 FY 07 – 15/142 FY 08 – 12/89 FY 09 – TBD	B. Torrey
Expedited UST settlement agreements concluded in potential EJ areas of concern.	Number of field citations concluded at sites in potential EJ areas of concern.			Corrective action of UST violations resulting in pollution prevention.	FY 06 – 2/15 FY 07 - 1/29 FY 08 – 4/23 FY 09 - TBD	B. Torrey
Consider EJ as a factor in facility inspections for Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plans and Facility Response Plans (FRPs).	Number of inspections performed at sites in or impacting potential EJ areas of concern.			Identify facility SPCC plan violations or deficiencies. Test out (exercise) FRP for efficacy.	SPCC inspections 2006 – 20/54 2007 - 11/52 2008 – 16/50 FY 09 - TBD FRP inspections 2006 – 12/21 2007 – 10/27 2008 – 14/33	A. Johnson

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Activities	Output	Applicable Outcome Measures			Baseline/Result	Contact
		Short-term (awareness)	Intermediate (behavior)	Long-term (condition)		
					FY 09 – TBD	

**Goal 3: Land Preservation and Restoration**

Objective 2: Restore Lands

Activities	Output	Applicable Outcome Measures			Baseline/Result	Contact
		Short-term (awareness)	Intermediate (behavior)	Long-term (condition)		
Continue Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Corrective Action (CA) risk reduction activities at high priority facilities in potential EJ areas of concern	Attainment of 2 programmatic environmental indicators (EIs). Human Health EI and Groundwater Migration EI			Human exposure to hazardous substances under control and groundwater migration of hazardous substances under control	41 high priority RCRA CA facilities per 2008 baseline in potential EJ areas of concern  FY 08 (cumulative)  HHEI 40/41  GMEI 32/41  FY 09 – TBD...evaluate new 2020 baseline sites for EJ areas, rankings, and EI status	J. Chow
Consider EJ as a factor in Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA aka Superfund) removal assessments.	Number of removal close-out memos at sites in or impacting potential EJ areas of concern			Identify potential human health and/or environmental threats that warrant CERCLA removal action	FY 07 – 5/14  FY 08 – 10/32  FY 09 - TBD	A. Johnson
Perform CERCLA removal actions in potential EJ areas of concern	Number of removal actions started.			Abate immediate and short term risks to human health and/or the environment	FY 07 – 2/13  FY 08 – 9/28  FY 09 - TBD	A. Johnson

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Activities	Output	Applicable Outcome Measures			Baseline/Result	Contact
		Short-term (awareness)	Intermediate (behavior)	Long-term (condition)		
Continue CERCLA National Priority List (NPL) site risk reduction activities in potential EJ areas of concern	Attainment of 2 programmatic environmental indicators (EIs). Human Health EI and Groundwater Migration EI			Human exposure to hazardous substances under control and groundwater migration of hazardous substances under control	47 Superfund NPL sites in potential EJ areas of concern ( 44 with GW concerns)  FY 08 (cumulative) HHEI - 38/47 GWEI – 28/44 FY 09 – TBD	L. Brill

**Goal 3: Land Preservation and Restoration**

Objective 3: Revitalizing of brownfields and contaminated sites

Activities	Output	Applicable Outcome Measures			Baseline/Result	Contact
		Short-term (awareness)	Intermediate (behavior)	Long-term (condition)		
Give priority to adoption/authorization of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Expanded Public Participation Rule.	Number of states authorized for this rule.		The requirements of this rule facilitate public outreach in potential EJ areas of concern.		CT and VT have been authorized for this rule. ME is working on adoption	S. Gray
Provide grant funding to conduct Brownfields assessments, cleanups and redevelopments in potential environmental justice areas of concern.	(a) Number of Brownfield sites assessed.  (b) Number of Brownfield site cleanups completed.  (c) Number of acres made ready for reuse.	Greater understanding of Brownfields (grant opportunities) in potential EJ areas of concern.	Number of brownfield site redevelopments completed in potential EJ areas of concern. Additionally number of jobs created and dollars leveraged in potential EJ areas of concern.	Adverse risks of contaminated sites eliminated in several potential EJ areas of concern.	FY08 a) Assessments: 48 b) Cleanups: 11 c) Redevelopments Completed: 4  FY09 Targets: a) 100 b) 20	C. Tucker
Implement EPA New England Brownfields Communications and Outreach Strategy.	(a) Number of workshops including webcasts reaching 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.	Number of requests for targeted Brownfields assessments and number of Brownfield grant applications received addressing potential EJ areas of concern.	Adverse risks of contaminated sites eliminated in several potential EJ areas of concern.	FY08 a) Two Brownfields Grant information sessions and two webcasts were conducted for all New England communities.  b) Number of success stories: 3  c) Number of	C. Tucker

	(d) Number of Brownfields Job Training graduates from potential EJ areas of concern.				events 4 d) Job training graduates: 109.	
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**Goal 4: Healthy Communities and Ecosystems**

Objective 1: Reducing elevated blood lead levels

Activities	Output	Applicable Outcome Measures			Baseline/Result	Contact
		Short-term (awareness)	Intermediate (behavior)	Long-term (condition)		
Continue initiative to end childhood lead poisoning in the City of Boston by 2010.	Annual decrease each year in number of lead poisoned children in City of Boston.			Eliminate childhood lead poisoning in the City of Boston by 2010.	2001 Baseline - 1,123 children with elevated blood lead levels in Boston.  2004 - 774 children with elevated blood lead levels in Boston  2005 – 497 children in Boston had elevated blood lead levels. 2006 – 460 children in Boston had elevated blood lead levels. 2007 – 362 children in Boston had elevated blood lead levels.	K. Rea
Support State Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Lead Programs to service remaining vulnerable populations at risk.	(a) Number of trained and licensed abatement workers/ number of units or square feet abated and  (b) Number of enforcement cases of TSCA and other federal lead regulations.			Reduction of children's exposure to lead measured by decrease in the number of cases of children with elevated blood lead levels.	2005 baseline (a) 2011 trained workers 2008 - 1293 trained workers  (b) 4 cases completed	J. Bryson and N. Barmakian

Activities	Output	Applicable Outcome Measures			Baseline/Result	Contact
		Short-term (awareness)	Intermediate (behavior)	Long-term (condition)		
	(c) Number and value of Supplemental Environmental Projects related to enforcement activities.				2008- 6 cases completed  (c) 3 of the 4 cases competed had SEPs with a total value of \$279,000  2008- 5 of 6 cases completed had SEPS with a total value of \$600,000	
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).	a) Number of workshops/targeted training  b) Compliance assistance mailings to regulated community  c) other outreach/ education efforts		Increased understanding of lead poisoning as a result of assistance and pollution prevention activities.	Reduction of children's exposure to lead in school, at homes, and outdoors  Number of cases of children with elevated blood lead levels.  Amount of pollution reduced as a result of enforcement activity in potential environmental justice areas of concern	a) 21 lead paint prevention workshops/ 650 people in attendance  2008 – 45 lead paint prevention workshops/740 people in attendance  b) Mailings lead compliance assistance letters to 600 large and mid-sized painting contractors, home renovators and carpenters in NE  2008- 1250 lead	K. Rea, J. Bryson, N. Barmakian

Activities	Output	Applicable Outcome Measures			Baseline/Result	Contact
		Short-term (awareness)	Intermediate (behavior)	Long-term (condition)		
					<p>compliance assistance mailings to members of the regulated community</p> <p>c) letters sent to building inspectors/code enforcement officers and public housing authority directors in 340 municipalities across NE with greater than 10,000 people of concern.</p> <p>2008- 1050 letters sent to members of the regulated community</p>	
<p>Implement Persistent Bioaccumulative Toxics strategy for mercury and lead, targeting outreach to urban communities and communities practicing ritualistic uses with mercury.</p>	<p>(a) Identification of targeted affected communities. Priority education and outreach initiative within target area CBO's</p> <p>(b) Development of culturally appropriate</p>		<p>Increased understanding of the health risks posed through the ritualistic use of mercury.</p>	<p>Mercury levels in environment based on the NESCAUM mercury inventory report and updates</p> <p>Decrease in the number of children in NE with elevated blood</p>	<p>Grant award to JSI to conduct education on ritualistic use of mercury final report submitted.</p> <p>Implement the recommendation</p>	<p>J. Weiss, K.Kyei- Aboagye, K. Rea</p>

Activities	Output	Applicable Outcome Measures			Baseline/Result	Contact
		Short-term (awareness)	Intermediate (behavior)	Long-term (condition)		
	<p>outreach materials</p> <p>(c) Number of community-based organizations, health care providers and local government organizations in affected communities receiving pertinent information.</p>			lead levels.	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: Pesticide education and outreach efforts, including promotion of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) and consumer safety

Activities	Output	Applicable Outcome Measure			Baseline/Result	Contact
		Short- term (awareness)	Intermediate (behavior)	Long-term (condition)		
<p>Study of target public housing in New England on pesticides, IPM and incorporation of best management practices for IPM in public housing.</p> <p>We will not continue with this activity in 2009.</p>	Number of units implementing best management practices.			Reduction of pesticides exposure in target public housing		K. Rea
Conduct Worker Protection Safety (WPS) inspections under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act	<p>(a) Number of inspections conducted.</p> <p>(b) Number of enforcement actions resulting from</p>	Increased awareness of the importance of compliance with FIFRA WPS as a result of inspections.	<p>(a) Decrease in unregistered, mis-branded, or adulterated products in commerce stream.</p> <p>(b) Increased</p>	Reduction in pesticides exposure to consumers.	<p>Baseline 2006</p> <p>a) 165 inspections</p> <p>2008 #'s are not available yet. The</p>	N. Barmakian

Activities	Output	Applicable Outcome Measure			Baseline/Result	Contact
		Short- term (awareness)	Intermediate (behavior)	Long-term (condition)		
(FIFRA).	inspections.		consumer awareness of FIFRA as a consumer protection tool.		<p>data is due 90 days after the grant period ends. We will provide data as soon as it becomes available.</p> <p>b) 38 enforcement actions resulting from inspections 2008 #'s are not available yet. The data is due 90 days after the grant period ends. We will provide data as soon as it becomes available.</p>	
Support Integrated Pest Management (IPM) in schools.	<p>Number of potential EJ areas of concern in New England benefiting from states adopting IPM regulations and/or programs</p> <p>Number of states adopting IPM regulations</p>	Increased awareness of the value of IPM	Increase in adoption of policies and regulations to assure use of IPM in school and child care settings.	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.	All six states now support some type of IPM in schools potential program. CT law SHB 5234 banning pesticide use on schools became effective 10/01/07. The bill expands a ban on applying lawn care pesticides to K-8	R. Koethe

Activities	Output	Applicable Outcome Measure			Baseline/Result	Contact
		Short- term (awareness)	Intermediate (behavior)	Long-term (condition)		
					school playing fields and playgrounds. It is enforced under DEP Pesticide enforcement authority and resulted in the addition staff to implement the program. NH expanded its outreach to schools in FY 08.	

Other Objectives

Activities	Output	Applicable Outcome Measure			Baseline/Result	Contact
		Short- term (awareness)	Intermediate (behavior)	Long-term (condition)		
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In FY'07, conducted EPCRA inspections of at least 90 facilities, nine of which are in EJ areas and many more of which are in highly populated urban areas.</li> <li>- In FY'07, held 30 EPCRA compliance assistance conferences, of which at least 20</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Over 900 people were made aware of EPCRA requirements through attending the 20 FY'07 conferences held in highly-populated urban areas.</li> <li>- 19 facilities self-reported in FY'07 and corrected violations of EPCRA as a result of attending compliance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Emergency responders can now respond more safely to incidents at the newly-reporting facilities.</li> <li>- Since 2003, TRI releases to air and water have decreased in Boston, Providence, and New Haven by 126,505 pounds total.</li> </ul>	FY2003 (a) technical assistance: unknown (Began tracking in ICIS in 2004) (b) inspections: 38 (c) enforcement actions: 1	Deb Brown

Activities	Output	Applicable Outcome Measure			Baseline/Result	Contact
		Short- term (awareness)	Intermediate (behavior)	Long-term (condition)		
		<p>were held in highly-populated urban areas. Also sent EPCRA postcards to hospitals in the region, including 72 in EJ areas.</p> <p>– In FY'07, issued at least 18 EPCRA administrative penalty orders, of which four were in EJ areas. [check # at end of year to confirm – includes projected APOs]</p>	<p>assistance conferences.</p> <p>– The number of EPCRA Tier II filers in MA and CT have increased between 2004 and 2006 (by 1,251 in MA and 194 in CT), likely as a result of increased understanding of regulations. We do not have current data for the other states.</p>	<p>– Across the region, releases of persistent bioaccumulative toxins have decreased by 53,325 pounds since 2003.</p>		
<p>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.</p>	<p>Number of risk-based approvals issued in potential environmental justice areas of concern in New England.</p>		<p>Improved public engagement and involvement in TSCA PCB cleanup approvals.</p>			<p>K. Tisa</p>
<p>Coordinate with regional Office of Environmental Review to incorporate EJ assessments into Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)</p>	<p>Number of EIS documents that address EJ issues</p>		<p>EJ is incorporated into EIS scoping comments and documents and is considered in decision-making</p>		<p>Baseline for 2005 is the EJ implications for 5 regionally significant projects were</p>	<p>Amy Braz and P. Hill</p>

Activities	Output	Applicable Outcome Measure			Baseline/Result	Contact
		Short-term (awareness)	Intermediate (behavior)	Long-term (condition)		
projects.			process.		<p>assessed. For one proposed project, the Rt 6/10 Interchange in Providence, the relocation of 43 low-income elderly residences was avoided.</p> <p>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</p>	

**Goal 5: Compliance and Environmental Stewardship**

Objective 1: Ensuring compliance

Activities	Output	Applicable Outcome Measure			Baseline/Result	Contact
		Short-term (awareness)	Intermediate (behavior)	Long-term (condition)		
Use EJ Mapping Tool to identify inspections conducted and enforcement actions brought in potential EJ	(a) By mid-November, determine the number of inspections completed and enforcement actions initiated and		Quantify the percent of activities undertaken to address environmental and public health	(a) Calculate the Pounds of pollution reduced as a result of enforcement activity. (b) Quantify the	<p><i>Baseline Year:</i></p> <p>See Attachment A, "Goal 5: Compliance and Environmental</p>	OES Enforcement Manager (Deborah Brown)

Activities	Output	Applicable Outcome Measure			Baseline/Result	Contact
		Short-term (awareness)	Intermediate (behavior)	Long-term (condition)		
areas of concern during each year.	<p>completed in potential EJ areas of concern for FY07.</p> <p>(b) For FY08, identify EJ inspections targets and potential EJ enforcement cases, by program.</p> <p>(c) Monitor, quarterly, the number of OES inspection and enforcement actions for EJ.</p>		problems.	<p>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 Supplemental Environmental Projects.</p>	<p>Stewardship (Objective 1) FY05 Inspection and Enforcement Stats in EJ Areas”</p> <p><i>Subsequent Years:</i></p> <p>See Attachment B “Goal 5: Compliance and Environmental Stewardship (Objective 1) FY06 Inspection and Enforcement Stats in EJ Areas”</p>	

Activities	Output	Applicable Outcome Measure			Baseline/Result	Contact
		Short-term (awareness)	Intermediate (behavior)	Long-term (condition)		
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 on site technical assistance to metal finishers greater Providence RI to reduce their use of hazardous solvents (TCE) impacting nearby neighbourhoods.	Number of facilities that are provided with technical assistance	Increasing a company's awareness of the benefits of developing an EMS	Number of facilities that test and then use alternative cleaning methods.	Environmental improvements, pollutant or risk reduction (measured by pounds or gallons of TCE removed).	Initial identification of 24 shops that needed assistance. Assistance was provided to 14 shops in Rhode Island,, in and around Providence. As of June 2008 nine shops have taken action to reduce or eliminate TCE use, with a total of 39,670 pounds per year of TCE use eliminated. This can all be considered to occur in a potential EJ area.	R. Crystal L. Darveau (former)  Consideration is being given to extending this work to the state of Connecticut in FY09.
Continuing and expanding the Performance Track Program.	Number of companies reached through assistance and outreach efforts.	Increasing a company's awareness of the benefits of participating in Performance Track.	Number of companies that join Performance Track and participate in Performance Track Programs.	Environmental improvements, pollutant or risk reduction resulting from Performance Track company actions in potential EJ areas of concern.	Performance Track has 63 members as of 10/1/08, 16 of which are in potential EJ areas (25%). This is a significant increase; in FY07 there were 45 members with only five (11%) in EJ areas. Results are available on pollutant and risk	J. Holbrook

Activities	Output	Applicable Outcome Measure			Baseline/Result	Contact
		Short-term (awareness)	Intermediate (behavior)	Long-term (condition)		
					reduction for each firm except first term members (five of the 16 in pot. EJ areas are first term members that have not yet reported.	
Conducting a compliance and P2 assistance program to provide urban hospitals with compliance assistance and help in reducing mercury/toxics use.	Number of health care facilities reached through assistance and outreach efforts.	Increase the environmental awareness of health care facilities.	Number of facilities that join and continue to participate in the Hospitals for a Healthy Environment (H2E) program, disclose violations, or otherwise indicate performance changes.	Improved mercury/toxics use reduction as measured by data submitted by applicants in potential EJ areas of concern.	There are 190 acute care hospitals, 260 major hospitals in NE	J. Bowen
Reducing sanitary sewer overflows through both enforcement and assistance to improve wastewater collection systems and promote the goals of sustainable water infrastructure.	Number of municipalities reached through enforcement and assistance and efforts. In FY08 there will continue to be a state wide focus on SSOs in RI as part of an OES integrated strategy.	Increase the awareness of municipalities regarding the need for improvement plans for wastewater collection systems	Number of completed wastewater collection system improvement plans by municipalities.	Improve water quality by reducing sanitary sewer overflows in urban areas.	Five seminars and a meeting were held in FY08 as part of the CMOM program for communities, reaching 172 attendees, many from urban or EJ areas. All reported increased awareness in evaluations completed; data not yet available on improvement plans completed  The RI strategy is focused on all	Anne Leiby, Jack Healey

Activities	Output	Applicable Outcome Measure			Baseline/Result	Contact
		Short-term (awareness)	Intermediate (behavior)	Long-term (condition)		
					collection systems in the state.	
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>(a) Number of communities under enforceable schedules for CSO abatement.</p> <p>(b) Number of communities implementing Capacity, Management, Operation and Maintenance Programs plans to reduce SSOs.</p> <p>(c) Number of communities that have implemented one or more phases of a CSO LTCP.</p> <p>(d) Volume of overflows reduced.</p>	Through SSO inspections, information requests, and review of SSO reports identify communities with significant SSO issues.	<p>CSO communities developing and implementing LTCPs. If phased approach used, implementing current phase while developing plan for next phase.</p> <p>SSO communities developing appropriate CMOM plans.</p>	<p>Eliminate or reduce to the maximum extent possible discharges of untreated wastewater from CSOs and SSOs to waters used for drinking water or recreation in EJ areas of concern.</p> <p>Implement CMOM plans for all communities having SSOs in EJ areas of concern.</p>	<p>CSOs: 65 CSO permittees affect EJ areas. 60 are currently under an enforceable abatement schedule. 3 CSO orders were issued by EPA during FY 08 (Haverhill, MA, Springfield, MA, and Taunton, MA).</p> <p>SSOs: Universe of SSO communities still being developed. 10 SSO orders issued during FY 07. 4 SSO AOs issued during FY 08 (Haverhill, MA, Milford, MA, Springfield, MA, Taunton, MA)</p>	<p>CSOs: G. Harding</p> <p>SSOs: M. Fedak</p>
Continue capacity-building efforts in the area of compliance assistance and regulatory matters with federally-recognized tribes	<p>(a) Number of meetings.</p> <p>(b) Number of workshops.</p>	<p>– One 8-hr health and safety refresher training held for Northern tribes in FY '07 at Penobscot Reservation (3/26/07). Eighteen tribal members attended.</p> <p>– Both Southern and</p>	<p>Eighteen tribal members who attended the health and safety refresher training have improved capacity to confront threats to health and the environment.</p> <p>Eleven tribal</p>	<p>Improvements in confronting threats to health and the environment.</p> <p>Improvements in</p>		Deb Brown

Activities	Output	Applicable Outcome Measure			Baseline/Result	Contact
		Short-term (awareness)	Intermediate (behavior)	Long-term (condition)		
		<p>Northern tribes offered opportunity to attend the health and safety refresher at TNEC UMA Lowell. To date, no one has registered. One session remaining in September.</p> <p>– Tribes were also offered the opportunity to attend the 40 hour Hazardous Waste Site Worker Training at TNEC-UMA Lowell between May and July. No one registered.</p> <p>– Asbestos Inspector Initial (All) and Asbestos Management Plan Initial (AMPI) training held 4/30/07-5/4/07 at Passamaquoddy Reservation, Pleasant Point, ME. Eleven tribal members attended.</p> <p>– Lead Safe Ranger training will be conducted at the Houlton Band of</p>	<p>members have improved capacity to manage asbestos properly as a result of asbestos training. They also have improved capacity to monitor and inspect environmental operations on tribal lands.</p> <p>Improved understanding of RCRA and AHERA requirements at Passamaquoddy school should result in better hazardous waste and asbestos management.</p> <p>Improved understanding of Safe Drinking Water Act requirements should result in the tribes having safer drinking water.</p>	<p>managing asbestos properly.</p> <p>Improvements in monitoring and inspecting environmental operations on tribal lands.</p> <p>Better hazardous waste and asbestos management.</p> <p>Safer drinking water.</p>		

Activities	Output	Applicable Outcome Measure			Baseline/Result	Contact
		Short-term (awareness)	Intermediate (behavior)	Long-term (condition)		
		<p>Malisects from 8/29/07-8/31/07.</p> <p>– AHERA and RCRA compliance assistance provided during visit to Passemequoddy school in June '07.</p> <p>– Compliance assistance offered to all 6 tribal drinking water systems.</p>				
<p>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.</p>	<p>(a) Promotion of national Schools Chemical Cleanout Campaign (SC3) via education of schools &amp; those who work or could partner with schools (through emails, written communication, workshops, etc)</p> <p>(b) On site assistance to school districts on improving chemical management, with preference given to communities with less resources, including EJ area</p>	<p>Greater number of schools aware of SC3.</p> <p>Greater awareness amongst potential partners of SC3.</p>	<p>Increase in New England schools developing and implementing for the purpose of addressing chemical management in Schools.</p> <p>Schools adopting chemical management policies.</p>	<p>Hazardous chemical shipment off-site in subset of New England schools through use of SEPs, grants, contracts, and on-site assistance provided by EPA.</p> <p>Reduction of amount of hazardous chemicals within schools, resulting in a safer and healthier school environment.</p>	<p>14 school systems received on-site assistance ranging from walk thru audits to full implementation of integrated chemicals management programs.</p> <p>Overall a thousands pounds of RCRA hazardous waste was removed from schools. 486 mercury thermometers and 26 pounds of elemental mercury were removed from the classrooms.</p> <p>Presentation at</p>	<p>J. Jouzaitis, D. Peavey, Region I</p>

Activities	Output	Applicable Outcome Measure			Baseline/Result	Contact
		Short-term (awareness)	Intermediate (behavior)	Long-term (condition)		
					Plymouth State University training (11/07) reaching a total of 37 attendees Presentation/Exhibition @ National Science Teachers Association conference (3/08) - reaching hundreds of teachers Presentation at RI Sustainable Schools Summit (9/08) reaching roughly 200 attendees Assisting OSWER in SC3 video project (which includes RI Chemical Safe Schools Committee as case study) Plymouth State University SEP - 16 schools assisted with the removal of over 8,200 lbs of hazardous wastes, including 27 lb of acute hazardous waste, and an additional 3,700 lb of non-regulated wastes, at a cost of	

Activities	Output	Applicable Outcome Measure			Baseline/Result	Contact
		Short-term (awareness)	Intermediate (behavior)	Long-term (condition)		
					\$74,000	
<p><b>Healthcare Program</b> Providing urban hospitals with compliance assistance and help in reducing the use of mercury and toxic materials.</p>	<p>Number of health care facilities reached through assistance and outreach efforts.</p>	<p>Increase the environmental awareness of health care facilities.</p>	<p>Number of facilities that join and continue to participate in H2E (number of new hospitals, number of H2E Partners that receive awards)  Number of new health care facilities in EJ areas that properly report under EPCRA.</p>	<p>Improved mercury/toxics use reduction as measured by data submitted by applicants in potential EJ areas of concern. Reduced level of toxics in the environment and reduced level of mercury in fish.</p>	<p>(FY05) 31 of 125 H2E hospital partners are in EJ areas; 3 of 12 H2E "Mercury-Free" Members (currently 3 of 12, 25%).  (FY07) 37 of 139 (acute &amp; speciality) H2E partners are in EJ areas. There are about 80 potential EJ hospitals so 46% are H2E partners. There is a total of 172 H2E partners at the end of the program. This is no longer an active program and will no longer be tracked. There were 7 hospital in EJ areas that received H2E awards of which 2 were MMMF bringing the total to 7 out of 24 (29%) .  2008: EPCRA Tier II forms reported March 1, 2008 for calendar year 2007</p>	<p>T. D'Avanzo/ Janet Bowen</p>

Activities	Output	Applicable Outcome Measure			Baseline/Result	Contact
		Short-term (awareness)	Intermediate (behavior)	Long-term (condition)		
					<p>were reviewed. I looked at 72 EJ hospitals in 5 states (RI reporting was not complete at time of review). 77% (56 out of 72 hospitals reviewed) are reporting in 2007 compared to 33% (24 out of 72) in our base year of 2003.</p> <p>2008 - Hospital email. There are 59 out of 80 potential EJ hospitals on the email (74%). I currently have 220 different healthcare facilities on the email out of 329 that I am tracking (67%). There were 6 hospital in EJ areas that received H2E awards of which 2 were MMMF awards bringing the total to 9 EJ hospitals out of 27 (33%).</p> <p>From May 2004 to June 2008, there</p>	

Activities	Output	Applicable Outcome Measure			Baseline/Result	Contact
		Short-term (awareness)	Intermediate (behavior)	Long-term (condition)		
					<p>were 41 audit disclosures submitted to the Region. There were 26 multimedia disclosures, 13 EPCRA only, 1 CAA only and 1 SPCC only. About 16% (41/260) of the sector submitted a disclosure to EPA. However, only 10% were multimedia (26/260). There were 16 audit disclosures in EJ areas (16/41 or 39% of disclosure submitted) and 14 EJ disclosures were multimedia (14/26 or 54% of the multimedia disclosures submitted). The percent of the EJ universe that submitted is 20% (16/80).</p> <p>As of June 30, 2008, 128 New England hospitals have used the Healthcare</p>	

Activities	Output	Applicable Outcome Measure			Baseline/Result	Contact
		Short-term (awareness)	Intermediate (behavior)	Long-term (condition)		
					benchmarking tool. We do not know the specific facilities so we can not estimate how many are in EJ areas.	

**Goal 5: Compliance and Environment Stewardship (Objective 1)**

**FY05 Inspection and Enforcement Stats in EJ Areas**

**Subsequent Fiscal Years**

**Goal 5: Compliance and Environmental Stewardship (Objective 1)**

**FY08 Inspection and Enforcement Stats in EJ Areas**

**Number of Inspections Conducted in EJ Areas**

In FY08, Region I conducted over 200 field inspections (out of 1,138) in potential EJ areas.

**Number of Enforcement Actions in EJ Areas**

In FY08, Region I initiated and completed the following enforcement actions in potential EJ areas:

18 of 78 AOs (23%)

9 of 101 APOs (9%)

6 of 28 Referrals (21%)

10 of 102 CAFOs (10%)

3 of 15 CDs (20%)

**Pollutants Reduced/Eliminated**

10,121,259 pounds of pollutants were reduced/eliminated and included BOD (2,787,874 lbs), NOX (59,858 lbs), TSS (3,306,174 lbs), lead (149 lbs), mercury (3 lbs), copper (1,335 lbs), and carbon dioxide (3,524,634 lbs).

21 housing units will have 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:

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- emission/discharge change (install/modify controls)
- 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

**Goal: Cross-Cutting Strategies**

Objective: Collaborative problem-solving to address environmental justice issues

Activities	Output	Applicable Outcome Measures			Baseline/Results	Contact
		Short-term (awareness)	Intermediate (behavior)	Long-term (condition)		
Coordinate Regional work under the CARE (Community Action for a Renewed Environment) Program	CARE grants awarded and managed by Region 1. Completion of CARE activities as specified in CARE workplans. EPA support for CARE communities.	<p>Increased awareness and understanding of environmental risks in CARE communities by community/ municipal organizations.</p> <p>For Level I grants except Providence (awarded in 2008) , all grantees have identified env'l issues and are in various stages of gathering data, ranking &amp; prioritization for action. For current Level IIs all but Somerville(awarded in 2008) have reported increased understanding numbers</p>	<p>Development of community-based action plans to address highest environmental risks. Formation of sustainable organizations to achieve long-term goals.</p> <p>There are 3 Level I's wrapping up ranking and or prioritization and once priorities are set, actions will be proposed and some may begin to be addressed or may set proposals for action. In Level IIs</p>	<p>Reduced exposure in targeted communities to environmental hazards.</p> <p>Level IIs are struggling to quantify risk reduction.</p>	<p>There are currently 6 CARE recipients in Region 1.</p> <p>There are summary charts of CARE Results for Level I projects and Level II projects which will be submitted separately. There are now 7 active Region I CARE grants (2005 RCAP project in NH was completed; Providence &amp; Somerville are new in 2008)</p>	<p>M. Dever-Putnam</p> <p>Lead for Coordination of CARE will shift to OSRR in FY09</p>
Improving public	(a) Identify information	Number of outreach	Improved public		Baseline: 2006	S. Johnson

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Activities	Output	Applicable Outcome Measures			Baseline/Results	Contact
		Short-term (awareness)	Intermediate (behavior)	Long-term (condition)		
participation on environment and public health issues for potential environmental justice areas of concern in Connecticut.	gaps for other urban communities in Connecticut. (b) Number of outreach and forums in target Connecticut potential environmental justice areas of concern.	and forums in target Connecticut potential environmental justice areas of concern.	access and use of environmental data and improved public participation in Connecticut.		2 Community Education Forums held in Hartford and New Haven	
Provide state-of-the-art laboratory analytical services of heavy metals and technical assistance to support medical investigations.	a) community gardens project, number of PAHs and toxic metal analysis b) analysis of samples for heavy metals to determine source of contamination and poisoning.	Identify potential health hazards associated.	Public learns to avoid health hazards.	Decrease exposure to toxic metals and other contaminants.	a)PAH analyses on 8 samples and metals analyses on 40 samples from community gardens. b)153 mercury and 112 lead an arsenic analyses of ayurvedic herbal medicines supporting an article in JAMA: (Saper RB, Philips RS, Sehgal A, Khouri N, Davis RB, Paquin J, Thuppil V, Kales SN. Lead, mercury, and arsenic in US- and Indian-medicines sold via the internet. JAMA. 2008; 300: 915-	Paul Carroll and Janet Paquin

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Activities	Output	Applicable Outcome Measures			Baseline/Results	Contact
		Short-term (awareness)	Intermediate (behavior)	Long-term (condition)		
					923)	
Penobscot Tribal Exposure Pathways Assessment	Collection of traditional tribal foods and analysis for contaminant loads.	Tribe increases knowledge of risks of contaminants in traditional foods.	Minimize tribal exposure to contaminants in traditional foods.	Lower concentration of contaminants in traditional foods		Robert Hillger/ Valerie Bataille

Activities	Output	Applicable Outcome Measure			Baseline	Contact
		Short-term (awareness)	Intermediate (behavior)	Long-term (condition)		
<p>Conduct outreach to identify staff who are willing to translate materials, as needed,</p> <p>and populate the Regional Science Council's Employee Skill Database with this information.</p>	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.	New item. No baseline available.	F. Weeks

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Activities	Output	Applicable Outcome Measure			Baseline	Contact
		Short-term (awareness)	Intermediate (behavior)	Long-term (condition)		
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.		Lois Adams