

List of Recommendations in CAAAC Air Toxics Report

*The CAAAC report is available at:
<https://www.epa.gov/caaac/caaac-reports>*

Communication Theme
<p>Recommendation No. 1: EPA should evaluate and recommend best practices in air toxics communications (states/local/tribal/industry) to help improve risk communications.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Recommend best practices b. Provide training tools c. Improve access to permit process d. Streamline NATA process
<p>Recommendation No. 2: EPA should develop and share with state/local/tribal organizations/communities and industry training tools on air toxics communications.</p>
Mobile Sources Theme
<p>Recommendation No. 3: EPA should request that the National Toxicology Program (NTP) evaluate the carcinogenicity of diesel exhaust.</p>
<p>Recommendation No. 4: EPA should collaborate with other federal agencies to expedite the retirement of the diesel engine legacy fleet.</p>
<p>Recommendation No. 5: The EPA Administrator should advocate for the issuance of an Executive Order to require clean diesel technology (or other lower emissions technology) engines be used in all federally funded infrastructure projects.</p>
Community and Urban Air Toxics Theme
<p>Recommendation No. 6: EPA should invest more resources to partner directly with communities, local government, tribes, states and business communities in a collaborative fashion on community air toxics strategies.</p>
<p>Recommendation No. 7: EPA should develop a cumulative impacts policy that includes, but goes beyond, participation that results in reducing air pollution in EJ communities and overburdened communities. The EPA should use a screening tool that incorporates a cumulative impacts index to identify EJ communities and communities with high levels of cumulative impacts.</p>
<p>Recommendation No. 8: EPA should characterize and publish the variation of air toxics concentrations, air toxics emissions and air toxics related health risks within urban areas and determine if they are correlated with race or income.</p>

<p>Recommendation No. 9: EPA should carry out its statutory obligation to review, revise and publish, as appropriate, the Clean Air Act (“CAA”) Section 112(b) (1) list of hazardous air pollutants (“HAPs”).</p>
<p>Supplemental Environmental Projects (SEPS) Theme</p>
<p>Recommendation No. 10a: EPA should encourage supplemental environmental projects (SEPs) that focus on reducing urban and tribal areas’ exposure to air toxics, with a particular focus on diesel particulate emissions. Likewise, EPA should encourage state enforcement authorities to prioritize projects that reduce urban and tribal area air toxics as part of state compliance agreements.</p>
<p>Recommendation 10b: EPA should encourage state enforcement authorities to prioritize projects that reduce urban and tribal area air toxics as part of state compliance agreements.</p>
<p>Recommendation No. 11: In its settlement negotiations with companies regarding violations of CAA requirements that result in excess toxic emissions, EPA should direct penalty/SEP funds to states, tribes and localities to specifically mitigate future excess equal to or greater than the toxic emissions experienced.</p>
<p>Funding Theme</p>
<p>Recommendation No. 12: EPA should request that Congress continue and sustain funding for the Diesel Emission Reduction Act (DERA) Program.</p>
<p>Recommendation No. 13: EPA should fund community driven programs that make it possible for communities to organize internally, collaborate with other stakeholders and obtain expert assistance in order to address air toxics issues, particularly in disproportionately impacted communities.</p>
<p>Recommendation No. 14: EPA should provide grant funding options for tribes that support tribal air toxics programs and projects.</p>
<p>Data Gaps Theme</p>
<p>Recommendation No. 15: EPA should form a workgroup to identify data gaps and limitations of the NEI, including gaps for hazardous air pollutants (“HAPs”) and determine potential solutions to fill those gaps. The workgroup would be under the purview of the CAAAC and would include representatives from a broad group of experts and stakeholders from state, local and tribal governments, non-governmental organizations, industry and EPA.</p>
<p>Recommendation No. 16: EPA should enhance NATA as a risk assessment and screening tool by issuing it on a three-year cycle using the most recent NEI, adding tools that can identify hotspots. Since EPA currently classifies diesel exhaust as likely to cause human cancer, future NATAs should attempt to estimate cancer risk associated with diesel exhaust. EPA should examine the feasibility and methodology for adding ingestion risks from mercury and other persistent, bio-accumulative toxics.</p>

<p>Recommendation No. 17: EPA should support programs and projects that address air toxics data gaps in Indian country and Alaska Native Villages.</p>
<p>Recommendation No. 18: EPA should continue, support and collaborate with programs to gather indoor, outdoor and personal monitoring data. Among other uses, such data should be used to enhance ambient and human exposure modeling to better characterize both the individual and the synergistic risk of personal, indoor, and ambient exposure to air toxics and inform strategies to address air toxics that are most harmful.</p>
<p>Recommendation No. 19: EPA should support robust community monitoring and citizen science projects that provide quality data and guidance on how to use the data to assess air toxics and inform effective strategies to address air toxics.</p>
<p>Recommendation No. 20: EPA should support the evaluation of portable and personal environmental monitors (“PEMs”) for air toxics and other pollutants to ensure high quality data.</p>
<p>Best Practices Theme</p>
<p>Recommendation No. 21: EPA should develop a sustainable platform from which best practices related to air toxics can be continually highlighted and shared between all stakeholders, including communities, industries, federal, state, tribal and local governments, environmental groups, academia, etc.</p>
<p>Recognition Programs Theme</p>
<p>Recommendation No. 22: EPA should develop a recognition program for businesses, modeled after Energy Star (“Community Star”) who exemplify the principles (i.e., empathy and caring) of being a “good neighbor” and having a strong commitment to the community, particularly regarding the reduction of air toxics and other toxic pollutants.</p>
<p>Recommendation No. 23: EPA should develop a recognition program for state/local or tribal governments who value community engagement and whose innovative efforts are making a difference in the communities they serve, particularly related to air toxics issues.</p>
<p>Next Steps Theme</p>
<p>Recommendation No. 24: EPA should – by or before April 2016 – create a standing independent committee that reports to the CAAAC consisting of members representing community groups, industry, state/local/tribal governments that evaluates and reviews the progress and shares information – at least annually – on the programs and processes related to urban air toxics.</p>
<p>Recommendation No. 25: EPA should conduct a systematic review – using the criteria provided in the body of this report – to evaluate the effectiveness of federal programs that specifically address urban air toxics – by or before January 2017.</p>
<p>More on Data Gaps</p>
<p>Additional CAAAC Member Recommendation: EPA and the states should make maximum use of the roadside monitoring data now being collected under the 2012 PM NAAQS to assess current diesel PM and other traffic exposures, and to track trends as new technology diesels enter the fleet.</p>