

Example 4: Collaborations in Chester, Pennsylvania

Since the early 1990s, US EPA Region III has been working closely with the community and residents of Chester. With effective collaborations and partnerships, the City of Chester and its residents have successfully worked with local business and industry, government, and academia. These community-driven partnerships have led to increased awareness of environmental justice within the City of Chester.

When citizens first raised their Environmental Justice concerns to EPA Region III, the regional Office took action by establishing a dialogue with the citizens, PADEP, PADOH, [probably worth explaining who we're talking about; I assume it's the Pa. Departments of Environmental Protection and Health] and a number of local businesses in an effort to bring greater understanding and resources to the issues and concerns. EPA Region III, PADEP, and PADOH were active in working with the community and the other partners to address the issues that had been raised. The 1995 EPA Chester Risk Study not only looked at community risk and environmental concerns, but opened dialogues among the partners, and led to the formation of a number of workgroups. The workgroups then undertook on-the-ground actions to address some of the local concerns. PADEP provided an onsite inspector for the City of Chester. EPA and PADEP continued their dialogue on Environmental Justice, holding a number of joint meetings on the issues.

Covanta Energy applied for permits to operate in Chester, and the citizens raised their concerns to Region III and PADEP. PADEP hosted a series of meetings between the citizens and the company. From these collaborative discussions, the Chester residents' concerns were heard and considered, and an agreement was reached that allowed for the citizens and the company to have their needs met. Covanta continues to work proactively with the citizens in a productive and successful partnership, primarily through a citizen-led community organization called the Chester Environmental Partnership, founded and chaired by Reverend Dr. Horace Strand. The residents and other community stakeholders, including Covanta, have worked together in a primarily cooperative fashion to effect change and environmental improvement in Chester. The Chester Environmental Partnership works to bring about environmental improvement and growth by bringing all parties to the table – industry, government, non-government organizations, and the citizens – to have face-to-face dialogue on issues of concern. Covanta has taken an active partnership role in CEP. The ongoing dialogue and ground work of the partnership is a hallmark of these collaborative efforts and reflects a community-driven model that has produced positive results for Chester and its neighbors.

VI. Conclusion

The promising practices are a starting point intended to promote partnerships between communities and permit applicants. EPA believes that a permit applicant that follows the promising practices will take an important step on the path to building a fruitful and cooperative relationship with community members on environmental issues. EPA also believes that a permit applicant's efforts to meaningfully engage an overburdened community are an important way to promote environmental justice. EPA agrees with the message that many stakeholders send: Collaborations between permit applicants and the surrounding neighborhoods achieve greater environmental protections, more profitable operations, and more sustainable communities.

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL-9811-4]

Clean Water Act: Availability of List Decisions

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice of availability.

SUMMARY: This notice announces the availability of EPA's action identifying water quality limited segments and associated pollutants in Louisiana to be listed pursuant to Clean Water Act Section 303(d), and request for public comment. Section 303(d) requires that States submit and EPA approve or disapprove lists of waters for which existing technology-based pollution controls are not stringent enough to attain or maintain State water quality standards and for which total maximum daily loads (TMDLs) must be prepared.

On May 01, 2013, EPA partially approved and proposed to partially

disapprove Louisiana's 2012 Section 303(d) submittal. Specifically, EPA approved Louisiana's listing of 323 waterbody pollutant combinations, and associated priority rankings. EPA proposed to disapprove Louisiana's decisions not to list three waterbodies. These three waterbodies were added by EPA because the applicable numeric water quality standards marine criterion for dissolved oxygen was not attained in these segments.

EPA is providing the public the opportunity to review its proposed decisions to add the three waters to Louisiana's 2012 Section 303(d) List. EPA will consider public comments and if necessary amend its proposed action on the additional waterbodies identified for inclusion on Louisiana's Final 2012 Section 303(d) List.

DATES: Comments must be submitted in writing to EPA on or before June 10, 2013.

ADDRESSES: Comments on the decisions should be sent to Diane Smith,

Environmental Protection Specialist, Water Quality Protection Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region 6, 1445 Ross Ave., Dallas, TX 75202–2733, telephone (214) 665–2145, facsimile (214) 665–6490, or email: smith.diane@epa.gov. Oral comments will not be considered. Copies of the documents which explain the rationale for EPA's decisions and a list of the 3 water quality limited segments for which EPA proposed disapproval of Louisiana's decisions not to list can be obtained at EPA Region 6's Web site at <http://www.epa.gov/region6/water/npdes/tmdl/index.htm>, or by writing or calling Ms. Smith at the above address. Underlying documents from the administrative record for these decisions are available for public inspection at the above address. Please contact Ms. Smith to schedule an inspection.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Diane Smith at (214) 665–2145.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act (CWA) requires that each State identify those waters for which existing technology-based pollution controls are not stringent enough to attain or maintain State water quality standards. For those waters, States are required to establish Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) according to a priority ranking. EPA's Water Quality Planning and Management regulations include requirements related to the implementation of Section 303(d) of the CWA (40 CFR 130.7). The regulations require States to identify water quality limited waters still requiring TMDLs every two years. The list of waters still needing TMDLs must also include priority rankings and must identify the waters targeted for TMDL development during the next two years (40 CFR 130.7). On March 31, 2000, EPA promulgated a revision to this regulation that waived the requirement for States to submit Section 303(d) lists in 2000 except in cases where a court order, consent decree, or settlement agreement required EPA to take action on a list in 2000 (65 FR 17170).

Consistent with EPA's regulations, Louisiana submitted to EPA its listing decisions under Section 303(d) on February 01, 2013. On May 01, 2013, EPA approved Louisiana's listing of 323 water body-pollutant combinations and associated priority rankings. EPA proposed to disapprove Louisiana's decisions not to list three waterbodies. These three waterbodies were proposed for addition by EPA because the applicable numeric water quality standards marine criterion for dissolved

oxygen was not attained in these segments. EPA solicits public comment on its identification of three additional waters for inclusion on Louisiana's 2012 Section 303(d) List.

Dated: May 1, 2013.

William K. Honker,

Director, Water Quality Protection Division.

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL–9811–3]

Notification of a Public Teleconference of the Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee (CASAC); Oxides of Nitrogen Primary NAAQS Review Panel

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The EPA Science Advisory Board (SAB) Staff Office announces a public teleconference of the Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee (CASAC) Oxides of Nitrogen (NO_x) Primary National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) Review Panel to provide consultative advice on EPA's *Draft Plan for Development of the Integrated Science Assessment (ISA) for NO_x—Health Criteria*.

DATES: The public teleconference will be held on Wednesday, June 5, 2013 from 1:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. (Eastern Time).

Location: The public teleconference will be conducted by telephone only.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Any member of the public wishing to obtain information concerning the public meeting may contact Mr. Aaron Yeow, Designated Federal Officer (DFO), EPA Science Advisory Board Staff Office (1400R), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20460; by telephone/voice mail at (202) 564–2050 or at yeow.aaron@epa.gov. General information about the CASAC, as well as any updates concerning the meeting announced in this notice, may be found on the EPA Web site at <http://www.epa.gov/casac>.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The CASAC was established pursuant to the Clean Air Act (CAA) Amendments of 1977, codified at 42 U.S.C. 7409D(d)(2), to provide advice, information, and recommendations to the Administrator on the scientific and technical aspects of issues related to the criteria for air quality standards, research related to air

quality, sources of air pollution, and the strategies to attain and maintain air quality standards and to prevent significant deterioration of air quality. The CASAC is a Federal Advisory Committee chartered under the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA), 5 U.S.C., App. 2. Pursuant to FACA and EPA policy, notice is hereby given that the CASAC NO_x Primary NAAQS Review Panel will hold a public meeting to provide consultative advice on EPA's *Draft Plan for Development of the Integrated Science Assessment (ISA) for NO_x—Health Criteria*. The CASAC NO_x Primary NAAQS Review Panel and the CASAC will comply with the provisions of FACA and all appropriate SAB Staff Office procedural policies.

Section 109(d)(1) of the CAA requires that the Agency periodically review and revise, as appropriate, the air quality criteria and the NAAQS for the six "criteria" air pollutants, including NO_x. EPA is currently reviewing the primary (health-based) NAAQS for nitrogen dioxide (NO₂). Accordingly, the SAB Staff Office solicited nominations for the CASAC NO_x Primary NAAQS Review Panel on October 17, 2012 (77 FR 63827–63828). Membership of the Panel is listed at [http://yosemite.epa.gov/sab/sabpeople.nsf/WebCommitteesSubcommittees/CASAC%20Oxides%20of%20Nitrogen%20Primary%20NAAQS%20Review%20Panel%20\(2013-2016\)](http://yosemite.epa.gov/sab/sabpeople.nsf/WebCommitteesSubcommittees/CASAC%20Oxides%20of%20Nitrogen%20Primary%20NAAQS%20Review%20Panel%20(2013-2016)).

EPA will develop several documents in support of its review of the primary (health-based) NAAQS for NO₂, drafts of which will be subject to review or consultation by the CASAC panel. These documents include the *Draft Plan for Development of the Integrated Science Assessment (ISA) for NO_x—Health Criteria*; the Integrated Review Plan (IRP) for the Primary NAAQS for NO₂; the Integrated Science Assessment (ISA) for NO_x—Health Criteria; a Risk and Exposure Assessment (REA), as warranted; and the Policy Assessment (PA). The purpose of the teleconference announced in this notice is for the CASAC Panel to provide consultative advice on the *Draft Plan for Development of the Integrated Science Assessment (ISA) for NO_x—Health Criteria*.

Availability of Meeting Materials: Agendas and materials in support of this meeting will be placed on the EPA Web site at <http://www.epa.gov/casac> in advance of the meeting. For technical questions and information concerning the review materials please contact Dr. Molini Patel of EPA's Office of Research and Development at (919) 541–1492, or patel.molini@epa.gov.

Procedures for Providing Public Input: Public comment for consideration by