



In August 2011, the U.S. General Services Administration (GSA) joined 15 Departments and Agencies in signing a Memorandum of Understanding on Environmental Justice. Since then, GSA published its first-ever Environmental Justice Strategy in February 2012, identifying key areas that GSA would focus on in subsequent years.

I am pleased to publish this year's progress report, which sets out not only the accomplishments of fiscal year 2015, but also highlights current priorities and initiatives that support the principles of environmental justice. Section IX of the report highlights the Environmental Justice Interagency Working Group's accomplishments and the path forward over the next 3-year period.

In this year's report, GSA is excited to report its recent launch of a nationwide Economic Catalyst Initiative to better align the Federal Government's building, leasing, and relocation plans with the economic development goals of local communities, while also improving outcomes for GSA's partner Federal agencies. GSA launched the initiative on a three-city tour to Detroit, Michigan; Cambridge, Massachusetts; and Charlotte, North Carolina. I met with elected officials and local stakeholders to highlight GSA's projects in each of the three cities that will serve as economic catalysts.

This year's report highlights the broad reach of GSA's programs and activities, and the agency's influence in so many areas government-wide. I encourage you to share your feedback regarding the report with us at ejstrategy@gsa.gov.

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Administrator

I. INTRODUCTION/OVERVIEW

On February 11, 1994, the President signed Executive Order (EO) 12898, *Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations*. EO 12898 focuses Federal attention on the environmental and human health conditions of minority and low-income populations with the goal of achieving environmental protection for all communities. The EO established an interagency working group (EJ IWG) chaired by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Administrator, and named executive agencies and offices required to participate. At that time, the U.S. General Services Administration (GSA) was not included.

On August 4, 2011, GSA and 15 other Federal agencies signed the Memorandum of Understanding on Environmental Justice and EO 12898 (EJ MOU). Among other actions, the EJ MOU adopts an updated charter for the EJ IWG; reaffirms the importance of identifying and addressing environmental justice considerations in the programs, policies, and activities of Federal agencies, including those not named in EO 12898; and provides that a signatory agency becomes a Participating Agency consistent with EO 12898. Through this signing, GSA made a commitment to make environmental justice a part of the agency mission.

As the Federal Government's real property, personal property, and acquisition steward, GSA is uniquely positioned to leverage its policies, programs, and activities to continue to make a visible difference in communities throughout the country. GSA's broad reach over the acquisition, management, and disposal of Federal assets provides opportunities to influence the environmental performance of the entire Government, and with GSA's expertise and history of leadership in sustainable Government technologies and practices, GSA recognizes its responsibility to increase the sustainability and efficiency of the Federal Government by reducing the environmental impact of its buildings, products, and services, as well as its processes and activities.

Since the signing of the EJ MOU, GSA reviewed its programs and activities and found that the agency has long supported the principles of environmental justice. The actions that GSA has taken since the signing of the EJ MOU documents ensures that environmental justice is considered throughout GSA's programs and activities, and we are pleased to report that environmental justice principles are integrated in GSA's day-to-day activities.

GSA recently launched a nationwide Economic Catalyst Initiative to better align the agency's building, leasing, and relocation plans with the economic development goals of local communities while also improving outcomes for the Federal Government and our partner agencies. These efforts support the very essence of making a visible difference in overburdened communities.

The following actions and initiatives reflect other ways that GSA is making a difference throughout the Federal Government and the hundreds of communities where GSA has programs and activities. For example, GSA is:

- Consulting with local communities in the siting and development of Federal space to help spur economic development in urban and low income areas, which directly brings about positive economic impact;

- Reaching out to small and disadvantaged small businesses to expand opportunities for small businesses to do business with the Federal Government throughout the country;
- Making appropriate Federal space available to local farmers to allow use of such space for a farmer's market in communities that have little or no access to fresh farm produce/products;
- Working with other Federal agencies to publish a Government-wide regulation and guidance to promote environmentally sound acquisition and use of transportation services;
- Leading electronic stewardship in the Federal Government to reduce environmental impact to local communities with the disposal of hazardous electronic waste;
- Establishing programs that encourage Federal contractors and vendors to reduce greenhouse gases;
- Consulting with State Agencies for Surplus Property (SASP) that administer the Federal Surplus Personal Property Donation Program to ensure SASPs are including overburdened communities in their outreach to recruit eligible participants of the donation program;
- Donating computers and other technology (through the Computers for Learning program, computersforlearning.gov) to schools in minority and low-income communities;
- Engaging with local communities, whose members have low-incomes and possess limited English proficiency, to assist in the monitoring and evaluation of an environmentally hazardous site to provide critical information to community members;
- Reducing greenhouse gases at Federal facilities, and launching a recent pilot to encourage vendors and contractors to publicly disclose their company-wide greenhouse gas emissions; and
- Working with Federal partners to help build capacity, capability, and confidence within the Federal Government to address incremental climate risks.

II. IMPLEMENTING ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE STRATEGY AND IMPLEMENTATION PLANS

- a. **Community Engagement**: GSA conducts outreach with community stakeholders, industries in the private sector, state agencies that administer GSA's Federal Surplus Personal Property Donation Program (Donation Program), and small businesses to bring about positive, visible difference in communities throughout the country. This is discussed in more detail in Section V below.
- b. **National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)**: Within the NEPA process for GSA's Public Buildings Service projects, pursuant to Executive Order 12898 and the GSA *PBS*

NEPA Desk Guide, GSA analyzes whether other Federal agencies should be included as cooperating agencies for potential environmental justice issues. Likewise, GSA participates in NEPA studies where GSA is requested to be a cooperating agency on projects where environmental impacts are indicated. GSA completed the review of the *Draft Final Report of the NEPA Committee on Promising Practices for EJ Methodologies in NEPA Reviews (developed by the EJ IWG)* in August 2015, and will continue to promote the best practices highlighted in this report to the national NEPA network during regularly-scheduled network meetings throughout fiscal year (FY) 2016.

- c. **Climate Change:** GSA continues to prepare now so it can support its customers for a changing climate. GSA's Public Buildings Service and Federal Acquisition Service teamed with Federal partners in GSA's New England Region (Region 1) to address building capacity, capability, and confidence within the Federal Government to address incremental climate risks including aspects of environmental justice. The initiative in Region 1 is only a part of a nationwide effort. See GSA's Climate Change Risk Management Plan for additional information.

The adaptation strategies developed during the sessions were documented and shared with all participants. GSA, the U.S. Courts, U.S. Department of Homeland Security - Coast Guard, and U.S. Department of Justice – Attorneys' Office are using the information garnered from the sessions to plan next steps for capital planning and contracts, and necessary interface with the City of Boston. The intent is to leverage the strategies developed during the session and use it to integrate with the City of Boston's adaptation and implementation plan. As the City of Boston—a White House Climate Action Champion—moves forward to implement its climate resilience criteria in its construction review process, this is a great opportunity for GSA and other agencies to engage deeper to partner in planning and implementing informed adaptation strategies. For additional information regarding climate change adaptation, see Section VIII of this report.

- d. **Electronics Stewardship:** GSA continues to be one of the lead agencies in drafting of a regulation that will require environmentally sound actions to take place in the management and disposal of excess and/or surplus electronics (computers and other technology). GSA is working with other Federal agencies to develop eligibility criteria for vendors that agencies use in the recycling/disposal of electronics. GSA was designated as a co-chair of the Federal Electronic Stewardship Working Group, which was previously chaired solely by the White House Council on Environmental Quality. This role gives GSA a greater hand in leading and influencing the Federal discussion on the acquisition, use, and disposal of electronics.
- e. **Goods Movement:** GSA collaborated with other Federal agencies in drafting and publishing the Government-wide Transportation Reporting Regulation, FMR 102-117, Final Rule, on September 22, 2015. This rule encourages agencies to voluntarily provide transportation information to GSA, such as environmental justice information. In conjunction with the Transportation Reporting Regulation, GSA's Office of Government-wide Policy is working with GSA Federal Acquisition Service's Center for Transportation Management and Transportation Audits Division to create "One GSA Transportation Data Strategy." The goal is to minimize data reporting from agencies while taking advantage of Government transportation data. The resulting data will be used for data mining in order to make improvements in goods movement and transportation services

Government-wide. For example, Government transportation data that is provided could be used to identify (by zip code) where Federal agencies' use of Transportation Services Providers in a concentrated location may be causing harm in specific areas of the country. GSA's Office of Government-wide Policy developed a list of key performance measures divided into overall/agency transportation program goals and operational goals to oversee the Transportation Service Provider's performance. Measures on sustainability, hazmat materials, and weight are being considered for the overall/agency program goals, which could impact communities located adjacent or enroute to transportation depots.

- f. **Sustainability**: GSA has aggressive targets and programs in place to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from its facilities and supply chains. These efforts tend to reduce the impacts of climate change to the global public as a whole, and may be especially beneficial for those EJ communities and geographies which are most at-risk from adverse impacts of climate change. In FY 15, GSA launched a new pilot to encourage vendors and contractors to publicly disclose their company-wide greenhouse gas emissions. This voluntary pilot also asks more than 100 of GSA's largest vendors and contractors to reduce their overall greenhouse gas emissions.
- g. **Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended**: GSA's Office of Civil Rights (OCR) conducted on-site training of State Agencies for Surplus Property (SASPs) throughout FY 15. The state agencies administer the Donation Program. OCR discussed place-based initiatives with the Directors of the SASPs, which included expanding their outreach to low income and minority communities. All of those trained reported an increased understanding of how environmental justice applies to the Donation Program.

III. EJ STRATEGY REVIEWS/UPDATES

GSA published its first EJ Strategy in February 2012, followed by subsequent annual progress reports in February 2013 and February 2014. GSA posted both the Strategy and annual progress reports on GSA's public webpage, and has received no comments or recommendations submitted by members of the public to date. GSA remains open to public comment on the EJ Strategy and annual reports.

In accordance with the MOU, GSA is in the process of reviewing its current EJ Strategy for the next 3-year period to align with the EJ IWG's Framework for Collaboration, which focuses on the overall goal of improving the quality of life and support economic opportunity in overburdened and under-resourced communities. GSA anticipates publishing its updated EJ Strategy for FY 16–FY 18 by May 1, 2016.

IV. NOTABLE AND INNOVATIVE PLACED-BASED INTERAGENCY COLLABORATIVE PROJECTS AND FEDERAL TOOLS

- a. **Sustainability Location Calculator**: GSA's Urban Development Program is piloting the use of the Sustainable Location Calculator tool with state and local governments in Northern California through a grant with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to see how the tool can be used outside the Federal Government for other entities looking to maximize locations efficiency in facility decisions. That pilot will conclude in the second quarter of FY 16. The goal is to eventually make the tool available to the public, but that decision will be made by the Office of GSA IT.
- b. **Technical Assistance**: GSA's Urban Development Program is partnering with EPA's Office of Sustainable Communities to provide technical assistance to GSA project communities where additional planning assistance will help communities to better leverage GSA's real estate actions. These opportunities include: (i) a U.S. Department of State project that will drive private investment in hotels and restaurants, wherein the technical assistance will tackle how the community should put plans in place that guide developers to meet community needs with new development, as well as the Federal need; (ii) a Federal courthouse project that has reduced in size, making a large Federal parcel potentially available in an area targeted by local officials for redevelopment. Lessons learned from these projects will help identify other communities that would benefit from similar assistance, as well as teach GSA whether and how to modify future business practices to achieve locally beneficial outcomes.

V. COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS/IMPACTS

GSA conducts outreach through public forums, community meetings, training, briefings, and partnerships. For example:

- a. **Federal Financial Assistance**: GSA's Office of Civil Rights collaborates with individual State Agencies for Surplus Property (SASPs) that administer the Donation Program—to target outreach to overburdened communities in their states. Three SASPs agreed to target outreach in low-income communities, to include communities listed on the EJ IWG's "Making a Visible Difference" list. Through the Donation Program, eligible state and local agencies and non-profit organizations are able to acquire Federal surplus personal property (such as furniture, construction/heavy equipment, office equipment and supplies, vehicles, etc.) at a minimal service fee, which is a fraction of the cost for new items. GSA will continue to collaborate with other SASPs in FY 16 to target outreach to overburdened communities in additional states. OCR briefed the National Association of State Agencies for Surplus Property (NASASP) regarding this initiative, and plans to collaborate with the NASASP in FY 16 regarding a nationwide initiative to promote the Donation Program in overburdened communities.
- b. **Engaging Small Business Community**: GSA's Office of Small Business Utilization (OSBU) reaches out to small and disadvantaged businesses to promote and educate them on how to do business with the Federal Government. OSBU is including the EJIWG's list of EJ communities in their outreach plan. OSBU helps small business owners navigate the journey to becoming a GSA vendor, and, as an advocate for small

businesses, OSBU provides assistance, guidance, and training that ensures small businesses not only get in the game, but also compete on a level playing field.

- c. **GSA's Opportunities Center**: The Opportunities Center (Center), which is located at the St. Elizabeth's West Campus in Washington, D.C., officially opened to the public on February 1, 2010. The Center accepts employment applications from the community, which are then made available to the contractors working on the U.S. Department of Homeland Security Headquarters Consolidation at the St. Elizabeth's Campus, as well as contractors working on other Federal projects. The Center is designed to raise awareness about project objectives, employment, business opportunities, and other community benefits. In addition, the Center is designed to act as a community resource where interested parties can access updated information on project progress and doing business with GSA. GSA has also made the Center available to workforce groups and civic organizations for meetings, job fairs and training sessions.

VI. TARGETED RESOURCES TO OVERBURDENED, UNDERSERVED, AND ECONOMICALLY-DISTRESSED COMMUNITIES

- a. **Economic Catalyst Initiative**: GSA recently launched its economic catalyst initiative. GSA is consulting with other Federal agencies, cities, and community stakeholders to better align the agency's building, leasing, and relocation plans with the economic development goals of local communities. GSA leverages the strength of the Federal Government and partners with local and regional stakeholders to ensure optimal Federal investment in communities. Small business success is also key to GSA's goal of stimulating economic growth in communities throughout the country. GSA will align building site selection, leasing, and relocation plans to support community priorities, making it easier for small business to work with government." GSA is developing new location policy that incorporates community outreach across several parts of GSA's business practices. One of the first steps in the process is to develop Local Portfolio Plans. This involves meeting with local jurisdictions to talk about their development plans, infrastructure plans, transit networks, and similar topics, which can include environmental justice concerns, to determine what information will help GSA make sound decisions regarding where and how to place client agencies for future space needs. GSA is slated to develop plans in all regions in FY 16, and the Urban Development Program is partnering with the Portfolio team at GSA to boost the community outreach delivery. In leasing, the focus is on incorporating sustainable location principles into setting delineated areas and into the Request For Proposal clauses. The principles focus on regional accessibility to Federal worksites and service centers, transit access, emissions reduction, and economic development.
- b. **Computers for Learning**: GSA administers the Computers for Learning program, which gives local schools access to the technology they need to ensure students can compete for the jobs of the future, while providing an environmentally responsible way for Federal agencies to give new life to computers and equipment they are no longer using. In FY 15, the Federal Government transferred \$49,697,696.00 (original acquisition value) in computers and related peripheral equipment to schools and educational nonprofits, with many of the recipients located in low income and/or minority communities.

- c. **Donation Program:** Donations of surplus personal property to public agencies for the purpose of economic development during the first three quarters of FY 13 (latest available data) totaled \$10,260,047.00 (original acquisition cost). Donations of surplus personal property to providers of assistance to impoverished families and individuals (includes public agencies and nonprofit organizations) during the first three quarters of FY 13 (latest available data) was \$1,318,860.00 (original acquisition cost). A recent example of targeted assistance is GSA and the Puerto Rico SASP partnering to donate computer equipment to public schools across Puerto Rico.

VII. PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Sustainable Locations: The Urban Development Program developed a measure in partnership with EPA, called the Sustainable Location Calculator, to assign a location efficiency score to each GSA facility and potential facility, and GSA has set a new Blueprint Measure to improve on these scores in FY 16 and beyond.

VIII. CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION CHAPTER: This chapter responds directly to the requirement of the President's Climate Action Plan call for Federal agencies to "continue to identify innovative ways to help our most vulnerable communities *prepare for and recover from* impacts of climate change."

Introduction/Overview

Climate change is a "force multiplier" for environmental justice just as it is a "threat multiplier" for the U.S. Department of Defense. Climate change aggravates stressors such as poverty and environmental degradation. As a force multiplier, climate change binds together economic development, human rights and economic justice. GSA continues its efforts to make an enabling environment of the administrative, fiscal, and informational conditions to support its Federal customers that engage with state, local, and tribal-level stakeholders in environmental justice work.

Progress toward implementing Agency Climate Adaptation implementation plans related to vulnerable communities

GSA is responding to environmental justice issues that affect both our Federal customers and the communities they directly serve. As GSA's customers identify vulnerable mission-critical sites and supply chain components, GSA will collaborate with them to identify and avoid maladaptation—actions that increase vulnerability to climate risks rather than reducing them. Real property adaptation actions may vary across a spectrum of protection, accommodation, or retreat. Supply chain adaptation actions may vary across a spectrum of planning for disruption, minimizing damage, or damage control. GSA must work with its customers to understand how a changing climate, in conjunction with other socio-economic and demographic trends, will affect customer agency missions and work to enable their capacity to support vulnerable communities more directly than GSA itself.

Interagency collaborative efforts to help vulnerable communities prepare for and recover from impacts of climate change

GSA is developing a decision-making framework for its customers (other Federal agencies) to use in conjunction with their agency and service-level vulnerability

assessments to define the implications of climate change on their services, supplies, and space needs. This framework includes environmental justice considerations in these sectors to support the customer agency statutory mission.

Conclusion

The development of an enabling environment for change, both at the level of individual decisions and at the organizational level, can act as a big incentive for adaptation. For example, GSA continues to collaborate with other agencies on long-term climate change scenario planning exercises at multiple locations and current efforts to “train the trainer” through the U.S. Department of Homeland Security – Federal Emergency Management Agency’s (FEMA) National Exercise Program. These efforts will improve understanding of climate change impacts and will help adaptation planning in local communities. GSA has focused efforts to make an enabling environment for change with its partners who directly engage with state, local, and tribal entities. See [GSA’s Climate Change Risk Management Plan](#) for additional information.

In addition, GSA actively engages in interagency collaborative efforts, such as the working group on climate change, and conveyed the importance of legal expertise regarding land use and zoning for overburdened communities. GSA has also been supporting Phase 2 of the Mitigation Federal Leadership Group working on Indicators of Community Resilience to Hazards and the Impacts of Climate Change led by FEMA and the U.S. Department of Commerce - National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). GSA is reviewing the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development’s National Disaster Resilience Competition entries from across the country for most impacted and distressed-unmet recovery needs areas.

GSA recognizes that “certain people and communities are especially vulnerable to the health effects of climate change, including children, the elderly, those with chronic illnesses, the poor, and some communities of color.” GSA also recognizes “that the effects of climate change disproportionately affect minority communities and low-income communities.”(Sources: The White House publication, *The Health Impacts of Climate Change on Americans June 2014*; and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency: *EPA’s Clean Power* publication.) Extreme heat, severe storms, reduced air quality, severe droughts, and sea-level rise exacerbate environmental and public health challenges facing minority communities and low-income communities. GSA’s responsibilities continue to vulnerable communities through GSA’s direct support of its Federal customers who directly engage with vulnerable communities.

IX. EJ IWG FRAMEWORK FOR COLLABORATION

Introduction

The Federal Interagency Working Group on Environmental Justice (EJ IWG) plays a central role in creating healthy and sustainable communities by bringing together the Federal family to address critical environmental justice issues. The EJ IWG provides leadership, guidance, and support to Federal agencies on the following key areas:

- Coordinating a focused and concerted effort by Federal agencies to directly address the environmental, social, economic, and public health burdens in minority, low-income, indigenous and tribal communities;
- Implementing policies that have measurable impacts that advance environmental justice; and
- Focusing Federal agency resources and technical assistance to address disproportionate health and environmental impacts.

Background: Federal Interagency Working Group on Environmental Justice

The EJ IWG facilitates the active involvement of all Federal agencies to implement Executive Order 12898, *Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations* (Order). The Order states that Federal agencies must identify and address, as appropriate, disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of their programs, policies, and activities on minority populations and low-income populations.

Established by the Order, the EJ IWG provides a forum for Federal agencies collectively to advance environmental justice principles. The EJ IWG works as a Federal family to assist communities in building the capacity to promote and implement innovative and comprehensive solutions to address environmental justice issues.

The EJ IWG is chaired by the EPA Administrator and includes 17 Federal agencies and White House offices. The EJ IWG has standing committees and other committees established as necessary to carry out responsibilities outlined by the Order. The EJ IWG consists of senior leadership representatives, senior staff representatives, and other persons designated by a Federal agency. In 2011, the EJ IWG agencies took a landmark step to support environmental justice by signing a Memorandum of Understanding on Environmental Justice and Executive Order 12898 (MOU) and adopting a Charter. The MOU serves as a formal agreement among Federal agencies to recommit to addressing environmental justice through a more collaborative, comprehensive, and efficient process. Since 2011, the EJ IWG has collectively advanced environmental justice principles in areas such as the environment, health, transportation, housing, energy, and economic development.

EJ IWG Making a Visible Difference in Overburdened Communities

In FY 15, the EJ IWG devoted time to building an infrastructure for Federal agencies to directly address the environmental, social, economic, and public health burdens in minority, low-income, indigenous, and tribal communities. The 2011 Charter was revised to include a governance structure and a requirement for agency senior leadership to meet twice a year to discuss agency collaborative efforts and commitments that will help achieve environmental justice. The EJ IWG's governance structure includes the following standing (permanent) committees:

- Public Participation
- Regional Interagency Working Groups
- Strategy and Implementation Progress Reports
- Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964

In addition, consistent with the Presidential Memorandum issued with the Order, and based on public recommendations, every 3 years the EJ IWG determines whether there are additional focus areas for Federal agencies to consider and address. During fiscal years 2016 – 2018, the EJ IWG will maintain committees to address the following five focus areas:

- Native Americans/Indigenous Peoples
- Rural Communities
- Impacts from Climate Change
- Impacts from Commercial Transportation (Goods Movement)
- National Environmental Policy Act

These committees consist of senior-level agency staff and are responsible for working together with state and local governments, tribes, and local communities to improve the health of communities and protect the environment across this country.

The following is a snapshot of the EJ IWG's efforts to advance environmental justice in FY 15.

Collaboration and Interagency Governance Structure

- Developed the Draft FY 2016-2018 EJ IWG Action Agenda Framework and disseminated for public comment. (As a result of one of the public comments, the EJ IWG has changed the name of the document to *EJ IWG FY 2016-2018 Framework for Collaboration*). The Framework builds on decades of environmental justice work to focus the collective efforts of the Federal agencies to improve the quality of life and support economic opportunity in overburdened and under-resourced communities. The Framework is available on <http://www3.epa.gov/environmentaljustice/interagency/index>.
- Completed significant NEPA work products: Draft Report on Promising Practices for EJ Methodologies in NEPA Reviews and a companion training module based on the promising practices. The Draft Report provides a framework for meaningful engagement, developing and selecting alternatives and identifying minority and low-income populations.
- Launched the Educate, Motivate and Innovate (EMI) Climate Justice Youth Leadership Initiative. The EMI Initiative will showcase innovative climate justice projects and their impacts that are being done across the country by students attending Minority Serving Institutions (MSIs).
- Developed the structure for a Goods Movement Resource Compendium. The Compendium will outline agency legal authorities, roles and responsibilities and serve as a resource for communities addressing goods movement concerns.
- Strengthened collaboration with communities by forming Regional Interagency Workgroups and featuring innovative community-based interagency collaborative projects at monthly EJ IWG meetings.

Outreach

- Increased outreach to the public by holding three webinars seeking public comment on the Draft FY 2016-2018 EJ IWG Action Agenda Framework, which attracted over 350 participants.
- Advanced collaboration on Climate Justice topics by featuring a series of leading Climate Justice advocates at the March 2015 National Environmental Justice Conference and Training Program.
- Strengthened the delivery of technical assistance to small, underserved communities through the College/Underserved Community Partnership Program (CUPP).

Increased coordination and cooperation among Federal agencies will promote comprehensive community-based solutions to environmental justice issues and ensure that the public has meaningful opportunities for participation in the decision-making

process. For a full range of the EJ IWG activities, please visit <http://www3.epa.gov/environmentaljustice/interagency/index.html>.