Response to Comments
Section 3, Climate Commitment Act
The Improving Air Quality in Overburdened Communities Initiative

Summary of Engagement and Response to Comments

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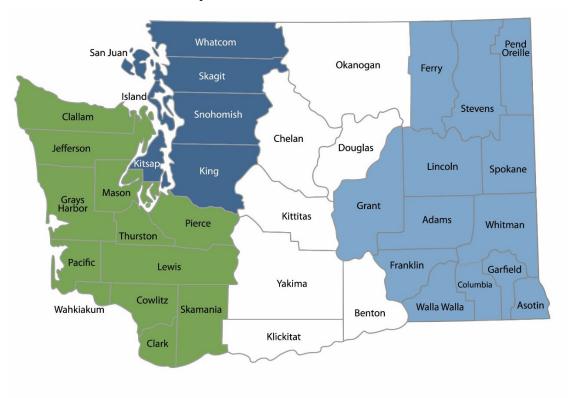
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360-407-6300

Northwest Region
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Central Region
509-575-2490

Eastern Region
509-329-3400

Region	Counties served	Mailing Address	Phone
Southwest	Clallam, Clark, Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Jefferson, Mason, Lewis, Pacific, Pierce, Skamania, Thurston, Wahkiakum	P.O. Box 47775 Olympia, WA 98504	360-407-6300
Northwest	Island, King, Kitsap, San Juan, Skagit, Snohomish, Whatcom	P.O. Box 330316 Shoreline, WA 98133	206-594-0000
Central	Benton, Chelan, Douglas, Kittitas, Klickitat, Okanogan, Yakima	1250 West Alder Street Union Gap, WA 98903	509-575-2490
Eastern	Adams, Asotin, Columbia, Ferry, Franklin, Garfield, Grant, Lincoln, Pend Oreille, Spokane, Stevens, Walla Walla, Whitman	4601 North Monroe Spokane, WA 99205	509-329-3400
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Response to Comments

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The Improving Air Quality in Overburdened Communities Initiative

Air Quality Program
Washington State Department of Ecology
Olympia, WA

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Introduction

The purpose of this response to comments is to:

- Provide reasons for adopting the rule

- Describe any differences between the proposed policy and the adopted policy.

- Provide Ecology's response to public comments.

Reasons for Adopting the Policy

The adopted policy for identification of overburdened communities highly impacted by air pollution is legislatively directed as the first step of implementation of the Environmental Justice Review provisions of Section 3 of the Climate Commitment Act (CCA), codified as RCW 70A.65.020. Ecology has publicly referred to the work of this section as the Improving Air Quality in Overburdened Communities Initiative. Section 3 of the CCA puts environmental justice and equity at the center of climate policy, ensuring that communities that bear the greatest burdens from air pollution today, see cleaner, healthier air as the state cuts emissions of greenhouse gases and criteria pollutants.

While the Cap-and-Invest part of the CCA focuses on greenhouse gas emissions, Section 3 of the CCA requires Ecology to identify overburdened communities highly impacted by air pollution to ensure reductions in criteria air pollutants in these communities. In the "Findings and Intent" section of the CCA, the statute states that "Under the program, the legislature intends to identify overburdened communities where the highest concentrations of criteria pollutants occur, determine the sources of those emissions and pollutants, and pursue significant reductions of emissions and pollutants in those communities." RCW 70A.65.005(1). Criteria air pollutants include particle pollution, sulfur dioxide, ground-level ozone, nitrogen dioxide, carbon monoxide, and lead. Criteria air pollutants are designated by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for the tie to public health.

Ecology built a transparent and robust public and technical process to create this policy for the identification of overburdened communities highly impacted by air pollution. Between January and November 2022, Ecology held two public engagement periods, invited Tribal consultation, and held multiple Tribal meetings, as well as worked with the CCA Committee of the newly formed state Environmental Justice Council.

A proposed policy as a draft process to identify overburdened communities highly impacted by air pollution was presented for public comment in fall 2022.

Differences Between the Proposed Policy and Adopted Policy

There are some differences between the proposed policy filed on September 7, 2022, and the adopted policy filed on January 18th, 2023. Ecology made these changes for some or all of the following reasons:

- In response to comments we received.

- To ensure clarity and consistency.

The following table summarizes the policy changes and Ecology's reasons for making these changes.

Section	Change	Reason for Change
Draft Indicators – air pollution indicators: The draft process to identify overburdened communities highly impacted by air pollution included two categories of pollution indicators, elevated level of air pollution and at least one indicator from eight additional air pollution indicators. These eight additional indicators were: • Emissions over distance from stationary sources (≥99th percentile) • Proximity to agriculture (≥95th percentile) • Wildfire smoke exposure (≥95th percentile) • Asthma prevalence (≥95th percentile) • COPD prevalence (≥95th percentile) • Life expectancy (≤5th percentile) • Age: <18, 65+ (≥95th percentile) • Households with No Vehicle (≥95th percentile)	**Removed from final identification process:** The second category of at least one indicator from eight additional air pollution indicators was removed for the final process to identify overburdened communities highly impacted by air quality.	The second category of air pollution indicators used to identify overburdened communities highly impacted by air pollution was removed in response to public comment suggesting that the additional air pollution indicators may narrow the process more than necessary. This is because these additional indicators focused on secondary factors related to air pollution rather than actual identified pollution. These additional indicators can also have the effect of narrowing the number of communities. The remaining indicator category (Elevated Levels of Criteria Air Pollution) is retained to continue to provide an identifying representation of Washington communities currently impacted by criteria air pollution. This is the most reliable method for identifying areas of higher criteria pollution in the state as it is based on from existing monitoring, modeling and emissions inventory (which includes detailed facility emission source information). These statewide datasets are of adequate resolution to identify elevated ambient criteria air pollution concentrations at the community level.

Section	Change	Reason for Change
ADDED: Planned periodic reviews of identifiers and overburdened communities highly impacted by air pollution.	Established a 6-year timeframe to conduct periodic reviews of indicators and overburdened communities highly impacted by air pollution. This 6-year re-evaluation is anticipated to include a non-exclusive list of issues that may be considered during future re-evaluations. Establish that this identification will not be removed unless and until air quality targets are met, or there is the express direction from a tribal nation to do so regarding Tribal lands.	We received several comments about the concern that any list of communities would likely not be fully accurate and to exercise an abundance of caution. Periodic re-evaluations are needed to ensure that the indicators and list of overburdened communities highly impacted by air pollution are accurate to reflect new data and lessons learned. It was the intent of Ecology to undertake such reviews and additional language has been added to provide both clarity and certainty.
Community Boundary Factors:	Added these additional boundary factors: • Environmental justice tools: Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool (CEJST), Environmental Justice Index (EJI) • Historic Redlining • Land Use	These additional boundary factors were added in response to public comment suggesting additional sources of data for identifying overburdened communities highly impacted by air pollution. Several new environmental justice tools, including CEJST version 1.0, and EJI were released either shortly before or after the draft process was published.
Tribal communities – The draft indicators included a draft Tribal Land layer of: • Reservation land – Federally recognized Tribal reservation lands. • Disputed land – Lands designated as being part of a	**Tribal communities:** Any communities on tribal land or centered around tribal communities or indigenous populations will not be finalized until Tribal consultation is completed. Ecology is in the process of reaching	We are committed to respecting Tribal sovereignty in the implementation of this work. While there is some statutory guidance for how overburdened communities should be identified, including on tribal land, we will not take any actions that impact tribal lands without tribal consent. Any communities on tribal land will not be finalized until Tribal consultation is

Section	Change	Reason for Change
reservation but title is disputed by other parties. • Off-reservation Tribal land – lands outside of a reservation acquired by or held in trust for Tribal use.	out to Tribes we have identified as highly impacted by air pollution, based on the overlap between tribal land and elevated levels of air pollution, for government-to-government consultation.	completed. Ecology is in the process of reaching out to Tribes we have identified as highly impacted by air pollution for government-to-government consultation.

Indicators to Identify Overburdened Communities Highly Impacted by Air Pollution

The process to identify overburdened communities highly impacted by air pollution is to meet the threshold for at least one indicator in each of the categories of community indicators and Elevated Levels of Criteria Air Pollution indicators.

1. Community Indicators

Community indicators represent the population characteristics or overall environmental health disparity of a community. They are used to identify which communities are overburdened or vulnerable, regardless of air pollution impact.

Environmental Health Disparities (EHD) Map Rank – The EHD Map is an interactive mapping tool that compares communities across our state for environmental health disparities. The following indicators are included in the EHD map (version 2.0):

- Environmental Exposures (diesel PM emissions; ozone concentration; PM2.5 concentration; proximity to heavy traffic roadways; toxic release from facilities (RSEI model))

- Environmental Effects (lead risk from housing; proximity to hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal facilities (TSDFs); proximity to National Priorities List sites (Superfund Sites); proximity to Risk Management Plan (RMP) facilities; wastewater discharge)

- Sensitive Populations (death from cardiovascular disease; low birth weight)

- Socioeconomic Factors (limited English; no high school diploma; poverty; race – people of color; transportation expense; unaffordable housing; unemployed)

➢ Threshold: Rank 9 or 10 (>80th percentile)

EJScreen Demographic Index - An average of the percent of low-income populations and people of color, used in the Environmental Justice Screening Tool (EJScreen), calculated at the census block group level.

➢ Threshold: >90th percentile

Tribal Land (Reservation land, Disputed land, and Off-reservation; this layer and any boundaries for any Tribal identified areas will be defined in consultation with Tribes)

Tribal lands in Washington State, including:

- Reservation land – Federally recognized Tribal reservation lands

- Disputed land – Lands designated as being part of a reservation, but title is disputed by other parties

- Off-reservation Tribal land – lands outside of a reservation acquired by or held in trust for Tribal use

Government-to-government consultation with several Washington Tribes is ongoing. We are continuing to invite government-to-government consultation with all Tribal nations and organizations affiliated with Washington Tribes on the areas included in "Tribal land" at any time. Tribal land is not limited to the listed bullets, and we look forward to continued input from Tribal nations.

2. Elevated Levels of Criteria Air Pollutants

Areas with an elevated level of one or more criteria pollutants and/or the highest cumulative level of criteria pollutants, based on a combination of monitoring, modeling, and/or emissions data. These thresholds are for community identification only and do not reflect any new air quality standards set by Ecology. For this indicator, the following thresholds are considered elevated levels of criteria air pollution.

Table 2. Criteria Pollutant Thresholds

Pollutant	Threshold
$PM_{2.5}$	$PM_{2.5}$ 24-hour design value ≥ 20.4 ug/m^3
$PM_{2.5}$	$PM_{2.5}$ annual design value ≥ 8 ug/m^3
PM_{10}	At least one recent exceedance of the federal 24-hour PM_{10} standard of 150 μg/m^3 not attributable to natural events such as wildfires or high-wind dust events
O_3	O_3 8-hour design value ≥ 65 ppb
NO_2	NO_2 1-hour design value ≥ 54 ppb
CO	CO 8-hour design value ≥ 4.5 ppm
SO_2	SO_2 1-hour design value ≥ 36 ppm
Lead	Proximity to any lead source emitting more than 0.5 ton per year
Cumulative	98th percentile or above for the AQI sum of all statewide interpolated criteria pollutants combined ($PM_{2.5}$ 24-hour, O_3, NO_2, SO_2, CO)

Full details and rationale for all indicators are contained in the updated Technical Support Document.

Boundary Guidance

Ecology uses the following factors to set boundaries for the identified overburdened communities highly impacted by air pollution. These factors are applied according to the context and regional considerations of each of the identified overburdened communities highly impacted by air pollution.

- Census block groups borders are used as boundary lines, except for some rural areas, and on tribal land:
    - Consult with tribes on boundaries for tribal communities
    - In rural areas where census block groups are large look at air pollution data, existing geographic boundaries such as towns, land use, and other local data to refine boundaries

- Cross-check against the most recent version of the following screening tools:
    - Washington State Environmental Health Disparities Map (Washington State Department of Health)
    - EJ Screen (US EPA)
    - Climate and Economic Justice Screen Tool (The White House Council on Environmental Quality)
    - Environmental Justice Index (Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry)

- Look at local/regional data, if available:
    - Data and tools from Local Clean Air Agencies, where appliable (such as the Puget Sound Clean Air Agency's Community Air Tool (CAT))
    - Studies and reports from academia, community groups, government, etc.
    - Historic redlining maps
    - Land use/zoning maps
    - Locations of sensitive receptors such as schools, childcare facilities, hospitals and clinics, long-term care facilities, migrant worker housing, prisons, and detention centers

- Other guidance:
    - Review comments received during the public engagement periods for specific areas of concern
    - If it fits with the above factors, or comments about how people identify their own communities, look at existing geographic boundaries, like city limits, neighborhoods, etc.
    - If a large area is identified, separate into multiple adjacent communities if airshed, pollutants/sources of concern are not reasonably consistent across the whole area

List of Identified Overburdened Communities Highly Impacted by Air Pollution

The following table lists each area identified as an overburdened community highly impacted by air pollution and includes the indicators met that resulted in the inclusion of the area. Due to of the mix of factors, the areas may overlap typical community boundaries. Additional details on each community can be found in the Community Summary Report.

Table 3. Overburdened Communities Highly Impacted by Air Pollution

Name[1]	Clean Air Agency	Statewide Indicators: [2] Community Indicator(s)	Statewide Indicators: Air Pollution Indicator – Elevated level(s) of:	Existing Ecology Monitoring Site(s)?
Spokane and Spokane Valley	Spokane Regional Clean Air Agency	EHD map rank; EJScreen Demographic Index	$PM_{2.5}$ 24-hour; $PM_{2.5}$ annual; Cumulative criteria air pollution	Yes
Tri-Cities to Wallula	Benton Clean Air Agency/Ecology Eastern Regional Office	EHD map rank; EJScreen Demographic Index	$PM_{2.5}$ 24-hour; PM_{10}; Ozone; Cumulative criteria air pollution	Yes
East Yakima	Yakima Regional Clean Air Agency	EHD map rank; EJScreen Demographic Index	$PM_{2.5}$ 24-hour; $PM_{2.5}$ annual; Cumulative criteria air pollution	Yes
Lower Yakima Valley	Yakima Regional Clean Air Agency/Benton Clean Air Agency	EHD map rank; EJScreen Demographic Index	$PM_{2.5}$ 24-hour; $PM_{2.5}$ annual; Cumulative criteria air pollution	Yes
Moxee Valley	Yakima Regional Clean Air Agency	EJScreen Demographic Index	$PM_{2.5}$ 24-hour; Cumulative criteria air pollution	No

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[1] Communities are named to reflect the general location of the overburdened community highly impacted by air pollution. The community boundaries, as well as how they were determined, are displayed for each identified community below.

[2] At least part of the community was identified by the following indicators, not necessarily the entirety.

Name[1]	Clean Air Agency	Statewide Indicators: [2] Community Indicator(s)	Statewide Indicators: Air Pollution Indicator – Elevated level(s) of:	Existing Ecology Monitoring Site(s)?
George and West Grant County	Ecology Eastern Regional Office	EJScreen Demographic Index	$PM_{2.5}$ 24-hour	No
Mattawa	Ecology Eastern Regional Office	EJScreen Demographic Index	$PM_{2.5}$ 24-hour	Yes
Ellensburg	Ecology Central Regional Office	EJScreen Demographic Index	$PM_{2.5}$ 24-hour; Cumulative criteria air pollution	Yes
Wenatchee and East Wenatchee	Ecology Central Regional Office	EHD map rank; EJScreen Demographic Index	$PM_{2.5}$ 24-hour	Nearby[3]
Everett	Puget Sound Clean Air Agency	EHD map rank; EJScreen Demographic Index	$PM_{2.5}$ 24-hour	Nearby
North Seattle and Shoreline	Puget Sound Clean Air Agency	EHD map rank; EJScreen Demographic Index	$PM_{2.5}$ 24-hour; Cumulative criteria air pollution	Nearby
South Seattle	Puget Sound Clean Air Agency	EHD map rank; EJScreen Demographic Index	$PM_{2.5}$ 24-hour; $PM_{2.5}$ annual; Cumulative criteria air pollution	Yes
South King County	Puget Sound Clean Air Agency	EHD map rank; EJScreen Demographic Index	$PM_{2.5}$ 24-hour; Cumulative criteria air pollution	Yes
Northeast Puyallup	Puget Sound Clean Air Agency	EHD map rank	Cumulative criteria air pollution	No
South and East Tacoma	Puget Sound Clean Air Agency	EHD map rank; EJScreen Demographic Index	$PM_{2.5}$ 24-hour; Cumulative criteria air pollution	Yes

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[3] For the purposes of this document, nearby = within 3 miles. How well a monitor represents the air pollution for a community depends on factors like meteorology and topography, that create uniform air quality in a geographic area called an "airshed."

Name[1]	Clean Air Agency	Statewide Indicators: [2] Community Indicator(s)	Statewide Indicators: Air Pollution Indicator – Elevated level(s) of:	Existing Ecology Monitoring Site(s)?
Vancouver	Southwest Clean Air Agency	EHD map rank; EJScreen Demographic Index	$PM_{2.5}$ 24-hour; Cumulative criteria air pollution	Yes

Overview of Public Process

Ecology underwent a robust public and technical process to develop the final indicators and final list of communities identified as overburdened communities highly impacted by air pollution. This involved two public engagement periods: one from January 18th – April 5th, 2022, and a second from September 19th – November 10th, 2022. The first period focused on general experiences with air quality and their input and comments were used to inform the development of the draft indicators. In the fall 2022 public engagement period, the draft indicators were presented for public comment. The following response to comments is for the second comment period.

EJ Council Coordination

Ecology coordinated with the newly formed state Environmental Justice (EJ) Council at multiple stages in this process. Ecology met with the Climate Commitment Act Committee of the EJ Council in August and October of 2022 to discuss the draft indicators to identify overburdened communities highly impacted by air pollution. We also received feedback from Council members on the draft fall community engagement plan. Where possible, Ecology incorporated this feedback and communicated with EJ Council members on current constraints and opportunities.

Tribal Consultation

Ecology will not finalize any Tribal reservation land, managed under jurisdiction of a federally recognized Tribal government, as overburdened communities highly impacted by air pollution without express interest and permission reached through Tribal decision-making processes. Ecology will reach out to tribes we have identified as highly impacted by air pollution, based on the overlap between tribal land and elevated levels of criteria air pollution, staff-to-staff engagement and government-to-government consultation. Ecology is also available for further staff-to-staff engagement and government-to-government consultation for Tribes not identified by Ecology's process.

Ecology invited government-to-government consultation with Tribal nations for Section 3, CCA first in December 2021 and again in September 2022. Ecology conducted two Tribal meetings in January 2022, the week prior to the public listening sessions in the initial engagement period. Ecology conducted two Tribal meetings again in September 2022, the week prior to the start of the public engagement period.

Response to Comments

Topics

We grouped and organized comments and responses in the following topic areas.

I. Comments Regarding the Draft Process

    a. Two categories of air pollution indicators

    b. Air pollution specification

    c. Suggestion of an alternative pathway for identification

    d. Suggestion of a tiered process

    e. Thresholds for Elevated Levels of Criteria Air Pollution

    f. Thresholds for Environmental Health Disparities Map and EJScreen

    g. Cumulative impacts

    h. Boundary factors

    i. Data

    j. Existing monitoring data

    k. Acute pollution exposureimpacts

    l. Out-of-State emissions

    m. Industrial sources

    n. Port-related sources

    o. Landfills

    p. Aviation

    q. Transportation corridors

    r. Railroad corridors

    s. Agriculture

    t. Residential smoke

    u. Public health

    v. Wildfire smoke

  w. Vulnerable populations

  x. Land use/Zoning

  y. Specific geographic areas

 II. Comments outside the scope

  a. Air Toxics

  b. Ultrafine particulate matter

  c. Odors

  d. NH3 (Ammonia)

  e. Indoor air quality

  f. Other parts of the Climate Commitment Act

  g. Non-Climate Commitment Act Climate policies

 III. Comments on the Initiative

 IV. Comments regarding Healthy Environment for All Act overburdened communities

 V. Comments Regarding Engagement

  a. HEAL principles

  b. Vulnerable populations

  c. Materials

 VI. Suggestions for future policy strategies

  a. Future Funding

  b. Transit support

  c. Prescribed burns

  d. Residential smoke

  e. Mitigation

  f. Participatory opportunities

Comments on the draft process

Two categories of air pollution indicators

Commenters: O-13-1 (Altinay Karasapan, Climate Solutions), O-14-1 (Adrienne Hampton, Duwamish River Community Coalition), O-7-1 (Deric Gruen, Front & Centered), O-10-1 (Annabel Drayton), O-12-1 (David Mendoza), O-9-1 (Nirae Petty), O-8-1 (Caitlin Krenn, Washington Environmental Council), O-3-1 (Riley Lynch, Washington Physicians for Social Responsibility), I-60-1 (Anonymous), I-325-1 (Abbie Abramovich), I-250-1 (Daniel Aga), I-91-1 (Kathleen Allen), I-91-1 (Kathleen Allen), I-145-1 (Barbara Anderson), I-46-1 (Coleen Anderson), I-264-1 (Sharon

Anderson), I-313-1 (David Arntson), I-139-1 (Sandra Aseltine), I-194-1 (Emily Alyne), I-372-1 (Emily Alyne), I-165-1 (David Arntson), I-300-1 (rein attemann), I-354-1 (Shary B), I-259-1 (Dave Baine), I-90-1 (Brian Baltin), I-335-1 (Norman Baker), I-184-1 (Norman Baker), I-385-1 (Darlene Baker), I-279-1 (Lynne Bannerman), I-210-1 (Betty Barats), I-152-1 (Martha Baskin), I-167-1 (Lily Barrett), I-202-1 (Tina Bartlett), I-87-1 (Faye Bartlett), I-181-1 (Faye Bartlett), I-227-1 (James Bates), I-204-1 (shawn bell), I-235-1 (STEPHANIE BELL), I-390-1 (STEPHANIE BELL), I-269-1 (Derek Benedict), I-113-1 (Derek Benedict), I-208-1 (Irene Bensinger), I-148-1 (Ericka Berg), I-206-1 (Sarah Berg), I-292-1 (Mike Betz), I-434-1 (Cheryl Biale), I-351-1 (Scott Bishop), I-211-1 (Scott Bishop), I-195-1 (Barbara Blackwood), I-295-1 (Barbara Blackwood), I-119-1 (Kristin Blalack), I-53-1 (Brittney Bollay), I-350-1 (Matthew Boguske), I-103-1 (Margie Bone), I-133-1 (Tika Bordelon), I-75-1 (Caroline Bowdish), I-236-1 (Yvonne Brandon), I-364-1 (Daniel Brant), I-239-1 (David Breed), I-57-1 (Olivia Brey), I-429-1 (William Brogan), I-355-1 (LUCINDA BROUWER), I-310-1 (Rebecca Brown), I-96-1 (Robert Brown), I-393-1 (Tina Brown), I-127-1 (Tina Brown), I-245-1 (Robert Brown), I-102-1 (Morgan Brownlee), I-332-1 (Perry Bryant), I-317-1 (Keith Brumwell), I-177-1 (Vidette Buchman), I-157-1 (Julia Buck), I-275-1 (Sara Burgess), I-213-1 (Sara Burgess), I-391-1 (Coleman Byrnes), I-160-1 (Sarah Campbell), I-97-1 (Sarah Campbell), I-79-1 (James Carpenter), 118-1 (Lynn Carpenter), I-252-1 (Linda Carroll), I-309-1 (Candice Cassato), I-178-1 (Lisa Ceazan), I-140-1 (Barry Chapman), I-185-1 (MLou christ), I-334-1 (Judith Cohen), I-92-1 (Judith Cohen), I-109-1 (Lanie Cox), I-382-1 (Keith Cowan), I-191-1 (Keith Cowan), I-409-1 (Cathryn Chudy), I-410-1 (Barbara Church), I-320-1 (Patrick Conn I-299-1 (Karen Curry), I-398-1 (Randall Daugherty), I-201-1 (Randall Daugherty), I-247-1 (Pamela Davies), I-273-1 (Virginia Davis), I-192-1 (Brandie Deal), I-433-1 (Brandie Deal), I-267-1 (Lynn DeBroeck), I-173-1 (Asphodel Denning), 179-1 (Felicity Devlin), I-388-1 (Felicity Devlin), I-77-1 (Amanda Dickinson), I-76-1 (Amanda Dickinson), I-149-1 (Gena DiLabio), I-147-1 (Teresa Dix), I-426-1 (Teresa Dix), I-276-1 (Patricia Doran), I-375-1 (BARBARA DuBOIS), I-196-1 (Sherri Dysart), I-80-1 (Sean Edmison), I-169-1 (Klaudia Englund), I-352-1 (Klaudia Englund), I-272-1 (Noah Ehler), I-200-1 (Noah Ehler), I-301-1 (Charles Ellenberger), I-207-1 (Charles Ellenberger), I-298-1 (Vicki Elledge), I-281-1 (Jennifer England), I-116-1 (Lori Erbs), I-116-1 (Lori Erbs), I-240-1 (Cathy Erntson), I-319-1 (Tina Ethridge), I-408-1 (Delmar Fadden), I-228-1 (Gill Fahrenwald), I-294-1 (Gill Fahrenwald), I-183-1 (Everly Faleafine), I-274-1 (Diane Falk), I-154-1 (Diane Falk), I-417-1 (Denise Farrer), I-142-1 (Andrea Faste), I-381-1 (James Feit), I-232-1 (James Feit), I-215-1 (Paul Fellows), I-170-1 (Mary Ferm), I-303-1 (Mary Ferm), I-386-1 (Paul Ferrari), I-312-1 (Alfred Ferraris), I-209-1 (Alfred Ferraris), I-158-1 (Kristin Fitzpatrick), I-290-1 (MaryJo Fontenot), I-224-1 (Karen Fortier), I-411-1 (Karen Fortier), I-416-1 (Laureen France), I-135-1 (Brel Froebe), I-163-1 (Michael Garten), I-66-1 (Michael Garten), I-344-1 (Michael Garten), I-255-1 (Caryl Gates), I-146-1 (jesse gillman), I-285-1 (jesse gillman), I-324-1 (Julie Goebel), I-286-1 (William Golding), I-83-1 (Kathy Golic), I-85-1 (Gay Gorden), I-280-1 (Richard Gordon), I-166-1 (Margaret Graham), I-128-1 (Joyce Grajczyk), I-266-1 (Joyce Grajczyk), I-19-1 (Birgit Grimlund), I-242-1 (Joanna Grist), I-98-1 (Andrea Gruszecki), I-425-1 (John Guros), I-82-1 (Carole H), I-93-1 (rita h), I-376-1 (rita h), I-348-1 (David Habib), I-296-1 (Kari Hailey), I-371-1 (Judith Hance), I-220-1 (Tom Harding), I-418-1 (Jo Harvey), I-289-1 (Phyllis Hatfield), I-407-1 (mia heavyrunner), I-257-1 (Janet Hedgepath), I-422-1 (Joel Hencken), I-244-1 (Daniel Henling), I-328-1 (Daniel Henling), I-323-1 (Marilee Henry), I-395-1 (Nicholas Heyer), I-401-1 (Patrick Hickey), I-253-1 (james hipp), I-308-1 (Abigail Houghton), I-241-1 (Jared Howe), I-435-1 (Jared Howe), I-277-1 (Laura Huddlestone), I-214-1

(Karen Huff), I-100-1 (Thomas Hughes), I-357-1 (Walter Hunner), I-358-1 (Walter Hunner), I-359-1 (Walter Hunner), I-360-1 (Walter Hunner), I-287-1 (Dianne Hurst), I-373-1 (Carina Hussing), I-84-1 (S Jacky), I-188-1 (Nancy Jacobs), I-400-1 (Penelope Johansen), I-291-1 (Lorraine Johnson), I-130-1 (Lucy JOHNSON), I-162-1 (Richard Johnson), I-316-1 (Richard Johnson), I-419-1 (Richard Johnson), I-306-1 (Lloyd Johnston), I-366-1 (Carolee Jones), I-248-1 (Dorothy Jordan), I-106-1 (Nicholas Jurus), I-107-1 (Bill Justis), I-331-1 (J K), I-150-1 (J K), I-321-1 (Edward Kaeufer), I-326-1 (deb kalahan), I-415-1 (Deborah Kaye), I-218-1 (Deborah Kaye), I-346-1 (Kelly Keefer), I-68-1 (Kelly Keefer), I-94-1 (Alana Khayat), I-361-1 (Amy Kiba), I-336-1 (Ruth King), I-428-1 (Julia Kladnik), I-341-1 (Marquam Krantz), I-63-1 (Marquam Krantz), I-95-1 (James Krieger), I-65-1 (JOHN LAMBERT), I-343-1 (JOHN LAMBERT), I-105-1 (Kathryn Lambros), I-176-1 (Laura Lancaster), I-377-1 (Jennifer Larsen), I-155-1 (Gregg Larson), I-221-1 (Erik LaRue), I-338-1 (Erik LaRue), I-123-1 (Jack Laskowski), I-62-1 (Jane Leavitt), I-340-1 (Jane Leavitt), I-231-1 (Jane Leavitt), I-134-1 (Gayle Leberg), I-421-1 (Dennis Ledden), I-141-1 (Shirley Leung), I-283-1 (Lynn Lichtenberg), I-132-1 (James Little), I-212-1 (Carolyn Linscott), I-101-1 (Hannah Liu), I-249-1 (Hannah Liu), I-412-1 (Saab Lofton), I-368-1 (Tamar Lowell), I-198-1 (Kylie Loynd), I-203-1 (Deborah Lukens), I-223-1 (John Macdonald), I-424-1 (John Macdonald), I-282-1 (Dianna MacLeod), I-333-1 (Millie Magner), I-164-1 (diane marks), -120-1 (Ted Matts), I-430-1 (melodie martin), I-124-1 (priscilla martinez), I-262-1 (priscilla martinez), I-131-1 (Laura Marx), I-369-1 (Peter Mastenbroek), I-175-1 (Carter McBride), I-363-1 (Gloria McClintock), I-238-1 (Gloria McClintock), I-243-1 (lisa mccrummen), I-190-1 (Elly McGahan), I-367-1 (William McGunagle), I-265-1 (Aminah McMurray), I-260-1 (Paul McMurray), I-362-1 (Lauren Mendez), I-129-1 (Barbara Menne), I-315-1 (Brenda Michaels), I-225-1 (Marjorie Millner), I-74-1 (Elizabeth Mooney), I-229-1 (Amy Mower), I-383-1 (Amy Mower), I-431-1 (James Mulcare), I-180-1 (James Mulcare), I-199-1 (Heather Murawski), I-349-1 (Heather Murawski), I-327-1 (Liz Nedeff), I-99-1 (Katherine Nelson), I-137-1 (Anne Nequette), I-61-1 (Nance Nicholls), I-339-1 (Nance Nicholls), I-153-1 (Lynn Noel), I-216-1 (George Norris), I-302-1 (Javier Ortiz), I-405-1 (Richard Osmun), I-353-1 (Lucy Ostrander), I-342-1 (Grace Padelford), I-64-1 (Grace Padelford), I-234-1 (Deborah Parker), I-86-1 (Deborah Parker), I-144-1 (Sharon Parshall), I-126-1 (Jean Pauley), I-271-1 (Jean Pauley), I-337-1 (Fay Payton), I-423-1 (Nancy Peters), I-233-1 (Glenn Phillips), I-365-1 (Carol Price), I-205-1 (Nancy Quackenbush), I-394-1 (Lynn Rabenstein), I-414-1 (Kathy Radford), I-81-1 (Debbie Ramos), I-403-1 (Janet Riordan), I-384-1 (Jim Roberts), I-404-1 (d Robinson), I-258-1 (Dan Rogers), I-121-1 (Dan Rogers), I-413-1 (Seth Rolland), I-318-1 (Rebecca Rose), I-392-1 (Danielle Rowland), I-379-1 (Elena Rumiantseva), I-217-1 (Kassandra Ruprecht), I-268-1 (Kassandra Ruprecht), I-193-1 (Kathryn Ryan), I-396-1 (John Samaras), I-329-1 (Michael Saunders), I-117-1 (Barbara Scavezze), I-156-1 (Janice Schuch), I-307-1 (Bob Schuessler), I-246-1 (Ronlyn Schwartz), I-125-1 (Jean Schwinberg), I-78-1 (Denee Scribner), I-69-1 (Rebecca Sellers), I-347-1 (Rebecca Sellers), I-237-1 (Kristen Severns), I-254-1 (Steve Shapiro), I-138-1 (Steven Shapiro), I-427-1 (Barbara Shepard), I-112-1 (Diane Shisk), I-67-1 (Heidi Shuler), I-345-1 (Heidi Shuler), I-261-1 (John Simanton), I-115-1 (LP Singh), I-186-1 (Carol Smith), I-108-1 (William Sneiderwine), I-304-1 (William Sneiderwine), I-374-1 (Dan Snyder), I-219-1 (Dan Snyder), I-330-1 (Debbie Spear), I-251-1 (Andrea Speed), I-230-1 (JUDITH STARBUCK), I-159-1 (Lori Stefano), I-293-1 (Lori Stefano), I-278-1 (George Summers), I-143-1 (Christi Sutphin), I-284-1 (LuAnne Swainson), I-270-1 (CRAIG SWANSON), I-88-1 (Giles Sydnor), I-222-1 (Cornelia Teed), I-406-1 (Cornelia Teed), I-297-1 (Kimberly Teraberry), I-171-1 (John Thompson), I-389-1 (John Thompson), I-402-1 (Michelle

Trosper), I-182-1 (Victoria Urias), I-370-1 (Victoria Urias), I-172-1 (Jennifer Valentine), I-288-1 (Jennifer Valentine), I-114-1 (Constance Voget), I-305-1 (Susan Vossler), I-89-1 (Tracy Wang), I-189-1 (Cherie Warner), I-356-1 (Linda Wasserman), I-387-1 (Matthew White), I-256-1 (Nancy White), I-399-1 (Edward Whitesell), I-314-1 (Den Wichar), I-226-1 (MaryJo Wilkins), I-197-1 (Greg Willett), I-397-1 (James Williams), I-263-1 (Marian Wineman), I-122-1 (Lucinda Wingard), I-187-1 (Margaret Woll), I-174-1 (r wood), I-420-1 (r wood), I-311-1 (J Woodworth), I-151-1 (Steven Woolpert), I-378-1 (Linda Wright), I-168-1 (Adam Yoshida), I-104-1 (Ken Zirinsky).

Summary: Comments stated concern that the second category of additional air pollution indicators may narrow the identification process for overburdened communities highly impacted by air pollution and subsequently not capture an accurate representation of communities disproportionally impacted by air pollution. Commenters also shared interest for Ecology's approach to emphasize an abundance of caution in design of air pollution indicators.

Response: Ecology acknowledges that a more cautious and inclusive approach is more consistent with environmental justice principles, and in response to these comments, Ecology removed the second category of air pollution indicators to identify overburdened communities highly impacted by air pollution, because they focus on secondary factors related to air pollution rather than actual identified pollution and these indicators also can have the effect of narrowing the number of communities. The remaining indicator category of Elevated Levels of Criteria Air Pollution will continue to provide a representation of Washington communities currently impacted by criteria air pollution. This is the most reliable method for identifying areas of higher criteria pollution in the state due to it being based on from existing monitoring, modeling, and emissions inventory (which includes facility source information). Furthermore, this indicator is consistent with the intent of the law (RCW 70A.65.005(7)), which states that "Under the program, the legislature intends to identify overburdened communities where the highest concentrations of criteria pollutants occur, determine the sources of those emissions and pollutants, and pursue significant reductions of emissions and pollutants in those communities."

Air pollution specification

Commenters: O-7-1 (Deric Gruen, Front & Centered)

Summary: Comment stated concern that the draft process to identify overburdened communities highly impacted by air pollution was too narrow and specifically that the process shouldn't be limited by air pollution. Comment recommended that the identification process be aligned with the definition of "overburdened" communities in the CCA definition section, with references to this definition not being restricted by air pollution.

Response: For the purposes of Section 3 of the CCA, the statute specifically directs Ecology to identify overburdened communities that are impacted by criteria air pollution. This is stated directly in the beginning of Section 3, RCW 70A.65.020(1). The rest of Section 3 then goes on to outline air quality-specific monitoring, evaluation, and regulatory efforts to address air quality concerns in these identified communities. Further, in the Findings and Intent section of the CCA, the statute states that "Under the program, the legislature intends to identify

overburdened communities where the highest concentrations of criteria pollutants occur, determine the sources of those emissions and pollutants, and pursue significant reductions of emissions and pollutants in those communities." This approach helps ensure that we are focusing on air monitoring, analysis, and potential solutions in those areas of the state that are most likely to have measurable benefit from these efforts. The identification of overburdened communities highly impacted by air pollution is specific to the requirements of Section 3 of the CCA and does not limit the communities that could be identified as potential future overburdened communities for the other sections of CCA, nor does this process limit agency HEAL processes.

Suggestion of an alternative pathway for identification

Commenters: O-7-8 (Deric Gruen ,Front & Centered), O-3-2 (Riley Lynch, Washington Physicians for Social Responsibility), I-45-2 (Sept Gernez), I-41-2 (Mandy Lozano), I-42-2 (Rosario-Maria Medina), I-40-3 (Richard Voget), I-38-2 (Annika Weber),

Summary: Comments suggested that Ecology develop an alternative pathway for communities to self-identify as an overburdened community highly impacted by air pollution or to allow nominations of communities. Commenters also shared interest for Ecology's approach to emphasize an abundance of caution in design of air pollution indicators.

Response: The statute directs Ecology to develop a process to identify overburdened communities disproportionally impacted by criteria air pollution. To meet this directive, Ecology developed a process that applies statewide, with the ability to account for regional data and considerations for setting overburdened community boundaries. The statute did not direct Ecology to create a self-identification process for communities. Additionally, throughout the fall comment period, Ecology encouraged community members and Local Clean Air Agency partners to send any studies or data on their community to Ecology for potential inclusion in the identification process. Further, Ecology finds there is not a clear entity for whom in the community would be most appropriate to self-identify, such as a single citizen, advocacy organization, city, county, or local clean air agency.

Ecology believes it has a reliable path forward to start this effort but acknowledges and understands that there will be need for improvement and adjustments. Ecology is planning and commits to re-evaluate the indicators to identify communities and the list of overburdened communities highly impacted by air pollution approximately every 5-7 years, based on the amount of time it takes to gauge changes in air quality. Future re-evaluation processes will include opportunities for public engagement.

We expect communities and boundaries may change over time as a result of the newly expanded air monitoring providing a more granular level of information, changes in environmental justice screening tools (e.g., Environmental Health Disparities Map, EPA's EJ Screen Tool), and larger lessons learned from how communities are identified, both from this effort as well as related HEAL Act efforts. In addition to this specific effort that will expand air monitoring in the state, we also expect that new monitoring funded by the Federal government

(e.g., American Rescue Plan, Inflation Reduction Act, etc.) and other additional air monitoring and study efforts taken by Ecology, Tribes, local clean air agencies and others within the state will also inform the re-evaluation process. As the understanding of the indicators and criteria pollution in the state changes and improves over time so too must the indicators and boundaries themselves.

Suggestion of a tiered process

Commenters: I-325-3 (Abbie Abramovich), I-250-3 (Daniel Aga), I-91-3 (Kathleen Allen), I-91-3 (Kathleen Allen), I-145-3 (Barbara Anderson), I-264-3 (Sharon Anderson), I-313-3 (David Arntson), I-139-3 (Sandra Aseltine), I-194-3 (Emily Alyne), I-372-3 (Emily Alyne), I-165-3 (David Arntson), I-300-3 (rein attemann), I-354-3 (Shary B), I-259-3 (Dave Baine), I-90-3 (Brian Baltin), I-335-3 (Norman Baker), I-184-3 (Norman Baker), I-385-3 (Darlene Baker), I-279-3 (Lynne Bannerman), I-210-3 (Betty Barats), I-152-3 (Martha Baskin), I-167-3 (Lily Barrett), I-202-3 (Tina Bartlett), I-87-3 (Faye Bartlett), I-181-3 (Faye Bartlett), I-227-3 (James Bates), I-204-3 (shawn bell), I-235-3 (STEPHANIE BELL), I-390-3 (STEPHANIE BELL), I-269-3 (Derek Benedict), I-113-3 (Derek Benedict), I-208-3 (Irene Bensinger), I-148-3 (Ericka Berg), I-206-3 (Sarah Berg), I-292-3 (Mike Betz), I-434-3 (Cheryl Biale), I-351-3 (Scott Bishop), I-211-3 (Scott Bishop), I-195-3 (Barbara Blackwood), I-295-3 (Barbara Blackwood), I-I-119-3 (Kristin Blalack), I-350-3 (Matthew Boguske), I-103-3 (Margie Bone), I-133-3 (Tika Bordelon), I-75-3 (Caroline Bowdish), I-236-3 (Yvonne Brandon), I-364-3 (Daniel Brant), I-239-3 (David Breed), I-429-3 (William Brogan), I-355-3 (LUCINDA BROUWER), I-310-3 (Rebecca Brown), I-96-3 (Robert Brown), I-393-3 (Tina Brown), I-127-3 (Tina Brown), I-245-3 (Robert Brown), I-102-3 (Morgan Brownlee), I-332-3 (Perry Bryant), I-317-3 (Keith Brumwell), I-177-3 (Vidette Buchman), I-157-3 (Julia Buck), I-275-3 (Sara Burgess), I-213-3 (Sara Burgess), I-391-3 (Coleman Byrnes), I-160-3 (Sarah Campbell), I-97-3 (Sarah Campbell), I-79-3 (James Carpenter), 118-3 (Lynn Carpenter), I-252-3 (Linda Carroll), I-309-3 (Candice Cassato), I-178-3 (Lisa Ceazan), I-140-3 (Barry Chapman), I-185-3 (MLou christ), I-334-3 (Judith Cohen), I-92-3 (Judith Cohen), I-109-3 (Lanie Cox), I-382-3 (Keith Cowan), I-191-3 (Keith Cowan), I-409-3 (Cathryn Chudy), I-410-3 (Barbara Church), I-320-3 (Patrick Conn I-299-3 (Karen Curry), I-398-3 (Randall Daugherty), I-201-3 (Randall Daugherty), I-247-3 (Pamela Davies), I-273-3 (Virginia Davis), I-192-3 (Brandie Deal), I-433-3 (Brandie Deal), I-267-3 (Lynn DeBroeck), I-173-3 (Asphodel Denning), 179-3 (Felicity Devlin), I-388-3 (Felicity Devlin), I-77-3 (Amanda Dickinson), I-76-3 (Amanda Dickinson), I-149-3 (Gena DiLabio), I-147-3 (Teresa Dix), I-426-3 (Teresa Dix), I-276-3 (Patricia Doran), I-375-3 (BARBARA DuBOIS), I-196-3 (Sherri Dysart), I-80-3 (Sean Edmison), I-169-3 (Klaudia Englund), I-352-3 (Klaudia Englund), I-272-3 (Noah Ehler), I-200-3 (Noah Ehler), I-301-3 (Charles Ellenberger), I-207-3 (Charles Ellenberger), I-298-3 (Vicki Elledge), I-281-3 (Jennifer England), I-116-3 (Lori Erbs), I-116-3 (Lori Erbs), I-240-3 (Cathy Erntson), I-319-3 (Tina Ethridge), I-408-3 (Delmar Fadden), I-228-3 (Gill Fahrenwald), I-294-3 (Gill Fahrenwald), I-183-3 (Everly Faleafine), I-274-3 (Diane Falk), I-154-3 (Diane Falk), I-417-3 (Denise Farrer), I-142-3 (Andrea Faste), I-381-3 (James Feit), I-232-3 (James Feit), I-215-3 (Paul Fellows), I-170-3 (Mary Ferm), I-303-3 (Mary Ferm), I-386-3 (Paul Ferrari), I-312-3 (Alfred Ferraris), I-209-3 (Alfred Ferraris), I-158-3 (Kristin Fitzpatrick), I-290-3 (MaryJo Fontenot), I-224-3 (Karen Fortier), I-411-3 (Karen Fortier), I-416-3 (Laureen France), I-135-3 (Brel Froebe), I-163-3 (Michael Garten), I-66-3 (Michael Garten), I-344-3 (Michael Garten), I-255-3 (Caryl Gates), I-

146-3 (jesse gillman), I-285-3 (jesse gillman), I-324-3 (Julie Goebel), I-286-3 (William Golding), I-83-3 (Kathy Golic), I-85-3 (Gay Gorden), I-280-3 (Richard Gordon), I-166-3 (Margaret Graham), I-128-3 (Joyce Grajczyk), I-266-3 (Joyce Grajczyk), I-19-3 (Birgit Grimlund), I-242-3 (Joanna Grist), I-98-3 (Andrea Gruszecki), I-425-3 (John Guros), I-82-3 (Carole H), I-93-3 (rita h), I-376-3 (rita h), I-348-3 (David Habib), I-296-3 (Kari Hailey), I-371-3 (Judith Hance), I-220-3 (Tom Harding), I-418-3 (Jo Harvey), I-289-3 (Phyllis Hatfield), I-407-3 (mia heavyrunner), I-257-3 (Janet Hedgepath), I-422-3 (Joel Hencken), I-244-3 (Daniel Henling), I-328-3 (Daniel Henling), I-323-3 (Marilee Henry), I-395-3 (Nicholas Heyer), I-401-3 (Patrick Hickey), I-253-3 (james hipp), I-308-3 (Abigail Houghton), I-241-3 **(**Jared Howe), I-435-3 **(**Jared Howe), I-277-3 (Laura Huddlestone), I-214-3 (Karen Huff), I-100-3 (Thomas Hughes), I-357-3 (Walter Hunner), I-358-3 (Walter Hunner), I-359-3 (Walter Hunner), I-360-3 (Walter Hunner), I-287-3 (Dianne Hurst), I-373-3 (Carina Hussing), I-84-3 (S Jacky), I-188-3 (Nancy Jacobs), I-400-3 (Penelope Johansen), I-291-3 (Lorraine Johnson), I-130-3 (Lucy JOHNSON), I-162-3 (Richard Johnson), I-316-3 (Richard Johnson), I-419-3 (Richard Johnson), I-306-3 (Lloyd Johnston), I-366-3 (Carolee Jones), I-248-3 (Dorothy Jordan), I-106-3 (Nicholas Jurus), I-107-3 (Bill Justis), I-331-3 (J K), I-150-3 (J K), I-321-3 (Edward Kaeufer), I-326-3 (deb kalahan), I-415-3 (Deborah Kaye), I-218-3 (Deborah Kaye), I-346-3 (Kelly Keefer), I-68-3 (Kelly Keefer), I-94-3 (Alana Khayat), I-361-3 (Amy Kiba), I-336-3 (Ruth King), I-428-3 (Julia Kladnik), I-341-3 (Marquam Krantz), I-63-3 (Marquam Krantz), I-95-3 (James Krieger), I-65-3 (JOHN LAMBERT), I-343-3 (JOHN LAMBERT), I-105-3 (Kathryn Lambros), I-176-3 (Laura Lancaster), I-377-3 (Jennifer Larsen), I-155-3 (Gregg Larson), I-221-3 (Erik LaRue), I-338-3 (Erik LaRue), I-123-3 (Jack Laskowski), I-62-3 (Jane Leavitt), I-340-3 (Jane Leavitt), I-231-3 (Jane Leavitt), I-134-3 (Gayle Leberg), I-421-3 (Dennis Ledden), I-141-3 (Shirley Leung), I-283-3 (Lynn Lichtenberg), I-212-3 (Carolyn Linscott), I-101-3 (Hannah Liu), I-249-3 (Hannah Liu), I-412-3 (Saab Lofton), I-368-3 (Tamar Lowell), I-198-3 (Kylie Loynd), I-203-3 (Deborah Lukens), I-223-3 (John Macdonald), I-424-3 (John Macdonald), I-282-3 (Dianna MacLeod), I-333-3 (Millie Magner), I-164-3 **(**diane marks), I-430-3 (melodie martin), I-124-3 (priscilla martinez), I-262-3 (priscilla martinez), I-131-3 (Laura Marx), I-369-3(Peter Mastenbroek), I-175-3 (Carter McBride), I-363-3 (Gloria McClintock), I-238-3 (Gloria McClintock), I-243-3 (lisa mccrummen), I-367-3 (William McGunagle), I-265-3 (Aminah McMurray), I-260-3 (Paul McMurray), I-362-3 (Lauren Mendez), I-129-3 (Barbara Menne), I-315-3 (Brenda Michaels), I-225-3 (Marjorie Millner), I-74-3 (Elizabeth Mooney), I-229-3 (Amy Mower), I-383-3 (Amy Mower), I-431-3 (James Mulcare), I-180-3 (James Mulcare), I-199-3 (Heather Murawski), I-349-3 (Heather Murawski), I-327-3 (Liz Nedeff), I-99-3 (Katherine Nelson), I-137-3 (Anne Nequette), I-61-3 (Nance Nicholls), I-339-3 (Nance Nicholls), I-153-3 (Lynn Noel), I-216-3 (George Norris), I-110-1 (R Olson), I-302-3 (Javier Ortiz), I-405-3 (Richard Osmun), I-353-3 (Lucy Ostrander), I-342-3 (Grace Padelford), I-64-3 (Grace Padelford), I-234-3 (Deborah Parker), I-86-3 (Deborah Parker), I-144-3 (Sharon Parshall), I-126-3 (Jean Pauley), I-271-3 (Jean Pauley), I-337-3 (Fay Payton), I-423-3 (Nancy Peters), I-233-3 (Glenn Phillips), I-365-3 (Carol Price), I-205-3 (Nancy Quackenbush), I-394-3 (Lynn Rabenstein), I-414-3 (Kathy Radford), I-81-3 (Debbie Ramos), I-403-3 (Janet Riordan), I-384-3 (Jim Roberts), I-404-3 (d Robinson), I-258-3 (Dan Rogers), I-121-3 (Dan Rogers), I-413-3 (Seth Rolland), I-318-3 (Rebecca Rose), I-392-3 (Danielle Rowland), I-379-3 (Elena Rumiantseva), I-217-3 (Kassandra Ruprecht), I-268-3 (Kassandra Ruprecht), I-193-3 (Kathryn Ryan), I-396-3 (John Samaras), I-329-3 (Michael Saunders), I-117-3 (Barbara Scavezze), I-156-3 (Janice Schuch), I-307-3 (Bob Schuessler), I-246-3 (Ronlyn Schwartz), I-125-3 (Jean Schwinberg), I-78-3 (Denee Scribner), I-69-

3 (Rebecca Sellers), I-347-3 (Rebecca Sellers), I-237-3 (Kristen Severns), I-254-3 (Steve Shapiro), I-138-3 (Steven Shapiro), I-427-3 (Barbara Shepard), I-112-3 (Diane Shisk), I-67-3 (Heidi Shuler), I-345-2 (Heidi Shuler), I-261-3 (John Simanton), I-115-3 (LP Singh), I-186-3 (Carol Smith), I-108-3 (William Sneiderwine), I-304-3 (William Sneiderwine), I-374-3 (Dan Snyder), I-219-3 (Dan Snyder), I-330-3 (Debbie Spear), I-251-3 (Andrea Speed), I-230-3 (JUDITH STARBUCK), I-159-3 (Lori Stefano), I-293-3 (Lori Stefano), I-278-3 (George Summers), I-143-3 (Christi Sutphin), I-284-3 (LuAnne Swainson), I-270-3 (CRAIG SWANSON), I-88-3 (Giles Sydnor), I-222-3 (Cornelia Teed), I-406-3 (Cornelia Teed), I-297-3 (Kimberly Teraberry), I-171-3 (John Thompson), I-389-3 (John Thompson), I-402-3 (Michelle Trosper), I-182-3 (Victoria Urias), I-370-3 (Victoria Urias), I-172-3 (Jennifer Valentine), I-288-3 (Jennifer Valentine), I-114-3 (Constance Voget), I-305-3 (Susan Vossler), I-89-3 (Tracy Wang), I-189-3 (Cherie Warner), I-356-3 (Linda Wasserman), I-387-3 (Matthew White), I-256-3 (Nancy White), I-399-3 (Edward Whitesell), I-314-3 (Den Wichar), I-226-3 (MaryJo Wilkins), I-197-3 (Greg Willett), I-397-3 (James Williams), I-263-3 (Marian Wineman), I-122-3 (Lucinda Wingard), I-187-3 (Margaret Woll), I-174-3 (r wood), I-420-3 (r wood), I-311-3 (J Woodworth), I-151-3 (Steven Woolpert), I-378-3 (Linda Wright), I-168-3 (Adam Yoshida), I-104-3 (Ken Zirinsky).

Summary: Comments suggested Ecology develop a tiered approach to identifying overburdened communities highly impacted by air pollution. Commenters shared an interest in Ecology's process to illustrate the different levels of air pollution across the state.

Response: Ecology recognizes that impacts from air pollution exist on a spectrum. The statute directs Ecology to identify areas where overburdened communities are highly impacted by air pollution. For the purposes of Section 3, CCA, the identification of overburdened communities highly impacted by air pollution is to prioritize communities that can be demonstrated to be highly impacted by criteria air pollutants. The purposes of identification are for expanded air monitoring, reporting, and to inform future decision-making to reduce criteria air pollutants. A tiered process would not support the purpose of Section 3 to prioritize efforts in the communities most overburdened by air pollution. Further, Ecology plans and commits to re-evaluate the indicators to identify communities and the list of overburdened communities highly impacted by air pollution approximately every 5-7 years, please see the earlier response on alternative pathways.

To meet the interest in public information, we have provided gradient maps of individual indicators on our StoryMap. Furthermore, other tools have been created for this purpose. The Washington State Environmental Health Disparities Map, EPA's EJSCREEN, and CDC/ATSDR's Environmental Justice Index are all EJ tools that compare and rank communities based on environmental, health, and socioeconomic measures, including air pollution.

Thresholds for Elevated Levels of Criteria Air Pollution

Commenters: O-6-1 (Peter Godlewski, Association of Washington Business), I-325-7 (Abbie Abramovich), I-250-7 (Daniel Aga), I-91-7 (Kathleen Allen), I-91-7 (Kathleen Allen), I-145-7 (Barbara Anderson), I-264-7 (Sharon Anderson), I-313-7 (David Arntson), I-139-7 (Sandra Aseltine), I-194-7 (Emily Alyne), I-372-7 (Emily Alyne), I-165-7 (David Arntson), I-300-7 (rein

attemann), I-354-7 (Shary B), I-259-7 (Dave Baine), I-90-7 (Brian Baltin), I-335-7 (Norman Baker), I-184-7 (Norman Baker), I-385-7 (Darlene Baker), I-279-7 (Lynne Bannerman), I-210-7 (Betty Barats), I-152-7 (Martha Baskin), I-167-7 (Lily Barrett), I-202-7 (Tina Bartlett), I-87-7 (Faye Bartlett), I-181-7 (Faye Bartlett), I-227-7 (James Bates), I-204-7 (shawn bell), I-235-7 (STEPHANIE BELL), I-390-7 (STEPHANIE BELL), I-269-7 (Derek Benedict), I-113-7 (Derek Benedict), I-208-7 (Irene Bensinger), I-148-7 (Ericka Berg), I-206-7 (Sarah Berg), I-292-7 (Mike Betz), I-434-7 (Cheryl Biale), I-351-7 (Scott Bishop), I-211-7 (Scott Bishop), I-195-7 (Barbara Blackwood), I-295-7 (Barbara Blackwood), I-I-119-7 (Kristin Blalack), I-350-7 (Matthew Boguske), I-103-7 (Margie Bone), I-133-7 (Tika Bordelon), I-75-7 (Caroline Bowdish), I-236-7 (Yvonne Brandon), I-364-7 (Daniel Brant), I-239-7 (David Breed), I-429-7 (William Brogan), I-355-7 (LUCINDA BROUWER), I-310-7 (Rebecca Brown), I-96-7 (Robert Brown), I-393-7 (Tina Brown), I-127-7 (Tina Brown), I-245-7 (Robert Brown), I-102-7 (Morgan Brownlee), I-332-7 (Perry Bryant), I-317-7 (Keith Brumwell), I-177-7 (Vidette Buchman), I-157-7 (Julia Buck), I-275-7 (Sara Burgess), I-213-7 (Sara Burgess), I-391-7 (Coleman Byrnes), I-160-7 (Sarah Campbell), I-97-7 (Sarah Campbell), I-79-7 (James Carpenter), 118-7 (Lynn Carpenter), I-252-7 (Linda Carroll), I-309-7 (Candice Cassato), I-178-7 (Lisa Ceazan), I-140-7 (Barry Chapman), I-185-7 (MLou christ), I-334-7 (Judith Cohen), I-92-7 (Judith Cohen), I-109-7 (Lanie Cox), I-382-7 (Keith Cowan), I-191-7 (Keith Cowan), I-409-7 (Cathryn Chudy), I-410-7 (Barbara Church), I-320-7 (Patrick Conn I-299-7 (Karen Curry), I-398-7 (Randall Daugherty), I-201-7 (Randall Daugherty), I-247-7 (Pamela Davies), I-273-7 (Virginia Davis), I-192-7 (Brandie Deal), I-433-7 (Brandie Deal), I-267-7 (Lynn DeBroeck), I-173-7 (Asphodel Denning), 179-7 (Felicity Devlin), I-388-7 (Felicity Devlin), I-77-7 (Amanda Dickinson), I-76-7 (Amanda Dickinson), I-149-7 (Gena DiLabio), I-147-7 (Teresa Dix), I-426-7 (Teresa Dix), I-276-7 (Patricia Doran), I-375-7 (BARBARA DuBOIS), I-196-7 (Sherri Dysart), I-80-7 (Sean Edmison), I-169-7 (Klaudia Englund), I-352-7 (Klaudia Englund), I-272-7 (Noah Ehler), I-200-7 (Noah Ehler), I-301-7 (Charles Ellenberger), I-207-7 (Charles Ellenberger), I-298-7 (Vicki Elledge), I-281-7 (Jennifer England), I-116-7 (Lori Erbs), I-116-7 (Lori Erbs), I-240-7 (Cathy Erntson), I-319-7 (Tina Ethridge), I-408-7 (Delmar Fadden), I-228-7 (Gill Fahrenwald), I-294-7 (Gill Fahrenwald), I-183-7 (Everly Faleafine), I-274-7 (Diane Falk), I-154-7 (Diane Falk), I-417-7 (Denise Farrer), I-142-7 (Andrea Faste), I-381-7 (James Feit), I-232-7 (James Feit), I-215-7 (Paul Fellows), I-170-7 (Mary Ferm), I-303-7 (Mary Ferm), I-386-7 (Paul Ferrari), I-312-7 (Alfred Ferraris), I-209-7 (Alfred Ferraris), I-158-7 (Kristin Fitzpatrick), I-290-7 (MaryJo Fontenot), I-224-7 (Karen Fortier), I-411-7 (Karen Fortier), I-416-7 (Laureen France), I-135-7 (Brel Froebe), I-163-7 (Michael Garten), I-66-7 (Michael Garten), I-344-7 (Michael Garten), I-255-7 (Caryl Gates), I-146-7 (jesse gillman), I-285-7 (jesse gillman), I-324-7 (Julie Goebel), I-286-7 (William Golding), I-83-7 (Kathy Golic), I-85-7 (Gay Gorden), I-280-7 (Richard Gordon), I-166-7 (Margaret Graham), I-128-7 (Joyce Grajczyk), I-266-7 (Joyce Grajczyk), I-19-7 (Birgit Grimlund), I-242-7 (Joanna Grist), I-98-7 (Andrea Gruszecki), I-425-7 (John Guros), I-82-7 (Carole H), I-93-7 (rita h), I-376-7 (rita h), I-348-7 (David Habib), I-296-7 (Kari Hailey), I-371-7 (Judith Hance), I-220-7 (Tom Harding), I-418-7 (Jo Harvey), I-289-7 (Phyllis Hatfield), I-407-7 (mia heavyrunner), I-257-7 (Janet Hedgepath), I-422-7 (Joel Hencken), I-244-7 (Daniel Henling), I-328-7 (Daniel Henling), I-323-7 (Marilee Henry), I-395-7 (Nicholas Heyer), I-401-7 (Patrick Hickey), I-253-7 (james hipp), I-308-7 (Abigail Houghton), I-241-7 (Jared Howe), I-435-7 (Jared Howe), I-277-7 (Laura Huddlestone), I-214-7 (Karen Huff), I-100-7 (Thomas Hughes), I-357-7 (Walter Hunner), I-358-7 (Walter Hunner), I-359-7 (Walter Hunner), I-360-7 (Walter Hunner), I-287-7 (Dianne Hurst), I-373-7 (Carina Hussing), I-

84-7 (S Jacky), I-188-7 (Nancy Jacobs), I-400-7 (Penelope Johansen), I-291-7 (Lorraine Johnson), I-130-7 (Lucy JOHNSON), I-162-7 (Richard Johnson), I-316-7 (Richard Johnson), I-419-7 (Richard Johnson), I-306-7 (Lloyd Johnston), I-366-7 (Carolee Jones), I-248-7 (Dorothy Jordan), I-106-7 (Nicholas Jurus), I-107-7 (Bill Justis), I-331-7 (J K), I-150-7 (J K), I-321-7 (Edward Kaeufer), I-326-7 (deb kalahan), I-415-7 (Deborah Kaye), I-218-7 (Deborah Kaye), I-346-7 (Kelly Keefer), I-68-7 (Kelly Keefer), I-94-7 (Alana Khayat), I-361-7 (Amy Kiba), I-336-7 (Ruth King), I-428-7 (Julia Kladnik), I-341-7 (Marquam Krantz), I-63-7 (Marquam Krantz), I-95-7 (James Krieger), I-65-7 (JOHN LAMBERT), I-343-7 (JOHN LAMBERT), I-105-7 (Kathryn Lambros), I-176-7 (Laura Lancaster), I-377-7 (Jennifer Larsen), I-155-7 (Gregg Larson), I-221-7 (Erik LaRue), I-338-7 (Erik LaRue), I-123-7 (Jack Laskowski), I-62-7 (Jane Leavitt), I-340-7 (Jane Leavitt), I-231-7 (Jane Leavitt), I-134-7 (Gayle Leberg), I-421-7 (Dennis Ledden), I-141-7 (Shirley Leung), I-283-7 (Lynn Lichtenberg), I-212-7 (Carolyn Linscott), I-101-7 (Hannah Liu), I-249-7 (Hannah Liu), I-412-7 (Saab Lofton), I-368-7 (Tamar Lowell), I-198-7 (Kylie Loynd), I-203-7 (Deborah Lukens), I-223-7 (John Macdonald), I-424-7 (John Macdonald), I-282-7 (Dianna MacLeod), I-333-7 (Millie Magner), I-164-7 **(**diane marks), I-430-7 (melodie martin), I-124-7 (priscilla martinez), I-262-7 (priscilla martinez), I-131-7 (Laura Marx), I-369-7 (Peter Mastenbroek), I-175-7 (Carter McBride), I-363-7 (Gloria McClintock), I-238-7 (Gloria McClintock), I-243-7 (lisa mccrummen), I-367-7 (William McGunagle), I-265-7 (Aminah McMurray), I-260-7 (Paul McMurray), I-362-7 (Lauren Mendez), I-129-7 (Barbara Menne), I-315-7 (Brenda Michaels), I-225-7 (Marjorie Millner), I-74-7 (Elizabeth Mooney), I-229-7 (Amy Mower), I-383-7 (Amy Mower), I-431-7 (James Mulcare), I-180-7 (James Mulcare), I-199-7 (Heather Murawski), I-349-7 (Heather Murawski), I-327-7 (Liz Nedeff), I-99-7 (Katherine Nelson), I-137-7 (Anne Nequette), I-61-7 (Nance Nicholls), I-339-7 (Nance Nicholls), I-153-7 (Lynn Noel), I-216-7 (George Norris), I-302-7 (Javier Ortiz), I-405-7 (Richard Osmun), I-353-7 (Lucy Ostrander), I-342-7 (Grace Padelford), I-64-7 (Grace Padelford), I-234-7 (Deborah Parker), I-86-7 (Deborah Parker), I-144-7 (Sharon Parshall), I-126-7 (Jean Pauley), I-271-7 (Jean Pauley), I-337-7 (Fay Payton), I-423-7 (Nancy Peters), I-233-7 (Glenn Phillips), I-365-7 (Carol Price), I-205-7 (Nancy Quackenbush), I-394-7 (Lynn Rabenstein), I-414-7 (Kathy Radford), I-81-7 (Debbie Ramos), I-403-7 (Janet Riordan), I-384-7 (Jim Roberts), I-404-7 (d Robinson), I-258-7 (Dan Rogers), I-121-7 (Dan Rogers), I-413-7 (Seth Rolland), I-318-7 (Rebecca Rose), I-392-7 (Danielle Rowland), I-379-7 (Elena Rumiantseva), I-217-7 (Kassandra Ruprecht), I-268-7 (Kassandra Ruprecht), I-193-7 (Kathryn Ryan), I-396-7 (John Samaras), I-329-7 (Michael Saunders), I-117-7 (Barbara Scavezze), I-156-7 (Janice Schuch), I-307-7 (Bob Schuessler), I-246-7 (Ronlyn Schwartz), I-125-7 (Jean Schwinberg), I-78-7 (Denee Scribner), I-69-7 (Rebecca Sellers), I-347-7 (Rebecca Sellers), I-237-7 (Kristen Severns), I-254-7 (Steve Shapiro), I-138-7 (Steven Shapiro), I-427-7 (Barbara Shepard), I-112-7 (Diane Shisk), I-67-(Heidi Shuler), I-345-7 (Heidi Shuler), I-261-7 (John Simanton), I-115-7 (LP Singh), I-186-7 (Carol Smith), I-108-7 (William Sneiderwine), I-304-7 (William Sneiderwine), I-374-7 (Dan Snyder), I-219-7 (Dan Snyder), I-330-7 (Debbie Spear), I-251-7 (Andrea Speed), I-230-7 (JUDITH STARBUCK), I-159-7 (Lori Stefano), I-293-7 (Lori Stefano), I-278-7 (George Summers), I-143-7 (Christi Sutphin), I-284-7 (LuAnne Swainson), I-270-7 (CRAIG SWANSON), I-88-7 (Giles Sydnor), I-222-7 (Cornelia Teed), I-406-7 (Cornelia Teed), I-297-7 (Kimberly Teraberry), I-171-7 (John Thompson), I-389-7 (John Thompson), I-402-7 (Michelle Trosper), I-182-7 (Victoria Urias), I-370-7 (Victoria Urias), I-172-7 (Jennifer Valentine), I-288-7 (Jennifer Valentine), I-114-7 (Constance Voget), I-305-7 (Susan Vossler), I-89-7 (Tracy Wang), I-189-7 (Cherie Warner), I-356-7 (Linda

Wasserman), I-387-7 (Matthew White), I-256-7 (Nancy White), I-399-7 (Edward Whitesell), I-314-7 (Den Wichar), I-226-7 (MaryJo Wilkins), I-197-7 (Greg Willett), I-397-7 (James Williams), I-263-7 (Marian Wineman), I-122-7 (Lucinda Wingard), I-187-7 (Margaret Woll), I-174-7 (r wood), I-420-7 (r wood), I-311-7 (J Woodworth), I-151-7 (Steven Woolpert), I-378-7 (Linda Wright), I-168-7 (Adam Yoshida), I-104-7 (Ken Zirinsky).

Summary: Comments expressed concern that the thresholds for each of the draft indicators were too restrictive to adequately represent overburdened communities highly impacted by air pollution. This also included interest for Ecology to provide additional documentation on the decision-making process for the thresholds for each indicator for identifying overburdened communities highly impacted by air pollution.

Additionally, other commenters shared the perspective that the thresholds were too strict in being below the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) set by the EPA.

Response: Almost all of Washington State is meeting the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for all criteria air pollutants. The only exception is a small portion of Whatcom County that previously violated the 1-hour SO2 NAAQS due solely to SO2 emissions from a now-closed aluminum smelter. Thus, to identify which communities are highly impacted by criteria air pollution, we looked at pollution levels lower than the NAAQS. We did not use percentiles to compare communities for pollution level, as some criteria pollutants have a much greater relative health impact within Washington State than others. Rather, we used evidence-based thresholds with lower concentrations than the national standards. This was to reflect levels of criteria air pollution that are elevated for Washington, that are sufficiently protective of human health, and to account for uncertainty in the data. We also added a measure of cumulative criteria air pollution to reflect how communities may be impacted by lower levels of multiple pollutants.

In terms of the thresholds being set below the NAAQS, the statute directs Ecology to identify overburdened communities highly impacted by air pollution for Washington State. Ecology established a process that speaks to the context of criteria air pollution in Washington State to identify "where the highest concentrations of criteria pollutants occur."[4]

The updated Technical Support Document includes a "rationale" section added to each indicator, as well as a "discussion" section for indicators not used and "indicators under exploration."

Thresholds for Environmental Health Disparities Map and EJScreen

Commenters: O-11-1 (Kjellen Belcher, Environmental Defense Fund), O-7-7 (Deric Gruen, Front & Centered), I-325-6 (Abbie Abramovich), I-250-6 (Daniel Aga), I-91-6 (Kathleen Allen), I-91-6 (Kathleen Allen), I-145-6 (Barbara Anderson), I-264-6 (Sharon Anderson), I-313-6 (David Arntson), I-139-6 (Sandra Aseltine), I-194-6 (Emily Alyne), I-372-6 (Emily Alyne), I-165-6 (David

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[4] RCW 70A.65.005(7)

Arntson), I-300-6 (rein attemann), I-354-6 (Shary B), I-259-6 (Dave Baine), I-90-6 (Brian Baltin), I-335-6 (Norman Baker), I-184-6 (Norman Baker), I-385-6 (Darlene Baker), I-279-6 (Lynne Bannerman), I-210-6 (Betty Barats), I-152-6 (Martha Baskin), I-167-6 (Lily Barrett), I-202-6 (Tina Bartlett), I-87-6 (Faye Bartlett), I-181-6 (Faye Bartlett), I-227-6 (James Bates), I-204-6 (shawn bell), I-235-6 (STEPHANIE BELL), I-390-6 (STEPHANIE BELL), I-269-6 (Derek Benedict), I-113-6 (Derek Benedict), I-208-6 (Irene Bensinger), I-148-6 (Ericka Berg), I-206-6 (Sarah Berg), I-292-6 (Mike Betz), I-434-6 (Cheryl Biale), I-351-6 (Scott Bishop), I-211-6 (Scott Bishop), I-195-6 (Barbara Blackwood), I-295-6 (Barbara Blackwood), I-I-119-6 (Kristin Blalack), I-350-6 (Matthew Boguske), I-103-6 (Margie Bone), I-133-6 (Tika Bordelon), I-75-6 (Caroline Bowdish), I-236-6 (Yvonne Brandon), I-364-6 (Daniel Brant), I-239-6 (David Breed), I-429-6 (William Brogan), I-355-6 (LUCINDA BROUWER), I-310-6 (Rebecca Brown), I-96-6 (Robert Brown), I-393-6 (Tina Brown), I-127-6 (Tina Brown), I-245-6 (Robert Brown), I-102-6 (Morgan Brownlee), I-332-6 (Perry Bryant), I-317-6 (Keith Brumwell), I-177-6 (Vidette Buchman), I-157-6 (Julia Buck), I-275-6 (Sara Burgess), I-213-6 (Sara Burgess), I-391-6 (Coleman Byrnes), I-160-6 (Sarah Campbell), I-97-6 (Sarah Campbell), I-79-6 (James Carpenter), 118-6 (Lynn Carpenter), I-252-6 (Linda Carroll), I-309-6 (Candice Cassato), I-178-6 (Lisa Ceazan), I-140-6 (Barry Chapman), I-185-6 (MLou christ), I-334-6 (Judith Cohen), I-92-6 (Judith Cohen), I-109-6 (Lanie Cox), I-382-6 (Keith Cowan), I-191-6 (Keith Cowan), I-409-6 (Cathryn Chudy), I-11-4 (Cathryn Chudy), I-410-6 (Barbara Church), I-320-6 (Patrick Conn), I-299-6 (Karen Curry), I-398-6 (Randall Daugherty), I-201-6 (Randall Daugherty), I-247-6 (Pamela Davies), I-273-6 (Virginia Davis), I-192-6 (Brandie Deal), I-433-6 (Brandie Deal), I-267-6 (Lynn DeBroeck), I-173-6 (Asphodel Denning), 179-6 (Felicity Devlin), I-388-6 (Felicity Devlin), I-77-6 (Amanda Dickinson), I-76-6 (Amanda Dickinson), I-149-6 (Gena DiLabio), I-147-6 (Teresa Dix), I-426-6 (Teresa Dix), I-276-6 (Patricia Doran), I-375-6 (BARBARA DuBOIS), I-196-6 (Sherri Dysart), I-80-6 (Sean Edmison), I-169-6 (Klaudia Englund), I-352-6 (Klaudia Englund), I-272-6 (Noah Ehler), I-200-6 (Noah Ehler), I-301-6 (Charles Ellenberger), I-207-6 (Charles Ellenberger), I-298-6 (Vicki Elledge), I-281-6 (Jennifer England), I-116-6 (Lori Erbs), I-116-6 (Lori Erbs), I-240-6 (Cathy Erntson), I-319- 6 (Tina Ethridge), I-408-6 (Delmar Fadden), I-228-6 (Gill Fahrenwald), I-294-6 (Gill Fahrenwald), I-183-6 (Everly Faleafine), I-274-6 (Diane Falk), I-154-6 (Diane Falk), I-417-6 (Denise Farrer), I-142-6 (Andrea Faste), I-381-6 (James Feit), I-232-6 (James Feit), I-215-6 (Paul Fellows), I-170-6 (Mary Ferm), I-303-6 (Mary Ferm), I-386-6 (Paul Ferrari), I-312-6 (Alfred Ferraris), I-209-6 (Alfred Ferraris), I-158-6 (Kristin Fitzpatrick), I-290-6 (MaryJo Fontenot), I-224-6 (Karen Fortier), I-411-6 (Karen Fortier), I-416-6 (Laureen France), I-135-6 (Brel Froebe), I-163-6 (Michael Garten), I-66-6 (Michael Garten), I-344-6 (Michael Garten), I-255-6 (Caryl Gates), I-146-6 (jesse gillman), I-285-6 (jesse gillman), I-324-6 (Julie Goebel), I-286-6 (William Golding), I-83-6 (Kathy Golic), I-85-6 (Gay Gorden), I-280-6 (Richard Gordon), I-166-6 (Margaret Graham), I-128-6 (Joyce Grajczyk), I-266-6 (Joyce Grajczyk), I-19-6 (Birgit Grimlund), I-242-6 (Joanna Grist), I-98-6 (Andrea Gruszecki), I-425-6 (John Guros), I-82-6 (Carole H), I-93-6 (rita h), I-376-6 (rita h), I-348-6 (David Habib), I-296-6 (Kari Hailey), I-371-6 (Judith Hance), I-220-6 (Tom Harding), I-418-6 (Jo Harvey), I-289-6 (Phyllis Hatfield), I-407-6 (mia heavyrunner), I-257-6 (Janet Hedgepath), I-422-6 (Joel Hencken), I-244-6 (Daniel Henling), I-328-6 (Daniel Henling), I-323-6 (Marilee Henry), I-395-6 (Nicholas Heyer), I-401-6 (Patrick Hickey), I-253-6 (james hipp), I-308-6 (Abigail Houghton), I-241-6 (Jared Howe), I-435-6 (Jared Howe), I-277-6 (Laura Huddlestone), I-214-66 (Karen Huff), I-100-6 (Thomas Hughes), I-357-6 (Walter Hunner), I-358-6 (Walter Hunner), I-359-6 (Walter Hunner), I-360-6 (Walter

Hunner), I-287-6 (Dianne Hurst), I-373-6 (Carina Hussing), I-84-6 (S Jacky), I-188-6 (Nancy Jacobs), I-400-6 (Penelope Johansen), I-291-6 (Lorraine Johnson), I-130-6 (Lucy JOHNSON), I-162-6 (Richard Johnson), I-316-6 (Richard Johnson), I-419-6 (Richard Johnson), I-306-6 (Lloyd Johnston), I-366-6 (Carolee Jones), I-248-6 (Dorothy Jordan), I-106-6 (Nicholas Jurus), I-107-6 (Bill Justis), I-331-6 (J K), I-150-6 (J K), I-321-6 (Edward Kaeufer), I-326-6 (deb kalahan), I-415-6 (Deborah Kaye), I-218-6 (Deborah Kaye), I-346-6 (Kelly Keefer), I-68-6 (Kelly Keefer), I-94-6 (Alana Khayat), I-361-6 (Amy Kiba), I-336-6 (Ruth King), I-428-6 (Julia Kladnik), I-341-6 (Marquam Krantz), I-63-6 (Marquam Krantz), I-95-6 (James Krieger), I-65-6 (JOHN LAMBERT), I-343-6 (JOHN LAMBERT), I-105-6 (Kathryn Lambros), I-176-6 (Laura Lancaster), I-377-6 (Jennifer Larsen), I-155-6 (Gregg Larson), I-221-6 (Erik LaRue), I-338-6 (Erik LaRue), I-123-6 (Jack Laskowski), I-62-6 (Jane Leavitt), I-340-6 (Jane Leavitt), I-231-6 (Jane Leavitt), I-134-6 (Gayle Leberg), I-421-6 (Dennis Ledden), I-141-6 (Shirley Leung), I-283-6 (Lynn Lichtenberg), I-212-6 (Carolyn Linscott), I-101-6 (Hannah Liu), I-249-6 (Hannah Liu), I-412-6 (Saab Lofton), I-368-6 (Tamar Lowell), I-198-6 (Kylie Loynd), I-203-6 (Deborah Lukens), I-223-6 (John Macdonald), I-424-6 (John Macdonald), I-282-6 (Dianna MacLeod), I-333-6 (Millie Magner), I-164-6 **(**diane marks), I-430-6 (melodie martin), I-124-6 (priscilla martinez), I-262-6 (priscilla martinez), I-131-6 (Laura Marx), I-369-6 (Peter Mastenbroek), I-175-6 (Carter McBride), I-363-6 (Gloria McClintock), I-238-6 (Gloria McClintock), I-243-6 (lisa mccrummen), I-367-6 (William McGunagle), I-265-6 (Aminah McMurray), I-260-6 (Paul McMurray), I-362-6 (Lauren Mendez), I-129-6 (Barbara Menne), I-315-6 (Brenda Michaels), I-225-6 (Marjorie Millner), I-23-4 (Michelle Mood), I-74-6 (Elizabeth Mooney), I-229-6 (Amy Mower), I-383-6 (Amy Mower), I-431-6 (James Mulcare), I-180-6 (James Mulcare), I-199-6 (Heather Murawski), I-349-6 (Heather Murawski), I-327-6 (Liz Nedeff), I-99-6 (Katherine Nelson), I-137-6 (Anne Nequette), I-61-6 (Nance Nicholls), I-339-6 (Nance Nicholls), I-153-6 (Lynn Noel), I-216-6 (George Norris), I-302-6 (Javier Ortiz), I-405-6 (Richard Osmun), I-353-6 (Lucy Ostrander), I-342-6 (Grace Padelford), I-64-6 (Grace Padelford), I-234-6 (Deborah Parker), I-86-6 (Deborah Parker), I-144-6 (Sharon Parshall), I-126-6 (Jean Pauley), I-271-6 (Jean Pauley), I-337-6 (Fay Payton), I-423-6 (Nancy Peters), I-233-6 (Glenn Phillips), I-365-6 (Carol Price), I-205-6 (Nancy Quackenbush), I-394-6 (Lynn Rabenstein), I-414-6 (Kathy Radford), I-81-6 (Debbie Ramos), I-403-6 (Janet Riordan), I-384-6 (Jim Roberts), I-404-6 (d Robinson), I-258-6 (Dan Rogers), I-121-6 (Dan Rogers), I-413-6 (Seth Rolland), I-318-6 (Rebecca Rose), I-392-6 (Danielle Rowland), I-379-6 (Elena Rumiantseva), I-217-6 (Kassandra Ruprecht), I-268-6 (Kassandra Ruprecht), I-193-6 (Kathryn Ryan), I-396-6 (John Samaras), I-329-6 (Michael Saunders), I-117-6 (Barbara Scavezze), I-156-6 (Janice Schuch), I-307-6 (Bob Schuessler), I-246-6 (Ronlyn Schwartz), I-125-6 (Jean Schwinberg), I-78-6 (Denee Scribner), I-69-6 (Rebecca Sellers), I-347-6 (Rebecca Sellers), I-237-6 (Kristen Severns), I-254-6 (Steve Shapiro), I-138-6 (Steven Shapiro), I-427-6 (Barbara Shepard), I-112-6 (Diane Shisk), I-67- (Heidi Shuler), I-345-6 (Heidi Shuler), I-261-6 (John Simanton), I-115-6 (LP Singh), I-186-6 (Carol Smith), I-108-6 (William Sneiderwine), I-304-6 (William Sneiderwine), I-374-6 (Dan Snyder), I-219-6 (Dan Snyder), I-330-6 (Debbie Spear), I-251-6 (Andrea Speed), I-230-6 (JUDITH STARBUCK), I-159-6 (Lori Stefano), I-293-6 (Lori Stefano), I-278-6 (George Summers), I-143-6 (Christi Sutphin), I-31-2 (Irene Svete), I-284-6 (LuAnne Swainson), I-270-6 (CRAIG SWANSON), I-88-6 (Giles Sydnor), I-222-6 (Cornelia Teed), I-406-6 (Cornelia Teed), I-297-6 (Kimberly Teraberry), I-171-6 (John Thompson), I-389-6 (John Thompson), I-402-6 (Michelle Trosper), I-182-6 (Victoria Urias), I-370-6 (Victoria Urias), I-172-6 (Jennifer Valentine), I-34-4 (Stacey Valenzuela), I-288-6 (Jennifer

Valentine), I-114-6 (Constance Voget), I-305-6 (Susan Vossler), I-32-2 (Liisa Wale), I-89-6 (Tracy Wang), I-189-6 (Cherie Warner), I-356-6 (Linda Wasserman), I-387-6 (Matthew White), I-256-6 (Nancy White), I-399-6 (Edward Whitesell), I-314-6 (Den Wichar), I-226-6 (MaryJo Wilkins), I-197-6 (Greg Willett), I-397-6 (James Williams), I-263-6 (Marian Wineman), I-122-6 (Lucinda Wingard), I-187-6 (Margaret Woll), I-174-6 (r wood), I-420-6 (r wood), I-311-6 (J Woodworth), I-151-6 (Steven Woolpert), I-378-6 (Linda Wright), I-168-6 (Adam Yoshida), I-104-6 (Ken Zirinsky).

Summary: Comments suggested that Ecology lower the threshold for EHD Map ranking to between a rank of seven to ten and indicated that this would be in line with ongoing discussions among HEAL covered agencies for defining overburdened communities. Commenter also suggested that the threshold for EJScreen Demographic Index is lowered to 80th percentile to align with guidance from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Response: Ecology developed the final indicators thresholds for the EHD Map and EJ Screen to be an EHD map ranking of 9 or 10 and 90th percentile from EJScreen for the following reasons: For usage of the EHD Map, the definition of "overburdened communities" in the CCA includes but is not limited to "highly impacted communities," as defined in RCW 19.405.020. These are communities designated by the Department of Health (DOH) for the Clean Energy Transformation Act (CETA) that are highly impacted by climate change and fossil fuel pollution. They must be based, in part on a cumulative impact analysis, which is why it relies on the EHD Map. An EHD Map rank of 9 or 10 is designated as the threshold for this indicator to be consistent with the DOH designation of "highly impacted communities." This is also consistent with current discussions between HEAL covered agencies on HEAL implementation through the EJ Interagency Working Group and the IWG sub-group on the HEAL process to identify overburdened communities highly impacted by air pollution.

For use of the federal EJScreen Demographic Index tool, Ecology is using the 90th percentile as EJScreen Demographic Index is being used to supplement the state EHD Map tool. The EJScreen Demographic Index is used as a supplemental tool to check and ensure that the process equitably accounts for urban and rural communities across Washington. For early applications of EJScreen, EPA identified >80th percentile as the starting point for screening geographic areas based on their indexes. Since we are not using EJScreen in isolation, but instead are using it to supplement the EHD map and Tribal lands to identify communities that are more vulnerable to air pollution, the threshold of >90th percentile was selected. That also prioritizes overburdened communities as defined in the CCA by either tribal status or cumulative impacts, based on state-specific data.

Further, because there are three separate community indicators and only one must be met, communities that do not meet each threshold can still be included. For example, an area with a rank 5 on the EHD map could still be included if it is >90th EJScreen demographic index or is Tribal land. Or an area with 85th percentile EJScreen demographic index could still be included if one of the other two conditions are met. Using multiple indicators ensures that biases or limitations in one tool can be supplemented by another when multiple options are available.

Full details can be found in the updated [Technical Support Document](#). This includes a "rationale" section added to each indicator, as well as a "discussion" section for indicators not used and "indicators under exploration."

Cumulative impacts

Commenters: O-13-1 (Altinay Karasapan, Climate Solutions), O-14-1 (Adrienne Hampton, Duwamish River Community Coalition), O-7-1 (Deric Gruen, Front & Centered), O-10-1 (Annabel Drayton), O-12-1 (David Mendoza), O-9-1 (Nirae Petty), O-8-1 (Caitlin Krenn, Washington Environmental Council), O-3-1 (Riley Lynch, Washington Physicians for Social Responsibility), I-60-1 (Anonymous), I-325-1 (Abbie Abramovich), I-250-1 (Daniel Aga), I-91-1 (Kathleen Allen), I-91-1 (Kathleen Allen), I-145-1 (Barbara Anderson), I-264-1 (Sharon Anderson), I-313-1 (David Arntson), I-139-1 (Sandra Aseltine), I-194-1 (Emily Alyne), I-372-1 (Emily Alyne), I-165-1 (David Arntson), I-300-1 (rein attemann), I-354-1 (Shary B), I-259-1 (Dave Baine), I-90-1 (Brian Baltin), I-335-1 (Norman Baker), I-184-1 (Norman Baker), I-385-1 (Darlene Baker), I-279-1 (Lynne Bannerman), I-210-1 (Betty Barats), I-152-1 (Martha Baskin), I-167-1 (Lily Barrett), I-202-1 (Tina Bartlett), I-87-1 (Faye Bartlett), I-181-1 (Faye Bartlett), I-227-1 (James Bates), I-204-1 (shawn bell), I-235-1 (STEPHANIE BELL), I-390-1 (STEPHANIE BELL), I-269-1 (Derek Benedict), I-113-1 (Derek Benedict), I-208-1 (Irene Bensinger), I-148-1 (Ericka Berg), I-206-1 (Sarah Berg), I-292-1 (Mike Betz), I-434-1 (Cheryl Biale), I-351-1 (Scott Bishop), I-211-1 (Scott Bishop), I-195-1 (Barbara Blackwood), I-295-1 (Barbara Blackwood), I-119-1 (Kristin Blalack), I-350-1 (Matthew Boguske), I-103-1 (Margie Bone), I-133-1 (Tika Bordelon), I-75-1 (Caroline Bowdish), I-236-1 (Yvonne Brandon), I-364-1 (Daniel Brant), I-239-1 (David Breed), I-429-1 (William Brogan), I-355-1 (LUCINDA BROUWER), I-310-1 (Rebecca Brown), I-96-1 (Robert Brown), I-393-1 (Tina Brown), I-127-1 (Tina Brown), I-245-1 (Robert Brown), I-102-1 (Morgan Brownlee), I-332-1 (Perry Bryant), I-317-1 (Keith Brumwell), I-177-1 (Vidette Buchman), I-157-1 (Julia Buck), I-275-1 (Sara Burgess), I-213-1 (Sara Burgess), I-391-1 (Coleman Byrnes), I-160-1 (Sarah Campbell), I-97-1 (Sarah Campbell), I-79-1 (James Carpenter), 118-1 (Lynn Carpenter), I-252-1 (Linda Carroll), I-309-1 (Candice Cassato), I-178-1 (Lisa Ceazan), I-140-1 (Barry Chapman), I-185-1 (MLou christ), I-334-1 (Judith Cohen), I-92-1 (Judith Cohen), I-109-1 (Lanie Cox), I-382-1 (Keith Cowan), I-191-1 (Keith Cowan), I-409-1 (Cathryn Chudy), I-410-1 (Barbara Church), I-320-1 (Patrick Conn I-299-1 (Karen Curry), I-398-1 (Randall Daugherty), I-201-1 (Randall Daugherty), I-247-1 (Pamela Davies), I-273-1 (Virginia Davis), I-192-1 (Brandie Deal), I-433-1 (Brandie Deal), I-267-1 (Lynn DeBroeck), I-173-1 (Asphodel Denning), 179-1 (Felicity Devlin), I-388-1 (Felicity Devlin), I-77-1 (Amanda Dickinson), I-76-1 (Amanda Dickinson), I-149-1 (Gena DiLabio), I-147-1 (Teresa Dix), I-426-1 (Teresa Dix), I-276-1 (Patricia Doran), I-375-1 (BARBARA DuBOIS), I-196-1 (Sherri Dysart), I-80-1 (Sean Edmison), I-169-1 (Klaudia Englund), I-352-1 (Klaudia Englund), I-272-1 (Noah Ehler), I-200-1 (Noah Ehler), I-301-1 (Charles Ellenberger), I-207-1 (Charles Ellenberger), I-298-1 (Vicki Elledge), I-281-1 (Jennifer England), I-116-1 (Lori Erbs), I-116-1 (Lori Erbs), I-240-1 (Cathy Erntson), I-319-1 (Tina Ethridge), I-408-1 (Delmar Fadden), I-228-1 (Gill Fahrenwald), I-294-1 (Gill Fahrenwald), I-183-1 (Everly Faleafine), I-274-1 (Diane Falk), I-154-1 (Diane Falk), I-417-1 (Denise Farrer), I-142-1 (Andrea Faste), I-381-1 (James Feit), I-232-1 (James Feit), I-215-1 (Paul Fellows), I-170-1 (Mary Ferm), I-303-1 (Mary Ferm), I-386-1 (Paul Ferrari), I-312-1 (Alfred Ferraris), I-209-1 (Alfred Ferraris), I-158-1 (Kristin Fitzpatrick), I-290-1 (MaryJo Fontenot), I-224-

1 (Karen Fortier), I-411-1 (Karen Fortier), I-416-1 (Laureen France), I-135-1 (Brel Froebe), I-163-1 (Michael Garten), I-66-1 (Michael Garten), I-344-1 (Michael Garten), I-255-1 (Caryl Gates), I-146-1 (jesse gillman), I-285-1 (jesse gillman), I-324-1 (Julie Goebel), I-286-1 (William Golding), I-83-1 (Kathy Golic), I-85-1 (Gay Gorden), I-280-1 (Richard Gordon), I-166-1 (Margaret Graham), I-128-1 (Joyce Grajczyk), I-266-1 (Joyce Grajczyk), I-19-1 (Birgit Grimlund), I-242-1 (Joanna Grist), I-98-1 (Andrea Gruszecki), I-425-1 (John Guros), I-82-1 (Carole H), I-93-1 (rita h), I-376-1 (rita h), I-348-1 (David Habib), I-296-1 (Kari Hailey), I-371-1 (Judith Hance), I-220-1 (Tom Harding), I-418-1 (Jo Harvey), I-289-1 (Phyllis Hatfield), I-407-1 (mia heavyrunner), I-257-1 (Janet Hedgepath), I-422-1 (Joel Hencken), I-244-1 (Daniel Henling), I-328-1 (Daniel Henling), I-323-1 (Marilee Henry), I-395-1 (Nicholas Heyer), I-401-1 (Patrick Hickey), I-253-1 (james hipp), I-308-1 (Abigail Houghton), I-241-1 **(**Jared Howe), I-435-1 **(**Jared Howe), I-277-1 (Laura Huddlestone), I-214-1 (Karen Huff), I-100-1 (Thomas Hughes), I-357-1 (Walter Hunner), I-358-1 (Walter Hunner), I-359-1 (Walter Hunner), I-360-1 (Walter Hunner), I-287-1 (Dianne Hurst), I-373-1 (Carina Hussing), I-84-1 (S Jacky), I-188-1 (Nancy Jacobs), I-400-1 (Penelope Johansen), I-291-1 (Lorraine Johnson), I-130-1 (Lucy JOHNSON), I-162-1 (Richard Johnson), I-316-1 (Richard Johnson), I-419-1 (Richard Johnson), I-306-1 (Lloyd Johnston), I-366-1 (Carolee Jones), I-248-1 (Dorothy Jordan), I-106-1 (Nicholas Jurus), I-107-1 (Bill Justis), I-331-1 (J K), I-150-1 (J K), I-321-1 (Edward Kaeufer), I-326-1 (deb kalahan), I-415-1 (Deborah Kaye), I-218-1 (Deborah Kaye), I-346-1 (Kelly Keefer), I-68-1 (Kelly Keefer), I-94-1 (Alana Khayat), I-361-1 (Amy Kiba), I-336-1 (Ruth King), I-428-1 (Julia Kladnik), I-341-1 (Marquam Krantz), I-63-1 (Marquam Krantz), I-95-1 (James Krieger), I-65-1 (JOHN LAMBERT), I-343-1 (JOHN LAMBERT), I-105-1 (Kathryn Lambros), I-176-1 (Laura Lancaster), I-377-1 (Jennifer Larsen), I-155-1 (Gregg Larson), I-221-1 (Erik LaRue), I-338-1 (Erik LaRue), I-123-1 (Jack Laskowski), I-62-1 (Jane Leavitt), I-340-1 (Jane Leavitt), I-231-1 (Jane Leavitt), I-134-1 (Gayle Leberg), I-421-1 (Dennis Ledden), I-141-1 (Shirley Leung), I-283-1 (Lynn Lichtenberg), I-132-1 (James Little), I-212-1 (Carolyn Linscott), I-101-1 (Hannah Liu), I-249-1 (Hannah Liu), I-412-1 (Saab Lofton), I-368-1 (Tamar Lowell), I-198-1 (Kylie Loynd), I-203-1 (Deborah Lukens), I-223-1 (John Macdonald), I-424-1 (John Macdonald), I-282-1 (Dianna MacLeod), I-333-1 (Millie Magner), I-164-1 **(**diane marks), -120-1 (Ted Matts), I-430-1 (melodie martin), I-124-1 (priscilla martinez), I-262-1 (priscilla martinez), I-131-1 (Laura Marx), I-369-1 (Peter Mastenbroek), I-175-1 (Carter McBride), I-363-1 (Gloria McClintock), I-238-1 (Gloria McClintock), I-243-1 (lisa mccrummen), I-190-1 (Elly McGahan), I-367-1 (William McGunagle), I-265-1 (Aminah McMurray), I-260-1 (Paul McMurray), I-362-1 (Lauren Mendez), I-129-1 (Barbara Menne), I-315-1 (Brenda Michaels), I-225-1 (Marjorie Millner), I-74-1 (Elizabeth Mooney), I-229-1 (Amy Mower), I-383-1 (Amy Mower), I-431-1 (James Mulcare), I-180-1 (James Mulcare), I-199-1 (Heather Murawski), I-349-1 (Heather Murawski), I-327-1 (Liz Nedeff), I-99-1 (Katherine Nelson), I-137-1 (Anne Nequette), I-61-1 (Nance Nicholls), I-339-1 (Nance Nicholls), I-153-1 (Lynn Noel), I-216-1 (George Norris), I-302-1 (Javier Ortiz), I-405-1 (Richard Osmun), I-353-1 (Lucy Ostrander), I-342-1 (Grace Padelford), I-64-1 (Grace Padelford), I-234-1 (Deborah Parker), I-86-1 (Deborah Parker), I-144-1 (Sharon Parshall), I-126-1 (Jean Pauley), I-271-1 (Jean Pauley), I-337-1 (Fay Payton), I-423-1 (Nancy Peters), I-233-1 (Glenn Phillips), I-365-1 (Carol Price), I-205-1 (Nancy Quackenbush), I-394-1 (Lynn Rabenstein), I-414-1 (Kathy Radford), I-81-1 (Debbie Ramos), I-403-1 (Janet Riordan), I-384-1 (Jim Roberts), I-404-1 (d Robinson), I-258-1 (Dan Rogers), I-121-1 (Dan Rogers), I-413-1 (Seth Rolland), I-318-1 (Rebecca Rose), I-392-1 (Danielle Rowland), I-379-1 (Elena Rumiantseva), I-217-1 (Kassandra Ruprecht), I-268-1 (Kassandra

Ruprecht), I-193-1 (Kathryn Ryan), I-396-1 (John Samaras), I-329-1 (Michael Saunders), I-117-1 (Barbara Scavezze), I-156-1 (Janice Schuch), I-307-1 (Bob Schuessler), I-246-1 (Ronlyn Schwartz), I-125-1 (Jean Schwinberg), I-78-1 (Denee Scribner), I-69-1 (Rebecca Sellers), I-347-1 (Rebecca Sellers), I-237-1 (Kristen Severns), I-254-1 (Steve Shapiro), I-138-1 (Steven Shapiro), I-427-1 (Barbara Shepard), I-112-1 (Diane Shisk), I-67-1 (Heidi Shuler), I-345-1 (Heidi Shuler), I-261-1 (John Simanton), I-115-1 (LP Singh), I-186-1 (Carol Smith), I-108-1 (William Sneiderwine), I-304-1 (William Sneiderwine), I-374-1 (Dan Snyder), I-219-1 (Dan Snyder), I-330-1 (Debbie Spear), I-251-1 (Andrea Speed), I-230-1 (JUDITH STARBUCK), I-159-1 (Lori Stefano), I-293-1 (Lori Stefano), I-278-1 (George Summers), I-143-1 (Christi Sutphin), I-284-1 (LuAnne Swainson), I-270-1 (CRAIG SWANSON), I-88-1 (Giles Sydnor), I-222-1 (Cornelia Teed), I-406-1 (Cornelia Teed), I-297-1 (Kimberly Teraberry), I-171-1 (John Thompson), I-389-1 (John Thompson), I-402-1 (Michelle Trosper), I-182-1 (Victoria Urias), I-370-1 (Victoria Urias), I-172-1 (Jennifer Valentine), I-288-1 (Jennifer Valentine), I-114-1 (Constance Voget), I-305-1 (Susan Vossler), I-89-1 (Tracy Wang), I-189-1 (Cherie Warner), I-356-1 (Linda Wasserman), I-387-1 (Matthew White), I-256-1 (Nancy White), I-399-1 (Edward Whitesell), I-314-1 (Den Wichar), I-226-1 (MaryJo Wilkins), I-197-1 (Greg Willett), I-397-1 (James Williams), I-263-1 (Marian Wineman), I-122-1 (Lucinda Wingard), I-187-1 (Margaret Woll), I-174-1 (r wood), I-420-1 (r wood), I-311-1 (J Woodworth), I-151-1 (Steven Woolpert), I-378-1 (Linda Wright), I-168-1 (Adam Yoshida), I-104-1 (Ken Zirinsky).

Summary: Comments expressed concern that the draft process to identify overburdened communities highly impacted by air pollution did not capture cumulative environmental health impacts. This was in reference to both the cumulative impact of different types of air pollutants, as well as environmental health impacts beyond air pollution.

Response: Ecology agrees on the importance of capturing cumulative impacts in identifying overburdened communities highly impacted by air pollution. The final indicators to identify overburdened communities highly impacted by air pollution reflect these two different types of cumulative impacts. For cumulative air pollution impacts, the "Elevated levels of Criteria Air Pollution" indicator includes a measure and a threshold for inclusion based on cumulative criteria air pollution. For cumulative environmental impacts, the state Environmental Health Disparities (EHD) map was used to reflect cumulative environmental health disparities. The updated Technical Support Document details the methods for both indicators.

Boundary factors

Commenters: O-7-10 (Deric Gruen, Front and Centered)

Summary: Comments noted an interest for the boundary setting process to accurately represent the vulnerable populations in a community and not leave out an area. Specially, comments referenced draft boundary factors such as sensitive receptors (schools, hospitals) and concern for the ways different boundary factors may be prioritized in the application process.

Response: The boundary factors are applied according to the context of each community and the availability of data for that area. The purpose of the boundaries is for determining where to

place additional monitors and report on pollution and subsequent health impacts. These boundaries are not designed to indicate the sources of pollution. Future actions to reduce pollution in identified communities will be developed in future processes which will include public outreach and input. We generally erred on the side of including areas with less vulnerable populations that did not meet the community indicator thresholds to create a continuous community that is similarly impacted by air pollution. There was not one formulaic way in which boundaries were determined, as each area has its own considerations and information resources available. More information on the boundary factors can be found in the Technical Support Document, and details on the boundary factor application for each community is available in the Community Summary Report.

Data

Commenters: I-20-1 (Isaac Olson); O-7-19 (Deric Gruen, Front and Centered)

Summary: Comments referenced interest for the process to identify where overburdened communities are highly impacted by air pollution to use the most current data. Some comments also expressed concern with past versions of EJScreen Demographic Index not containing complete or updated data for air pollution. A comment stated hope that the process uses air quality data from daily monitoring.

Response: In the final process to identify overburdened communities highly impacted by air pollution, specific data sources were used to operationalize each of the final indicators. We created an Elevated Levels of Criteria Air Pollution layer using Ecology's statewide air monitoring data from 2014 to 2017 combined with air pollution model data to determine criteria air pollutant levels across the state, separate from the EHD Map. The air monitoring data used comes from Ecology's air monitoring network of 70+ monitoring sites (90+ monitors). While more recent air monitoring data available, the most recent years were heavily impacted by statewide extreme wildfire smoke events, making it difficult to accurately represent air pollution gradients across the state. Additionally, during the finalization process, other datasets used to operationalize the final indicators were updated where more recent data were available. For instance, between the fall engagement period and the finalization process, the EPA announced an update for the federal EJScreen Demographic Index tool; subsequently this layer was updated with the new EJScreen Demographic Index data.

Of note, the EJScreen Demographic Index is only used to identify vulnerable populations, not air pollution.

To identify boundaries for overburdened communities highly impacted by air pollution, we looked at local and regional air quality data, where available. More information on local air pollution data for identified communities is in the Community Summary Report.

Existing monitoring data

Commenters: I-19-1 (Birgit Grimlund), O-1-2 (Arthur Grunbaum, FOGH (Friends of Grays Harbor)), O-7-11 (Deric Gruen, Front & Centered).

Summary: Comments expressed concern that existing monitor locations don't adequately represent air quality issues. This was regarding the ways that Ecology understands current air pollution issues across the state and some comments included concern specifically around monitoring conducted by industry.

Response: Ecology's understanding of criteria air pollutant levels in communities across the state comes from multiple information sources. These sources include ambient air monitoring data, air pollution emissions data from each county, and modeling of statewide air pollution levels using a combination of air monitoring, emissions, and meteorology data sources.

Ecology's ambient air monitoring network is a partnership between Ecology, seven local clean air agencies, and EPA. The network currently consists of 70+ sites with over 90 air monitors. The network is designed to understand and characterize air quality across the state, determine compliance with federal air quality standards, known as the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS), provide information on air quality to the public, and support research into air quality issues. Air monitor locations must meet EPA siting requirements for criteria air pollutant monitoring while also incorporating air pollution source emissions information, air quality models that indicate pollution concerns, and public reports of air pollution issues. The network is robust by comparison to other states as Ecology can use state funding to augment federal funding for air monitoring. This helps ensure we can monitor where air pollution problems are suspected or known to exist. The monitoring we and our local clean air agency partners do, reflects that nearly all of Washington state currently meets federal criteria air pollutant standards (Appendix A) known as the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). The sole exception is a portion of Whatcom County that recently violated the 1-hour SO2 NAAQS due to emissions from a single industrial facility.

While nearly all the state meets federal air quality standards, we believe it is important to be as protective of human health as possible and therefore, we used thresholds of air pollution below the level of the NAAQS to identify overburdened communities highly impacted by air pollution. Full details can be found in the updated [Technical Support Document](#).

Acute pollution exposure impacts

Commenters: O-14-1 (Adrienne Hampton, Duwamish River Community Coalition), O-7-1 (Deric Gruen, Front & Centered), O-3-1 (Riley Lynch, Washington Physicians for Social Responsibility), I-60-1 (Anonymous), I-325-1 (Abbie Abramovich), I-250-1 (Daniel Aga), I-91-1 (Kathleen Allen), I-91-1 (Kathleen Allen), I-145-1 (Barbara Anderson), I-264-1 (Sharon Anderson), I-313-1 (David Arntson), I-139-1 (Sandra Aseltine), I-194-1 (Emily Alyne), I-372-1 (Emily Alyne), I-165-1 (David Arntson), I-300-1 (rein attemann), I-354-1 (Shary B), I-259-1 (Dave Baine), I-90-1 (Brian Baltin), I-335-1 (Norman Baker), I-184-1 (Norman Baker), I-385-1 (Darlene Baker), I-279-1 (Lynne Bannerman), I-210-1 (Betty Barats), I-152-1 (Martha Baskin), I-167-1 (Lily Barrett), I-202-1 (Tina Bartlett), I-87-1 (Faye Bartlett), I-181-1 (Faye Bartlett), I-227-1 (James Bates), I-204-1 (shawn bell), I-235-1 (STEPHANIE BELL), I-390-1 (STEPHANIE BELL), I-269-1 (Derek Benedict), I-113-1 (Derek Benedict), I-208-1 (Irene Bensinger), I-148-1 (Ericka Berg), I-206-1 (Sarah Berg), I-292-1 (Mike Betz), I-434-1 (Cheryl Biale), I-351-1 (Scott Bishop), I-211-1 (Scott Bishop), I-195-1

(Barbara Blackwood), I-295-1 (Barbara Blackwood), I-119-1 (Kristin Blalack), I-350-1 (Matthew Boguske), I-103-1 (Margie Bone), I-133-1 (Tika Bordelon), I-75-1 (Caroline Bowdish), I-236-1 (Yvonne Brandon), I-364-1 (Daniel Brant), I-239-1 (David Breed), I-429-1 (William Brogan), I-355-1 (LUCINDA BROUWER), I-310-1 (Rebecca Brown), I-96-1 (Robert Brown), I-393-1 (Tina Brown), I-127-1 (Tina Brown), I-245-1 (Robert Brown), I-102-1 (Morgan Brownlee), I-332-1 (Perry Bryant), I-317-1 (Keith Brumwell), I-177-1 (Vidette Buchman), I-157-1 (Julia Buck), I-275-1 (Sara Burgess), I-213-1 (Sara Burgess), I-391-1 (Coleman Byrnes), I-160-1 (Sarah Campbell), I-97-1 (Sarah Campbell), I-79-1 (James Carpenter), 118-1 (Lynn Carpenter), I-252-1 (Linda Carroll), I-309-1 (Candice Cassato), I-178-1 (Lisa Ceazan), I-140-1 (Barry Chapman), I-185-1 (MLou christ), I-334-1 (Judith Cohen), I-92-1 (Judith Cohen), I-109-1 (Lanie Cox), I-382-1 (Keith Cowan), I-191-1 (Keith Cowan), I-409-1 (Cathryn Chudy), I-410-1 (Barbara Church), I-320-1 (Patrick Conn I-299-1 (Karen Curry), I-398-1 (Randall Daugherty), I-201-1 (Randall Daugherty), I-247-1 (Pamela Davies), I-273-1 (Virginia Davis), I-192-1 (Brandie Deal), I-433-1 (Brandie Deal), I-267-1 (Lynn DeBroeck), I-173-1 (Asphodel Denning), 179-1 (Felicity Devlin), I-388-1 (Felicity Devlin), I-77-1 (Amanda Dickinson), I-76-1 (Amanda Dickinson), I-149-1 (Gena DiLabio), I-147-1 (Teresa Dix), I-426-1 (Teresa Dix), I-276-1 (Patricia Doran), I-375-1 (BARBARA DuBOIS), I-196-1 (Sherri Dysart), I-80-1 (Sean Edmison), I-169-1 (Klaudia Englund), I-352-1 (Klaudia Englund), I-272-1 (Noah Ehler), I-200-1 (Noah Ehler), I-301-1 (Charles Ellenberger), I-207-1 (Charles Ellenberger), I-298-1 (Vicki Elledge), I-281-1 (Jennifer England), I-116-1 (Lori Erbs), I-116-1 (Lori Erbs), I-240-1 (Cathy Erntson), I-319-1 (Tina Ethridge), I-408-1 (Delmar Fadden), I-228-1 (Gill Fahrenwald), I-294-1 (Gill Fahrenwald), I-183-1 (Everly Faleafine), I-274-1 (Diane Falk), I-154-1 (Diane Falk), I-417-1 (Denise Farrer), I-142-1 (Andrea Faste), I-381-1 (James Feit), I-232-1 (James Feit), I-215-1 (Paul Fellows), I-170-1 (Mary Ferm), I-303-1 (Mary Ferm), I-386-1 (Paul Ferrari), I-312-1 (Alfred Ferraris), I-209-1 (Alfred Ferraris), I-158-1 (Kristin Fitzpatrick), I-290-1 (MaryJo Fontenot), I-224-1 (Karen Fortier), I-411-1 (Karen Fortier), I-416-1 (Laureen France), I-135-1 (Brel Froebe), I-163-1 (Michael Garten), I-66-1 (Michael Garten), I-344-1 (Michael Garten), I-255-1 (Caryl Gates), I-146-1 (jesse gillman), I-285-1 (jesse gillman), I-324-1 (Julie Goebel), I-286-1 (William Golding), I-83-1 (Kathy Golic), I-85-1 (Gay Gorden), I-280-1 (Richard Gordon), I-166-1 (Margaret Graham), I-128-1 (Joyce Grajczyk), I-266-1 (Joyce Grajczyk), I-19-1 (Birgit Grimlund), I-242-1 (Joanna Grist), I-98-1 (Andrea Gruszecki), I-425-1 (John Guros), I-82-1 (Carole H), I-93-1 (rita h), I-376-1 (rita h), I-348-1 (David Habib), I-296-1 (Kari Hailey), I-371-1 (Judith Hance), I-220-1 (Tom Harding), I-418-1 (Jo Harvey), I-289-1 (Phyllis Hatfield), I-407-1 (mia heavyrunner), I-257-1 (Janet Hedgepath), I-422-1 (Joel Hencken), I-244-1 (Daniel Henling), I-328-1 (Daniel Henling), I-323-1 (Marilee Henry), I-395-1 (Nicholas Heyer), I-401-1 (Patrick Hickey), I-253-1 (james hipp), I-308-1 (Abigail Houghton), I-241-1 (Jared Howe), I-435-1 (Jared Howe), I-277-1 (Laura Huddlestone), I-214-1 (Karen Huff), I-100-1 (Thomas Hughes), I-357-1 (Walter Hunner), I-358-1 (Walter Hunner), I-359-1 (Walter Hunner), I-360-1 (Walter Hunner), I-287-1 (Dianne Hurst), I-373-1 (Carina Hussing), I-84-1 (S Jacky), I-188-1 (Nancy Jacobs), I-400-1 (Penelope Johansen), I-291-1 (Lorraine Johnson), I-130-1 (Lucy JOHNSON), I-162-1 (Richard Johnson), I-316-1 (Richard Johnson), I-419-1 (Richard Johnson), I-306-1 (Lloyd Johnston), I-366-1 (Carolee Jones), I-248-1 (Dorothy Jordan), I-106-1 (Nicholas Jurus), I-107-1 (Bill Justis), I-331-1 (J K), I-150-1 (J K), I-321-1 (Edward Kaeufer), I-326-1 (deb kalahan), I-415-1 (Deborah Kaye), I-218-1 (Deborah Kaye), I-346-1 (Kelly Keefer), I-68-1 (Kelly Keefer), I-94-1 (Alana Khayat), I-361-1 (Amy Kiba), I-336-1 (Ruth King), I-428-1 (Julia Kladnik), I-341-1 (Marquam Krantz), I-63-1 (Marquam Krantz), I-95-1 (James Krieger), I-65-1

(JOHN LAMBERT), I-343-1 (JOHN LAMBERT), I-105-1 (Kathryn Lambros), I-176-1 (Laura Lancaster), I-377-1 (Jennifer Larsen), I-155-1 (Gregg Larson), I-221-1 (Erik LaRue), I-338-1 (Erik LaRue), I-123-1 (Jack Laskowski), I-62-1 (Jane Leavitt), I-340-1 (Jane Leavitt), I-231-1 (Jane Leavitt), I-134-1 (Gayle Leberg), I-421-1 (Dennis Ledden), I-141-1 (Shirley Leung), I-283-1 (Lynn Lichtenberg), I-132-1 (James Little), I-212-1 (Carolyn Linscott), I-101-1 (Hannah Liu), I-249-1 (Hannah Liu), I-412-1 (Saab Lofton), I-368-1 (Tamar Lowell), I-198-1 (Kylie Loynd), I-203-1 (Deborah Lukens), I-223-1 (John Macdonald), I-424-1 (John Macdonald), I-282-1 (Dianna MacLeod), I-333-1 (Millie Magner), I-164-1 **(**diane marks), -120-1 (Ted Matts), I-430-1 (melodie martin), I-124-1 (priscilla martinez), I-262-1 (priscilla martinez), I-131-1 (Laura Marx), I-369-1 (Peter Mastenbroek), I-175-1 (Carter McBride), I-363-1 (Gloria McClintock), I-238-1 (Gloria McClintock), I-243-1 (lisa mccrummen), I-190-1 (Elly McGahan), I-367-1 (William McGunagle), I-265-1 (Aminah McMurray), I-260-1 (Paul McMurray), I-362-1 (Lauren Mendez), I-129-1 (Barbara Menne), I-315-1 (Brenda Michaels), I-225-1 (Marjorie Millner), I-74-1 (Elizabeth Mooney), I-229-1 (Amy Mower), I-383-1 (Amy Mower), I-431-1 (James Mulcare), I-180-1 (James Mulcare), I-199-1 (Heather Murawski), I-349-1 (Heather Murawski), I-327-1 (Liz Nedeff), I-99-1 (Katherine Nelson), I-137-1 (Anne Nequette), I-61-1 (Nance Nicholls), I-339-1 (Nance Nicholls), I-153-1 (Lynn Noel), I-216-1 (George Norris), I-302-1 (Javier Ortiz), I-405-1 (Richard Osmun), I-353-1 (Lucy Ostrander), I-342-1 (Grace Padelford), I-64-1 (Grace Padelford), I-234-1 (Deborah Parker), I-86-1 (Deborah Parker), I-144-1 (Sharon Parshall), I-126-1 (Jean Pauley), I-271-1 (Jean Pauley), I-337-1 (Fay Payton), I-423-1 (Nancy Peters), I-233-1 (Glenn Phillips), I-365-1 (Carol Price), I-205-1 (Nancy Quackenbush), I-394-1 (Lynn Rabenstein), I-414-1 (Kathy Radford), I-81-1 (Debbie Ramos), I-403-1 (Janet Riordan), I-384-1 (Jim Roberts), I-404-1 (d Robinson), I-258-1 (Dan Rogers), I-121-1 (Dan Rogers), I-413-1 (Seth Rolland), I-318-1 (Rebecca Rose), I-392-1 (Danielle Rowland), I-379-1 (Elena Rumiantseva), I-217-1 (Kassandra Ruprecht), I-268-1 (Kassandra Ruprecht), I-193-1 (Kathryn Ryan), I-396-1 (John Samaras), I-329-1 (Michael Saunders), I-117-1 (Barbara Scavezze), I-156-1 (Janice Schuch), I-307-1 (Bob Schuessler), I-246-1 (Ronlyn Schwartz), I-125-1 (Jean Schwinberg), I-78-1 (Denee Scribner), I-69-1 (Rebecca Sellers), I-347-1 (Rebecca Sellers), I-237-1 (Kristen Severns), I-254-1 (Steve Shapiro), I-138-1 (Steven Shapiro), I-427-1 (Barbara Shepard), I-112-1 (Diane Shisk), I-67-1 (Heidi Shuler), I-345-1 (Heidi Shuler), I-261-1 (John Simanton), I-115-1 (LP Singh), I-186-1 (Carol Smith), I-108-1 (William Sneiderwine), I-304-1 (William Sneiderwine), I-374-1 (Dan Snyder), I-219-1 (Dan Snyder), I-330-1 (Debbie Spear), I-251-1 (Andrea Speed), I-230-1 (JUDITH STARBUCK), I-159-1 (Lori Stefano), I-293-1 (Lori Stefano), I-278-1 (George Summers), I-143-1 (Christi Sutphin), I-284-1 (LuAnne Swainson), I-270-1 (CRAIG SWANSON), I-88-1 (Giles Sydnor), I-222-1 (Cornelia Teed), I-406-1 (Cornelia Teed), I-297-1 (Kimberly Teraberry), I-171-1 (John Thompson), I-389-1 (John Thompson), I-402-1 (Michelle Trosper), I-182-1 (Victoria Urias), I-370-1 (Victoria Urias), I-172-1 (Jennifer Valentine), I-288-1 (Jennifer Valentine), I-114-1 (Constance Voget), I-305-1 (Susan Vossler), I-89-1 (Tracy Wang), I-189-1 (Cherie Warner), I-356-1 (Linda Wasserman), I-387-1 (Matthew White), I-256-1 (Nancy White), I-399-1 (Edward Whitesell), I-314-1 (Den Wichar), I-226-1 (MaryJo Wilkins), I-197-1 (Greg Willett), I-397-1 (James Williams), I-263-1 (Marian Wineman), I-122-1 (Lucinda Wingard), I-187-1 (Margaret Woll), I-174-1 (r wood), I-420-1 (r wood), I-311-1 (J Woodworth), I-151-1 (Steven Woolpert), I-378-1 (Linda Wright), I-168-1 (Adam Yoshida), I-104-1 (Ken Zirinsky).

Summary: Comments referenced an interest for the process to identify where overburdened communities are highly impacted by air pollution to capture the impacts of acute and short-term emission release events. This included acute pollution exposure events from facility start-up/shut-down, fires, accidents, etc. that may expose nearby populations to hazardous levels of criteria air pollution, as well as other harmful pollutants.

Response: We recognize that this is an important concern for communities across the state. Ecology researched potential ways to accurately represent the impacts of these short-term release events. However, we did not find any consistent method of tracking these events, nor their emissions, across the state at this time.

Out-of-State emissions

Commenters: O-4-1 (Columbia Riverkeeper), O-5-1 (Alliance for Community Engagement SWWA)

Summary: Comments referenced an interest for the process to identify where overburdened communities are highly impacted by air pollution to capture the impacts of out-of-state emissions. Examples shared in comments included emissions from Oregon from industry along the Columbia River and nearby Ports, as well as the impact of wildfire smoke from British Columbia, Canada.

Response: The impacts from out-of-state emissions is accounted for in the indicator for Elevated Levels of Criteria Air Pollution. This is included in the AIRPACT model results, as part of Elevated levels of criteria air pollution indicator.

More information is available in the Technical Support Document.

Industrial sources

Commenters: I-30-3; I-28-3 (Morgan Alexander); I-11-3 (Cathryn Chudy); I-43-1 (Janet Hays); I-23-2 (Michelle Mood); I-36-1 (Stacy Oaks); I-1-1 (KATHLEEN POZARYCKI); I-44-1 (Janeen Provazek); I-16-1 (Heidi Stephens); I-21-1 (Heidi Stephens); I-34-1 (Stacey Valenzuela); (Friends of Grays Harbor) O-1-1; (Front and Centered) O-7-4; O-2-1 (People for an Environmentally Responsible Kenmore)

Summary: Comments referenced stationary sources as an interest for the process to identify where overburdened communities are highly impacted by air pollution to capture the impacts of industrial sources on communities. This included references to pulp mills, lumber mills, fiber mills, refineries and other fossil fuel facilities, asphalt plants, livestock processing facilities in an urban area, fires at industrial businesses, a metal recycling plant and areas zoned as being heavy industrial near neighborhoods.

Response: The draft process to identify overburdened communities highly impacted by air pollution included a draft indicator for Proximity to Stationary Sources. In the final process to identify overburdened communities highly impacted by air pollution the impact of stationary

sources was captured through the final indicator of Elevated Levels of Criteria Air Pollution. This change was made due to two reasons. First, in response to public comments that shared concern that the additional air pollution indicators could be more restrictive than necessary. Second, proximity to a stationary source alone does not equate to high impact from criteria air pollution. The existing indicator of Elevated Levels of Criteria Air Pollution was designed to accurately represent criteria air pollutants from all sources, including industrial sources. The modeling used accounts for both emissions from industrial sources, as well as topography and daily weather conditions to determine where that pollution is ending up and who is most impacted. Full details can be found in the updated Technical Support Document. Industrial sources include major stationary sources as designated in the Air Operating Permit Program. For attainment areas, a major source is any stationary source that has actual or potential to emit at or above 100 tons per year of any criteria air pollutant. The AIRPACT model also considers some minor sources as well.

Port related sources

Commenters: I-29-1 (Andrew Austin); I-35-1 (Diane Dick)

Summary: Comments referenced an interest for the process to identify where overburdened communities are highly impacted by air pollution to capture the impacts of Ports on communities. This included references to ports in Tacoma, Grays Harbor and Longview.

Response: The draft process to identify overburdened communities highly impacted by air pollution included a draft indicator for Proximity to Stationary Source, which included major stationary sources within Ports. In the final process to identify overburdened communities highly impacted by air pollution, the impact of stationary sources was captured through the final indicator of Elevated Levels of Criteria Air Pollution. This change was made due to two reasons. First, in response to public comments that shared concern that the additional air pollution indicators could be more restrictive than necessary. Second, the existing indicator of Elevated Levels of Criteria Air Pollution was designed to accurately capture existing levels of criteria air pollutants from existing air quality monitoring and modeling (including the Emissions Inventory). The modeling is based on emissions data, meteorology, and topography. This includes emissions from sources like ports through accounting for wind, temperature, and topography to determine where that pollution is ending up and who is most impacted by it. Full details can be found in the updated Technical Support Document.

Landfills

Commenters: I-2-1 (Scott Cave)

Summary: Comments referenced interest for the process to identify where overburdened communities are highly impacted by air pollution to capture the impacts of landfills on communities. Specific references included the DTG landfill on Rocky Top in Yakima.

Response: The draft process to identify overburdened communities highly impacted by air pollution included a draft indicator for Proximity to Stationary Sources, which included landfills

designated as major sources. For criteria air pollutants, landfills are considered a major source in the Air Operating Permit program if a landfill has a design capacity greater than or equal to 2.5 million megagrams by mass or 2.5 million cubic meters by volume. In the final process to identify overburdened communities highly impacted by air pollution, the impact of landfills and other stationary sources were captured through the final indicator of Elevated Levels of Criteria Air Pollution. This change was made due to two reasons. First, in response to public comments that shared concern that the additional air pollution indicators could be more restrictive than necessary. Second, the existing indicator of Elevated Levels of Criteria Air Pollution was designed to accurately capture existing levels of criteria air pollutants from existing air quality monitoring and modeling (including the Emissions Inventory). The modeling is based on emissions data, meteorology, and topography. This includes emissions from sources like landfills through accounting for wind, temperature, and topography to determine where that pollution is ending up and who is most impacted by it Full details can be found in the updated [Technical Support Document](#).

Aviation

Commenters: I-12-2 (Hal Beecher); I-24-1 (Laura Gibbons); I-16-5 (Heidi Stephens)

Summary: Comments referenced interest in the process to identify where overburdened communities are highly impacted by air pollution to capture the impacts of airports and aircraft on nearby communities, with an emphasis on communities under flight paths. Specific airports referenced were SeaTac International Airport, King County International Airport, and Boeing Field. Communities noted by commenters with air pollution impacted by aviation include SeaTac and Des Moines.

Response: Ecology designed the process to identify overburdened communities highly impacted by air pollution to capture the full picture of criteria air pollution issues across the state, including for sources where Ecology does not have regulatory authority. The draft process to identify overburdened communities highly impacted by air pollution included a draft indicator for Proximity to Stationary Sources, which included airports. In the final process to identify overburdened communities highly impacted by air pollution, the impact of stationary sources were captured through the final indicator of Elevated Levels of Criteria Air Pollution. This change was made due to two reasons. First, in response to public comments that shared concern that the additional air pollution indicators could be more restrictive than necessary. Second, the existing indicator of Elevated Levels of Criteria Air Pollution was designed to accurately capture existing levels of criteria air pollutants from existing air quality monitoring and modeling (including the Emissions Inventory). The modeling is based on emissions data, meteorology, and topography. This includes airport and helicopter emissions in the model and accounts for wind, temperature, and topography to determine where that pollution is ending up and who is most impacted by it. Full details can be found in the updated [Technical Support Document](#).

Transportation corridors

Commenters: I-325-9 (Abbie Abramovich), I-250-9 (Daniel Aga), I-91-9 (Kathleen Allen), I-91-9 (Kathleen Allen), I-145-9 (Barbara Anderson), I-264-9 (Sharon Anderson), I-313-9 (David Arntson), I-139-9 (Sandra Aseltine), I-194-9 (Emily Alyne), I-372-9 (Emily Alyne), I-165-9 (David Arntson), I-300-9 (rein attemann), I-354-9 (Shary B), I-259-9 (Dave Baine), I-90-9 (Brian Baltin), I-335-9 (Norman Baker), I-184-9 (Norman Baker), I-385-9 (Darlene Baker), I-279-9 (Lynne Bannerman), I-210-9 (Betty Barats), I-152-9 (Martha Baskin), I-167-9 (Lily Barrett), I-202-9 (Tina Bartlett), I-87-9 (Faye Bartlett), I-181-9 (Faye Bartlett), I-227-9 (James Bates), I-204-9 (shawn bell), I-235-9 (STEPHANIE BELL), I-390-9 (STEPHANIE BELL), I-269-9 (Derek Benedict), I-113-9 (Derek Benedict), I-208-9 (Irene Bensinger), I-148-9 (Ericka Berg), I-206-9 (Sarah Berg), I-292-9 (Mike Betz), I-434-9 (Cheryl Biale), I-351-9 (Scott Bishop), I-211-9 (Scott Bishop), I-195-9 (Barbara Blackwood), I-295-9 (Barbara Blackwood), I-I-119-9 (Kristin Blalack), I-350-9 (Matthew Boguske), I-103-9 (Margie Bone), I-133-9 (Tika Bordelon), I-75-9 (Caroline Bowdish), I-236-9 (Yvonne Brandon), I-364-9 (Daniel Brant), I-239-9 (David Breed), I-429-9 (William Brogan), I-355-9 (LUCINDA BROUWER), I-310-9 (Rebecca Brown), I-96-9 (Robert Brown), I-393-9 (Tina Brown), I-127-9 (Tina Brown), I-245-9 (Robert Brown), I-102-9 (Morgan Brownlee), I-332-9 (Perry Bryant), I-317-9 (Keith Brumwell), I-177-9 (Vidette Buchman), I-157-9 (Julia Buck), I-275-9 (Sara Burgess), I-213-9 (Sara Burgess), I-391-9 (Coleman Byrnes), I-160-9 (Sarah Campbell), I-97-9 (Sarah Campbell), I-79-9 (James Carpenter), 118-9 (Lynn Carpenter), I-252-9 (Linda Carroll), I-309-9 (Candice Cassato), I-178-9 (Lisa Ceazan), I-140-9 (Barry Chapman), I-185-9 (MLou christ), I-334-9 (Judith Cohen), I-92-9 (Judith Cohen), I-109-9 (Lanie Cox), I-382-9 (Keith Cowan), I-191-9 (Keith Cowan), I-409-9 (Cathryn Chudy), I-410-9 (Barbara Church), I-320-9 (Patrick Conn), I-299-9 (Karen Curry), I-398-9 (Randall Daugherty), I-201-9 (Randall Daugherty), I-247-9 (Pamela Davies), I-273-9 (Virginia Davis), I-192-9 (Brandie Deal), I-433-9 (Brandie Deal), I-267-9 (Lynn DeBroeck), I-173-9 (Asphodel Denning), 179-9 (Felicity Devlin), I-388-9 (Felicity Devlin), I-77-9 (Amanda Dickinson), I-76-9 (Amanda Dickinson), I-149-9 (Gena DiLabio), I-147-9 (Teresa Dix), I-426-9 (Teresa Dix), I-276-9 (Patricia Doran), I-375-9 (BARBARA DuBOIS), I-196-9 (Sherri Dysart), I-80-9 (Sean Edmison), I-169-9 (Klaudia Englund), I-352-9 (Klaudia Englund), I-272-9 (Noah Ehler), I-200-9 (Noah Ehler), I-301-9 (Charles Ellenberger), I-207-9 (Charles Ellenberger), I-298-9 (Vicki Elledge), I-281-9 (Jennifer England), I-116-9 (Lori Erbs), I-116-9 (Lori Erbs), I-240-9 (Cathy Erntson), I-319-9 (Tina Ethridge), I-408-9 (Delmar Fadden), I-228-9 (Gill Fahrenwald), I-294-9 (Gill Fahrenwald), I-183-9 (Everly Faleafine), I-274-9 (Diane Falk), I-154-9 (Diane Falk), I-417-9 (Denise Farrer), I-142-9 (Andrea Faste), I-381-9 (James Feit), I-232-9 (James Feit), I-215-9 (Paul Fellows), I-170-9 (Mary Ferm), I-303-9 (Mary Ferm), I-386-9 (Paul Ferrari), I-312-9 (Alfred Ferraris), I-209-9 (Alfred Ferraris), I-158-9 (Kristin Fitzpatrick), I-290-9 (MaryJo Fontenot), I-224-9 (Karen Fortier), I-411-9 (Karen Fortier), I-416-9 (Laureen France), I-135-9 (Brel Froebe), I-163-9 (Michael Garten), I-66-9 (Michael Garten), I-344-9 (Michael Garten), I-255-9 (Caryl Gates), I-146-9 (jesse gillman), I-285-9 (jesse gillman), I-324-9 (Julie Goebel), I-286-9 (William Golding), I-83-9 (Kathy Golic), I-85-9 (Gay Gorden), I-280-9 (Richard Gordon), I-166-9 (Margaret Graham), I-128-9 (Joyce Grajczyk), I-266-9 (Joyce Grajczyk), I-19-9 (Birgit Grimlund), I-242-9 (Joanna Grist), I-98-9 (Andrea Gruszecki), I-425-9 (John Guros), I-82-9 (Carole H), I-93-9 (rita h), I-376-9 (rita h), I-348-9 (David Habib), I-296-9 (Kari Hailey), I-371-9 (Judith Hance), I-220-9 (Tom Harding), I-418-9 (Jo Harvey), I-289-9 (Phyllis Hatfield), I-407-9 (mia heavyrunner), I-257-9 (Janet Hedgepath), I-422-9 (Joel Hencken), I-244-9 (Daniel Henling), I-328-9 (Daniel Henling), I-323-9 (Marilee Henry), I-395-9 (Nicholas Heyer), I-401-9 (Patrick Hickey), I-253-9 (james hipp), I-308-9 (Abigail

Houghton), I-241-9 (Jared Howe), I-435-9 (Jared Howe), I-277-9 (Laura Huddlestone), I-214-9 (Karen Huff), I-100-9 (Thomas Hughes), I-357-9 (Walter Hunner), I-358-9 (Walter Hunner), I-359-9 (Walter Hunner), I-360-9 (Walter Hunner), I-287-9 (Dianne Hurst), I-373-9 (Carina Hussing), I-84-9 (S Jacky), I-188-9 (Nancy Jacobs), I-400-9 (Penelope Johansen), I-291-9 (Lorraine Johnson), I-130-9 (Lucy JOHNSON), I-162-9 (Richard Johnson), I-316-9 (Richard Johnson), I-419-9 (Richard Johnson), I-306-9 (Lloyd Johnston), I-366-9 (Carolee Jones), I-248-9 (Dorothy Jordan), I-106-9 (Nicholas Jurus), I-107-9 (Bill Justis), I-331-9 (J K), I-150-9 (J K), I-321-9 (Edward Kaeufer), I-326-9 (deb kalahan), I-415-9 (Deborah Kaye), I-218-9 (Deborah Kaye), I-346-9 (Kelly Keefer), I-68-9 (Kelly Keefer), I-94-9 (Alana Khayat), I-361-9 (Amy Kiba), I-336-9 (Ruth King), I-428-9 (Julia Kladnik), I-341-9 (Marquam Krantz), I-63-9 (Marquam Krantz), I-95-9 (James Krieger), I-65-9 (JOHN LAMBERT), I-343-9 (JOHN LAMBERT), I-105-9 (Kathryn Lambros), I-176-9 (Laura Lancaster), I-377-9 (Jennifer Larsen), I-155-9 (Gregg Larson), I-221-9 (Erik LaRue), I-338-9 (Erik LaRue), I-123-9 (Jack Laskowski), I-62-9 (Jane Leavitt), I-340-9 (Jane Leavitt), I-231-9 (Jane Leavitt), I-134-9 (Gayle Leberg), I-421-9 (Dennis Ledden), I-141-9 (Shirley Leung), I-283-9 (Lynn Lichtenberg), I-212-9 (Carolyn Linscott), I-101-9 (Hannah Liu), I-249-9 (Hannah Liu), I-412-9 (Saab Lofton), I-368-9 (Tamar Lowell), I-198-9 (Kylie Loynd), I-203-9 (Deborah Lukens), I-223-9 (John Macdonald), I-424-9 (John Macdonald), I-282-9 (Dianna MacLeod), I-333-9 (Millie Magner), I-164-9 (diane marks), I-430-9 (melodie martin), I-124-9 (priscilla martinez), I-262-9 (priscilla martinez), I-131-9 (Laura Marx), I-369-9 (Peter Mastenbroek), I-175-9 (Carter McBride), I-363-9 (Gloria McClintock), I-238-9 (Gloria McClintock), I-243-9 (lisa mccrummen), I-367-9 (William McGunagle), I-265-9 (Aminah McMurray), I-260-9 (Paul McMurray), I-362-9 (Lauren Mendez), I-129-9 (Barbara Menne), I-315-9 (Brenda Michaels), I-225-9 (Marjorie Millner), I-74-9 (Elizabeth Mooney), I-229-9 (Amy Mower), I-383-9 (Amy Mower), I-431-9 (James Mulcare), I-180-9 (James Mulcare), I-199-9 (Heather Murawski), I-349-9 (Heather Murawski), I-327-9 (Liz Nedeff), I-99-9 (Katherine Nelson), I-137-9 (Anne Nequette), I-61-9 (Nance Nicholls), I-339-9 (Nance Nicholls), I-153-9 (Lynn Noel), I-216-9 (George Norris), I-302-9 (Javier Ortiz), I-405-9 (Richard Osmun), I-353-9 (Lucy Ostrander), I-342-9 (Grace Padelford), I-64-9 (Grace Padelford), I-234-9 (Deborah Parker), I-86-9 (Deborah Parker), I-144-9 (Sharon Parshall), I-126-9 (Jean Pauley), I-271-9 (Jean Pauley), I-337-9 (Fay Payton), I-423-9 (Nancy Peters), I-233-9 (Glenn Phillips), I-365-9 (Carol Price), I-205-9 (Nancy Quackenbush), I-394-9 (Lynn Rabenstein), I-414-9 (Kathy Radford), I-81-9 (Debbie Ramos), I-403-9 (Janet Riordan), I-384-9 (Jim Roberts), I-404-9 (d Robinson), I-258-9 (Dan Rogers), I-121-9 (Dan Rogers), I-413-9 (Seth Rolland), I-318-9 (Rebecca Rose), I-392-9 (Danielle Rowland), I-379-9 (Elena Rumiantseva), I-217-9 (Kassandra Ruprecht), I-268-9 (Kassandra Ruprecht), I-193-9 (Kathryn Ryan), I-396-9 (John Samaras), I-329-9 (Michael Saunders), I-117-9 (Barbara Scavezze), I-156-9 (Janice Schuch), I-307-9 (Bob Schuessler), I-246-9 (Ronlyn Schwartz), I-125-9 (Jean Schwinberg), I-78-9 (Denee Scribner), I-69-9 (Rebecca Sellers), I-347-9 (Rebecca Sellers), I-237-9 (Kristen Severns), I-254-9 (Steve Shapiro), I-138-9 (Steven Shapiro), I-427-9 (Barbara Shepard), I-112-9 (Diane Shisk), I-67-9 (Heidi Shuler), I-345-9 (Heidi Shuler), I-261-9 (John Simanton), I-115-9 (LP Singh), I-186-9 (Carol Smith), I-108-9 (William Sneiderwine), I-304-9 (William Sneiderwine), I-374-9 (Dan Snyder), I-219-9 (Dan Snyder), I-330-9 (Debbie Spear), I-251-9 (Andrea Speed), I-230-9 (JUDITH STARBUCK), I-159-9 (Lori Stefano), I-293-9 (Lori Stefano), I-278-9 (George Summers), I-143-9 (Christi Sutphin), I-284-9 (LuAnne Swainson), I-270-9 (CRAIG SWANSON), I-88-9 (Giles Sydnor), I-222-9 (Cornelia Teed), I-406-9 (Cornelia Teed), I-297-9 (Kimberly Teraberry), I-171-9 (John

Thompson), I-389-9 (John Thompson), I-402-9 (Michelle Trosper), I-182-9 (Victoria Urias), I-370-9 (Victoria Urias), I-172-9 (Jennifer Valentine), I-288-9 (Jennifer Valentine), I-114-9 (Constance Voget), I-305-9 (Susan Vossler), I-89-9 (Tracy Wang), I-189-9 (Cherie Warner), I-356-9 (Linda Wasserman), I-387-9 (Matthew White), I-256-9 (Nancy White), I-399-9 (Edward Whitesell), I-314-9 (Den Wichar), I-226-9 (MaryJo Wilkins), I-197-9 (Greg Willett), I-397-9 (James Williams), I-263-9 (Marian Wineman), I-122-9 (Lucinda Wingard), I-187-9 (Margaret Woll), I-174-9 (r wood), I-420-9 (r wood), I-311-9 (J Woodworth), I-151-9 (Steven Woolpert), I-378-9 (Linda Wright), I-168-9 (Adam Yoshida), I-104-9 (Ken Zirinsky).

Summary: Comments referenced interest for the process to identify where overburdened communities are highly impacted by air pollution to capture the impacts of high-traffic transportation corridors. This included references to interstate highways I-5 and I-90, and state highway SR-14, particularly where the interstate highways go through neighborhoods in Vancouver, the Puget Sound area, and Spokane. Commenters noted impacts from diesel trucks and general health impacts from vehicle emissions.

Response: The final process to identify where overburdened communities are highly impacted by air pollution captures impacts from transportation in several ways. First, through the transportation layer included in the EHD Map. The EHD Map transportation layer is defined as "Proximity to Heavy Traffic Roadways," and more information at be found in the EHD Map version 2.0 Technical Report. Second, the existing indicator of Elevated Levels of Criteria Air Pollution was designed to accurately capture existing levels of criteria air pollutants, which includes transportation sources, through accounting for wind, temperature, and topography, using data like traffic volumes and near-road monitoring data.

Railroad corridors

Commenters: I-52-2 (Mike Elliott)

Summary: Comments referenced interest for the process to identify where overburdened communities are highly impacted by air pollution to capture the impacts of railroads on communities. This included reference to the impacts of idling and overall emissions from railroads and railroads that go through low-income neighborhoods, including a tiny house village built for unhoused populations next to a railroad. Railroad-related comments referenced multiple geographic areas that include Vancouver, Spokane, Tacoma, and Seattle.

Response: In the final process to identify overburdened communities highly impacted by air pollution, the impact of railroads was captured through the final indicator of Elevated Levels of Criteria Air Pollution. The existing indicator of Elevated Levels of Criteria Air Pollution was designed to accurately capture existing levels of criteria air pollutants from existing air quality monitoring and modeling (including the Emissions Inventory). The modeling is based on emissions data, meteorology, and topography. This includes emissions from sources like railroads through accounting for wind, temperature, and topography to determine where that pollution is ending up and who is most impacted by it. Full details can be found in the updated Technical Support Document.

Agriculture

Commenters: I-3-1 (Jean Mendoza)

Summary: Comments referenced interest for the process to identify where overburdened communities are highly impacted by air pollution to capture the impacts of agriculture. Commenters expressed different impacts resulting from varying types of agriculture, with a specific emphasis on concentrated animal feeding operations (CAFOs). Commenters noted impacts related to public health, including asthma and allergies.

Response: The draft process to identify overburdened communities highly impacted by air pollution included a draft indicator for Proximity to Agriculture, which consisted of the average of proximity to land designated for cultivating crops and proximity to dairies (adjusted for the number of mature animals). In the final process to identify overburdened communities highly impacted by air pollution, the impact of agriculture was captured through the final indicator of Elevated Levels of Criteria Air Pollution. This change was made due to two reasons. First, in response to public comments that shared concern that the additional air pollution indicators could be more restrictive than necessary. Second, the existing indicator of Elevated Levels of Criteria Air Pollution was designed to accurately represent existing levels of criteria air pollutants from existing air quality monitoring and modeling (including the Emissions Inventory). The modeling is based on emissions data, meteorology, and topography. This includes emissions from sources like agriculture and food processors through accounting for wind, temperature, and topography to determine where that pollution is ending up and who is most impacted by it Full details can be found in the updated [Technical Support Document](#).

Residential smoke

Commenters: I-7-1 (Shelley Simcox)

Summary: Comments shared interest for the process to identify overburdened communities highly impacted by air pollution to capture the impact of residential smoke, particularly from residential use of wood stoves for heat. Comments noted interest for winter air pollution impacts from residential wood smoke usage to be incorporated into the process. Commenters also shared perceived health impacts related to their neighbors' use of wood stoves.

Response: Residential smoke from wood stove usage or residential outdoor burning is captured in the final indicator of Elevated Levels of Criteria Air Pollution. Second, the existing indicator of Elevated Levels of Criteria Air Pollution was designed to accurately represent existing levels of criteria air pollutants from existing air quality monitoring and modeling (including the Emissions Inventory). The modeling is based on emissions data, meteorology, and topography. This includes emissions through accounting for wind, temperature, and topography to determine where that pollution is ending up and who is most impacted by it. Full details can be found in the updated [Technical Support Document](#).

Public health

Commenters: I-14-1 (Jean M. Avery); I-13-1 (Derek Benedict); I-11-2 (Cathryn Chudy); I-25-1 (Danna Dal Porto); I-18-1 (Kaylin Datwyler); I-4-1 (Jean Mendoza); I-26-1 (Craig Mills); I-23-1 (Michelle Mood); I-44-2 (Janeen Provazek); I-17-1 (Alivia Sansale); I-16-3 (Heidi Stephens); I-34-2 (Stacey Valenzuela); I-27-2 (James Wallace); O-1-3 (Friends of Grays Harbor); O-7-6 (Front and Centered)

Summary: Comments referenced interest for the process to identify where overburdened communities are highly impacted by air pollution to capture the impacts of air pollution on public health. Some comments referenced specific concerns, particularly asthma, while others shared general health concerns, noted as related to air pollution or odors, such as headaches.

Response: Ecology agrees that public health is an important consideration for air pollution impacts. The draft process to identify overburdened communities highly impacted by air pollution included three draft indicators related to health: asthma prevalence, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) prevalence, and life expectancy. We were not able to identify sources of data for asthma or COPD severity, childhood asthma, or other health impacts like general wellness. In the final process to identify overburdened communities highly impacted by air pollution we removed these indicators for several reasons. First, in response to public comments that shared concern that the additional air pollution indicators, including associated health impacts, could be more restrictive than necessary. Second, the EHD map captures several sensitive populations based on existing statewide health indicators, including cardiovascular deaths and low birth weight. Lastly, we were not able to find datasets that adequately compared the impacts of ambient air pollution on community health. Both asthma and COPD prevalence were based on survey data only. We identified hospitalization rates as a better alternative; however, data was not available for the whole state. Also, while asthma and COPD can be exacerbated by air pollution, there are many factors that influence prevalence and severity, such as indoor air pollution and smoking. In addition, air pollution is just one of many different factors that can influence life expectancy.

Protecting public health is at the heart of this initiative. We will be examining health impacts related to criteria air pollution in overburdened communities highly impacted by air pollution in our biennial environmental justice review. The first review will be released by the end of 2023.

Wildfire smoke

Commenters: O-7-5 (Deric Gruen – Front and Centered), I-325-8 (Abbie Abramovich), I-250-8 (Daniel Aga), I-91-8 (Kathleen Allen), I-91-8 (Kathleen Allen), I-145-8 (Barbara Anderson), I-264-8 (Sharon Anderson), I-313-8 (David Arntson), I-139-8 (Sandra Aseltine), I-194-8 (Emily Alyne), I-372-8 (Emily Alyne), I-165-8 (David Arntson), I-300-8 (rein attemann), I-354-8 (Shary B), I-259-8 (Dave Baine), I-90-8 (Brian Baltin), I-335-8 (Norman Baker), I-184-8 (Norman Baker), I-385-8 (Darlene Baker), I-279-8 (Lynne Bannerman), I-210-8 (Betty Barats), , I-152-8 (Martha Baskin), I-167-8 (Lily Barrett), I-202-8 (Tina Bartlett), I-87-8 (Faye Bartlett), I-181-8 (Faye Bartlett), I-227-8 (James Bates), I-204-8 (shawn bell), I-235-8 (STEPHANIE BELL), I-390-8 (STEPHANIE BELL), I-269-8 (Derek Benedict), -113-8 (Derek Benedict), I-208-8 (Irene Bensinger), I-148-8 (Ericka Berg), I-206-8 (Sarah Berg), I-292-8 (Mike Betz), I-434-8 (Cheryl Biale), I-351-8 (Scott Bishop), I-211-8

(Scott Bishop), I-195-8 (Barbara Blackwood), I-295-8 (Barbara Blackwood), I-I-119-8 (Kristin Blalack), I-350-8 (Matthew Boguske), I-103-8 (Margie Bone), I-133-8 (Tika Bordelon), I-75-8 (Caroline Bowdish), I-236-8 (Yvonne Brandon), I-364-8 (Daniel Brant), I-239-8 (David Breed), I-429-8 (William Brogan), I-355-8 (LUCINDA BROUWER), I-310-8 (Rebecca Brown), I-96-8 (Robert Brown), I-393-8 (Tina Brown), -127-8 (Tina Brown), I-245-8 (Robert Brown), I-102-8 (Morgan Brownlee), I-332-8 (Perry Bryant), I-317-8 (Keith Brumwell), I-177-8 (Vidette Buchman), I-157-8 (Julia Buck), I-275-8 (Sara Burgess), I-213-8 (Sara Burgess), I-10-2 (Eric Burr), I-391-8 (Coleman Byrnes), I-160-8 (Sarah Campbell), I-97-8 (Sarah Campbell), I-79-8 (James Carpenter), 118-8 (Lynn Carpenter), I-252-8 (Linda Carroll), I-309-8 (Candice Cassato), I-178-8 (Lisa Ceazan), I-140-8 (Barry Chapman), I-185-8 (MLou christ), I-334-8 (Judith Cohen), I-92-8 (Judith Cohen), I-109-8 (Lanie Cox), I-382-8 (Keith Cowan), I-191-8 (Keith Cowan), I-11-5 (Cathryn Chudy), I-409-8 (Cathryn Chudy), I-410-8 (Barbara Church), I-320-8 (Patrick Conn I-299-8 (Karen Curry), I-398-8 (Randall Daugherty), I-201-8 (Randall Daugherty), I-247-8 (Pamela Davies), I-273-8 (Virginia Davis), , I-192-8 (Brandie Deal), I-433-8 (Brandie Deal), I-267-8 (Lynn DeBroeck), I-173-8 (Asphodel Denning), 179-8 (Felicity Devlin), I-388-8 (Felicity Devlin), I-77-8 (Amanda Dickinson), I-76-8 (Amanda Dickinson), I-149-8 (Gena DiLabio), I-147-8 (Teresa Dix), -426-8 (Teresa Dix), I-276-8 (Patricia Doran), I-375-8 (BARBARA DuBOIS), I-196-8 (Sherri Dysart), I-80-8 (Sean Edmison), I-169-8 (Klaudia Englund), I-352-8 (Klaudia Englund), I-272-8 (Noah Ehler), I-200-8 (Noah Ehler), I-301-8 (Charles Ellenberger), I-207-8 (Charles Ellenberger), I-298-8 (Vicki Elledge), I-281-8 (Jennifer England), I-116-8 (Lori Erbs), I-116-8 (Lori Erbs), I-240-8 (Cathy Erntson), I-319-8 (Tina Ethridge), I-408-8 (Delmar Fadden), I-228-8 (Gill Fahrenwald), I-294-8 (Gill Fahrenwald), I-183-8 (Everly Faleafine), I-274-8 (Diane Falk), I-154-8 (Diane Falk), I-417-8 (Denise Farrer), I-142-8 (Andrea Faste), I-381-8 (James Feit), I-232-8 (James Feit), I-215-8 (Paul Fellows), I-170-8 (Mary Ferm), I-303-8 (Mary Ferm), I-386-8 (Paul Ferrari), I-312-8 (Alfred Ferraris), I-209-8 (Alfred Ferraris), I-158-8 (Kristin Fitzpatrick), I-290-8 (MaryJo Fontenot), I-224-8 (Karen Fortier), I-411-8 (Karen Fortier), I-416-8 (Laureen France), I-135-8 (Brel Froebe). I-163-8 (Michael Garten), I-66-8 (Michael Garten), I-344-8 (Michael Garten), I-255-8 (Caryl Gates), I-146-8 (jesse gillman), I-285-8 (jesse gillman), I-324-8 9 Julie Goebel), I-286-8 (William Golding), I-83-8 (Kathy Golic), I-85-8 (Gay Gorden), I-280-8 (Richard Gordon), I-166-8 (Margaret Graham), I-128-8 (Joyce Grajczyk), I-266-8 (Joyce Grajczyk), I-19-3 (Birgit Grimlund), I-242-8 (Joanna Grist), I-98-8 (Andrea Gruszecki), I-425-8 (John Guros), I-82-8 (Carole H), I-93-8 (rita h), I-376-8 (rita h), I-348-8 (David Habib), I-296-8 (Kari Hailey), I-371-8 (Judith Hance), I-220-8 (Tom Harding), I-418-8 (Jo Harvey), I-289-8 (Phyllis Hatfield), I-407-8 (mia heavyrunner), I-257-8 (Janet Hedgepath), I-422-8 (Joel Hencken), I-244-8 (Daniel Henling), I-328-8 (Daniel Henling), I-323-8 (Marilee Henry), I-395-8 (Nicholas Heyer), I-401-8 (Patrick Hickey), I-253-8 (james hipp), I-308-8 (Abigail Houghton), I-241-8 9 (Jared Howe), I-435-8 (Jared Howe), I-277-8 (Laura Huddlestone), I-214-8 (Karen Huff), I-100-8 (Thomas Hughes), I-357-8 (Walter Hunner), I-358-8 (Walter Hunner), I-359-8 (Walter Hunner), I-360-8 (Walter Hunner), I-287-8 (Dianne Hurst), I-373-8 (Carina Hussing), I-84-8 (S Jacky), I-188-8 (Nancy Jacobs), I-400-8 (Penelope Johansen), I-291-8 (Lorraine Johnson), I-130-8 (Lucy JOHNSON), I-162-8(Richard Johnson), I-316-8 (Richard Johnson), I-419-8 (Richard Johnson), I-306-8 (Lloyd Johnston), I-366-8 (Carolee Jones), I-248-8 (Dorothy Jordan), I-106-8 (Nicholas Jurus), I-107-8 (Bill Justis), I-331-8 (J K), I-150-8 (J K), I-321-8 (Edward Kaeufer), I-326-8 (deb kalahan), I-415-8 (Deborah Kaye), I-218-8 (Deborah Kaye), I-346-8 (Kelly Keefer), I-68-8 (Kelly Keefer), I-94-8 (Alana Khayat), I-361-8 (Amy Kiba), I-336-8 (Ruth King), I-428-8 (Julia

Kladnik), I-6-2 (Holly Krake), I-6-1 (Holly Krake), I-341-8 (Marquam Krantz), I-63-8 (Marquam Krantz), I-95-8 (James Krieger), I-65-8 (JOHN LAMBERT), I-343-8 (JOHN LAMBERT), I-105-8 (Kathryn Lambros), I-176-8 (Laura Lancaster), I-377-8 (Jennifer Larsen), I-155-8 (Gregg Larson), I-221-8 (Erik LaRue), I-338-8 (Erik LaRue), I-123-8 (Jack Laskowski), I-62-8 (Jane Leavitt), I-340-8 (Jane Leavitt), I-231-8 (Jane Leavitt), I-134-8 (Gayle Leberg), I-421-8 (Dennis Ledden), I-141-8 (Shirley Leung), I-283-8 (Lynn Lichtenberg), I-212-8 (Carolyn Linscott), I-101-8 (Hannah Liu), I-249-8 (Hannah Liu), I-412-8 (Saab Lofton), I-368-8 (Tamar Lowell), I-198-8 (Kylie Loynd), I-203-8 (Deborah Lukens), I-223-8 (John Macdonald), I-424-8 (John Macdonald), I-282-8 (Dianna MacLeod), I-333-8 (Millie Magner), I-164-8 (diane marks), I-430-8 (melodie martin), I-124-8 (priscilla martinez), I-262-8 (priscilla martinez), I-131-8 (Laura Marx), I-369-8 (Peter Mastenbroek), I-175-8 (Carter McBride), I-363-8 (Gloria McClintock), I-238-8 (Gloria McClintock), I-243-8 (lisa mccrummen), I-367-8 (William McGunagle), I-265-8 (Aminah McMurray), I-260-8 (Paul McMurray), I-362-8 (Lauren Mendez), I-129-8 (Barbara Menne), I-315-8 (Brenda Michaels), I-225-8 (Marjorie Millner), I-26-2 (Craig Mills), I-74-8 (Elizabeth Mooney), I-229-8 (Amy Mower), I-383-8 (Amy Mower), I-431-8 (James Mulcare), I-180-8 (James Mulcare), I-199-8 (Heather Murawski), I-349-8 (Heather Murawski), I-327-8 (Liz Nedeff), I-99-8 (Katherine Nelson), I-137-8 (Anne Nequette), I-61-8 (Nance Nicholls), I-339-8 (Nance Nicholls), I-153-8 (Lynn Noel), I-216-8 (George Norris), I-302-8 (Javier Ortiz), I-405-8 (Richard Osmun), I-353-8 (Lucy Ostrander), I-342-8 (Grace Padelford), I-64-8(Grace Padelford), I-234-8 (Deborah Parker), I-86-8 (Deborah Parker), I-144-8 (Sharon Parshall), I-126-8 (Jean Pauley), I-271-8 (Jean Pauley), I-337-8 (Fay Payton), I-423-8 (Nancy Peters), I-233-8 (Glenn Phillips), I-365-8 (Carol Price), I-205-8 (Nancy Quackenbush), I-394-8 (Lynn Rabenstein), I-414-8 (Kathy Radford), I-81-8 (Debbie Ramos), I-22-1 (Oak Rankin), I-403-8(Janet Riordan), I-384-8 (Jim Roberts), I-404-8 (d Robinson), I-258-8 (Dan Rogers), I-121-8 (Dan Rogers), I-413-8 (Seth Rolland), I-318-8 (Rebecca Rose), I-392-8 (Danielle Rowland), I-379-8 (Elena Rumiantseva), I-217-8 (Kassandra Ruprecht), I-268-8 (Kassandra Ruprecht), I-193-8 (Kathryn Ryan), I-396-8 (John Samaras), I-329-8 (Michael Saunders), I-117-8 (Barbara Scavezze), I-156-8 (Janice Schuch), I-307-8 (Bob Schuessler), I-246-8 (Ronlyn Schwartz), I-125-8 (Jean Schwinberg), I-78-8 (Denee Scribner), I-69-8 (Rebecca Sellers), I-347-8 (Rebecca Sellers), I-237-8 (Kristen Severns), I-254-8 (Steve Shapiro), I-138-8 (Steven Shapiro), I-427-8 (Barbara Shepard), I-112-8 (Diane Shisk), I-67-8 (Heidi Shuler), I-345-8 (Heidi Shuler), I-261-8 (John Simanton), I-115-8 (LP Singh), I-186-8 (Carol Smith), I-108-8 (William Sneiderwine), I-304-8 (William Sneiderwine), I-374-8 (Dan Snyder), I-219-8 (Dan Snyder), I-330-8 (Debbie Spear), I-251-8 (Andrea Speed), I-230-8 (JUDITH STARBUCK), I-159-8 (Lori Stefano), I-293-8 (Lori Stefano), I-278-8 (George Summers), I-143-8 (Christi Sutphin), I-284-8 (LuAnne Swainson), I-270-8 (CRAIG SWANSON), I-88-8 (Giles Sydnor), I-222-8 (Cornelia Teed), I-406-8 (Cornelia Teed), I-297-8 (Kimberly Teraberry), I-171-8 (John Thompson), I-389-8 (John Thompson), I-402-8 (Michelle Trosper), I-182-8 (Victoria Urias), I-370-8 (Victoria Urias), I-172-8 (Jennifer Valentine), I-288-8 (Jennifer Valentine), I-34-3 (Stacey Valenzuela), I-114-8 (Constance Voget), I-305-8 (Susan Vossler), I-27-1 (James Wallace), I-89-8 (Tracy Wang), I-189-8 (Cherie Warner), I-356-8 (Linda Wasserman), I-387-8 (Matthew White), I-256-8 (Nancy White), I-399-8 (Edward Whitesell), I-314-8 (Den Wichar), I-226-8 (MaryJo Wilkins), I-197-8 (Greg Willett), I-397-8 (James Williams), I-263-8 (Marian Wineman), I-122-8 (Lucinda Wingard), I-187-8 (Margaret Woll), I-174-8 (r wood), I-420-8 (r wood), I-311-8 (J Woodworth), I-151-8 (Steven Woolpert), I-378-8 (Linda Wright), I-168-8 (Adam Yoshida), I-104-8 (Ken Zirinsky),

Summary: Comments referenced interest for the process to identify where overburdened communities are highly impacted by air pollution to capture the impacts of wildfire smoke.

Response: Which communities are most impacted fluctuates from year to year, however, some communities face more persistent exposure to wildfire smoke than others. The draft process to identify overburdened communities highly impacted by air pollution included a draft indicator for Wildfire Smoke Exposure, which consisted of an estimate of estimated exposure to particulate matter pollution from wildfire smoke over a 4-year average (2015-2018). In the final process to identify overburdened communities highly impacted by air pollution, the impact of wildfire smoke exposure was captured through the final indicator of Elevated Levels of Criteria Air Pollution for the years included in the dataset (2014-2017), also accounting for factors like wind direction and topography.

Section 3 of the Climate Commitment Act directs Ecology to address pollution using our existing authority under the Clean Air Act, which does not include wildfire emissions. However, we recognize the importance of having current, local data on wildfire smoke to make important health decisions. Outside of the scope of this initiative, Ecology, and our local clean air partners, do our best to provide this information to communities across the state. For example, many of our existing monitors are in areas that are frequently impacted by wildfire smoke, and we do our best to deploy additional monitoring resources to communities during wildfire smoke events. We also provide up-to-date information to impacted communities across the state through our Washington smoke blog[5] and smoke forecast map.[6]

Vulnerable populations

Commenters: O-11-1 (Kjellen Belcher, Environmental Defense Fund), O-7-7 (Deric Gruen, Front & Centered), I-11-4 (Cathryn Chudy), I-23-4 (Michelle Mood), I-31-2 (Irene Svete), I-34-4 (Stacey Valenzuela), I-32-2 (Liisa Wale)

Summary: Comments expressed interest for the process to identify where overburdened communities are highly impacted by air pollution to capture the impacts of air pollution on vulnerable populations. Commenters specifically indicated interest for the process to reflect vulnerability factors including race and income.

Response: Ecology agrees that it is important to consider vulnerable populations to identify overburdened communities highly impacted by air pollution. The CCA defines "vulnerable populations" as:

(14)(a) "Vulnerable populations" means population groups that are more likely to be at higher risk for poor health outcomes in response to environmental harms, due to:

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[5] https://wasmoke.blogspot.com/
[6] https://enviwa.ecology.wa.gov/home/text/421#Forecast

(i) Adverse socioeconomic factors, such as unemployment, high housing and transportation costs relative to income, limited access to nutritious food and adequate health care, linguistic isolation, and other factors that negatively affect health outcomes and increase vulnerability to the effects of environmental harms; and (ii) sensitivity factors, such as low birth weight and higher rates of hospitalization.

(b) "Vulnerable populations" includes, but is not limited to:

(i) Racial or ethnic minorities;

(ii) Low-income populations;

(iii) Populations disproportionately impacted by environmental harms; and

(iv) Populations of workers experiencing environmental harms.

In the final process to identify overburdened communities highly impacted by air pollution, the impact on vulnerable populations is captured through the Community Indictors. Community indicators represent the population characteristics or overall environmental health disparity of a community. They are used to identify which communities are overburdened or vulnerable, regardless of air pollution impact. These include:

- 90th percentile on the federal EJ Screen tool for (b)(i) and (b)(ii)
- a rank of 9 or 10 on the Environmental Health Disparity Map for (b)(iii)
- and Tribal Land.

We also attempted to develop an indicator for outdoor workers (b)(iv), who experience greater impact from ambient air pollution, however, we were not able to find or create an adequate dataset that captured the wide range of outdoor workers or the environmental harms that they experience (further details on the Technical Support Document.

Land use/Zoning

Commenters: I-23-3 (Michelle Mood), I-28-4 (Morgan Alexander,) I-30-4 (Anonymous,)

Summary: Comments referenced interest for the process to identify where overburdened communities are highly impacted by air pollution to capture the impacts of land use planning, zoning and in particular, the current day impacts of historical redlining. Commenters noted heavy industrial zoned areas near neighborhoods and systemic environmental racism. Geographic references were to Seattle and Tacoma, including the Duwamish Valley and Tacoma's Eastside area.

Response: Land use and historic redlining were used as factors to set boundaries for communities identified as overburdened by air pollution, among other factors. Zoning and historic redlining were not able to be used in all areas due to limited available data. For rural areas with large census block groups, land use was used to help determine where people are

more likely to live, work, and gather. For consistency in application, land use was determined using [The National Land Cover Database (NLCD)](). For historic redlining, consistent data was available for Seattle, Tacoma, and Spokane through [Mapping Inequality]). Full details can be found in the updated [Technical Support Document]() Zoning information was also included for identified communities in the [Community Summary Report]().

Specific geographic areas

Commenters: I-30-2 (Anonymous), I-28-2 (Morgan Alexander), I-26-3 (Craig Mills), I-16-2 (Heidi Stephens), I-322-1 (Diane Dick), I-161-1 (dickdl),

Summary: Comments referenced specific geographic areas that Commenters wishes to be under consideration as an overburdened community highly impacted by air pollution. These include the Yakima area (specifically Lower Yakima Valley, Yakima, and East Yakima), Spokane, Vancouver, Darington, Okanogan County, Wenatchee, Seattle and specifically South Seattle, Tacoma and specifically South Tacoma, the Tri-Cities, Longview/Kelso, Kenmore, near airport communities including SeaTac and Des Moines, Port Townsend, Gray Harbor, and Cosmopolis.

Response: The process to identify overburdened communities highly impacted by air pollution is centered on the process itself, i.e., the indicators used to identify these communities. Where these comments referenced specific reasons that they wanted a geographic area to be included, these reasons they were captured in the above comments and considered in the final analysis process. We also took public comment into account to determine the boundaries within identified communities. See Community Summary Report for more information.

Comments outside scope

Air toxics

Commenters: I-56-1 (K. A.)

Summary: Comments referenced a specific type of air pollution called air toxics. This included specific interest for air toxics to be included in this initiative, as well as comments that generally referenced the perceived impact of air toxics on their community. Comments referenced interest for this initiative to include monitoring for air toxics. Commenters noted air toxic concern from aviation and industrial sources.

Response: Ecology recognizes that air toxics are a serious concern for many communities across the state. The Climate Commitment Act directs Ecology to identify overburdened communities specifically impacted by criteria air pollutants. RCW 70A.65.005(7) states that "Under the program, the legislature intends to identify overburdened communities where the highest concentrations of criteria pollutants occur, determine the sources of those emissions and pollutants, and pursue significant reductions of emissions and pollutants in those communities." The federal Clean Air Act requires the United States Environmental Protection

Agency to set National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for six common air pollutants (also known as "criteria air pollutants") known to be harmful to human health and the environment. The criteria air pollutants are carbon monoxide (CO), lead (Pb), ozone (O3), nitrogen dioxide (NO2), sulfur dioxide (SO2), and particulate matter, which includes fine particulate matter (PM2.5) and coarse particulate matter (PM10). Air toxics are a different type of air pollutant not covered by the CCA. The EPA has designated 187 hazardous air pollutants and Washington State has designated over 430 toxic air pollutants. Ecology and local clean air agencies regulate air toxics through permitting requirements, establishing air quality targets, and issuing orders.

Ultrafine particulate matter

Commenters: I-56-1 (K. A.)

Summary: Comments referenced a specific type of air pollution called ultrafine particulate matter. This included specific interest for ultrafine particulate matter to be included in this initiative, as well as comments that generally referenced the perceived impact of ultrafine particulate matter on their community. Comments referenced interest in this initiative to include monitoring for ultrafine particulate matter. Some commenters noted ultrafine particulate matter concerns from aviation.

Response: Ultrafine particulate matter is not designated as a criteria pollutant and is separate from Fine particulate matter (PM2.5) and Coarse particulate matter (PM10). For the purposes of Section 3, the statutory language in the CCA directs Ecology to identify overburdened communities specifically impacted by criteria air pollution, as stated at the beginning of Section 3, RCW 70A.65.020(1). Further, in the Findings and Intent section of the CCA, the statute states that "Under the program, the legislature intends to identify overburdened communities where the highest concentrations of criteria pollutants occur, determine the sources of those emissions and pollutants, and pursue significant reductions of emissions and pollutants in those communities." Consistent with this legislative direction, Ecology is focusing this effort on criteria pollution and is not including ultrafine particulate matter as a separate indicator.

Odors

Commenters: I-30-1 (Anonymous); I-28-1 (Morgan Alexander)

Summary: Comments shared interest for the process to identify where overburdened communities are highly impacted by air pollution to account for odors. Commenters references perceived health impacts because of odors.

Response: Ecology recognizes that odors are a serious concern for many communities across the state. Odors are not included here as they are neither a criteria air pollutant (see responses to air toxics and ultrafine particle matter) nor easily measurable on their own. Consistent with legislative direction, Ecology is focusing this effort on criteria pollution and is not including odors as a separate indicator.

Indoor air quality

Commenters: t I-14-1 (Jean M. Avery)

Summary: Comments shared interest for the process to identify where overburdened communities are highly impacted by air pollution including indoor air pollution. This included citing older homes that may have less protection from air pollution, particularly wildfire smoke.

Response: The scope of this initiative involves identifying and addressing criteria air pollutant issues in outdoor air quality. The statute directs Ecology to use existing authority for Ecology under the state Clean Air Act, which is for outdoor air quality, RCW 70A.65.020 and Chapter 70A.15. Indoor air quality is primarily under the authority of the Department of Labor and Industries, RCW Chapter 70.162 and various efforts by the Department of Health (DOH). Ecology has begun coordination with the DOH for future health impact assessments required by statute.

Other parts of the Climate Commitment Act

Commenters: I-54-1 (Alexander Mihal)

Summary: Comment suggested different potential causes for climate change including the usage of cell phones and electronic wireless devices usage, along with natural climate cycles. Commenters noted concern for policies that may involve increased taxes. Commenters suggested addressing climate change through weather modification.

Response: The scope of this initiative involves addressing criteria air pollution in the identified communities as overburdened by air pollution. While this work will involve reporting on greenhouse gas emissions within these communities and is part of the Climate Commitment Act, this effort is focused on addressing criteria air pollutant emissions, not greenhouse gas emissions through the Cap and Invest program established under the Climate Commitment Act.

Non-Climate Commitment Act Climate policies

Commenters: OTH-1-1 (Colin Murphy, UC Davis Policy Institute for Energy, Environment, and the Economy).

Summary: Comment referenced research related to the expansion of Oregon's Clean Fuels Program, possible similarities to Washington's Low Carbon Fuel Standard, and expected air quality impacts on overburdened communities in Oregon.

Response: This initiative is the section of the Climate Commitment Act (CCA) focused on reducing criteria air pollutants in overburdened communities highly impacted by air pollution. The CCA is a separate law from Washington's Clean Fuels Standard and other climate policies implemented by the Department of Ecology.

Comments on Initiative

Commenters: I-8-1 (Janet Lehwalder), I-5-1 (priscilla Martinez),

Summary: Comments shared general support for this initiative's future work to address air quality in overburdened communities in terms of the need to address past environmental harms to people, wildlife, plants, and the planet overall.

Response: Future stages of this initiative will involve developing standards and strategies to reduce criteria air pollution in the identified overburdened communities highly impacted by air pollution. These future stages will involve multiple opportunities for public comment.

Agency coordination

Commenters: O-7-17 (Deric Gruen, Front & Centered)

Summary: Comment suggested Ecology coordinate with other agencies covered under the HEAL Act, and other air quality agencies, including the Puget Sound Clean Air Agency.

Response: Ecology has coordinated with Local Clean Air Agencies (LCAAs) throughout the implementation of this initiative and will continue to coordinate, and potentially partner, in future stages of this effort.

See response on Comments regarding the Healthy Environment for All (HEAL) Act for covered agency coordination.

Tribal support from non-Tribal members

Commenters: I-325-5 (Abbie Abramovich), I-250-5 (Daniel Aga), I-91-5 (Kathleen Allen), I-91-5 (Kathleen Allen), I-145-5 (Barbara Anderson), I-264-5 (Sharon Anderson), I-313-5 (David Arntson), I-139-5 (Sandra Aseltine), I-194-5 (Emily Alyne), I-372-5 (Emily Alyne), I-165-5 (David Arntson), I-300-5 (rein attemann), I-354-5 (Shary B), I-259-5 (Dave Baine), I-90-5 (Brian Baltin), I-335-5 (Norman Baker), I-184-5 (Norman Baker), I-385-5 (Darlene Baker), I-279-5 (Lynne Bannerman), I-210-5 (Betty Barats), I-152-5 (Martha Baskin), I-167-5 (Lily Barrett), I-202-5 (Tina Bartlett), I-87-5 (Faye Bartlett), I-181-5 (Faye Bartlett), I-227-5 (James Bates), I-204-5 (shawn bell), I-235-5 (STEPHANIE BELL), I-390-5 (STEPHANIE BELL), I-269-5 (Derek Benedict), I-113-5 (Derek Benedict), I-208-5 (Irene Bensinger), I-148-5 (Ericka Berg), I-206-5 (Sarah Berg), I-292-5 (Mike Betz), I-434-5 (Cheryl Biale), I-351-5 (Scott Bishop), I-211-5 (Scott Bishop), I-195-5 (Barbara Blackwood), I-295-5 (Barbara Blackwood), I-I-119-5 (Kristin Blalack), I-350-5 (Matthew Boguske), I-103-5 (Margie Bone), I-133-5 (Tika Bordelon), I-75-5 (Caroline Bowdish), I-236-5 (Yvonne Brandon), I-364-5 (Daniel Brant), I-239-5 (David Breed), I-429-5 (William Brogan), I-355-5 (LUCINDA BROUWER), I-310-5 (Rebecca Brown), I-96-5 (Robert Brown), I-393-5 (Tina Brown), I-127-5 (Tina Brown), I-245-5 (Robert Brown), I-102-5 (Morgan Brownlee), I-332-5 (Perry Bryant), I-317-5 (Keith Brumwell), I-177-5 (Vidette Buchman), I-157-5 (Julia Buck), I-275-5 (Sara Burgess), I-213-5 (Sara Burgess), I-391-5 (Coleman Byrnes), I-160-5 (Sarah Campbell), I-97-5

(Sarah Campbell), I-79-5 (James Carpenter), 118-5 (Lynn Carpenter), I-252-5 (Linda Carroll), I-309-5 (Candice Cassato), I-178-5 (Lisa Ceazan), I-140-5 (Barry Chapman), I-185-5 (MLou christ), I-334-5 (Judith Cohen), I-92-5 (Judith Cohen), I-109-5 (Lanie Cox), I-382-5 (Keith Cowan), I-191-5 (Keith Cowan), I-409-5 (Cathryn Chudy), I-410-5 (Barbara Church), I-320-5 (Patrick Conn), I-299-5 (Karen Curry), I-398-5 (Randall Daugherty), I-201-5 (Randall Daugherty), I-247-5 (Pamela Davies), I-273-5 (Virginia Davis), I-192-5 (Brandie Deal), I-433-5 (Brandie Deal), I-267-5 (Lynn DeBroeck), I-173-5 (Asphodel Denning), 179-5 (Felicity Devlin), I-388-5 (Felicity Devlin), I-77-5 (Amanda Dickinson), I-76-5 (Amanda Dickinson), I-149-5 (Gena DiLabio), I-147-5 (Teresa Dix), I-426-5 (Teresa Dix), I-276-5 (Patricia Doran), I-375-5 (BARBARA DuBOIS), I-196-5 (Sherri Dysart), I-80-5 (Sean Edmison), I-169-5 (Klaudia Englund), I-352-5 (Klaudia Englund), I-272-5 (Noah Ehler), I-200-5 (Noah Ehler), I-301-5 (Charles Ellenberger), I-207-5 (Charles Ellenberger), I-298-5 (Vicki Elledge), I-281-5 (Jennifer England), I-116-5 (Lori Erbs), I-116-5 (Lori Erbs), I-240-5 (Cathy Erntson), I-319-5 (Tina Ethridge), I-408-5 (Delmar Fadden), I-228-5 (Gill Fahrenwald), I-294-5 (Gill Fahrenwald), I-183-5 (Everly Faleafine), I-274-5 (Diane Falk), I-154-5 (Diane Falk), I-417-5 (Denise Farrer), I-142-5 (Andrea Faste), I-381-5 (James Feit), I-232-5 (James Feit), I-215-5 (Paul Fellows), I-170-5 (Mary Ferm), I-303-5 (Mary Ferm), I-386-5 (Paul Ferrari), I-312-5 (Alfred Ferraris), I-209-5 (Alfred Ferraris), I-158-5 (Kristin Fitzpatrick), I-290-5 (MaryJo Fontenot), I-224-5 (Karen Fortier), I-411-5 (Karen Fortier), I-416-5 (Laureen France), I-135-5 (Brel Froebe), I-163-5 (Michael Garten), I-66-5 (Michael Garten), I-344-5 (Michael Garten), I-255-5 (Caryl Gates), I-146-5 (jesse gillman), I-285-5 (jesse gillman), I-324-5 (Julie Goebel), I-286-5 (William Golding), I-83-5 (Kathy Golic), I-85-5 (Gay Gorden), I-280-5 (Richard Gordon), I-166-5 (Margaret Graham), I-128-5 (Joyce Grajczyk), I-266-5 (Joyce Grajczyk), I-19-5 (Birgit Grimlund), I-242-5 (Joanna Grist), I-98-5 (Andrea Gruszecki), I-425-5 (John Guros), I-82-5 (Carole H), I-93-5 (rita h), I-376-5 (rita h), I-348-5 (David Habib), I-296-5 (Kari Hailey), I-371-5 (Judith Hance), I-220-5 (Tom Harding), I-418-5 (Jo Harvey), I-289-5 (Phyllis Hatfield), I-407-5 (mia heavyrunner), I-257-5 (Janet Hedgepath), I-422-5 (Joel Hencken), I-244-5 (Daniel Henling), I-328-5 (Daniel Henling), I-323-5 (Marilee Henry), I-395-5 (Nicholas Heyer), I-401-5 (Patrick Hickey), I-253-5 (james hipp), I-308-5 (Abigail Houghton), I-241-5 (Jared Howe), I-435-5 (Jared Howe), I-277-5 (Laura Huddlestone), I-214-5 (Karen Huff), I-100-5 (Thomas Hughes), I-357-5 (Walter Hunner), I-358-5 (Walter Hunner), I-359-5 (Walter Hunner), I-360-5 (Walter Hunner), I-287-5 (Dianne Hurst), I-373-5 (Carina Hussing), I-84-5 (S Jacky), I-188-5 (Nancy Jacobs), I-400-5 (Penelope Johansen), I-291-5 (Lorraine Johnson), I-130-5 (Lucy JOHNSON), I-162-5 (Richard Johnson), I-316-5 (Richard Johnson), I-419-5 (Richard Johnson), I-306-5 (Lloyd Johnston), I-366-5 (Carolee Jones), I-248-5 (Dorothy Jordan), I-106-5 (Nicholas Jurus), I-107-5 (Bill Justis), I-331-5 (J K), I-150-5 (J K), I-321-5 (Edward Kaeufer), I-326-5 (deb kalahan), I-415-5 (Deborah Kaye), I-218-5 (Deborah Kaye), I-346-5 (Kelly Keefer), I-68-5 (Kelly Keefer), I-94-5 (Alana Khayat), I-361-5 (Amy Kiba), I-336-5 (Ruth King), I-428-5 (Julia Kladnik), I-341-5 (Marquam Krantz), I-63-5 (Marquam Krantz), I-95-5 (James Krieger), I-65-5 (JOHN LAMBERT), I-343-5 (JOHN LAMBERT), I-105-5 (Kathryn Lambros), I-176-5 (Laura Lancaster), I-377-5 (Jennifer Larsen), I-155-5 (Gregg Larson), I-221-5 (Erik LaRue), I-338-5 (Erik LaRue), I-123-5 (Jack Laskowski), I-62-5 (Jane Leavitt), I-340-5 (Jane Leavitt), I-231-5 (Jane Leavitt), I-134-5 (Gayle Leberg), I-421-5 (Dennis Ledden), I-141-5 (Shirley Leung), I-283-5 (Lynn Lichtenberg), I-212-5 (Carolyn Linscott), I-101-5 (Hannah Liu), I-249-5 (Hannah Liu), I-412-5 (Saab Lofton), I-368-5 (Tamar Lowell), I-198-5 (Kylie Loynd), I-203-5 (Deborah Lukens), I-223-5 (John Macdonald), I-424-5 (John Macdonald), I-282-5 (Dianna MacLeod), I-333-5 (Millie

Magner), I-164-5 **(**diane marks), I-430-5 (melodie martin), I-124-5 (priscilla martinez), I-262-5 (priscilla martinez), I-131-5 (Laura Marx), I-369-5 (Peter Mastenbroek), I-175-5 (Carter McBride), I-363-5 (Gloria McClintock), I-238-5 (Gloria McClintock), I-243-5 (lisa mccrummen), I-367-5 (William McGunagle), I-265-5 (Aminah McMurray), I-260-5 (Paul McMurray), I-362-5 (Lauren Mendez), I-129-5 (Barbara Menne), I-315-5 (Brenda Michaels), I-225-5 (Marjorie Millner), I-74-5 (Elizabeth Mooney), I-229-5 (Amy Mower), I-383-5 (Amy Mower), I-431-5 (James Mulcare), I-180-5 (James Mulcare), I-199-5 (Heather Murawski), I-349-5 (Heather Murawski), I-327-5 (Liz Nedeff), I-99-5 (Katherine Nelson), I-137-5 (Anne Nequette), I-61-5 (Nance Nicholls), I-339-5 (Nance Nicholls), I-153-5 (Lynn Noel), I-216-5 (George Norris), I-302-5 (Javier Ortiz), I-405-5 (Richard Osmun), I-353-5 (Lucy Ostrander), I-342-5 (Grace Padelford), I-64-5 (Grace Padelford), I-234-5 (Deborah Parker), I-86-5 (Deborah Parker), I-144-5 (Sharon Parshall), I-126-5 (Jean Pauley), I-271-5 (Jean Pauley), I-337-5 (Fay Payton), I-423-5 (Nancy Peters), I-233-5 (Glenn Phillips), I-365-5 (Carol Price), I-205-5 (Nancy Quackenbush), I-394-5 (Lynn Rabenstein), I-414-5 (Kathy Radford), I-81-5 (Debbie Ramos), I-403-5 (Janet Riordan), I-384-5 (Jim Roberts), I-404-5 (d Robinson), I-258-5 (Dan Rogers), I-121-5 (Dan Rogers), I-413-5 (Seth Rolland), I-318-5 (Rebecca Rose), I-392-5 (Danielle Rowland), I-379-5 (Elena Rumiantseva), I-217-5 (Kassandra Ruprecht), I-268-5 (Kassandra Ruprecht), I-193-5 (Kathryn Ryan), I-396-5 (John Samaras), I-329-5 (Michael Saunders), I-117-5 (Barbara Scavezze), I-156-5 (Janice Schuch), I-307-5 (Bob Schuessler), I-246-5 (Ronlyn Schwartz), I-125-5 (Jean Schwinberg), I-78-5 (Denee Scribner), I-69-5 (Rebecca Sellers), I-347-5 (Rebecca Sellers), I-237-5 (Kristen Severns), I-254-5 (Steve Shapiro), I-138-5 (Steven Shapiro), I-427-5 (Barbara Shepard), I-112-5 (Diane Shisk), I-67-5 (Heidi Shuler), I-345-5 (Heidi Shuler), I-261-5 (John Simanton), I-115-5 (LP Singh), I-186-5 (Carol Smith), I-108-5 (William Sneiderwine), I-304-5 (William Sneiderwine), I-374-5 (Dan Snyder), I-219-5 (Dan Snyder), I-330-5 (Debbie Spear), I-251-5 (Andrea Speed), I-230-5 (JUDITH STARBUCK), I-159-5 (Lori Stefano), I-293-5 (Lori Stefano), I-278-5 (George Summers), I-143-5 (Christi Sutphin), I-284-5 (LuAnne Swainson), I-270-5 (CRAIG SWANSON), I-88-5 (Giles Sydnor), I-222-5 (Cornelia Teed), I-406-5 (Cornelia Teed), I-297-5 (Kimberly Teraberry), I-171-5 (John Thompson), I-389-5 (John Thompson), I-402-5 (Michelle Trosper), I-182-5 (Victoria Urias), I-370-5 (Victoria Urias), I-172-5 (Jennifer Valentine), I-288-5 (Jennifer Valentine), I-114-5 (Constance Voget), I-305-5 (Susan Vossler), I-89-5 (Tracy Wang), I-189-5 (Cherie Warner), I-356-5 (Linda Wasserman), I-387-5 (Matthew White), I-256-5 (Nancy White), I-399-5 (Edward Whitesell), I-314-5 (Den Wichar), I-226-5 (MaryJo Wilkins), I-197-5 (Greg Willett), I-397-5 (James Williams), I-263-5 (Marian Wineman), I-122-5 (Lucinda Wingard), I-187-5 (Margaret Woll), I-174-5 (r wood), I-420-5 (r wood), I-311-5 (J Woodworth), I-151-5 (Steven Woolpert), I-378-5 (Linda Wright), I-168-5 (Adam Yoshida), I-104-5 (Ken Zirinsky).

Summary: Commenters shared an ask for Ecology to explicitly incorporate Ecology's existing obligation to engage and consult with federally recognized tribes, with sufficient time and information made available.

Response: Ecology has created an explicit approach for staff-to-staff engagement and government-to-government consultation for federally recognized Tribes for this initiative. This is in accordance with existing agency policies and obligations. More information can be found in the Policy Statement for this effort.

Re-evaluation

Commenters: I-325-4 (Abbie Abramovich), I-250-4 (Daniel Aga), I-91-4 (Kathleen Allen), I-91-4 (Kathleen Allen), I-145-4 (Barbara Anderson), I-264-4 (Sharon Anderson), I-313-4 (David Arntson), I-139-4 (Sandra Aseltine), I-194-4 (Emily Alyne), I-372-4 (Emily Alyne), I-165-4 (David Arntson), I-300-4 (rein attemann), I-354-4 (Shary B), I-259-4 (Dave Baine), I-90-4 (Brian Baltin), I-335-4 (Norman Baker), I-184-4 (Norman Baker), I-385-4 (Darlene Baker), I-279-4 (Lynne Bannerman), I-210-4 (Betty Barats), I-152-4 (Martha Baskin), I-167-4 (Lily Barrett), I-202-4 (Tina Bartlett), I-87-4 (Faye Bartlett), I-181-4 (Faye Bartlett), I-227-4 (James Bates), I-204-4 (shawn bell), I-235-4 (STEPHANIE BELL), I-390-4 (STEPHANIE BELL), I-269-4 (Derek Benedict), I-113-4 (Derek Benedict), I-208-4 (Irene Bensinger), I-148-4 (Ericka Berg), I-206-4 (Sarah Berg), I-292-4 (Mike Betz), I-434-4 (Cheryl Biale), I-351-4 (Scott Bishop), I-211-4 (Scott Bishop), I-195-4 (Barbara Blackwood), I-295-4 (Barbara Blackwood), I-I-119-4 (Kristin Blalack), I-350-4 (Matthew Boguske), I-103-4 (Margie Bone), I-133-4 (Tika Bordelon), I-75-4 (Caroline Bowdish), I-236-4 (Yvonne Brandon), I-364-4 (Daniel Brant), I-239-4 (David Breed), I-429-4 (William Brogan), I-355-4 (LUCINDA BROUWER), I-310-4 (Rebecca Brown), I-96-4 (Robert Brown), I-393-4 (Tina Brown), I-127-4 (Tina Brown), I-245-4 (Robert Brown), I-102-4 (Morgan Brownlee), I-332-4 (Perry Bryant), I-317-4 (Keith Brumwell), I-177-4 (Vidette Buchman), I-157-4 (Julia Buck), I-275-4 (Sara Burgess), I-213-4 (Sara Burgess), I-391-4 (Coleman Byrnes), I-160-4 (Sarah Campbell), I-97-4 (Sarah Campbell), I-79-4 (James Carpenter), 118-4 (Lynn Carpenter), I-252-4 (Linda Carroll), I-309-4 (Candice Cassato), I-178-4 (Lisa Ceazan), I-140-4 (Barry Chapman), I-185-4 (MLou christ), I-334-4 (Judith Cohen), I-92-4 (Judith Cohen), I-109-4 (Lanie Cox), I-382-4 (Keith Cowan), I-191-4 (Keith Cowan), I-409-4 (Cathryn Chudy), I-410-4 (Barbara Church), I-320-4 (Patrick Conn), I-299-4 (Karen Curry), I-398-4 (Randall Daugherty), I-201-4 (Randall Daugherty), I-247-4 (Pamela Davies), I-273-4 (Virginia Davis), I-192-4 (Brandie Deal), I-433-4 (Brandie Deal), I-267-4 (Lynn DeBroeck), I-173-4 (Asphodel Denning), 179-4 (Felicity Devlin), I-388-4 (Felicity Devlin), I-77-4 (Amanda Dickinson), I-76-4 (Amanda Dickinson), I-149-4 (Gena DiLabio), I-147-4 (Teresa Dix), I-426-4 (Teresa Dix), I-276-4 (Patricia Doran), I-375-4 (BARBARA DuBOIS), I-196-4 (Sherri Dysart), I-80-4 (Sean Edmison), I-169-4 (Klaudia Englund), I-352-4 (Klaudia Englund), I-272-4 (Noah Ehler), I-200-4 (Noah Ehler), I-301-4 (Charles Ellenberger), I-207-4 (Charles Ellenberger), I-298-4 (Vicki Elledge), I-281-4 (Jennifer England), I-116-4 (Lori Erbs), I-116-4 (Lori Erbs), I-240-4 (Cathy Erntson), I-319-4 (Tina Ethridge), I-408-4 (Delmar Fadden), I-228-4 (Gill Fahrenwald), I-294-4 (Gill Fahrenwald), I-183-4 (Everly Faleafine), I-274-4 (Diane Falk), I-154-4 (Diane Falk), I-417-4 (Denise Farrer), I-142-4 (Andrea Faste), I-381-4 (James Feit), I-232-4 (James Feit), I-215-4 (Paul Fellows), I-170-4 (Mary Ferm), I-303-4 (Mary Ferm), I-386-4 (Paul Ferrari), I-312-4 (Alfred Ferraris), I-209-4 (Alfred Ferraris), I-158-4 (Kristin Fitzpatrick), I-290-4 (MaryJo Fontenot), I-224-4 (Karen Fortier), I-411-4 (Karen Fortier), I-416-4 (Laureen France), I-135-4 (Brel Froebe), I-163-4 (Michael Garten), I-66-4 (Michael Garten), I-344-4 (Michael Garten), I-255-4 (Caryl Gates), I-146-4 (jesse gillman), I-285-4 (jesse gillman), I-324-4 (Julie Goebel), I-286-4 (William Golding), I-83-4 (Kathy Golic), I-85-4 (Gay Gorden), I-280-4 (Richard Gordon), I-166-4 (Margaret Graham), I-128-4 (Joyce Grajczyk), I-266-4 (Joyce Grajczyk), I-19-4 (Birgit Grimlund), I-242-4 (Joanna Grist), I-98-4 (Andrea Gruszecki), I-425-4 (John Guros), I-82-4 (Carole H), I-93-4 (rita h), I-376-4 (rita h), I-348-4 (David Habib), I-296-4 (Kari Hailey), I-371-4 (Judith Hance), I-220-4 (Tom Harding), I-418-

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STARBUCK), I-159-4 (Lori Stefano), I-293-4 (Lori Stefano), I-278-4 (George Summers), I-143-4 (Christi Sutphin), I-284-4 (LuAnne Swainson), I-270-4 (CRAIG SWANSON), I-88-4 (Giles Sydnor), I-222-4 (Cornelia Teed), I-406-4 (Cornelia Teed), I-297-4 (Kimberly Teraberry), I-171-4 (John Thompson), I-389-4 (John Thompson), I-402-4 (Michelle Trosper), I-182-4 (Victoria Urias), I-370-5 (Victoria Urias), I-172-4 (Jennifer Valentine), I-288-4 (Jennifer Valentine), I-114-4 (Constance Voget), I-305-4 (Susan Vossler), I-89-4 (Tracy Wang), I-189-4 (Cherie Warner), I-356-4 (Linda Wasserman), I-387-4 (Matthew White), I-256-4 (Nancy White), I-399-4 (Edward Whitesell), I-314-4 (Den Wichar), I-226-4 (MaryJo Wilkins), I-197-4 (Greg Willett), I-397-4 (James Williams), I-263-4 (Marian Wineman), I-122-4 (Lucinda Wingard), I-187-4 (Margaret Woll), I-174-4 (r wood), I-420-4 (r wood), I-311-4 (J Woodworth), I-151-4 (Steven Woolpert), I-378-4 (Linda Wright), I-168-4 (Adam Yoshida), I-104-4 (Ken Zirinsky).

Summary: Commenters suggested Ecology incorporate an adaptive management approach into the final process, including a plan to review communities, revise the process at regular intervals and evaluate outcomes.

Response: In response, Ecology created an explicit policy to reevaluate the process and list of communities ever six years. More information can be found in the Policy Statement for this effort. The CCA also requires a report every two years that provides a review of the criteria air pollutants and greenhouse gases in the identified communities, as well as health impacts.

Comments regarding Healthy Environment for All Act overburdened communities

Commenters: -7-14 (Deric Gruen, Front & Centered), I-51-1(Millie Magner), I-48-1 (Ruth Sawyer)

Summary: Comments suggested that Ecology use or coordinate this identification process to identify overburdened communities highly impacted by air quality with the Healthy Environment for All (HEAL) Act direction for agencies to identify overburdened communities.

Response: Through Ecology's Office of Equity and Environmental Justice, Ecology is coordinated with the EJ Interagency Working Group (IWG) which is tasked with building out cross-agency HEAL implementation. Ecology is also coordinated with the IWG sub-group currently developing a consistent process for agencies to operationalize the identification of overburdened communities and vulnerable populations that can be adapted to the contexts of each agency, programs within agencies, and different HEAL obligations. At the time of this publication, the IWG nor EJ Council has yet to announce a formal HEAL process or guidance to identify overburdened communities, but this final process to identify overburdened communities highly impacted by air pollution is consistent with the existing IWG discussions.

The CCA process reflects the identification process provided in HEAL to use the EHD map and census tracts in Indian Country. The process to identify overburdened communities highly impacted by air quality aligns with this HEAL statutory direction and is refined to fit the statute direction in Section 3 of the CCA.

Comments Regarding Engagement

HEAL principles - Vulnerable populations

Commenters: O-7-13 (Deric Gruen – Front and Centered), -7-12 (Deric Gruen – Front and Centered), O-7-15 (Deric Gruen – Front and Centered), I-325-2 (Abbie Abramovich), I-250-2 (Daniel Aga), I-91-2 (Kathleen Allen), I-91-2 (Kathleen Allen), I-145-2 (Barbara Anderson), I-264-2 (Sharon Anderson), I-313-2 (David Arntson), I-139-2 (Sandra Aseltine), I-194-2 (Emily Alyne), I-372-2 (Emily Alyne), I-165-2 (David Arntson), I-300-2 (rein attemann), I-354-2 (Shary B), I-259-2 (Dave Baine), I-90-2 (Brian Baltin), I-335-2 (Norman Baker), I-184-2 (Norman Baker), I-385-2 (Darlene Baker), I-279-2 (Lynne Bannerman), I-210-2 (Betty Barats), I-152-2 (Martha Baskin), I-167-2 (Lily Barrett), I-202-2 (Tina Bartlett), I-87-2 (Faye Bartlett), I-181-2 (Faye Bartlett), I-227-2 (James Bates), I-204-2 (shawn bell), I-235-2 (STEPHANIE BELL), I-390-2 (STEPHANIE BELL), I-269-2 (Derek Benedict), I-113-2 (Derek Benedict), I-208-2 (Irene Bensinger), I-148-2 (Ericka Berg), I-206-2 (Sarah Berg), I-292-2 (Mike Betz), I-434-2 (Cheryl Biale), I-351-2 (Scott Bishop), I-211-2 (Scott Bishop), I-195-2 (Barbara Blackwood), I-295-2 (Barbara Blackwood), I-I-119-2 (Kristin Blalack), I-350-2 (Matthew Boguske), I-103-2 (Margie Bone), I-133-2 (Tika Bordelon), I-75-2 (Caroline Bowdish), I-236-2 (Yvonne Brandon), I-364-2 (Daniel Brant), I-239-2 (David Breed), I-429-2 (William Brogan), I-355-2 (LUCINDA BROUWER), I-310-2 (Rebecca Brown), I-96-2 (Robert Brown), I-393-2 (Tina Brown), I-127-2 (Tina Brown), I-245-2 (Robert Brown), I-102-2 (Morgan Brownlee), I-332-2 (Perry Bryant), I-317-2 (Keith Brumwell), I-177-2 (Vidette Buchman), I-157-2 (Julia Buck), I-275-2 (Sara Burgess), I-213-2 (Sara Burgess), I-391-2 (Coleman Byrnes), I-160-2 (Sarah Campbell), I-97-2 (Sarah Campbell), I-79-2 (James Carpenter), 118-2 (Lynn Carpenter), I-252-2 (Linda Carroll), I-309-2 (Candice Cassato), I-178-2 (Lisa Ceazan), I-140-2 (Barry Chapman), I-185-2 (MLou christ), I-334-2 (Judith Cohen), I-92-2 (Judith Cohen), I-109-2 (Lanie Cox), I-382-2 (Keith Cowan), I-191-2 (Keith Cowan), I-409-2 (Cathryn Chudy), I-410-2 (Barbara Church), I-320-2 (Patrick Conn I-299-2 (Karen Curry), I-398-2 (Randall Daugherty), I-201-2 (Randall Daugherty), I-247-2 (Pamela Davies), I-273-2 (Virginia Davis), I-192-2 (Brandie Deal), I-433-2 (Brandie Deal), I-267-2 (Lynn DeBroeck), I-173-2 (Asphodel Denning), 179-2 (Felicity Devlin), I-388-2 (Felicity Devlin), I-77-2 (Amanda Dickinson), I-76-2 (Amanda Dickinson), I-149-2 (Gena DiLabio), I-147-2 (Teresa Dix), I-426-2 (Teresa Dix), I-276-2 (Patricia Doran), I-375-2 (BARBARA DuBOIS), I-196-2 (Sherri Dysart), I-80-2 (Sean Edmison), I-169-2 (Klaudia Englund), I-352-2 (Klaudia Englund), I-272-2 (Noah Ehler), I-200-2 (Noah Ehler), I-301-2 (Charles Ellenberger), I-207-2 (Charles Ellenberger), I-298-2 (Vicki Elledge), I-281-2 (Jennifer England), I-116-2 (Lori Erbs), I-116-2 (Lori Erbs), I-240-2 (Cathy Erntson), I-319-2 (Tina Ethridge), I-408-2 (Delmar Fadden), I-228-2 (Gill Fahrenwald), I-294-2 (Gill Fahrenwald), I-183-2 (Everly Faleafine), I-274-2 (Diane Falk), I-154-2 (Diane Falk), I-417-2 (Denise Farrer), I-142-2 (Andrea Faste), I-381-2 (James Feit), I-232-2 (James Feit), I-215-2 (Paul Fellows), I-170-2 (Mary Ferm), I-303-2 (Mary Ferm), I-386-2 (Paul Ferrari), I-312-2 (Alfred Ferraris), I-209-2 (Alfred Ferraris), I-158-2 (Kristin Fitzpatrick), I-290-2 (MaryJo Fontenot), I-224-2 (Karen Fortier), I-411-2 (Karen Fortier), I-416-2 (Laureen France), I-135-2 (Brel Froebe), I-163-2 (Michael Garten), I-66-2 (Michael Garten), I-344-2 (Michael Garten), I-255-2 (Caryl Gates), I-146-2 (jesse gillman), I-285-2 (jesse gillman), I-324-2 (Julie Goebel), I-286-2 (William Golding), I-83-2 (Kathy Golic), I-85-2 (Gay Gorden), I-280-2 (Richard Gordon), I-166-2

(Margaret Graham), I-128-2 (Joyce Grajczyk), I-266-2 (Joyce Grajczyk), I-19-2 (Birgit Grimlund), I-242-2 (Joanna Grist), I-98-2 (Andrea Gruszecki), I-425-2 (John Guros), I-82-2 (Carole H), I-93-2 (rita h), I-376-2 (rita h), I-348-2 (David Habib), I-296-2 (Kari Hailey), I-371-2 (Judith Hance), I-220-2 (Tom Harding), I-418-2 (Jo Harvey), I-289-2 (Phyllis Hatfield), I-407-2 (mia heavyrunner), I-257-2 (Janet Hedgepath), I-422-2 (Joel Hencken), I-244-2 (Daniel Henling), I-328-2 (Daniel Henling), I-323-2 (Marilee Henry), I-395-2 (Nicholas Heyer), I-401-2 (Patrick Hickey), I-253-2 (james hipp), I-308-2 (Abigail Houghton), I-241-2 (Jared Howe), I-435-2 (Jared Howe), I-277-2 (Laura Huddlestone), I-214-2 (Karen Huff), I-100-2 (Thomas Hughes), I-357-2 (Walter Hunner), I-358-2 (Walter Hunner), I-359-2 (Walter Hunner), I-360-2 (Walter Hunner), I-287-2 (Dianne Hurst), I-373-2 (Carina Hussing), I-84-2 (S Jacky), I-188-2 (Nancy Jacobs), I-400-2 (Penelope Johansen), I-291-2 (Lorraine Johnson), I-130-2 (Lucy JOHNSON), I-162-2 (Richard Johnson), I-316-2 (Richard Johnson), I-419-2 (Richard Johnson), I-306-2 (Lloyd Johnston), I-366-2 (Carolee Jones), I-248-2 (Dorothy Jordan), I-106-2 (Nicholas Jurus), I-107-2 (Bill Justis), I-331-2 (J K), I-150-2 (J K), I-321-2 (Edward Kaeufer), I-326-2 (deb kalahan), I-415-2 (Deborah Kaye), I-218-2 (Deborah Kaye), I-346-2 (Kelly Keefer), I-68-2 (Kelly Keefer), I-94-2 (Alana Khayat), I-361-2 (Amy Kiba), I-336-2 (Ruth King), I-428-2 (Julia Kladnik), I-341-2 (Marquam Krantz), I-63-2 (Marquam Krantz), I-95-2 (James Krieger), I-65-2 (JOHN LAMBERT), I-343-2 (JOHN LAMBERT), I-105-2 (Kathryn Lambros), I-176-2 (Laura Lancaster), I-377-2 (Jennifer Larsen), I-155-2 (Gregg Larson), I-221-2 (Erik LaRue), I-338-2 (Erik LaRue), I-123-2 (Jack Laskowski), I-62-2 (Jane Leavitt), I-340-2 (Jane Leavitt), I-231-2 (Jane Leavitt), I-134-2 (Gayle Leberg), I-421-2 (Dennis Ledden), I-141-2 (Shirley Leung), I-283-2 (Lynn Lichtenberg), I-212-2 (Carolyn Linscott), I-101-2 (Hannah Liu), I-249-2 (Hannah Liu), I-412-2 (Saab Lofton), I-368-2 (Tamar Lowell), I-198-2 (Kylie Loynd), I-203-2 (Deborah Lukens), I-223-2 (John Macdonald), I-424-2 (John Macdonald), I-282-2 (Dianna MacLeod), I-333-2 (Millie Magner), I-164-2 (diane marks), I-430-2 (melodie martin), I-124-2 (priscilla martinez), I-262-2 (priscilla martinez), I-131-2 (Laura Marx), I-369-2 (Peter Mastenbroek), I-175-2 (Carter McBride), I-363-2 (Gloria McClintock), I-238-2 (Gloria McClintock), I-243-2 (lisa mccrummen), I-367-2 (William McGunagle), I-265-2 (Aminah McMurray), I-260-2 (Paul McMurray), I-42-5 (Rosario-Maria Medina), I-362-2 (Lauren Mendez), I-9-1 (Jean Mendoza), I-129-2 (Barbara Menne), I-315-2 (Brenda Michaels), I-225-2 (Marjorie Millner), I-74-2 (Elizabeth Mooney), I-229-2 (Amy Mower), I-383-2 (Amy Mower), I-431-2 (James Mulcare), I-180-2 (James Mulcare), I-199-2 (Heather Murawski), I-349-2 (Heather Murawski), I-327-2 (Liz Nedeff), I-99-2 (Katherine Nelson), I-137-2 (Anne Nequette), I-61-2 (Nance Nicholls), I-339-2 (Nance Nicholls), I-153-2 (Lynn Noel), I-216-2 (George Norris), I-302-2 (Javier Ortiz), I-405-2 (Richard Osmun), I-353-2 (Lucy Ostrander), I-342-2 (Grace Padelford), I-64-2 (Grace Padelford), I-234-2 (Deborah Parker), I-86-2 (Deborah Parker), I-144-2 (Sharon Parshall), I-126-2 (Jean Pauley), I-271-2 (Jean Pauley), I-337-2 (Fay Payton), I-423-2 (Nancy Peters), I-233-2 (Glenn Phillips), I-365-2 (Carol Price), I-205-2 (Nancy Quackenbush), I-394-2 (Lynn Rabenstein), I-414-2 (Kathy Radford), I-81-2 (Debbie Ramos), I-403-2 (Janet Riordan), I-384-2 (Jim Roberts), I-404-2 (d Robinson), I-258-2 (Dan Rogers), I-121-2 (Dan Rogers), I-413-2 (Seth Rolland), I-318-2 (Rebecca Rose), I-392-2 (Danielle Rowland), I-379-2 (Elena Rumiantseva), I-217-2 (Kassandra Ruprecht), I-268-2 (Kassandra Ruprecht), I-193-2 (Kathryn Ryan), I-396-2 (John Samaras), I-329-2 (Michael Saunders), I-117-2 (Barbara Scavezze), I-156-2 (Janice Schuch), I-307-2 (Bob Schuessler), I-246-2 (Ronlyn Schwartz), I-125-2 (Jean Schwinberg), I-78-2 (Denee Scribner), I-69-2 (Rebecca Sellers), I-347-2 (Rebecca Sellers), I-237-2 (Kristen Severns), I-254-2

(Steve Shapiro), I-138-2 (Steven Shapiro), I-427-2 (Barbara Shepard), I-112-2 (Diane Shisk), I-67-2 (Heidi Shuler), I-345-2 (Heidi Shuler), I-261-2 (John Simanton), I-115-2 (LP Singh), I-186-2 (Carol Smith), I-108-2 (William Sneiderwine), I-304-2 (William Sneiderwine), I-374-2 (Dan Snyder), I-219-2 (Dan Snyder), I-330-2 (Debbie Spear), I-251-2 (Andrea Speed), I-230-2 (JUDITH STARBUCK), I-159-2 (Lori Stefano), I-293-2 (Lori Stefano), I-278-2 (George Summers), I-143-2 (Christi Sutphin), I-284-2 (LuAnne Swainson), I-270-2 (CRAIG SWANSON), I-88-2 (Giles Sydnor), I-222-2 (Cornelia Teed), I-406-2 (Cornelia Teed), I-297-2 (Kimberly Teraberry), I-171-2 (John Thompson), I-389-2 (John Thompson), I-402-2 (Michelle Trosper), I-182-2 (Victoria Urias), I-370-2 (Victoria Urias), I-172-2 (Jennifer Valentine), I-288-2 (Jennifer Valentine), I-114-2 (Constance Voget), I-40-2 (Richard Voget), I-305-2 (Susan Vossler), I-89-2 (Tracy Wang), I-189-2 (Cherie Warner), I-356-2 (Linda Wasserman), I-38-3 (Annika Weber), I-387-2 (Matthew White), I-256-2 (Nancy White), I-399-2 (Edward Whitesell), I-314-2 (Den Wichar), I-226-2 (MaryJo Wilkins), I-197-2 (Greg Willett), I-397-2 (James Williams), I-263-2 (Marian Wineman), I-122-2 (Lucinda Wingard), I-187-2 (Margaret Woll), I-174-2 (r wood), I-420-2 (r wood), I-311-2 (J Woodworth), I-151-2 (Steven Woolpert), I-378-2 (Linda Wright), I-168-2 (Adam Yoshida), I-104-2 (Ken Zirinsky).

Summary: Comments expressed interest in Ecology's engagement processes to identify overburdened communities highly impacted by air pollution to include vulnerable populations and to design public engagement mechanisms based on the realities of disproportionately impacted communities. This was noted as to include engagement mechanisms that recognize that some impacted populations may not be able to access the internet or feel comfortable sharing information in a public setting. Suggestions included the use of local radio stations, particularly Spanish language radio stations to reach farmworkers, undocumented, and migrant populations.

Commenters expressed interest in Ecology's engagement work to mirror the ideas in the Healthy Environment for All Act (HEAL), the state's new environmental justice law.

Commenters shared that some of Ecology's materials were hard to understand and showed an interest to have simpler language.

Response: Ecology attempted to design public engagement mechanisms that could meet the needs of different populations within the constraints of the COVID-19 emergency orders. Ecology's two public engagement periods to develop the process to identify overburdened communities highly impacted by air quality occurred during the Governor's COVID-19 emergency proclamations and state of emergency. The initial engagement period occurred from January 18th – April 5th and the second engagement period occurred from September 19th – November 10th; the Governor's state of emergency period ended on October 31st, 2022. Within these constraints, Ecology hosted listening sessions in the initial engagement period and Ecology hosted public comment sessions in the fall engagement period that were virtual.

Materials were translated and interpretation was provided at the Ecology hosted meetings in the following languages: Spanish, Chinese (Mandarin), Vietnamese, Korean, and Russian. In addition, Ecology offered multiple ways for people to give comments throughout the process, including mailed comments, voicemail, and online comments outside of meetings. During

meetings and on public materials, staff announced that comments could be submitted in any language. Further, in the fall engagement period, Ecology offered to present and take comments in person at any meetings of community-based organizations across the state at the invitation of a community organization. Ecology also placed radio announcements with five radio stations, Chinese Radio Seattle (KKNW) in Chinese, Radio Hancock (KSUH and KWYZ) in Korean, La Pera Radio TV in Spanish, and Radio Continent (KXPA) in Russian and Ukrainian. Ecology has noted the suggestion of Radio KDNA for future engagement work.

Ecology also appreciates feedback on public materials and is committed to continual improvement in our ability to communicate complicated concepts in easily digestible visuals and plain language. We will continue to seek feedback and are incorporating this feedback to improve materials for the next round of engagement on this imitative.

Suggestions for future policy strategies

Future funding and policies

Commenters: I-36-3 (Stacy Oaks), I-44-3 (Janeen Provazek), I-43-2 (Janet Hays), I-22-2 (Oak Rankin)

Summary: Comments shared an interest in Ecology to address criteria air pollutant issues through increased funding for air monitoring and general emissions reduction policies, including references to permitting processes

Comments also expressed interest in future development of strategies to reduce criteria air pollution to include options for public engagement.

Response: Ecology submitted a budget package and capital projects request that is included in the Governor's Office budget for the 2023-2025 biennium. These two requests are to address criteria air pollutant sources from stationary and non-point sources through different approaches. Final funding for these requests are contingent on approval and final budget passage by the Legislature.

Future stages of this initiative will involve developing standards and strategies to reduce criteria air pollution in the identified overburdened communities highly impacted by air pollution. These future stages will involve multiple opportunities for public engagement.

Transit support

Commenters: I-44-3 (Janeen Provazek), I-10-1 (Eric Burr)

Summary: Comments suggested that air pollution would be improved with mass transit and a greater investment in public transit options.

Response: Future stages of this initiative will involve developing standards and strategies to reduce criteria air pollution in the identified overburdened communities highly impacted by air pollution. These future stages will involve multiple opportunities for public comment. However,

the Department of Ecology does not have authority or jurisdiction over public transit or the majority of transit funding. While Ecology does have grant programs that help transit agencies switch to zero-emission buses, the vast majority of transit funding comes from other state and federal sources. Public transit is planned through a combination of the Washington Department of Transportation, Metropolitan Planning Organizations, cities, and counties.

Prescribed burns

Commenters: I-10-2 (Eric Burr)

Summary: Comments suggested that work to address criteria air pollutants involves increased prescribed burns and funding for the Department of Natural Resources (DNR).

Response: Future stages of this initiative will involve developing standards and strategies to reduce criteria air pollution in the identified overburdened communities highly impacted by air pollution. These future stages will involve multiple opportunities for public comment. Prescribed burning for silviculture (e.g. timberlands) is outside the authority of Ecology and is managed by DNR, RCW Chapter 76.04.

Residential smoke

Commenters: I-7-1 (Shelley Simcox)

Summary: Comments suggested prohibiting wood-stove usage in neighborhoods and to use tax credits to encourage community members to support wood stove changeovers. Commenter referenced the health impacts of wood stove usage of neighbors.

Response: Future stages of this initiative will involve developing standards and strategies to reduce criteria air pollution in the identified overburdened communities highly impacted by air pollution. These future stages will involve multiple opportunities for public comment.

Mitigation

Commenters: I-36-2 (Stacy Oaks)

Summary: Comments referenced interest for future work to reduce criteria air pollution to include mitigation efforts, particularly during wildfire season.

Response: Future stages of this initiative will involve developing standards and strategies to reduce criteria air pollution in the identified overburdened communities highly impacted by air pollution. There may be the options for these strategies to involve mitigation efforts as additional measures are taken to reduce criteria air pollutant issues. These future stages will involve multiple opportunities for public comment.

Form Letters

O-1: FOGH (Friends of Grays Harbor)

Comment O-1-1

Thank you for this opportunity to comment on the above referenced matter. We recognize that this is a complex balance and hope our input will be of assistance in making decisions that will benefit the environment, visitors to our area and the residents of lower Chehalis WRIA. We incorporate by reference those comments made by Twin Harbors Waterkeepers. FOGH is a broad-based 100% volunteer tax-exempt 501(c)(3) citizens group made up of crabbers, fishers, oyster growers and caring citizens. The mission of FOGH is to foster and promote the economic, biological, and social uniqueness of Washington's estuaries and ocean coastal environments. The goal of FOGH is to protect the natural environment, human health and safety in Grays Harbor and vicinity through science, advocacy, law, activism and empowerment. We commented on the recent air quality permits updates for Sierra Pacific Industries Lumber Mill (Sierra Pacific), and the Cosmo Specialty Fiber Mill (Cosmo). Outdoor air quality is not usually under the control of the individual, so it is important that we all do our part to minimizing pollution to it. We all have to breathe –23,000 times a day – the air we are provided. Every breath we take contains a gaseous soup of particles that are afloat in it. Depending on the surrounding contributors, that soup may contain argon, carbon dioxide, ozone, methane, methanol, formaldehyde, sulfur dioxide, VOCs, HAPs, nitrous oxide…the list goes on and on. This potentially toxic soup can be exacerbated by cumulative effects of similarly polluting industries in nearby locations. The nearby Cosmo Specialty Fiber Mill shares the prevailing winds of the Sierra Pacific Lumber Mill. Unfortunately, the official monitoring station for both industries is located Northwest of the physical plants and the prevailing winds blow South Southwest. Based on the location of the monitor, it is doubtful that the air of Sierra Pacific and/or Cosmo plants actually gets measured. (See attached map, next page) Post Office Box 1512 Westport, Washington 98595-1512 Phone/Fax (360) 648-2254 http:fogh.org rd@fogh.org linda@fogh.org 501(c)(3) tax-deductible Accurate measurements of air quality are critically important to people with respiratory issues, people with diabetes, older adults, children, and pregnant women. All of whom are more likely to be affected by unhealthy levels of particle pollution. A 2015 study in the European Review for Medical and Pharma- cological Sciences (https://www.europeanreview.org/article/8346) concluded that, "…Air pollution is a leading cause of insulin resistance and incidence of type 2 diabetes mellitus…" Unfortunately, Grays Harbor has been ranked at the bottom of the barrel for health outcomes and is ranked among the least healthy counties in Washington State. As the attached Daily World article shows, in 2012 we ranked 39th out of 39 counties, and have only improved to 35th worst in 2022. And yet the Harbor was not a listed community. FOGH Comments Overburned Communities Page 2 Cosmo Specialty Fibers FOGH Comments Overburdened Communities Page 3 We are concerned that the methodology for determining communities at risk from air pollution has not analized health outcomes, monitor location and whether industry monitoring has adequately reported the incidents of exceedence. Since permits are self-reported, site visits are infrequent, and independent monitoring does or may not seem to be appropriately located, we think further consideration needs to be taken. We hope that the Department of Ecology will recognize these public health concerns and reconsider the allowable polluants, methods of identification and taking into account the cumulative effects of other industrial operations in the adjacent area. It

concerns us that the Harbor Communities are not listed or considered in your study. Thank you in advance for your consideration of these concerns. Sincerely, Arthur (R.D.) Grunbaum President Cc: Knoll Lowney

O-2: People for an Environmentally Responsible Kenmore 501(c)(3)
perkinkenmore.org

Comment O-2-1

Thank you for this opportunity to get assistance in our cause.

We would like to request Kenmore, Washington's shoreline be provided air quality monitoring due to having heavy industry (asphalt from grandfathered facility) and associated highway traffic in a downtown area near parks, Burke Gilman Trail, commercial buildings, residences that include vulnerable populations.

We have been fighting for environmental justice for over a decade.

Please visit our website at perkinkenmore.org

Please call me for more information. We are presently working with academics and civic leaders, but we need the data that air monitoring would provide to effectively make the changes necessary to protect the health of residents of North Lake Washington and those who use the area for recreational purposes.

Thank you very much for considering our request.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth Mooney

President of People for an Environmentally Responsible Kenmore

perkinkenmore.org

425-877-3602

O-3: Washington Physicians for Social Responsibility

Comment O-3-1

Thank you for providing this opportunity to comment on the Department of Ecology's process for identifying overburdened communities in Washington State that will receive additional monitoring and funding under the Climate Commitment Act (CCA).

Washington Physicians for Social Responsibility (WPSR) is an organization of health professionals that is working to engage Washingtonians to create a healthy, just, and sustainable world. Our members include physicians from multiple specialties, registered nurses, public health professionals, and other professionals in the healthcare sector who care about stopping climate change and the health impacts that it causes.

We would like to provide comments on the current draft plan for identifying overburdened communities, including concerns regarding the identified indicators, reasoning for chosen thresholds, and suggested improvements that would make this process equitable, accessible, and inclusive of some of our most overburdened communities now and in the future.

We commend the Department of Ecology's efforts to identify multiple health burden's to overburdened communities. However, we are concerned by the exclusionary layered approach that will screen out many communities that could be at risk of increased air pollution under the CCA, with qualifying groups needing to have both a community indicator and an air pollution indicator. We recommend eliminating the multi-factor requirement for qualifying as an overburdened community, in order to allow the program to be more inclusive to vulnerable communities that may experience health harms from poor air quality. We also recommend:

lowering the threshold for inclusion under these indicators, and

considering the importance of cumulative health impacts experienced by at-risk populations.

WPSR recognizes the efforts that Ecology has made to include the voices of community members that will most be most impacted by the definition of overburdened communities. However, there remain concerns about the lack of accessibility to this process faced by many community members. We recommend utilizing community engagement strategies from the

Healthy Environment for All act to be more effectively inclusive of community members. This includes incorporating hard-to-access perspectives (due to language barriers, work schedules, etc.) through building on existing engagement efforts.

Finally, we are concerned about the potential for the definition of boundaries to exclude truly overburdened communities. Air pollution does not follow the strict boundaries of neighborhoods or cities, and we strongly recommend that the process of defining the boundaries of overburdened communities follow a gradient approach. We also recommend including a process for overburdened communities to apply for inclusion, with a special consideration provision for those with relevant lived experience

Thank you for the opportunity to provide comment and for your consideration.

Washington Physicians for Social Responsibility

Mark Vossler, MD, President

Max Savishinsky, Executive Director

Riley Lynch, Climate & Health Program Manager

Comment O-3-2
We also recommend including a process for overburdened communities to apply for inclusion, with a special consideration provision for those with relevant lived experience

O-4: Columbia Riverkeeper

Comment O-4-1
Thank you for soliciting feedback on the process for identifying overburdened communities highly impacted by air pollution. A number of communities within the Columbia River Basin experience elevated levels of air pollution from stationary sources, transportation emissions, fossil fuel power plants, cumulative regional air pollution, increasing wildfire pollution, and concentrated animal feeding operations. Washington's Environmental Health Disparities Map highlights many of these communities along the Columbia River experiencing highly disparate impacts from air pollution. Ecology describes an overburdened community as "a geographic area where vulnerable populations face combined, multiple environmental harms and health impacts or risks due to exposure to environmental pollutants or contaminants through multiple

pathways, which may result in significant disparate adverse health outcomes or effects." More specifically, Ecology has identified screening criteria that would focus the intended scope of the initiative on the communities most disparately impacted by air pollution. While Ecology has provided helpful information about the overall effort to identify indicators, we urge Ecology to provide more detail about how and why Ecology is choosing high thresholds for environmental justice screens and levels of criteria air pollutants. ● How is Ecology evaluating the outcome of its criteria and threshold choices, which may initially exclude some communities that fail to meet one of the criteria? ● Can Ecology explore a less binary approach that helps to identify communities that are close to meeting criteria and may be overburdened by air pollution? ● How will Ecology re-evaluate the outcome of identified communities and assess which communities may be candidates for inclusion at a later time? Ecology's proposed approach appears to underemphasize certain hazards that contribute to pronounced impacts on potentially overburdened communities. We encourage Ecology to broaden its approach to transportation-related impacts, particularly those related to traffic-congested areas. For example, congestion-related transportation emissions represent a significant concern for the Vancouver area and should inform the boundary of this overburdened community. Currently, the proposed area appears too narrow and does not correctly identify West Vancouver as overburdened. We support the inclusion of a larger area of Vancouver as a potentially overburdened community because it faces cumulative and combined effects from stationary sources (such as the River Road gas-fired power plant), wildfire smoke, and pollution sources in Oregon. There are similar overlapping issues for areas identified near the Tri-Cities. The boundaries of these areas may shift if Ecology weighs the impacts (sometimes pronounced but shorter-term, such as with wildfire smoke) that cause disparate air impacts. Ecology should consider altering its criteria to capture more of the impacts caused by transportation-related emissions, stationary sources, and wildfire smoke. As currently proposed, some communities with known sources and environmental health disparities appear not to have made the list of overburdened communities. For example, the Longview-Kelso area faces long-term air pollution challenges, but it is not proposed for inclusion as an overburdened community. Based on our members' experience, it should be included. We support concerns raised by Longview resident Diane Dick, who provided extensive comments to Ecology with supporting data showing that the Longview area experiences pronounced health impacts from poor air quality, including in some areas that fall just below thresholds established in the environmental justice screening criteria. Areas of Longview land in the 80–90 percentile range in the environmental justice screen, shy of Ecology's proposed 90% threshold. Additionally, Longview has a high concentration of stationary sources and close proximity to heavy rail, truck, and marine traffic. Information from Cowlitz County corroborates the concern that people in the Longview-Kelso area have experienced elevated health impacts from poor air quality for many years. Cowlitz County's 2018 Health Impact Assessment for the Millennium Bulk Terminals proposal in Longview stated: "Deaths from heart disease in Cowlitz County were about 10% higher than the state average. Many of the mortality rates from heart disease in the near-railway neighborhoods (including Central/South Kelso, downtown Longview, Highlands/St. Helens, and Woodland) were also higher than the state average (Figure 2). Deaths from combined chronic lower respiratory diseases were about 52% higher in Cowlitz County compared to Washington State as a whole. Many of the neighborhoods assessed also had mortality rates from chronic

lower respiratory disease higher than the state average, including Central/South Kelso, downtown Longview, Highlands/St. Helens, Mint Farm/West Longview, North Kelso/Ostrander, and Woodland (Figure 3). Chronic lower respiratory diseases include asthma and emphysema, which also have higher mortality rates in Cowlitz County, although the higher mortality rate was only statistically significant6 for emphysema. When disease rates are higher than the state average in a community, especially when that community is experiencing social and economic conditions that contribute to these differences, it is considered a health disparity. If an additional risk is added, such as increased air pollution to a community that already has health disparities, it is considered an environmental justice issue. Cowlitz County and affected neighborhoods are more vulnerable to the types of health risks associated with increased air pollution than other parts of Washington State would be.1" Additionally, Longview is one of many communities where inadequate air monitoring raises questions about how reliably Ecology can determine whether a community is experiencing elevated levels of criteria pollutants. In Vancouver, Longview, the Columbia Basin, and other areas, the air quality monitoring that underpins Ecology's analysis is combined with modeling to identify whether communities meet criteria for inclusion. The thresholds are set at seemingly high levels of criteria pollutants in areas near stationary sources (99%), often areas with air quality monitoring that may be inadequate for establishing the true baseline conditions that these communities experience. In Vancouver, a range of sources contribute to particulate matter levels just below the threshold of inclusion in areas known to experience poor air quality, and beyond those identified by Ecology so far as overburdened. Additional monitoring could confirm that additional areas deserve consideration for inclusion in the initiative. We encourage Ecology to develop a more comprehensive approach to assess how increased monitoring might adjust boundaries for overburdened areas. If additional monitoring is only located within identified areas, Ecology may reinforce existing data gaps in areas beyond the boundaries of identified overburdened communities. Further, Ecology's lack of monitoring may fail to include communities, such as Longview, where people's lived experiences include elevated air pollution and respiratory illness. 1 Cowlitz County. 2018. Millennium Bulk Terminals Longview Health Impact Assessment. p. 31. https://www.co.cowlitz.wa.us/DocumentCenter/View/15492/MBTL-HIA-and-Apps---November-2018---WEB?bidId = We encourage Ecology to ensure that the criteria and application of the initiative regarding overburdened communities meets the intent of the Climate Commitment Act. For example, the initiative can and should include areas that are used for traditional gathering and hunting by Tribal people and additional, diverse communities known to be experiencing pollution. For instance, Ecology should consider extending the border of identified areas close to the Washington-Oregon border, southwest of the Tri-Cities, and southeast of Yakama Nation. There are many outdoor workers in these areas, as well as proximity to both stationary sources and confined animal feeding operations in both Washington and Oregon. Additionally, these areas are at times heavily impacted by wildfire smoke along with persistently high levels of low-level ozone. Although failing to meet all environmental justice screening criteria, the area has a significant population of people of color, close to the threshold for inclusion. In summary, we commend Ecology for taking the time to solicit public input on the development and implementation of the initiative to address overburdened communities impacted by high levels of air pollution. We encourage Ecology to go further in updating its assumptions with the most recent data available, such as for wildfire

smoke impacts. And we ask that Ecology seek transparent ways to increase its flexibility in assessing how areas near the borders of identified overburdened areas (such as Vancouver and areas near the Tri-Cities), or areas that have not yet been identified for inclusion but who meet many of the criteria (such as the Longview-Kelso area), can be incorporated in some way. Ecology may need to seek additional monitoring in some areas to determine whether they are overburdened, or broaden the criteria in order to acknowledge the uncertainty involved in its assumptions. Sincerely, Dan Serres, Conservation Director, Columbia Riverkeeper dan@columbiariverkeeper.org, 503.890.2441

O-5: Alliance for Community Engagement SWWA

Comment O-5-1
Alliance for Community Engagement (ACE) SWWA is submitting a PDF comment letter via the upload link. Thank you for you work, and for speaking with ACE.

Alliance for Community Engagement (ACE) is a coalition based in Vancouver that advocates for strong, equitable climate policy at the Port and City of Vancouver and at Clark PUD. ACE's constituent organizations include Washington Environmental Council, Columbia Riverkeeper, Sierra Club Loo Wit, Friends of the Gorge, Sunrise SWWA, Friends of Clark County, WA Physicians for Social Responsibility, Vancouver Audubon and LULAC. We are writing to support Ecology's efforts to identify Overburdened Communities in Washington in order to reduce air pollution in our communities, and are grateful for the opportunity to participate in this process. We urge Ecology to include Vancouver in your list of Overburdened Communities. This includes ensuring that Vancouver has adequate monitoring data and that our community directly benefits from state resources to reduce our known air pollution. Sources of known air pollution in Vancouver include both transportation and stationary facilities. Vancouver is a thoroughfare for industrial, commercial and personal transportation, including: ● The I-5, I-205 and SR-14 corridors have heavy traffic, and the area surrounding our Port of Vancouver has heavy industry, a metal recycling plant, rail lines, a rail yard, and trucks that all contribute to air pollution. ● Trains carrying coal, crude oil, and other liquefied fossil fuels routinely pass through Vancouver. ● Air pollution from across the Columbia River doesn't stay in Portland. It comes to Vancouver. Portland Airport is across from Vancouver neighborhoods that are already heavily impacted by emissions from highways and rail. ● Vancouver's Pearson Airfield is located near the intersection of I-5 and SR-14. Aviation fuel contains lead. Airborne lead needs to be monitored, since it is a criteria pollutant. Vancouver also has significant stationary sources of pollution, many of which are close to our downtown, City Hall, Courthouse and jail: ● Our community has six bulk fossil fuel facilities. ● Our gas-powered River Road Generating Plant (RRGP) is one of Washington's ten largest pollution emitters. We ask that Ecology shift the application of your determination process to better account for stationary sources, and for transportation that criss-crosses Vancouver on highways and rail. Thanks in part to ACE's persistent advocacy, the City of Vancouver recently passed a bulk fossil fuel ordinance

prohibiting new and expanded bulk fossil fuel terminals. This ordinance allows for new bulk "cleaner fuels" facilities, for the conversion of bulk fossil fuel facilities to cleaner fuels through conditional use permitting, and smaller clean fuel facilities up to 60,000 gallons through limited use permitting. We do not know if or when new facilities will be proposed, and what effects they might have on our air quality. Much of Vancouver ranks 9 or 10 on the Health Disparities Map. Vancouver also has many neighborhoods in the 80th percentile, and a few neighborhoods in the 90th percentile, on the Environmental Justice Screen Demographic Index. We show neighborhoods in the 94th-98th percentile for Asthma Prevalence, and 92nd-94th percentile for Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease. Vancouver has a substantial homeless population too. Since this Overburdened Communities program focuses on environmental justice, it makes sense for homelessness be considered as a community indicator. Image 1. Composite image based on the Health Disparities Map 2.0. Red dots indicate current air monitor locations. Orange dots indicate bulk fossil fuel facilities. Vancouver currently has two air quality monitors, one owned by SWCA and the other by Ecology (both superimposed on Image 1). We are not confident that these two monitors provide sufficient data for a comprehensive picture of criteria pollutants. For example, the image above shows an odd grey shape in the middle of Vancouver that ranks a 4 out of 10, surrounded by 9s and 10s. That information, like the missing square in the Criteria Air Pollutants map in Image 2 below, appears to be a gap in data that aspires to be granular, but falls short of being thorough. As discussed in our meeting on 11/9/22, in many cases the air monitoring data needs to be updated. Image 2. Screen shot from the Elevated Level of Criteria Air Pollution Map. In addition to these more persistent sources of air pollution, Vancouver has increasingly experienced the impacts of wildfire with acute periods of high pollution. Importantly, wildfire smoke adds another layer of health impacts above and beyond our regular background pollution from transportation and stationary sources. The October 2022 Nakia Creek fire in SW Washington (which put East Vancouver's air above 200 on the AQI), the 2020 Santiam Canyon fires in Oregon, and the 2017 Eagle Creek Fire in Oregon all brought wildfire smoke to Vancouver. This pattern tells us that wildfire smoke is not a one-off occurrence but rather can now be regularly expected. All of our combined air pollution negatively affects people, domestic animals, wildlife and birds. ACE encourages Ecology to not simply categorize communities as overburdened or not, based on extremely high thresholds, but to listen to community input about our lived experience, seek more and current data by providing more air monitoring where it is clearly needed, and be flexible with boundaries and indicator levels that are close to thresholds. Otherwise, some communities risk being undervalued. As we discussed in our meeting, two ACE members live on opposite sides of Vancouver in 9/10 neighborhoods–that each are roughly 5-7 miles away from the concentrated area we spend much of our meeting focussed on (within the grey square on Image 2.) How can Ecology get more and better data about Vancouver, without providing more air quality monitoring? It doesn't seem possible. ACE requests that Ecology establish an expanded air quality monitoring network in Vancouver, with public access to current information from that network. We would also appreciate a clear understanding of who has authority over monitoring and enforcement of air quality regulations. As the fourth most populated city in Washington that sits at the confluence of industrial and transportation industries, Vancouver should be reflected as the Overburdened Community it is. In all likelihood, Ecology should expand the boundaries of the currently identified overburdened area in order to more fully capture the

impacts that Vancouver community members are facing already. Ecology must ensure adequate resources are supplied for Vancouver and other similar communities to protect and improve our communities' health and safety. ACE also supports the letter Washington Environmental Council is submitting separately. Thank you for allowing for public input on this extremely important issue, and thank you for meeting with us. Sincerely, Alliance for Community Engagement SWWA

O-6: Association of Washington Business

Comment O-6-1

Background The Washington Department of Ecology (Ecology) Improving Air Quality in Overburdened Communities Initiative1 is a "new effort to reduce air pollution in Washington communities highly impacted by air pollution." The first step in this process is the identification of "overburdened" communities in Washington. Once identified, Ecology will consider: (1) expanding air quality monitoring for criteria air pollutants in these communities and (2) developing standards and strategies for reducing air pollution within these communities. Ecology has identified three sources of data2: • Washington Environmental Health Disparities Map (version 2.0). • Locations of Tribal Land. • Pollutant concentration maps based on a combination of air monitoring data and modeling results. Concerns with Environmental Health Disparities Map as an Evaluation Indicator ¬ It is concerning that the Environmental Health Disparity Map has little relevance to the evaluation of criteria air pollutant levels in Washington communities, yet is a key element of the initiative. ¬ Of the 19 Environmental Health Disparity Map factors, only 5 factors were related to air quality (diesel emissions, ozone, PM2.5, proximity to heavy traffic, air toxics). ¬ Of these 5 factors, 4 were based on allocations/interpolation of regional modelling or data (i.e., non-local community specific). ¬ Diesel emissions and PM2.5 concentrations have Environmental Health Disparity factor ratings of 10 and 9 (very top end of the rating scale) in certain areas. This, however, makes no sense from a health-related air quality standard standpoint, given that air quality in Washington, specifically NOx, Ozone, and PM2.5 concentrations, meets all National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). ¬ To put the Washington Environmental Health Disparities rating for the Seattle Tacoma area in context, the Environmental Health Disparities rating of 10 for the Seattle-Tacoma urban corridor would certainly be 5 or less if assessed for California as air quality in urban areas of Washington is significantly better air quality (substantiated by its federally-designated attainment status) than urban areas of California. 1 https://ecology.wa.gov/Air-Climate/Climate-Commitment-Act/Overburdened-communities. 2 https://storymaps.arcgis.com/stories/814b223ee0d14ff38e90feb90f8978d0?utm_medium=email&utm_source=govdelivery. Appendix: Business Community Public Comment – Improving Air Quality in Overburdened Communities Initiative Page 2 Key Points ¬ The objective of "Improving Air Quality in Overburden Communities" (Ecology's title of the initiative) is different from reducing air pollution in "Washington communities highly impacted by air pollution" (Ecology's stated program objective) unless the definition of "Overburden Communities" are defined as communities highly impacted by air pollution. This is clearly not the case as Ecology has defined "Overburdened Communities" by several indicators, the majority of which being non-air quality related. ¬ It is a mischaracterization of air quality in Washington to suggest that there are communities "highly impacted by air pollution" when in fact the State of Washington meets health-related federal air quality standards. Given this compliant air quality

status, is the initiative "fixing a problem that does not exist"? ¬ On page 14 the TSD proposes thresholds for "elevated levels of criteria air pollutants." The TSD proposes to define "elevated" not in relation to the NAAQS, which are the scientifically vetted, legally binding standards for healthy ambient concentrations of criteria pollutants, but a long list of more stringent criteria, all of which are proposals or simply concepts. The business community should urge Ecology to define "elevated levels of criteria air pollutants" based on the NAAQS, which are set to protect the most vulnerable members of the population. Save the more stringent thresholds for consideration in a different proceeding as state ambient standard amendments under RCW 70A.15.3000 ¬ Once overburden communities are identified by non-air quality indicators (except proximity to heavy traffic), then opportunities for reducing air pollution (more related to community planning, no-burn days, and health alert-oriented preventive actions) can be assessed based on the actual exposure levels on a local basis, given the overall air quality in the state of Washington meets federal standards. ¬ If air-quality factors are desired in identifying overburden communities, add as a last step as a regional overlay, understanding that the data is regional in nature (not community-specific) and the overall air quality in the state of Washington is well within federal health standards. The air quality data for Puget Sound (PSCAA jurisdiction) further emphasize this point. As shown in the table below for 2011 Ozone and PM 2.5 levels (one of the base years for the Washington Environmental Health Disparities mapping), the Puget Sound area meets the two major air quality standards: 2011 Maximum Air Quality Concentrations 8-hr Ozone 24-hr PM2.5 Federal Standard 0.07 ppm 35 µg/m3 Appendix: Business Community Public Comment – Improving Air Quality in Overburdened Communities Initiative Page 2 PSCAA 0.05 ppm 25 µg/m3 Process Recommendations ¬ Once the criteria are set, publish and take comment on a proposed list of overburdened communities. Include in the proposal the boundaries of each overburdened community and the rationale for designating it against Ecology's criteria. ¬ Establish by rule a process to determine the levels of criteria pollutants in each overburdened community (see RCW 70A.65.020(2)(a)). ¬ Establish by rule a process to set "air quality targets" for designated overburdened communities. See RCW 70A.65.020(2)(b). Include in the rule a process to designate "neighboring communities that are not identified as overburdened," and a protocol to determine ambient pollutant concentrations in those communities. ¬ Update Ecology's database of ambient monitoring data to base designations on current ambient concentrations, not data from 2014 through 2017. ¬ Publish and take comment on the plan for the ambient monitoring network to determine criteria pollutant levels in overburdened communities. [With guidance from our consultants, offer specific recommendations on types of monitors to deploy?] Background The Washington Department of Ecology (Ecology) Improving Air Quality in Overburdened Communities Initiative1 is a "new effort to reduce air pollution in Washington communities highly impacted by air pollution." The first step in this process is the identification of "overburdened" communities in Washington. Once identified, Ecology will consider: (1) expanding air quality monitoring for criteria air pollutants in these communities and (2) developing standards and strategies for reducing air pollution within these communities. Ecology has identified three sources of data2: • Washington Environmental Health Disparities Map (version 2.0). • Locations of Tribal Land. • Pollutant concentration maps based on a combination of air monitoring data and modeling results. Concerns with Environmental Health Disparities Map as an Evaluation Indicator ¬ It is concerning that the Environmental Health Disparity Map has little relevance to the evaluation of criteria air pollutant levels in Washington communities, yet is a key element of the initiative. ¬ Of the 19 Environmental Health Disparity Map factors, only 5 factors were related to air quality (diesel emissions, ozone, PM2.5, proximity to heavy traffic, air toxics). ¬ Of these 5 factors, 4 were based on allocations/interpolation of regional modelling

or data (i.e., non-local community specific). ¬ Diesel emissions and PM2.5 concentrations have Environmental Health Disparity factor ratings of 10 and 9 (very top end of the rating scale) in certain areas. This, however, makes no sense from a health-related air quality standard standpoint, given that air quality in Washington, specifically NOx, Ozone, and PM2.5 concentrations, meets all National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). ¬ To put the Washington Environmental Health Disparities rating for the Seattle Tacoma area in context, the Environmental Health Disparities rating of 10 for the Seattle-Tacoma urban corridor would certainly be 5 or less if assessed for California as air quality in urban areas of Washington is significantly better air quality (substantiated by its federally-designated attainment status) than urban areas of California. 1 https://ecology.wa.gov/Air-Climate/Climate-Commitment-Act/Overburdened-communities. 2 https://storymaps.arcgis.com/stories/814b223ee0d14ff38e90feb90f8978d0?utm_medium=email&utm_source=govdelivery. Appendix: Business Community Public Comment – Improving Air Quality in Overburdened Communities Initiative Page 2 Key Points ¬ The objective of "Improving Air Quality in Overburden Communities" (Ecology's title of the initiative) is different from reducing air pollution in "Washington communities highly impacted by air pollution" (Ecology's stated program objective) unless the definition of "Overburden Communities" are defined as communities highly impacted by air pollution. This is clearly not the case as Ecology has defined "Overburdened Communities" by several indicators, the majority of which being non-air quality related. ¬ It is a mischaracterization of air quality in Washington to suggest that there are communities "highly impacted by air pollution" when in fact the State of Washington meets health-related federal air quality standards. Given this compliant air quality status, is the initiative "fixing a problem that does not exist"? ¬ On page 14 the TSD proposes thresholds for "elevated levels of criteria air pollutants." The TSD proposes to define "elevated" not in relation to the NAAQS, which are the scientifically vetted, legally binding standards for healthy ambient concentrations of criteria pollutants, but a long list of more stringent criteria, all of which are proposals or simply concepts. The business community should urge Ecology to define "elevated levels of criteria air pollutants" based on the NAAQS, which are set to protect the most vulnerable members of the population. Save the more stringent thresholds for consideration in a different proceeding as state ambient standard amendments under RCW 70A.15.3000 ¬ Once overburden communities are identified by non-air quality indicators (except proximity to heavy traffic), then opportunities for reducing air pollution (more related to community planning, no-burn days, and health alert-oriented preventive actions) can be assessed based on the actual exposure levels on a local basis, given the overall air quality in the state of Washington meets federal standards. ¬ If air-quality factors are desired in identifying overburden communities, add as a last step as a regional overlay, understanding that the data is regional in nature (not community-specific) and the overall air quality in the state of Washington is well within federal health standards. The air quality data for Puget Sound (PSCAA jurisdiction) further emphasize this point. As shown in the table below for 2011 Ozone and PM 2.5 levels (one of the base years for the Washington Environmental Health Disparities mapping), the Puget Sound area meets the two major air quality standards: 2011 Maximum Air Quality Concentrations 8-hr Ozone 24-hr PM2.5 Federal Standard 0.07 ppm 35 µg/m3 Appendix: Business Community Public Comment – Improving Air Quality in Overburdened Communities Initiative Page 2 PSCAA 0.05 ppm 25 µg/m3 Process Recommendations ¬ Once the criteria are set, publish and take comment on a proposed list of overburdened communities. Include in the proposal the boundaries of each overburdened community and the rationale for designating it against Ecology's criteria. ¬ Establish by rule a process to determine the levels of criteria pollutants in each overburdened community (see RCW 70A.65.020(2)(a)). ¬

Establish by rule a process to set "air quality targets" for designated overburdened communities. See RCW 70A.65.020(2)(b). Include in the rule a process to designate "neighboring communities that are not identified as overburdened," and a protocol to determine ambient pollutant concentrations in those communities. ¬ Update Ecology's database of ambient monitoring data to base designations on current ambient concentrations, not data from 2014 through 2017. ¬ Publish and take comment on the plan for the ambient monitoring network to determine criteria pollutant levels in overburdened communities. [With guidance from our consultants, offer specific recommendations on types of monitors to deploy?]

O-7: Front and Centered

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Washington Department of Ecology's Improving Air Quality in Overburdened Communities Initiative and current efforts to implement RCW 70A.65.020, also known as Section 3 of the Climate Commitment Act ("CCA," "Section 3," Laws of 2021, c 316 § 3; amended by Laws of 2022, c 181 § 5). The comments below provide consolidated feedback on the Draft Criteria General Overview Document ("DCGO")1 and the Draft Criteria Technical Support Document ("DCTS")2 . Front and Centered is a diverse and powerful coalition of communities of color-led groups across Washington State, whose missions and work come together at the intersection of equity, environmental and climate justice. Our mission is to amplify the voices of communities at the forefront of pollution and climate change. Frontline communities are often not prioritized in the transition to a healthy, resilient, and sustainable future. Our coalition is working to make sure frontline communities are at the forefront of building equitable and democratic policies that work for them. We envision a just transition to a future where our communities and the earth are healed and thriving, and our government values, respects, and represents us. Accurately identifying overburdened communities is a central part of a just transition. We are concerned that the department's process for identifying overburdened communities under Section 3 of the CCA fails to recognize historical disparities and vulnerabilities faced by communities, particularly communities of color, across the state. Such disparities include the effects of redlining, displacement, gentrification, environmental racism, and other environmental injustices. As the department works to implement the CCA, we are writing to express our concerns that: 1 Draft Identifying Overburdened Communities Highly Impacted by Air Pollution: General Overview, WASH. DEP'T ECOLOGY, Publ'n 22-02-043 (Aug. 2022). 2 Draft Identifying Overburdened Communities Highly Impacted by Air Pollution: Technical Support Document, WASH. DEP'T ECOLOGY, Publ'n 22-02-044 (Aug. 2022). ● the draft air pollution and community indicators are overly narrow and restrictive, insist on the satisfaction of an overly limited multi-factor test, do so without supplying adequate justification of the thresholds established, and exclude vulnerable communities and at-risk populations; ● the department does not provide an alternative pathway to allow consideration of, or identification of, communities who wish to be considered as overburdened for the purposes of Section 3; and, ● despite its efforts so far, the department's process for seeking input is still not accessible to the most vulnerable populations and its proposal is not readily understandable to most people. To improve the department's draft criteria, we recommend that the department: ● broaden the default method to identify overburdened communities by: o eliminating the multi-factor requirement that an overburdened community have both an elevated level of criteria air pollutants and exposure to a second category of pollutants; o lowering the thresholds for non-criteria pollutant exposure, and explaining how the selected thresholds correlate to health factors or desired outcomes; o expanding the scope of community indicators to be more inclusive; and, o accounting for the environmental harms and cumulative health impacts experienced by vulnerable communities and at-risk populations; ● create an alternative pathway to identify overburdened communities—in addition to

the default pathway—one that permits a community to apply or petition for consideration due to its lived experience with pollution, data gaps or due to special or unforeseen circumstances; ● expand its efforts to reach affected persons in potentially overburdened communities to incorporate hard-to-reach perspectives and input that could affect decisions about identifying an overburdened community, and its boundaries; and, ● build on existing community engagement efforts across programs and agencies and align its Section 3 implementation with community engagement principles and proposals from the Healthy Environment for All ("HEAL") Act3 . I. The department is constructing the air pollution and community indicators too narrowly. We are deeply concerned that the department's draft air pollution and community indicators are too restrictive and will leave many vulnerable communities out of the protections envisioned by the CCA. From the outset, the department has artificially constrained the directive from the legislature. The department asserts that "the Climate Commitment Act requires [the department] to identify 'overburdened communities highly impacted by air pollution.'"4 However, Section 3 directs the department to "[i]dentify overburdened communities."5 No clear reading of the CCA allows for a 3 RCW 70A.02. 4 DCGO at 5. 5 RCW 70A.65.020(1)(a). narrowing of the department's mandate when initially attempting to "[i]dentify overburdened communities."6 The department's selective reading of the statute is inconsistent with the legislature's intent.7 The CCA does not limit the scope of the department's efforts to "overburdened communities highly impacted by air pollution."8 All the operative mandates from the legislature in Section 3 direct the department to carry out actions for, to, and in "overburdened communities" without restriction or qualification. For example, Section 3 directs the department to: "[i]dentify overburdened communities,"9 "[d]eploy an air monitoring network in overburdened communities,"10 and "[w]ithin the identified overburdened communities, analyze and determine . . . the greatest contributors of criteria pollutants."11 The legislature did not issue a mandate to the department in the form of an action verb followed by the department's preferred phrase "overburdened communities highly impacted by air pollution." The legislature directed its mandated actions, without fail or exception in Section 3, to "overburdened communities." The essential characteristics of the legislature's mandates in Section 3 are breadth and inclusion. The Section 3 mandates are directed at that full breadth by the very terms the legislature used: action verbs followed by the exact and unqualified phrase "overburdened community." In providing this directive, the legislature acknowledges past errors in neglecting overburdened communities by stating Washington "can do much more to ensure that state programs address environmental equity."12 But the department cannot effectively promote environmental equity with too narrow of a focus in its implementation of Section 3. The department's error in limiting the scope of its Section 3 implementation to only "overburdened communities highly impacted by air pollution" is compounded by its efforts to further constrain the identification of overburdened communities only to geographies that: (1) have a high rank on at least one community indicator or are Tribal lands; (2) demonstrate elevated levels of criteria air pollutants; and (3) meet the high thresholds for at least one additional source of air pollution.13 The department is conflating its legislative mandate to "[i]dentify overburdened communities"14 with its directives to "collect sufficient air quality data,"15 and "analyze and determine which sources are the greatest contributors of criteria pollutants"16 within overburdened communities. Under a direct reading of the 6 Id. 7 See RCW 70A.65.005(3) ("the state can do much more to ensure that state programs address environmental equity."); see also RCW 70A.65.005(4) ("[C]arbon policies can be well-intended to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and provide environmental benefits to communities, [but] the policies may not do enough to ensure environmental health disparities are reduced and environmental benefits are provided to those communities most impacted by environmental harms from greenhouse gas and air pollutant emissions."). 8 DCGO at 5

(emphasis added). 9 RCW 70A.65.020(1)(a). 10 RCW 70A.65.020(1)(b). 11 RCW 70A.65.020(1)(c). 12 RCW 70A.65.005(3) 13 DCGO at 6. 14 RCW 70A.65.020(1)(a). 15 RCW 70A.65.020(1)(b). 16 RCW 70A.65.020(1)(c)(i). CCA, the department's efforts to analyze criteria pollutants and air pollutants only comes after the department identifies overburdened communities. Fortunately, the CCA provides the department with a clear definition of "overburdened community." Overburdened communities, by definition, have a floor but not a ceiling. The legislature provided the department with an expansive definition of an "overburdened community."17 The definition is wideranging: it incorporates by reference other statutes, including the HEAL Act, and it requires the department to include disparate factors such as Tribal foodways and non-geographic risks.18 The legislature went even further, by defining an overburdened community as including but not limited to the three specified elements.19 We urge the department to align its efforts to identify overburdened communities with the definition provided in the CCA. The legislature provided the department with a mandate to "[i]dentify overburdened communities."20 We encourage the department to expand the indicators used to identify overburdened communities, better reflect the needs of vulnerable populations in the department's community indicators, and include at-risk populations in the department's "indicators under exploration." A. The department's air pollution indicators must reflect the cumulative impacts of exposure. The department's current proposed process to identify "overburdened communities" through the air pollution indicators is burdensome and excludes many vulnerable populations. We encourage the department to streamline the multi-factor test for air pollution indicators, lower the threshold levels of exposure to air pollutants used to identify communities as overburdened, and clarify the limitations of the proposed air pollution indicators. First, we urge the department to focus on the cumulative impacts of air pollution exposure by eliminating the multi-step requirement for communities to experience both unsafe levels of criteria air pollutants and other air pollutants to identify as overburdened. The department's overly restrictive reading of the CCA's use of "overburdened communities highly impacted by air pollution,"21 has resulted in a multi-factor test that is unnecessary and overlooks the legislature's directive. The department proposes that an overburdened community must (1) "[h]ave an elevated level of one or multiple criteria air pollutants" and (2) "[m]eet the threshold for one or more of the eight indicators related to air pollution exposure, health impacts, or vulnerability."22 Criteria air pollutants are only one factor that many overburdened communities experience in addition to other sources of environmental harm. The department restricts its definition of an overburdened community to geographies that have one of three "community indicators."23 This primary screen has already assured that the communities being identified "face combined, multiple environmental harms 17 RCW 70A.65.010(54). 18 Id. 19 RCW 70A.65.010(54)(a) 20 RCW 70A.65.010(54). 21 RCW 70A.65.020(1). 22 DCTS at 10. 23 See id. at Figure 1. and health impacts or risks due to exposure to environmental pollutants or contaminants through multiple pathways."24 Identifying a community as overburdened if it faces either elevated levels of criteria air pollution or high levels of another air pollution indicator will more equitably allocate the department's resources as it advances to the second stage of implementation of Section 3 in deploying an air monitoring network. Second, the department should expand the default pathway to be identified as an "overburdened community" by lowering thresholds of exposure to air pollutants. The department has restricted the thresholds of exposure to air pollution in its proposed indicators without sufficient explanation. In its proposed indicators, the department includes a requirement of greater than or equal to the 99th percentile for exposure to emissions from stationary sources; greater than or equal to the 95th percentile for proximity to agriculture, wildfire smoke exposure, prevalence of asthma, prevalence of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease, people younger than 18 years old and older than 65 years old,

and households without a vehicle; and less than or equal to the fifth percentile for life expectancy.25 It is unclear why the department has selected such elevated thresholds. Any community that finds itself below the 50th percentile mark is overburdened with that pollutant relative to fully half of the state. A community should not have to be within the worst one percent or five percent of all polluted areas for a given parameter before it is considered overburdened. We encourage the department to lower the air pollutant exposure thresholds to better reflect the legislature's intent to do "much more" to address environmental equity—to do more than only identify the highest percentiles of communities impacted by a pollutant.26 If the department maintains its plans to implement restrictive metrics to identify overburdened communities, the department should provide more transparency in its decision-making by explaining why the restrictive threshold was selected, how that high threshold correlates to relevant health outcomes, and how its restrictive metrics meet the legislature's intent of reducing environmental inequities under the CCA. Third, we encourage the department to clarify its proposal for identifying other sources of air pollutants in greater detail. In describing proximity to stationary sources, the department does not define "major stationary sources of air pollution."27 It is therefore uncertain if the department would include major sources of pollution other than "power plants, oil refineries, manufacturing facilities, landfills, airports, railyards" and it is unclear what the department means by "and more."28 The department also neglects to identify what it means by "[e]missions over [d]istance" when referring to the proximity to a stationary source.29 Similarly, in reference to proximity to agriculture, the department fails to recognize pesticides or other harmful cumulative exposures from agriculture or provide any rationale for its decisions to define "proximity" as "15 km."30 The department's reliance on exposure levels of particulate matter pollution from wildfires from 2015 to 2018 is out of touch with the much more hazardous and longer 24 RCW 70A.65.010(54). 25 DCTS at 10; see also id. at 16–19. 26 RCW 70A.65.005(3) (emphasis added). 27 DCTS at 16. 28 DCGO at 8. 29 DCTS at 16. 30 Id. at 17. wildfire seasons in recent years.31 In the context of health risks including asthma and Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease, the department does not provide any context for which communities were surveyed nor acknowledge the underlying assumption that any data used assumes a level of health care access that may not reflect the experience of all persons in "overburdened communities."32 The lack of transparency in the development of these indicators is of grave concern for those communities already facing the consequences of exposure to air pollutants. By consolidating the multiple criteria for air pollution indicators, lowering thresholds of exposure to pollutants, and clarifying and expanding the proposed air pollution indicators, the department's efforts to implement the CCA will be more inclusive and aligned with the legislature's intent to help vulnerable communities access critical resources. B. Vulnerable populations should be at the forefront of the department's community indicators. The department's current proposed community indicators for "overburdened communities" are too restrictive and fail to include all vulnerable populations. We urge the department to exercise its discretion to better reflect the cumulative impacts of pollution that vulnerable populations face and make sure that "overburdened communities" identified through the community indicators remain on the identification list until any disproportionate impact is eliminated. We generally agree with the department's proposed sources of data to identify communities through the Environmental Health Disparities Map Rank and Tribal lands.33 These sources are a reasonable reflection of the legislature's intent to include "[h]ighly impacted communities" and Tribal lands to identify areas defined as "overburdened communities."34 We encourage the department, however, to make the draft community indicators more inclusive. The community indicators can more accurately identify overburdened communities by lowering the threshold for the Environmental Health Disparities Map to a rank of seven to ten. This metric is consistent with

ongoing discussions among HEAL covered agencies for defining overburdened communities. Furthermore, the department should lower the threshold for the EJScreen Demographic Index to the 80th percentile to align with guidance from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.35 The department should also exercise greater authority to address the needs of vulnerable populations.36 The department should do so by allowing communities other than those identified by the draft indicators to petition or qualify as overburdened.37 This would allow communities that are on the verge of being identified as "overburdened communities" under the Environmental Health Disparities Map Rank and 31 Id. 32 Id. at 18. 33 DCGO at 7. 34 RCW 70A.65.010(54)(a). 35 See Technical Guidance for Assessing Environmental Justice in Regulatory Analysis, U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (June 2016), at 43 ("When using EJSCREEN, the 80th percentile is a suggested starting point for the purpose of identifying geographic areas in the United States that may warrant further consideration, analysis, or outreach."). 36 See RCW 70A.65.010(54); see also RCW 70A.65.020(1). 37 See infra Section II.C. EJScreen Demographic Index requirements to access the air monitoring resources envisioned by Section 3 of the CCA. This alternative process would also better reflect the cumulative impacts of air pollution, recognizing that contaminants exist outside of traditional geographic boundaries and pollution is not stagnant. Additionally, it is imperative that any community that is identified as "overburdened" under the community indicators remains on the identified list until any disproportionate impact is eliminated. This is consistent with the legislature's recognition of "exposure to environmental pollutants or contaminants through multiple pathways, which may result in significant disparate adverse health outcomes or effects."38 We urge the department to exercise its discretion to develop community indicators that are more inclusive of vulnerable populations and better reflect the cumulative impacts of pollution that "overburdened communities" experience. C. At-risk populations should be included in the department's indicators under exploration. We encourage the department to prioritize at-risk populations as it finalizes the indicators to identify overburdened communities. The department should include areas impacted by environmental harm where there are information gaps for affected populations in accordance with the legislature's definition of "overburdened communities."39 The department seems to dismiss a significant number of vulnerable communities, such as outdoor workers, unhoused persons, children with asthma, and communities in proximity to concentrated animal feeding operations, by suggesting that the department does not have the data necessary to identify these communities as overburdened.40 These communities and populations should not further suffer because of the department's inequitable distribution of existing air monitoring and modeling data. In fact, the CCA even recognizes the need to "address environmental equity,"41 provide "direct and meaningful benefits to vulnerable populations and overburdened communities,"42 and "address[] disproportionate environmental and health impacts in all laws, rules, and policies with environmental impacts by prioritizing vulnerable populations and overburdened communities, the equitable distribution of resources and benefits, and eliminating harm."43 Instead, the department should work with other agencies and regional entities to collect sufficient data to make informed and inclusive decisions about the needs of at-risk populations.44 Ultimately, the department can develop more inclusive air pollution indicators, reflect the cumulative impacts of air pollution on vulnerable communities, serve more at-risk populations, and make sure that all "overburdened communities" have access to clean air. 38 RCW 70A.65.010(54) (emphasis added). 39 Id. 40 DCTS at 20–21. 41 RCW 70A.65.005(3). 42 RCW 70A.65.005(7). 43 RCW 70A.02.010(8). 44 See RCW 43.21A.010; see also RCW 43.21A.020. II. Without accurate data informing community boundaries and an alternative pathway to qualify as an "overburdened communities" the department risks overlooking vulnerable populations. The department's efforts to establish community boundaries must

center on the most vulnerable populations and the cumulative impacts of pollution. We remain concerned that these vulnerable populations are not well accounted for or represented by existing data sets. The department must make sure existing data sets accurately reflect the experiences of vulnerable communities. A. Community boundaries must accurately reflect the way communities experience air pollution. The department's draft community boundaries are based on: "[e]xisting community boundaries,"45 "[l]ocations of sensitive receptors,"46 "[r]egional data,"47 "[s]ize,"48 and "[p]ublic input."49 The department's proposal for community boundaries is vague, lacks transparency, and potentially disproportionately impacts the vulnerable communities that the legislature intended to support through Section 3 of the CCA. Relying on "[e]xisting community boundaries"50 as a draft factor may not accurately reflect the ways in which communities experience air pollution. It is imperative that the department properly acknowledge that air pollution is not stagnant and is not limited by geographic limits. In any efforts to define boundaries, we urge the department to consider how the communities that neighbor overburdened community may also be at risk. The transitory nature of air pollution highlights the need for a formal alternative pathway to qualifying as "overburdened communities." Neighboring communities may share the same vulnerabilities and disparate impacts as "overburdened communities," but could be unjustly excluded from the protections the legislature intended to extend if those neighboring communities do not meet all of the department's stringent criteria. The department's use of "[l]ocations of sensitive receptors"51 as a draft factor may not accurately reflect air quality conditions throughout the state. The department highlights sensitive receptors, such as schools, hospitals, and health care facilities, as areas of particular concern as residents here are more susceptible to the adverse effects of air pollution.52 We are concerned, however, that this metric disproportionally disadvantages rural communities and less affluent communities that generally have less access to healthcare facilities and schools. By focusing heavily on proximity sensitive receptors, the department may unintentionally penalize communities with less access to community resources. We recommend the department consider how this draft factor could potentially disserve vulnerable communities. By directly identifying the disproportionate effects of air pollution on the health and well-being of vulnerable communities, strengthening the department's existing monitoring and modeling efforts, and 45 DCTS at 19. 46 Id. at 20. 47 Id. 48 Id. 49 Id. 50 Id. at 19. 51 Id. at 20. 52 Id. making sure that communities neighboring identified "overburdened communities" are included in community indicators, the department can bolster its draft factors to identify community boundaries that better reflect the needs of communities. B. Inequities in existing air monitoring coverage potentially further harm "overburdened communities." We are deeply concerned that the department is assuming that its existing pollution monitoring and modeling systems accurately and adequately represent air quality conditions in every community throughout the state, ignoring the historical disparities faced by communities across the state, particularly communities of color. The department has rightfully raised concerns that disadvantaged communities could be "penalized in an index simply because they had less available data."53 The department, however, fails to adequately address and mitigate this concern. The department is potentially inaccurately representing some of the most at-risk communities in the data sets the department needs to identify overburdened communities. The department risks further harming historically underinvested communities that should be eligible under the department's proposed criteria but cannot qualify due to poor monitoring coverage that fails to capture existing conditions under the department's proposed air pollution indicators, community indicators, and community boundaries. We are concerned that the department lacks all of the precise, accurate, and representative data necessary to comply with the CCA's broad mandate to identify overburdened communities. Therefore, we urge the department to determine which areas throughout the

state lack high-quality air monitoring and modeling coverage. We also urge the department to take further steps to ensure fair and equitable distribution of monitoring and modeling coverage throughout the state. C. Creating alternative pathways to qualify as an overburdened community increases community agency. We are concerned that without an alternative pathway for communities not initially identified as overburdened, the department's draft process falls short of the legislature's intent. We urge the department to exercise its authority to better reflect the cumulative impacts of pollution that vulnerable populations face by allowing communities to petition to be identified as overburdened communities under Section 3 of the CCA. The Washington State Legislature has already taken a proactive step in defining environmental justice as "the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, rules, and policies."54 The legislature went further to specify that "[e]nvironmental justice includes addressing disproportionate environmental and health impacts in all laws, rules, and policies . . . by prioritizing vulnerable populations and overburdened communities, the equitable distribution of resources and benefits, and eliminating harm."55 Unfortunately, the department's current proposed community boundaries fail to address "disproportionate environment and health impacts."56 Further, the 53 Id. at 11. 54 RCW 70A.02.010(8). 55 Id. (emphasis added). 56 Id. department's draft process to identify communities falls short of the legislature's goal of "prioritizing vulnerable populations," because of its overly restrictive air pollution indicators, community indicators, and community boundaries.57 The legislature has instructed the department to identify overburdened communities for additional air quality monitoring, modeling, and pollution reduction efforts.58 The department should create an alternative pathway to qualify as overburdened to avoid excluding many vulnerable populations that the legislature intended to protect.59 Providing communities with an alternative pathway to qualify as "overburdened" is especially important given that the department has suggested that it plans to revise the criteria on an infrequent basis. During a recent public comment webinar organized by the department on October 20, 2022, a representative from the department noted that the department anticipates revising the indicators every four to seven years. The protracted nature of this proposed timeline could cause at-risk and vulnerable communities that do not fit within the department's current narrow definition of overburdened communities to wait up to seven years before having the department reconsider whether their vulnerabilities result in an identification as overburdened. During this time, these community members would continue to be harmed by cumulative pollution effects. To prevent potentially harming overburdened communities, the department should promote community agency and provide an alternative system through which communities can be identified as overburdened. Equity-based engagement and meaningful community outreach require the department to increase community agency by creating a pathway for communities to self-advocate. III. The department's current input process is not conducive to community input from the most marginalized. Despite the department's efforts to increase public involvement in the input process to identify overburdened communities, the process is still not accessible to the most affected constituent groups. A. The department's input processes should be community-driven. To accomplish the legislature's intent, the department should obtain the knowledge and expertise of disproportionately impacted communities regarding the most effective means of communication to obtain their input. The department must consult with highly impacted communities in order to provide "appropriate public involvement and outreach mechanisms designed to provide cost-effective public input on their programs and policies."60 Since the current public comment sessions require access to the internet, a computer, or a phone—which may not be economically accessible to the most marginalized—the department should expand its outreach efforts.

For example, the department should look to partner with organizations already providing vulnerable communities with information about their rights. One such route could be to use local radio stations, like the Radio KDNA 91.9 FM, a Spanish language community radio station, 57 Id. 58 RCW 70A.65.020(1). 59 RCW 70A.65.005(4); see also RCW 70A.65.005(7). 60 See RCW 43.20A.005. which many farmworkers in the Central Valley rely on.61 Presenting information via local news sources and providing individuals with information on how they can comment without attending public listening sessions could potentially increase public engagement among hard-to-reach perspectives, such as those of migrant workers, undocumented individuals, and mixed-immigration status families that wish to share their opinion with the department but may have difficulty accessing the internet or have hesitations about sharing personal information in a public setting. Given the importance of community involvement, and the short timeline between the closing of the public comment period on November 10, 2022, and the department's proposed timeline to finalize the indicators to identify overburdened communities by the end of 2022, we are concerned that the department may not adequately take public input regarding its processes and draft indicators into account. In light of the department's decision not to propose the draft indicators through formal rulemaking, we urge the department to explain the use of public input received and respond to the comments received along with the final indicators for overburdened communities. B. The department must ensure the language in its input process is accessible. The department's current proposal to identify overburdened communities uses overly complex and technical language, which acts as a barrier to obtaining the knowledge and expertise of many community members. Although the department emphasizes the need for equity-based engagement, and has made an effort to identify the need to provide materials in multiple languages, language accessibility goes beyond interpretation and translation services.62 It requires communicating complex and niche information in an easily digestible format that does not require a technical background to understand. Agency staff should understand community concerns at a deeper level and seize the opportunity to ensure that they do not fall into the historical silencing and undervaluing of voices from vulnerable communities. IV. The department should intentionally coordinate its efforts within and across agencies and improve transparency with the public. As the department continues its efforts to implement Section 3, ideally by broadening the draft criteria and providing a new pathway to identify "overburdened communities," the department should align its efforts with the HEAL Act to simplify an already complex task, strengthen transparency in its next stages of implementation, and respond to the legislative directive to identify "overburdened communities." A. The department should align its efforts to identify "overburdened communities" with the HEAL Act. We are concerned that the department is engaging in multiple different processes to identify "overburdened communities" that lack sufficient coordination. Section 3 states that "the department must[] [i]dentify overburdened communities, which may be accomplished through the department's process to identify overburdened communities under chapter 70A.02 RCW."63 The legislature specifically allowed the department to align its implementation of Section 3 with efforts to implement the HEAL Act. We encourage the department to build on existing community engagement efforts across programs and agencies, and better align its efforts to identify "overburdened communities" under Section 3 with ongoing efforts under the HEAL Act. If the department continues a separate process for 61 RADIO KDNA, https://kdna.org (last visited Oct. 31, 2022). 62 Department of Ecology 2023-2025 Operating Budget, WASH. DEP'T ECOLOGY, Sept. 2022, at 193. 63 RCW 70A.65.020(a) (emphasis added). implementation of Section 3, we urge the department to provide more transparency in its decisionmaking to avoid confusion in communities that are identified as "overburdened" for some programs, but not all, under the CCA. B. The department should improve transparency as it revises the draft criteria for

"overburdened communities." We urge the department to strengthen transparency in its processes and decision-making to implement Section 3 of the CCA. Specifically, in constructing its definition of "overburdened communities," the department should demonstrate how the voices of communities most affected by environmental injustice were integrated into any revised definition or criteria. Throughout the next stages of crafting its definition of "overburdened communities" and developing associated rulemaking for implementation of Section 3 of the CCA, the department should present an analysis of the various criteria considered and show which communities would or would not be identified as overburdened. The department should also develop a plan to make sure that historically marginalized communities will not be left behind again in the implementation of Section 3.64 We appreciate that the department has published a story map to highlight the application of its draft criteria.65 We are concerned, however, that the department has not published the data used to create the story map. As a result, interested stakeholders cannot independently run analyses or verify the application of the department's proposed criteria. Additionally, to ensure the department has the most representative data on historically marginalized communities, the department should more explicitly and intentionally align its Section 3 efforts with existing community engagement programs. For example, many agencies are coordinating community engagement around the implementation of the HEAL Act. The Environmental Justice Council is actively working to identify overburdened communities. Additionally, regional regulatory agencies such as the Puget Sound Clean Air Agency already have efforts underway to reduce exposure in focus community areas. Frequently, government agencies and programs across jurisdictions or within the same agency ask community members the same questions, often leading to wasted resources, time, and frustration from community members and leaders who choose to participate in the engagement process. Instead, the department should discuss and share what efforts are underway to coordinate across agencies, and work to gather more community input, and uphold a simplified, common, and more accessible definition for overburdened communities. C. Developing a broader definition of "overburdened communities" is consistent with legislative intent. We recognize that our recommendations would expand the scope of communities potentially identified as "overburdened communities." We also recognize that there are limits to that expansion: not every community in Washington can be identified as "overburdened" because the term would lose its meaning. As a result, we offer potential alternative cutoffs and qualifications. 64 RCW 70A.02.010(8). 65 Identifying Overburdened Communities, WASH. DEP'T ECOLOGY, (Sept. 1, 2022), https://storymaps.arcgis.com/stories/814b223ee0d14ff38e90feb90f8978d0. Any indicators and boundaries the department selects, though, must be consistent with the legislature's intent that the CCA protect communities from collateral harms on the path to climate neutrality. The Washington State Legislature made clear that efforts "well-intended to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and provide environmental benefits to communities . . . may not do enough to ensure environmental health disparities are reduced and environmental benefits are provided to those communities most impacted by environmental harms from greenhouse gas and air pollutant emissions."66 The legislature has tasked the department with identifying overburdened communities that need additional monitoring and protection. We encourage the department to honor the legislature's task to identify the overburdened communities most in need of protection. Ultimately, we urge the department to broaden the criteria used to identify "overburdened communities," provide alternative pathways to seek recognition as an overburdened community, continue to improve outreach efforts to seek the input of the most marginalized communities, and strengthen transparency in the department's implementation of Section 3 of the CCA. Thank you for considering our recommendations. Sincerely, Deric Gruen Co-Executive Director, Programs and Policy Front and

Centered Esther Min Director of Environmental Health Research Partnerships Front and Centered CC: Laura Watson, Director, Washington State Department of Ecology; Rob Dengel, Air Quality Deputy Program Manager; Caroline Mellor, Climate Commitment Act Environmental Justice Planner; Rylie Ellison, Climate Commitment Act Criteria Pollutant Reduction Specialist

O-8: Washington Environmental Council

Thank you for the opportunity to provide comments on Ecology's draft process to identify overburdened communities highly impacted by air pollution, per the requirements of RCW 70A.65.020. As a statewide advocacy organization, the Washington Environmental Council works to develop, advocate, and defend policies that ensure environmental progress and justice by centering and amplifying the voices of the most impacted communities. We are committed to supporting a just and equitable implementation of the Climate Commitment Act, including its mandates for Environmental Justice Review to ensure the program "achieves reductions in criteria pollutants as well as greenhouse gas emissions in overburdened communities highly impacted by air pollution." 1 We appreciate Ecology's attention to public input and work to develop an iterative process to identify communities. We offer the following comments in support of that work and urge Ecology to consider several areas of change to both its approach and the draft process, in order to more accurately and equitably identify overburdened communities highly impacted by air pollution. APPROACH We ask that Ecology incorporate the following items to strengthen public understanding and better address the experience of communities overburdened with pollution. 1 RCW 70A.65.020(1) ➢ Better document how and why specific indicators are being applied: We appreciate Ecology's efforts to document process considerations and make data sources publicly available on its website. We also appreciate the importance of identifying indicators based on public input. To achieve this stated goal, more refining is needed. We offer specific recommendations below and urge Ecology to more explicitly articulate any intentional or unintentional biases built into the proposed process and explain how these biases will impact which communities are identified for expanded air quality monitoring and air quality improvement strategies. ➢ Go beyond the binary approach to identifying overburdened communities: We urge Ecology to explore a tiered approach to identifying overburdened communities, in order to account for built-in uncertainties and margins of error and ensure that similarly impacted communities are treated equitably. A tiered approach would avoid the pitfalls of a binary approach, where similarly impacted communities are either "in or out", and better reflect the gradation of air pollution impacts. ➢ Incorporate an adaptive management approach: We urge Ecology to clearly articulate a plan to review communities, evaluate outcomes, and revise the process at regular intervals. While Ecology is only just starting the process to identify overburdened communities and build out more tools to reduce air pollution, it is important to be upfront and explicit about how and when Ecology will be evaluating progress and the impacts of this process. This evaluation should be communicated in an accessible and transparent manner with the identified communities and should include information around investment of resources, monitoring stations, and pollution sources. ➢ Target resources equitably and broaden impact by asking for additional resources: We appreciate Ecology's affirmation at recent public meetings that the process should decide how many communities will be included. We also appreciate staff's statements of commitment to seek additional funding from the legislature if needed. To this end, we urge Ecology to consider public feedback on the current information and public process as a call to scale up the impact and benefits of the work to address air pollution in overburdened communities. This includes additional monitoring and importantly, more resources to invest in communities. We also support a process that treats similarly impacted

communities equitably and see no need for a scarcity approach, especially considering the substantial upward adjustments to the CCA revenue forecast. To meet these needs, we support and encourage Ecology to request additional funding to ensure that communities overburdened with air pollution across Washington feel the near- term benefit of the Climate Commitment Act through increased monitoring data, emission control strategies, and community grants and resources. PROCESS We offer the following comments on indicators needing further development and improvement, so that overburdened communities highly impacted by air pollution are not left behind. Community Indicators ➢ Tribal Land: The initiative website states that Ecology is "inviting government-togovernment consultation with Tribal nations and organizations affiliated with Washington Tribes on the areas included in "Tribal land." Tribal land is not limited to the listed bullets and we look forward to input from Tribal nations." The process to identify overburdened communities highly impacted by air pollution must respect tribal sovereignty and treaty rights. To this end, the final process must explicitly incorporate Ecology's existing obligation to proactively and meaningfully engage and consult with federally recognized tribes, with sufficient time and information made available. ➢ Environmental Health Disparities (EHD) Map and EJScreen Demographic Index: We appreciate the inclusion of the EHD Map and EJScreen Demographic Index as indicators. However, while it is critical to direct resources to communities experiencing the greatest disparities, it is also important to acknowledge the margins of uncertainty built into these tools. For example, using a rank of 9 or 10 as the threshold for the EHD Map Indicator may be too restrictive and somewhat arbitrary. There are many communities whose rank changed considerably in the 2nd version of the EHD map released this year. The most recent Washington Environmental Health Disparities Map Technical Report, published in July, includes a map showing relative changes in overall EHD rank on the census tract level. The authors state, "We observe substantial increases in north King County, in the areas surrounding Spokane, and near Olympia. The larger decreases are focused in more rural areas, such as Lewis and Cowlitz counties." Changes in rank ranged from -4 to +5.2 2 University of Washington Department of Environmental & Occupational Health Sciences and Washington State Department of Health. Washington Environmental Health Disparities Map: Cumulative Impacts of Environmental Health Risk Factors Across Communities of Washington State: Technical Report Version 2.0. 2022. https://doh.wa.gov/sites/default/files/2022-07/311-011-EHD-Map-Tech-Report_0.pdf?uid=636bd14e54839 Furthermore, since Ecology proposes to use the application of indicators only as an initial screening step to identify general areas for further consideration, it is better to err on the side of casting a wider initial net in order to ensure that highly impacted, vulnerable communities are not missed. For these reasons, we urge Ecology to consider using a lower rank on the EHD Map and a lower percentile on the EJScreen Demographic Index as thresholds for these indicators. Air Pollution Indicators The proposed application of indicators appears to undervalue community exposure to criteria pollutants via several source categories of criteria air pollution. We encourage Ecology to consider adjustments to the following indicators in order to correct for this undervaluing and better represent communities' lived experiences of pollution: ➢ Elevated Level of Criteria Pollution: There are many communities that come close to meeting the required thresholds for the 'Elevated Level of Criteria Air Pollution' indicator, but seem to fall just short. However, it's unclear if there is a substantive difference between criteria air pollution in these communities and many who do meet the thresholds. A lack of existing monitoring data may reinforce the exclusion of these communities, which could result in similarly impacted communities being treated very differently under the proposed process. For example, the 24-hour design value threshold for PM2.5 is 20.4 ug/m3. There are many grid cells on the map with a 24-hour design value of 20 ug/m3. If these are rounded numbers,

the actual values for these grid cells may meet the 20.4 ug/m3 threshold. Since there is likely some degree of uncertainty, communities in these grid cells may experience comparable levels of exposure and vulnerability to PM2.5 pollution as communities who meet the thresholds. Examples of places containing grid cells with a 20 ug/m3 design value include Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation lands, Spokane Tribe lands, and neighborhoods in Lacey, Olympia, and Vancouver. We urge Ecology to build in a corrective step for the 'Elevated Level of Criteria Air Pollution' indicator that accounts for rounding, margins of error, and gaps in existing monitoring and modeling data. ➢ Proximity to Stationary Sources: The proposed process leaves out some communities heavily impacted by stationary sources of criteria pollutants. Concern about air pollution from stationary sources was a primary motivation for including criteria air pollution reduction requirements in the CCA. However, there are places in the 99th percentile for this category that get screened out of the draft screening map, even though they also meet the proposed Community Indicator thresholds. Examples include Lummi Nation lands, Swinomish Tribe lands, Samish Nation lands, the Cherry Point Industrial District region, and the Longview-Kelso area. It appears that communities in these areas are being screened out because they don't meet the 'Elevated Level of Criteria Pollution' indicator threshold. It makes sense that Ecology is prioritizing measures of criteria pollutants, since the statute requires this focus. However, the threshold value for this indicator is a measure of quantity of emissions of each criteria pollutant from a major stationary source of pollution, divided by the distance from that source. We appreciate that there is an important distinction between facility emissions and community exposure to criteria pollutants. However, communities who meet this threshold should not be screened out simply because they do not also meet the 'Elevated Level of Criteria Air Pollution' threshold. ➢ Wildfire Smoke Exposure: Tribal lands and communities highly impacted by wildfire smoke are largely left out under the proposed process. There are places at or above the 95th percentile for this category that get screened out of the draft screening map, even though they also meet the proposed Community Indicator thresholds. Examples include the city of Wenatchee, the Chelan region, Spokane Tribe lands, Kalispel Tribe lands, and Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation lands. Similar to the 'Proximity to Stationary Sources' indicator, it's important to note that the threshold value for this indicator is a measure of exposure to PM2.5, a criteria pollutant. Communities who meet this threshold should not be screened out, or have to meet multiple criteria pollutant thresholds. Since wildfire smoke is a pollution source of increasing concern, we also offer the following recommendations to improve the Wildfire Smoke Exposure indicator: ● The annual timeframe for monitoring PM2.5 concentrations should be expanded to occur year-round. Doing so would include the entirety of the expanding wildfire season, detect other sources of PM2.5 pollution, and provide comprehensive data that can help communities and practitioners understand the impact of wildfire. ● Calculating threshold data year-round would ensure the entirety of wildfire season is covered. The proposed time frame of capturing PM2.5 data June-September will not capture the existing wildfire season. This is likely to be exacerbated in the future as climate change increasingly extends the wildfire season. For example, in 2022, wildfire smoke issues extended well into October. As late as October 20, Seattle had the worst air quality of any major city globally, driven by wildfires. ● Additional, year-round data on PM2.5 would create consistency between data gathered for PM2.5 and other pollutants and provide additional data on community exposure from non-wildfire sources. Year-round calculations of the "smoke score" would help understand baseline PM2.5 pollution without significant wildfires and aid in identifying elevated PM2.5 concentrations due to smoke exposure from other causes such as use of wood-fired stoves and prescribed fires. These data may also interest other state agencies such as the Department of Health

and the Department of Natural Resources, community public health organizations, and land managers.
● Ecology has acknowledged data collection limitations in rural areas without proximate monitoring sites. Many rural areas are significantly impacted by wildfire smoke. Supplementing the National Air Monitoring Stations/State and Local Air Monitoring Stations (NAMS/SLAMS) used in the EPA's dataset with communitysourced data such as those from PurpleAir could help to ameliorate the current gaps in data. ● In the future, it would be valuable to complement data on air pollution with information on community exposure as a result of local living and working conditions. The human health impacts of poor air quality will depend on the exposure of community members and their ability to buffer themselves from poor air quality. Wildfire smoke, like other air pollution, disproportionately impacts people who are unhoused, live in substandard housing with inadequate sealing or ventilation, and/or work outdoors. While the current indicators capture overall presence of air pollutants, additional indicators or analysis on levels of exposure are important for accurate identification of air pollution burden at the community level. Development of future datasets to capture this could be pursued in collaboration with other state agencies such as the Department of Labor and Industries and the Department of Commerce. ➢ Vehicle Pollution: Vehicles are the largest source of criteria air pollution in Washington, but the proposed process may undervalue pollution from busy roadways and transportation hubs. Communities heavily impacted by vehicle pollution — who also meet the Community Indicator and Elevated Level of Criteria Pollution thresholds — may get screened out by the proposed process flow. Communities highly impacted by vehicle pollution are likely included via the use of the Environmental Health Disparities Map and/or the 'Elevated Level of Criteria Air Pollution' indicator. However, these communities may get screened out if they don't meet a threshold for an indicator in the second tier of Air Pollution Indicators. Because there are no discrete indicators for vehicle pollution in the proposed process, it is difficult to know if any communities are being screened out for this reason. However, traffic-impacted communities who meet the thresholds for a Community Indicator and the 'Elevated Level of Criteria Pollution' indicator should not be at risk of being screened out. For this reason, we urge Ecology to add one or more specific indicators for vehicle pollution. ➢ Health Impacts and Vulnerable Populations: We appreciate that Ecology is working to incorporate public feedback by including Asthma Prevalence, COPD Prevalence, Life Expectancy, Children and Older Adults, and Households with No Vehicle in the draft process. We are concerned that their application as indicators in the process is structured to narrow the number of eligible communities beyond those that meet the Community Indicators and the thresholds for Elevated Levels of Criteria Pollutants. Narrowing the field of eligible communities in this way is unnecessary and inequitable. To address this, we urge Ecology to either remove these indicators in the initial screening process (and use them instead, for instance, when considering emission control strategies and targeted grantmaking) or include them in a way that does not unnecessarily remove vulnerable communities highly impacted by criteria pollution from further consideration. ➢ Duration and Intensity: It is unclear if or how the proposed indicators take into consideration community exposure to short-term, high intensity sources of criteria pollution - such as acute wildfire events, infrequent but severe increases in emissions from stationary sources, or agricultural pollution sources. These types of exposures may have significant and repeated impacts on public health. To that end, we urge Ecology to build into the approach, if it is not already, a way to capture these acute events either as an element of the appropriate indicator or another approach. This could be through the above suggested tiering approach or some other way. If Ecology does not have the data to be able to capture this temporal impact of acute events, we urge Ecology to seek out appropriate information and data to be able to incorporate these types of exposures. Application of

Indicators There are many ways that the existing indicators could be applied differently to correct the omission of communities described above. We urge Ecology to consider alternate processes for the application of indicators to make the process more equitable and more responsive to the intent of public input. We are not recommending any specific alternate process. Rather, since the application of indicators is an initial screening step to identify general areas for further consideration, we believe it is better to err on the side of casting a wider initial net in order to ensure that highly impacted, vulnerable communities are not left behind. Here, we offer several examples to illustrate how different process flows could significantly impact outcomes. Example 1 Community Indicators Tribal Lands OR EHD Map OR EJ Screen Air Pollution Indicators Elevated Criteria Pollutants OR Proximity to Stationary Sources OR Wildfire Smoke Exposure OR Traffic Pollution Example 2 ～ Thank you for your consideration of these comments. We appreciate Ecology's work to implement the critical Environmental Justice Review elements of the Climate Commitment Act, in order to reduce environmental health disparities and improve wellbeing and quality of life for millions of Washingtonians. Sincerely, Rebecca Ponzio • Climate and Fossil Fuel Program Director 206.631.2604 • cell 206.240.0493 • rebecca@wecprotects.org Caitlin Krenn • Climate and Clean Energy Campaign Manager 206.631.2630 • caitlin@wecprotects.org Katie Fields • Forests and Communities Program Manager 206.631.2638 • katie@wecprotects.org Rachel Baker • Forest Program Director 206.631.2602 • r.baker@wecprotects.org

O-9: Urban League of Metropolitan Seattle

Hello,

Below is some feedback that we share with Front and Centered that we hope the Department of Ecology considers in its process of defining and identifying overburdened communities:

Ecology should take a preventative, precautionary approach when it comes to air monitoring, rather than the exclusionary approach offered:

the draft air pollution and community indicators are overly narrow and restrictive, insist on the satisfaction of an overly limited multi-factor test, do so without supplying adequate justification of the thresholds established, and exclude vulnerable communities and at-risk populations;

the department does not provide an alternative pathway to allow consideration of, or identification of, communities who wish to be considered as overburdened for the purposes of Section 3; and

despite its sound efforts so far, the department's process for seeking input is still not accessible to the most vulnerable populations and its proposal is not readily understandable to most people.

To improve the department's draft criteria, we recommend that the department ensure frontline communities can be monitored:

broaden the default pathway to identify overburdened communities by:

eliminating the multi-factor requirement that an overburdened community have both an elevated level of criteria air pollutants and exposure to a second category of pollutants;

lowering the thresholds for non-criteria pollutant exposure, and explaining how the selected thresholds correlate to health factors or desired outcomes; and

accounting for the environmental harms and cumulative health impacts experienced by vulnerable communities and at-risk populations;

create an alternative pathway to identify overburdened communities—in addition to the default pathway—one that permits a community to apply or petition for consideration due to its lived experience with pollution, or due to special or unforeseen circumstances;

expand its efforts to reach affected persons in potentially overburdened communities to incorporate hard-to-reach perspectives and input that could affect decisions about identifying an overburdened community, and its boundaries; and

build on existing community engagement efforts across programs and agencies and align its Section 3 implementation with community engagement principles and proposals from the Healthy Environment for All ("HEAL") Act.

O-10: NW Energy Coalition

The NW Energy Coalition ("NWEC" or "Coalition") appreciates the opportunity to provide comments on the Department of Ecology's Improving Air Quality in Overburdened Communities Initiative (Initiative). The Coalition is a public interest nonprofit that focuses on clean energy issues in the Northwest. As an alliance of more than 100 organizations, the Coalition's work focuses on energy efficiency, renewable energy, fish and wildlife preservation and restoration in the Columbia basin, low-income and consumer protections, and informed public involvement in building a clean and affordable energy future. NWEC submitted comments on the Washington Climate Commitment Act (CCA) Program rulemaking on January 26, 2022 and July 15, 2022. [1,2] However, this is our first time commenting on the Department of Ecology's process to reduce air pollution in Washington communities highly impacted by air pollution. As we are new to the process and are still learning how best to engage with the Initiative, NWEC's initial comments are not meant to be exhaustive. First, it's NWEC's understanding that the draft air pollution

and community indicators may be overly restrictive, leaving some opportunities on the table. We offer several suggestions to address this concern. • Instead of requiring a 9 or 10 ranking on the Washington Environmental Health Disparities (EHD) map, we recommend prioritizing communities that have a ranking of at 1 https://scs-public.s3-us-gov-west1.amazonaws.com/env_production/oid100/did1008/pid_202271/assets/merged/hu0hieb_document.pdf?v=Q63B GN79C 2 https://scs-public.s3-us-gov-west1.amazonaws.com/env_production/oid100/did1008/pid_202884/assets/merged/mp0qipy_document.pdf?v=HB94 7RA3C 2 least 8 on the EHD map. More broadly, Ecology should consider using a lower rank on the EHD map and a lower percentile on the EJScreen Demographic Index as thresholds. • Consider eliminating the multi-factor requirement that an overburdened community have both an elevated level of criteria air pollutants and exposure to a second category of pollutants. • Explore proximity to highways, freight corridors, and superfund sites as potential community indicators. This process has highlighted that there is existing data that can be leveraged for the purpose of identifying overburdened communities but that there are also areas where data collection and utilization could be expanded. Improving the data used for the purpose of identifying overburdened communities will likely be an iterative process and we offer the following recommendations: • If not already included, incorporate historical data from policies that have led to harm such as redlining and the conversion of land to industrial zoning. • Improve Washington's air quality monitoring network. • Connect subsequent strategies to measurable health outcomes. This will require ongoing analysis and review. While Ecology has been working on the Initiative, there are concurrent processes that may also be considering the use of the term overburdened communities in program implementation. When defining and developing methods to identify overburdened communities, we encourage Ecology to work across programs as well as coordinate with other agencies and the Environmental Justice Council to develop consistent definitions and robust methods for identifying overburdened communities. If there are inconsistencies, we recommend that Ecology clearly convey why they are using different definitions and methods for identifying overburdened communities. Lastly, both in the current Initiative and for future processes, we encourage Ecology to conduct effective, culturally competent, and language inclusive outreach to support overburdened community engagement with the process. Thank you for your consideration of NW Energy Coalition's comments. Sincerely, Annabel Drayton Policy Associate NW Energy Coalition annabel@nwenergy.org

O-11: Environmental Defense Fund

 RE: Environmental Defense Fund Comments on Draft Process for Identifying Overburdened Communities Highly Impacted by Air Pollution Dear Ms. Torrone and Department of Ecology Air Quality Program Staff, Environmental Defense Fund (EDF) appreciates the opportunity to submit the following comments on the Department of Ecology's (Ecology) draft process for identifying overburdened communities highly impacted by air pollution. EDF is a non-profit, nongovernmental, and non-partisan organization that links science, economics, and law to create innovative, equitable solutions to urgent environmental problems. EDF has over three million members and activists across the country, including over 100,000 in Washington state. EDF has long pursued initiatives at the state, national, and international levels designed to reduce emissions of climate-altering and health-harming air pollutants, and brings deep expertise to the design of climate policy and air pollution monitoring, mapping, and analysis. Improving air quality and health in the communities that are most impacted by criteria air

pollution is critical to fulfilling the promise of the Climate Commitment Act (CCA). If implemented effectively, the CCA has the potential to ensure that Washington achieves its ambitious climate goals while also addressing the disparities in air quality and environmental health faced by Washington's most impacted communities. The identification of communities overburdened by air pollution is an essential component of successful implementation of the CCA's air quality provisions—as required by the CCA, Ecology must monitor and track air pollution in overburdened communities, set specific air quality targets for the areas where those communities are located, and identify specific sources of air pollution within those communities. The CCA also requires Ecology and local clean air agencies to improve air quality in communities that are overburdened by air pollution to match levels in surrounding communities that are not overburdened. Ecology's process for identifying overburdened communities is critical because it will determine where resources and requirements for reductions in local air pollution are deployed. As such, it is essential that Ecology's process for identifying overburdened communities reflects the desired outcomes of Washington's environmental justice advocates, of members of impacted communities, of Tribal Nations, and of Washington's Environmental Justice Council. We offer the following comments for consideration to the extent that they will help enable the goals and outcomes that are being asked for by environmental justice and tribal stakeholders. 1. Why this process is critical a. Variation in exposure. Inequitable exposure to air pollution—specifically, higher pollution in communities of color—is a longstanding and persistent environmental injustice. Even as clean air policies have led to dramatic improvements in air quality over the last several decades, unjust disparities in pollution exposure remain, with people of color in the United States exposed to higher levels of health-harming pollution than white people, regardless of income. Studies have shown that historically racist policies such as redlining and citing of highways and polluting facilities have resulted in racial/ethnic minority and other disadvantaged populations living in areas with a disproportionately higher number of emitting facilities and sources.[1,2] In a 2017 study, EDF and its partners drove air pollution sensors mounted on Google street view cars on every street and highway in Oakland, California an average of 30 times for 11 months, to collect nearly 3 million unique air quality measurements. It found black carbon and NO2 concentrations varied 500-800% across city blocks in the area. Concentrations on city-designated truck routes linking highways to industrial areas were 1.9–3.6 times higher than on other surface streets.[3] Nationally, Black populations are exposed to 26% higher levels of soot from heavy-duty diesel trucks than the US population average.[4] Black, Asian and Hispanic Americans have a greater likelihood (84%, 58%, and 113% higher, respectively) than others of living in neighborhoods where air pollution levels were above 10 µg/m3. [5] In its final report, Washington's Environmental Justice Task [1] Mikati, I., Benson, A.F., Luben, T.J., Sacks, J.D., & Richmond-Bryant, J. (2018). Disparities in Distribution of Particulate Matter Emission Sources by Race and Poverty Status. American Journal of Public Health, 108(4), 480-485. https://doi.org/10.2105/AJPH.2017.304297 [2] Banzhaf, S., Ma, L., & Timmins, C. (2019). Environmental Justice: The Economics of Race, Place, and Pollution. Journal of Economic Perspectives, 33(1). 185-208. https://doi.org/10.1257/jep.33.1.185 [3] Apte, J. S., Messier, K. P., Gani, S., Brauer, M., Kirchstetter, T. W., Lunden, M. M., Marshall, J. D., Portier, C. J., Vermeulen, R. C. H., & Hamburg, S. P. (2017). High-resolution air pollution mapping with google street view cars: Exploiting big data. Environmental Science & Technology, 51(12), 6999–7008.

https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.est.7b00891 4 Tessum, W.; Paolella, D.A.; Chambliss, S.E.; Apte, J.S.; Hill, J.D.; Marshall, J.D. PM2.5 polluters disproportionately and systemically affect people of color in the United States. Sci. Adv. 2021, 7, eabf4491. 5 https://globalcleanair.org/health/stronger-national-fine-particle-air-pollution-standards-will-provide-significanthealth-benefits-and-reduce-disparities/ Force found that in Washington state, studies "reflect the findings of national EJ research, that people of color and low-income communities continue to be disproportionately exposed to environmental health hazards in their communities."6 b. Variation in impact. The issues of air pollution–related health impact inequities extend beyond exposure alone. Many of the same racist policies, institutional practices, and poor cultural representations have caused disinvestment in racial/ethnic minority communities, resulting in differential quality and distribution of housing, transportation, economic opportunity, education, food, access to health care, and beyond. All of these inequities manifest in health disparities, higher underlying mortality rates, and greater susceptibility to pollution-caused disease.7,8 Among Medicare enrollees, Black Americans had three times higher risk of death due to fine particulate exposure than the national average.9 In Washington State, the Environmental Justice Task Force found that census tracts with greater environmental health disparities also have greater percentages of BIPOC communities than census tracts with fewer environmental health disparities.10 c. Solutions are available now, but must be prioritized where they are needed most. Innovation and investment have changed the landscape for solutions that support economic growth and jobs while reducing the risks from air pollution. For example, renewable power generation is less expensive than new fossil-fuel based power generation, 11 and "market analysts project favorable [total cost of ownership] without government subsidies for medium-duty ZEV applications in many weight classes by 2025, and for applications in all weight classes by 2030."12 However, there is a real danger that even as the overall mix of electricity generation, industrial facilities, and vehicles on the road becomes cleaner, legacy pollution sources could linger in environmental justice communities. It is important that resources for improving air quality be prioritized where they are needed most. Ecology's process for identifying overburdened communities will 6 Environmental Justice Task Force. "Recommendations for Prioritizing EJ in Washington State Government: Report to the Washington State Governor and Legislature." Fall 2020. Available at: https://www.environmentallawandpolicy.com/wpcontent/uploads/sites/452/2021/05/3.-Washignton-EJ-Taskforce-Recommendations-Report.pdf 7 Morello-Frosch, R., Zuk, M., Jerrett, M., Shamasunder, B., & Kyle, A.D. (2011). Understanding The Cumulative Impacts Of Inequalities In Environmental Health: Implications For Policy. Health Affairs, 30(5). https://doi.org/10.1377/hlthaff.2011.0153 8 Devon C. Payne-Sturges, Gilbert C. Gee, and Deborah A. Cory-Slechta. (2021). Confronting Racism in Environmental Health Sciences: Moving the Science Forward for Eliminating Racial Inequities. Environmental Health Perspectives, 129(5). https://doi.org/10.1289/EHP8186 9 Di, Q. et al. Air pollution and mortality in the Medicare population. N. Engl. J. Med. 376(26), 2513–3252 (2017). 10 Environmental Justice Task Force. "Recommendations for Prioritizing EJ in Washington State Government: Report to the Washington State Governor and Legislature." Fall 2020. Available at: https://www.environmentallawandpolicy.com/wp-content/uploads/sites/452/2021/05/3.-Washignton-EJ-TaskforceRecommendations-Report.pdf 11 World Economic Forum, Renewables were the world's cheapest source of energy in 2020, new report shows (July 5, 2021), available

https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2021/07/renewables-cheapest-energy-source/ (accessed Nov. 9, 2022). 12 NESCAUM, MultiState Medium- and Heavy-Duty Zero-Emission Vehicle Action Plan, 21, available https://www.nescaum.org/documents/multi-state-medium-and-heavy-duty-zero-emission-vehicle-action-plan/ (accessed Nov. 9, 2022). impact where and how resources and pollution reduction strategies are implemented across Washington State; by designing an equitable, effective process, Ecology can help ensure affordable, efficient solutions are focused in the communities that have been most impacted by pollution and environmental health disparities. 2. Data sources and data approaches that Ecology could consider. a. Census tract or smaller is the right level of geographic granularity. Air quality is often evaluated at the city or county scale, but pollution levels vary at a much finer scale, as do the demographics of neighborhoods shaped by residential segregation. EDF understands that the current proposal evaluates air and health data at the level of census tract or smaller. EDF commends this approach, and urges that census tract or smaller remains the level of geographic granularity for analysis and implementation as the proposal moves through Ecology's process. Why is this issue of geographic scale so important? New research from EDF and partners explored whether is possible to accurately estimate disparities in exposure to air pollution using larger scale data (for example, county averages) or whether finer scale data (census tract or smaller) is needed. We found that for two important health-harming pollutants, fine particulate matter (PM2.5) and nitrogen dioxide (NO2), using state and county scale data led to substantial underestimates in US-wide racial/ethnic exposure disparities compared to those based on finer scale data—on average, using county vs. tract data would underestimate national exposure disparities by 20%. Within individual cities, while census tract scale data was often adequate to characterize disparities, it was sometimes necessary to use even finer data – as small as a city block— to capture the full magnitude of inequity across neighborhoods. b. Additional data sources for air pollution. The air pollution data referenced in Ecology's proposal reflects a reasonable use of accessible air data. However, the status quo includes blind spots in air monitoring. For example, many regulatory monitors are only turned on 1 in 6 days, and studies show companies pollute more when they know the monitors aren't turned on.13 Satellite data can help fill in the gaps. Satellites are already monitoring air pollution. For example, satellite data was instrument to revealing causal connections between NO2 pollution and new diagnoses of children's asthma.14 Ecology should integrate consideration of satellite readings into its identification of overburdened communities. Satellite data could also be a useful input for assessing whether boundaries are appropriate or for determining how they need to change over time. Relatedly, Ecology should end the practice of announcing the days of monitoring in advance. If Ecology determines that it needs to preserve some monitoring sites as intermittent, it should not enable emitters to avoid accountability by gaming the monitoring days. c. Additional data sources for health. Children are particularly susceptible to air pollution, with cumulative effects that last a lifetime. Data about childhood asthma is generally not available at the census tract level or smaller. As Ecology refines its health indicators, it should invest in geographically granular health data at the census tract level or smaller. d. Proximity to persistent mobile sources of air pollution as a risk factor. Proximity to roads or facilities that attract medium and heavy-duty vehicles is a risk factor for exposure to NO2, ultrafine particles and other traffic-related pollution. The concentration gradients for these pollutants drop off dramatically over 500 m or less. As companies shift to direct deliveries to customers, truck traffic increases even

on local roads. At facilities like warehouses or waste transfer facilities, trucks idle right beside places where people work, live and play. The commercial availability of zero-emissions trucks, and funding for charging infrastructure, mean that this disproportionate burden from mobile and indirect sources is avoidable. 13 Zou, E. Y. (2021). UNWATCHED pollution: The effect of intermittent monitoring on air quality. American Economic Review, 111(7), 2101–2126. https://doi.org/10.1257/aer.20181346 14 https://gwtoday.gwu.edu/nearly-2-million-children-worldwide-develop-asthma-result-breathing-traffic-relatedpollution, January 6, 2022. Figure 1 EDF research As a result, Ecology should include proximity to sources of transport emissions as an indicator. A highly granular understanding of proximity to roadways and warehouses is possible right now. Ecology should also commit to better truck counting, especially on local roads. 3. Community-based science and participatory analysis. Community-based/citizen science and participatory analysis can be highly effective tools for air pollution assessment, and can provide community members with opportunities to directly apply critical local knowledge to the collection of air quality and health data, setting the stage for community-designed solutions. Ecology can encourage communitydriven research by taking the following steps: o Provide funding for air monitoring, truck counting, health indicator tracking, and related analysis by local community members, including through capacity building and training. For example, community members can assemble, install, arrange power, and set up data handling for community air monitors. o Establish a process for communities to request new Federal Reference Monitors. o Enable the co-location of low-cost sensors at regulatory monitors. o Consider a lending library of low-cost sensors and provide support for analysis and deployment. 4. Conclusion. EDF appreciates the opportunity to submit comments on the proposed process for identifying overburdened communities highly impacted by air pollution and offers our comments for consideration to the extent that they will help enable the outcomes advocated for by environmental justice stakeholders and Tribal Nations. We look forward to continued opportunities for engagement as Ecology develops a community identification process that can deliver on the Climate Commitment Act's commitment to improving air quality in the communities most impacted by health-harming air pollutants. Respectfully submitted, Kjellen Belcher Manager, U.S. Climate Aileen Nowlan Director, Global Clean Air

O-12: The Nature Conservancy

On behalf of the Nature Conservancy, I am writing to offer some perspectives and concerns about the proposed methodology for identifying communities overburdened with air pollution. Our vision is of a world where nature and people thrive and reducing health-harming air pollution across our state is a critical piece to delivering on that vision. As proposed, the methodology seems designed to identify as small a sub-set of communities facing air pollution burdens as possible. If it is not amended before final adoption, this approach will have the unintended consequence of creating a public perception that there is narrow binary where if a community is not represented on the map then it does not face any air pollution concerns. This does not reflect the lived experiences of communities across the state, could lead to the impression that if a community is not on the map then they will never receive any special efforts to address air pollution, and may generally erode public trust in this initiative. I don't believe this is an outcome the Department of Ecology desires. Instead, it is my understanding that the Department of Ecology is trying to identify those communities most overburdened with air pollution in order to better focus their staffs' limited time and resources. The following recommendations and highlighting of

issues with the proposed methodology in this letter is offered with the intention of developing a methodology that better reflects differing impacts communities face while still providing Ecology with a way to prioritize actions and investments towards communities facing the highest level of impacts. Recommendation: Create a Tiered Map Showing a Range of Air Pollution Impacts While it is an important and understandable desire to develop a mapping methodology that highlights areas most impacted by air pollution to better target limited resources; the current proposal overly limits the range of impacts being felt by urban and rural communities and will not serve as a resource for communities to understand the range of pollution impacting them. Instead, the Nature Conservancy recommends that the Department of Ecology develop a tiered methodology that identifies differing impacts of air pollution communities face across the state. One way to approach this would be to have 4 categories; Most Overburdened, Overburdened, Moderately Overburdened, Least Impacted. The benefit of such an approach is two-fold. The first benefit that a tiered methodology would provide is the details and information for communities on the exact nature of the pollution impacting their health. Armed with such knowledge, community advocates and others would better be able to identify ways to mitigate or reduce the harm many are facing. Secondly, this tiered system would still allow Ecology to prioritize potentially limited resources, allowing for clear ranking in project lists for capital projects for instance, while also communicating to less impacted communities that while they may not be first on a list to receive attention that there is a path and understanding on how projects or investments may be distributed overtime. In order to develop this PAGE | 2 tiered system, I encourage Ecology staff to work with the Department of Health, the University of Washington, tribal governments and other experts to ensure all relevant data sources are included and the mapping protocol is equitably developed. Recommendation: Do not require "AND" between the 2nd and 3rd Air Pollution Indicators As proposed a community would have to have both high criteria air pollutants AND some other source of air pollution. This is likely to result in significantly reducing the number of communities identified as overburdened. Alternatively, if an OR statement was utilized more communities would be identified under the proposed methodology. An example of how this negatively impacts identifying a full range of communities can be relayed to how transportation corridors are included. Pollution from these corridors are a key aspect of the Environmental Health Disparities Map. However, those communities most impacted by transportation pollution may be screened out entirely if they do not also have one of the 3rd indicators. Concern: Wildfire and Stationary Sources of Pollution Underrepresented Perhaps related to the use of "AND" as described above is that it appears that areas impacted by stationary sources are not being identified as overburdened. For example, the Lummi Nation, Swinomish Tribe, Samish Nation and areas surrounding the Cherry Point and Anacortes Refineries are not identified as overburdened when they are listed as within the 99th percentile for impacts from stationary sources. Similarly, wildfire smoke-impacted Tribal Nations and communities such as the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, Spokane Tribe, Kalispel Tribe and Wenatchee are mostly left out under the proposed methodology. Potentially, changing the requirement between the 2nd and 3rd indicators from "AND" to "OR" could address this. However, a further issue may be the need for an improved air monitoring network in Washington. Recommendation: Expand Washington's Air Monitoring Network A lack of existing monitoring data may reinforce the exclusion of communities who are near the pollutant thresholds. This may mean that similarly impacted communities are treated very differently if monitoring data is available for some communities and only modeling estimates for others. To address this disparity, the Department of Ecology should seek to broaden its investments in expanding our state's air monitoring network to ensure that the "block by block" impacts of air pollution are fully

captured in rural and urban communities across the state. Further, Ecology should seek public feedback in determining the full need and type of monitoring that communities would like to see deployed. Thank you for considering the ideas proposed in these comments. Special thanks to Dr. Troy Abel at Western Washington University, Dr. Esther Min at the University of Washington and Caitlin Krenn at the Washington Environmental Council for their assistance in understanding and evaluating the proposed methodology. Sincerely, David B. Mendoza Director of Advocacy & Engagement The Nature Conservancy - Washington

O-13: Climate Solutions

Climate Solutions is grateful for the opportunity to submit comments and continue to strengthen the Department of Ecology's ("Ecology") efforts to mitigate air pollution in Washington's most overburdened communities. Climate Solutions is a clean energy nonprofit organization working to accelerate clean energy solutions to the climate crisis. The Northwest has emerged as a hub of climate action, and Climate Solutions is at the center of the movement as a catalyst, advocate, and campaign hub. We appreciate Ecology for its work thus far to draft this process for identifying overburdened communities. Through public comment periods and listening sessions, extending the deadline for public comments, identifying a broad baseline range of possible air quality and community indicators, and creating visual resources to detail the process, it is evident that Ecology strives to make this a collaborative and transparent process. Overall, the draft identification process sets up a foundation for building a robust air monitoring network in the state and enforcing subsequent air pollution regulations. We support the use of some of our best available data via Washington's Environmental Health Disparities Map to narrow in on communities in need. Ecology has also included a broad set of indicators for air pollution that go beyond measurements of criteria pollutants, including indicators like proximity to facilities and asthma prevalence, in an effort to recognize alternative ways to measure poor air quality. However, we are concerned that the current two-step process for air quality indicators actually works counter to Ecology's goals to reflect a broad set of priorities and inadvertently excludes certain vulnerable communities from the benefits of this new air quality program. We highlight a few options for Ecology to consider to make this process more inclusive, including a possible tiered system to identify overburdened communities and restructuring of indicators to prioritize communities within high proximity to high traffic areas, facilities, and wildfires. We also recommend funding this program at double the baseline to ensure that funding is not a barrier to building out a robust monitoring system in all overburdened communities. Recommendation 1: Create a tiered system for prioritizing overburdened communities. Ecology should establish a prioritization or tiering system to encourage funding in many overburdened communities across Washington. Through establishing a tiering system, Ecology would ensure that communities that are the most overburdened with air pollution receive monitors and resources most immediately. Once these resources have been allocated and the monitoring network is off-the-ground in these "tier 1" overburdened communities, Ecology could then direct funding to communities that meet a lower threshold of indicators. For example, "tier 2" communities could be defined as those that meet lower thresholds for community indicators –e.g., a 7 or 8 on the Environmental Health Disparities Map –or that only need to meet either a criteria pollutant threshold or meet one of the indicators listed in the second group of air pollution measures. There could be additional tiers to better represent the full spectrum of air pollution impacts across communities. This tiered system could take a number of shapes that would benefit from additional input and analysis from community members and Ecology. Ultimately, the goal of this recommendation is to recognize that

the impacts of air pollution are not binary and our method to define and support communities that are suffering should not be either. Recommendation 2: Restructure Air Pollution Indicators. Ecology has shown a commitment to integrating public feedback and reflecting the needs of vulnerable populations around the state by including a broad set of measures within the air pollution indicator category. However, in some cases, Ecology's two-step air pollution identification process works against its efforts to create a more inclusive program and has excluded certain communities suffering from criteria pollution. Listed below are a few areas where Ecology should consider reworking to ensure certain overburdened communities aren't overlooked. The final identification process should include an additional indicator for proximity to high-traffic areas. In Washington, the transportation sector produces the most greenhouse gas and air emissions of any sector. And while emissions from single passenger vehicles have leveled off, diesel emissions from medium- and heavy-duty vehicles have more than doubled since 1990, indicating a growing problem and need to address this pollution.1 Diesel emissions release harmful air pollutants, including, but not limited to, PM 2.5 and Nitrogen Oxides, which 1 Rep. 2021 Washington State Energy Strategy. Washington State Department of Commerce, December 2021. https://www.commerce.wa.gov/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/Washington-2021-State-Energy-Strategy-December-2020.pdf. are directly linked to poor respiratory health including asthma and reduced lung function.2 Although proximity to traffic pollution is a factor in the Environmental Health Disparities map, high traffic areas can effectively be screened out of the three-step identification process if certain neighborhoods don't meet other air pollution indicator thresholds. Given the evident health impacts, it is imperative that Ecology include proximity to heavy traffic as an air pollution indicator in the process. We urge Ecology to avoid undermining health indicators such as proximity to facilities and exposure to wildfire smoke, which are leading sources of criteria pollution in the state. Facility pollution was arguably the impetus for the creation of the air quality monitoring program. Recognizing that industrial facilities are often located in poor communities, Black communities, tribal communities, and communities of color, the Climate Commitment Act was designed to ensure a reduction in global emissions, but also a reduction in local pollution. Proximity to facilities is linked to a host of negative health impacts resulting from poor air quality. 3 These health impacts, coupled with a general understanding that there are significant gaps in Washington's current air quality monitoring network suggest that using proximity to a facility as a proxy for poor air quality may help capture communities that wouldn't have been included simply by measuring criteria pollution.4 Even with the inclusion of proximity to facilities (an indicator that not only measures distance to facilities, but also exposure to criteria pollution) in the second bucket of indicators, areas that are in the 99th percentile of communities impacted by facilities are still excluded from the final list of communities. Areas excluded include Lummi Nation lands, Swinomish Tribe lands, Samish Nation lands, the Cherry Point Industrial District, and the Longview-Kelso area. Similarly, many of the communities that meet the 95th percentile for exposure to wildfire smoke – including Wenatchee, Spokane Tribe lands, the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation lands, and more – are not included in the final list of communities. Wildfires are the largest source of particle pollution in the state, and they will only continue to worsen as seasons become hotter and drier with climate change.5 Ecology should consider ways to restructure air pollution indicators such that communities highly impacted by air pollution don't get filtered out from the identification 5 "Wildfire Smoke Information." Department of Ecology: State of Washington, 2022. https://ecology.wa.gov/Air-Climate/Air-quality/Smoke-fire/Wildfire-smoke. 4 Kalra, Amiya, Rachel Deininger, Rachel Earwood, and Richard Murray. Tech. Washington Health & Air Quality: Quantifying Air Quality Parameters and Validating Air Pollution Sources Impacting the Health of Puget

Sound Residents Through the Use of NASA and ESA Remote Sensing Data. NASA, April 2, 2020. https://ntrs.nasa.gov/citations/20205000964. 3 Tessum, Christopher W., David A. Paolella, Sarah E. Chambliss, Joshua S. Apte, Jason D. Hill, and Julian D. Marshall. "PM2.5 Polluters Disproportionately and Systemically Affect People of Color in the United States." Science Advances 7, no. 18 (2021). https://doi.org/10.1126/sciadv.abf4491. 2 Brett Gantt, R. Chris Owen, and Nealson Watkins, "Characterizing Nitrogen Oxides and Fine Particulate Matter near Major Highways in the United States Using the National near-Road Monitoring Network," Environ Sci Technol. 55, no. 5 (March 8, 2021): pp. 2831-2838, https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.est.0c05851.s001. process. For example, the process could define overburdened communities as those that either meet above threshold criteria pollutants or above threshold for the other broad list of poor air quality indicators. Recommendation 3: Increase funding to $40 million for program implementation to ensure a robust air quality monitoring network. Designating a more robust definition of overburdened communities necessitates a larger air monitoring network which, in turn, requires more funding. We recommend that ECY requests $40 million for program implementation – double the program baseline. Additional funding would also support utilizing a multi-pronged approach to improving monitoring of localized air pollution. A 2020 Government Accountability Office (GAO) report highlighted the importance of utilizing a mix of dispersed, low-cost sensors and satellite-based sensors in tandem with larger, state-run monitors, to help fill gaps in our current air monitoring infrastructure.6 Current analysis shows we will see nearly double the amount of CCA revenue than was originally estimated, suggesting that a corresponding increase in funding for the air quality program is feasible. California's Community Air Protection Program also offers useful insight into the funding needed to execute their air monitoring network and program. California's program, which also seeks to build out air monitoring in their state's most overburdened communities was funded at about $66 million for the last four years, with an additional $5 to $10 million allocated for community air grants.7 Their funds went towards a broad suite of actions to support program implementation in 17 communities identified across the state. These activities include (but are not limited to): deploying an air monitoring network, staffing, enforcement, implementing new requirements regarding best available retrofit technologies, and providing grants to communities to get involved with identifying, evaluating, and reducing pollution in their neighborhoods.8 Recommendation 4: Ecology should build in regular opportunities to revise the process. Although Ecology has noted they will likely revisit the identification process every "four to seven" years, there should be a requirement that the Department reviews the process, considers which communities are missing, and evaluates the impacts of the program at regular and frequent intervals. This evaluation process should include thorough outreach to potentially impacted communities, public comment, and tribal consultation. 8 Ibid. 7 Community Air Protection Program Communities. California Air Resources Board, May 13, 2022. https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/capp-communities. 6 Howard, Karen. "Science & Tech Spotlight: Air Quality Sensors." Government Accountability Office, December 7, 2020. https://www.eptanetwork.org/database/projects/1359-science-tech-spotlight-air-quality-sensors-gao-21-189sp. Conclusion Climate Solutions thanks Ecology for the opportunity to submit comments to build on your work and strengthen the draft process to identify overburdened communities. We urge you to consider ways to make this a more inclusive identification process. Whether through developing a tiered system, restructuring the air quality indicators, asking for additional funding, or other means, Ecology must ensure communities suffering from poor air quality don't get left behind. We appreciate your work on this process so far and look forward to following the implementation of this critical program. Sincerely, Altinay Karasapan Washington Regulatory Policy Manager Kelly Hall Washington Director

O-14: Duwamish River Community Coalition (DRCC)

November 9, 2022 Erin Torrone Department of Ecology Air Quality Program P.O. Box 47600 Olympia, WA 98504-7600 RE: Improving Air Quality in Overburdened Communities Initiative Dear Ms. Torrone: Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Washington Department of Ecology's Improving Air Quality in Overburdened Communities Initiative. The Duwamish River Community Coalition (DRCC) has long been community stewards for environmental and climate justice in the Duwamish Valley. The Duwamish Valley is a near-port community, one of the most polluted areas in the entire Pacific Northwest following 100 years of industrial dumping, air pollution, and release of toxic waste in the community. DRCC has worked tirelessly alongside community groups and neighbors for 20 years to clean up the water, land and air while fighting to eliminate ongoing industrial pollution that makes our communities among the least healthy in King County, WA. Residents of the Duwamish Valley are disproportionately exposed to contamination compared to wealthier communities in the City of Seattle. People who live in Georgetown and South Park have some of the highest health differences in the City of Seattle and therefore are overburdened by air pollution. Childhood asthma hospitalization rates are the highest in the City. Heart disease death rates are 1.5 times higher than the rest of Seattle and King County. Life expectancy is 13 years shorter when compared to wealthier neighborhoods and 8 years shorter when compared to the Seattle and King County average. While we are generally supportive of the draft list of indicators for identifying overburdened communities under Section 3 of the CCA, many gaps remain in the draft indicators and community engagement process that will be critical to address and incorporate in order to eliminate health impacts in overburdened communities. Overall, Ecology must include indicators and parameters that address additional sources of harmful air pollution, historical disparities and vulnerabilities in the face of gentrification made worse by the continued legacy of environmental racism such as redlining, displacement, and narrow policy development that still does not reflect the full experience of living in an overburdened community. To sharpen the department's draft ceria, we recommend the department open opportunities to expand draft air pollution and community indicators in the following ways: Identify which Washington communities are overburdened by air pollution and the significant sources of this pollution. Center cumulative impacts while not limiting the departments scope: Leverage emerging tools developed by federal agencies such as the Environmental Justice Index (EJI) cumulative impact tool. We generally agree with the department's proposed sources of data to identify communities through the Environmental Health Disparities Map Rank, EJScreen Demographic Index, and Tribal lands. Please note many overburdened communities are exposed to air pollution at the neighborhood level or in "hotspots" often missed or not adequately quantified due to the lack of effective air monitoring, disaggregated data, and regulatory compliance and/or enforcement. Open the scope so that the department eliminates the multi-factor requirement that an overburdened community have both an elevated level of criteria air pollutants and exposure to a second category of pollutants. Incorporate social science and qualitative data (community stories). Incorporate geographic data and wind patterns into the exposure factors to reflect how air pollution is made worse by or trapped due to topography of an area such as a valley. Provide clarity around thresholds. It is unclear why the department has selected such elevated thresholds. A community should not have to be within the worst one percent or five percent of all polluted areas for a given parameter before it is considered overburdened. Thus, assuming the highest threshold may not be the most protective measure for communities facing harms from air pollution. Step away from either/or thinking. Communities other than those identified by the draft indicators should

have the option to petition, appeal or qualify as overburdened. This would allow communities that are on the verge of being identified as "overburdened communities" under the Environmental Health Disparities Map Rank and EJScreen Demographic Index requirements to access the air monitoring resources envisioned by Section 3 of the CCA. Furthermore, the department must be clear on how the placement of air monitors and potential expanding the budget for additional air monitors is determined to anticipate an update and possible expansion of the air monitoring network in the future. Include a wider suite of air pollution sources and indicators: The department must include a wider suite of air pollution sources such as metals, dust, odors, and additional chemicals known as air toxics. In describing proximity to stationary sources, the department does not define "major stationary sources of air pollution." It is therefore uncertain if the department would include major sources of pollution. For example, there are many metal recycling facilities in the Duwamish Valley. DRCC recently completed a study of airborne heavy metal concentrations through an analysis of moss samples in Georgetown and South Park. Conducted with National Forest Service scientists and led by local youth from the Duwamish Valley Youth Corps (DVYC), the analysis showed significantly higher concentrations of dangerous metals in areas near the Ardagh Glass facility. Metals considered to be hazardous air pollutants (HAPs) have been found in glass melting feedstock or its process. In this research, lead and chromium are measured at the E. Marginal Way S. (Duwamish) monitor in quantities far above the standard or action levels. In addition, we recommend the department specifically list mobile sources of emissions that contribute to high concentrations of PM 2.5, PM 10, NOx, SOx, ultrafine particulates and leaded fuels from aviation. Examples include: Harmful Diesel Pollution: The Duwamish Valley is disproportionately impacted by diesel pollution because it is a high traffic transportation corridor. Three freeways border the Duwamish Valley: Interstate 5, Highway 509, and the West Seattle Bridge. During the two years that the West Seattle Bridge has been closed for repairs, an average of 100,000 vehicles per day have been rerouted through the Duwamish Valley. Numerous major trucking routes pass through Georgetown and South Park, carrying freight from the Port of Seattle, and nearby industry. Aviation: Leaded aviation fuel, known as "avgas," is used in mainly piston-engine smaller aircraft, but remains the largest single source of lead emissions in the United States. About 80% of regional ambient lead originates from the aviation sector (Avgas). King County International Airport is a user of avgas. EPA has issued its long-awaited proposed finding that lead in aviation fuel likely "endangers public health and welfare," a measure that will trigger regulation to limit lead, but the prospects for an eventual phaseout of the fuel remain unclear amid uncertainty over the "scope, applicability, timing, and nature of any subsequent rulemakings." Factors to identify community boundaries and expand and improve Washington's air quality monitoring network. We remain concerned many vulnerable populations are not well accounted for or represented by existing data sets and thus the department assumes air quality monitoring is accurately and adequate representing air quality conditions. Disaggregated data must be incorporated to reflect the full experience of communities overburdened by air pollution. In this way, federal auditors concluded toxic pollution blindspots riddle an antiquated air monitoring network. For instance, there are only two air toxics monitors in the City of Seattle. The Department of Ecology manages one atop Beacon Hill. This air monitor is over a mile from any industries polluting the Duwamish Valley. The Puget Sound Clean Air Agency (PSCAA) operates another air toxics monitor near the Federal Center South campus. PSCAA air monitor is over a half-mile to any significant industrial polluter and failed to record air toxics data for five of the last 10 years. In fact, environmental health researchers appealed for better localized air pollution data to assess its

relationship to COVID-19 trends. To this point, we recommend the follow to the department: Must have a concrete plan to determine where the air monitoring ultimately goes led by meaningful community engagement and interactive workshops, existing community-led research and expanding the type of monitoring conducted to include more than criteria pollutants. Lower the thresholds for non-criteria pollutant exposure, and explain how the selected thresholds correlate to health factors or desired outcomes to better protect communities, eliminate harm, and shape transformative air pollution regulation in Washington. Incorporate historical data and policies that have led to a legacy of harm and environmental racism such as redlining. More so, factor in where zoning or conversion of land to industrial zoning has impacted communities.Add proximity to highways, freight corridors and superfund sites. Develop strategies to reduce criteria air pollutants in overburdened communities. The department must connect strategies to measurable health outcomes at the neighborhood level. While we champion the expansion of the air monitoring network, the department must act quickly in its power to also bring real policy, regulatory and compliance solutions to eliminate harms from air pollution to increase community well-being. Because of the goals set forth in this initiative, overburdened communities will expect transformative change to result from the placement of new air monitors throughout Washington. To this point, we recommend the department: Increase clarity on actions following the expanded air monitoring network with accountable benchmarks to address air pollutants through just policy, regulation and enforcement to eliminate air pollution in overburdened communities. Address and incorporate areas under exploration that are acknowledged yet not added due to data limitations, such as childhood asthma. Build on existing community engagement efforts across programs and agencies and align its Section 3 implementation with community engagement principles and proposals from the Healthy Environment for All ("HEAL") Act. Meaningful community engagement Meaningful community engagement remains inaccessible to overburdened communities. While we appreciate the department's extension in the comment period as well as the listening sessions this past winter, we continue to hear from the community that language around discussing air quality remains a barrier for the common person to understand and time spent in education is far missed by the department. The department must lead with education first before requesting dense feedback on technical terms in order to increase inclusion and belonging in decision making spaces. This thread also joins the need for translated planning documents and educational materials prepared at the ready (not by request) as well as compensation for participation and feedback. We understand the department faces funding limitations, yet advocate that the time spent by ecology day-to- day in this work readjust its approach to build in education of air quality and its health impacts. This work is heavy, requires time and dense synthesis especially in the lead up to a public comment opportunity. We encourage the department to balance education and planning processes in order to lower barriers and ultimately inspire justice in policy reflective of the needs in overburdened communities. Deadly chemicals in our air and water should not be acceptable to any of us. Overburdened communities must be protected by stricter regulations on polluters and decision making that holistically heals and addresses the needs in overburdened communities. Our health and well being is dependent on healthy air, water, and soil -- this should be universally available and not dependent on race/ethnicity, income, language, or zip code. It is time for this harmful legacy to stop. Sincerely, Adrienne Hampton (she/her) Climate Policy Manager Duwamish River Community Coalition adrienne@drcc.org

List of Commenters

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