

### Integrating Environmental Justice into Research and Action

### H. Christopher Frey, Ph.D.

Office of Research and Development

### Onyemaechi Nweke, DrPH, MPH

Office of Environmental Justice and External Civil Rights

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### Administration Priorities: Climate Change and Environmental Justice



E.O. 13895: Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities Through the Federal Government

- E.O. 13990: Protecting Public Health and the Environment and Restoring Science to Tackle the Climate Crisis
- E.O. 14008: Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad
- E.O. 14091: Further Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities Through the Federal Government
- E.O. 14096: Revitalizing Our Nation's Commitment to Environmental Justice for All

\$40+ billion through Inflation Reduction Act to EPA for GHG reduction and Climate/EJ block grants



"...We are going to take the most aggressive action ever, ever, ever to confront the climate crisis and increase our energy security..."

- President Biden while signing the Inflation Reduction Act

Diversity in research is good for society and good for science.





### A One-Environment–One-Health Approach to Environmental Research

ORD recently received advice from the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine on integrating a One-Environment–One-Health framework across its research

Image from: National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine. 2023. Transforming EPA Science to Meet Today's and Tomorrow's Challenges. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press. https://doi.org/10.17226/26602.





### EPA Research Efforts Aligning with One Environment–One Health

### ORD invests in innovative and highprofile research:

- Environmental Justice and cumulative impact assessment
- Climate change research
- Community-based science



**One Environment-One Health** 

EPA Science for Protecting People, Communities, and Ecosystems

Image from: National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine. 2023. Transforming EPA Science to Meet Today's and Tomorrow's Challenges. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press. https://doi.org/10.17226/26602.



# What are Cumulative Impacts?



**Cumulative Impacts:** the totality of exposures to combinations of chemical and non-chemical stressors and their effects on health, well-being, and quality of life outcomes.

### **Cumulative Impact Assessment**: a process of evaluating both quantitative and qualitative data representing cumulative impacts to inform a decision.

<u>https://www.epa.gov/healthresearch/cumulative-</u> impacts-research#Cumulative%20Impacts%20Report

- 1. Tulve N. et al., 2024. Challenges and opportunities for research supporting cumulative impact assessments at the United States Environmental Protection Agency's Office of Research and Development. *The Lancet Regional Health America* 30:100666. <u>https://doi.org/10.1016/j.lana.2023.100666</u>
- 2. Tulve N. et al., 2023. Redefining exposure science to advance research supporting cumulative impacts, environmental justice, and decision-making. *J Expo Sci Environ Epidemiol* 33:843-845. <u>https://doi.org/10.1038/s41370-023-00610-5</u>

Climate change and environmental injustice interact with human health

Holistic approach includes reducing environmental and health inequities **AND** responding to the impacts of climate change.

### Source-to-Impacts Continuum





# **Integrated Climate Sciences**

ORD will advance two new climate-focused initiatives, an Interdisciplinary Climate Assessment Program (ICAP) and Regional Climate Assistance Network (RCAN):



**SEPA**

### ICAP

- Quantitative assessments of climate damages
  Assessments of the costs of climate change and the benefits of national, state, and local actions to control GHGs
- Input to metrics, e.g., the Social Cost of Carbon

#### Integration and Evaluation

of products, processes, and outcomes to inform both ICAP and RCAN

#### RCAN

- Regionally-relevant assessments, technical support, capacity building for adaptation planning and resilience
- Special focus on frontline communities most vulnerable to climate impacts
- Technical support for mitigation actions





**Environmental Protection** 

Agency

Vrijheid M. 2014. The exposome: a new paradigm to study the impact of environment on health. Thorax 69:876-878. http://dx.doi.org/10.1136/thoraxjnl-2013-204949 **\$EPA** 

# Participatory Science at EPA

- EPA envisions a future where all parts of society help advance scientific knowledge that informs environmental protection.
- In this vision, participatory science projects will provide accessible, actionable information that improves decision making.

Additional EPA participatory science resources include:

- Policy Guidelines & Checklist
- Data Management Assessment & Action Plan
- Quality Assurance Handbook & Toolkit



www.epa.gov/participatory-science

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# Community-Engaged Research Collaborative for Learning and Excellence (CERCLE)

ORD, with EPA Region 2, is establishing a community-engaged research collaborative in Edison, New Jersey. CERCLE will:

- Build long-lasting, trusting relationships with overburdened communities
- Connect community challenges with EPA science
- Support joint research studies in and with communities, helping translate results into community actions
- Conduct STEM engagements with community youth
- Share results widely to build the scientific community's capacity to work directly with communities



# Scientific Leadership



### ORD: Advancing the Science

Cross-Cutting Priorities: Building Knowledge and Capacities



ORD utilizes systems approach to integrate the full range of available data from public health, physical, natural, and social sciences, toxicology, engineering, and ecosystems research to support communities.

### 140+ Environmental Justice and Cumulative Impacts Projects

#### Vulnerabilities and Exposure

Research to identify sources, assess and monitor exposures, and understanding vulnerabilities to chemical stressors in the air, water, and land; non-chemical stressors, including social determinants of health; and a changing climate that may exacerbate the total burden experienced by communities.

#### Characterize Health and Ecosystem Impacts

Research to understand and estimate the health and ecosystem effects of exposure to multiple chemical and non-chemical stressors with the ability to promote equity benefits for clean air, water, land, and ecosystem services.

#### • Mitigation Options and Solutions

Research to bolster the scientific basis for actions to improve community health and well-being, and to select, implement, and evaluate such actions. This includes, for example, research to effectively engage with communities to identify solutions and options to mitigate exposure to pollutants, remediate contaminated sites, restore sites to productive use, and revitalize communities.

#### Resources to Support Decisions

Development of tools, models, and datasets ranging from site-specific to national scale that can be used by EPA and communities to identify, characterize, and solve environmental problems where they are most acute, in and with communities that are most at risk and least resilient.









### Advancing the Science Building Knowledge and Capacities: Example Projects

Vulnerabilities and Exposure	<ul> <li>Effects of Historical Redlining on Climate and Health Vulnerability</li> <li>Next Generation Emissions Measurement (NGEM) for Fugitive and Area sources and Fenceline Monitoring</li> <li>Use of wrist bands to measure personal exposure to air toxics in individuals residing in advantaged and disadvantaged neighborhoods</li> <li>Examination of sleep disruption as a biological basis for the adverse cardiovascular effects of rising temperature and air pollution</li> </ul>
Characterize Health and Ecosystem Impacts	<ul> <li>Characterizing the effects of chronic stress on susceptibility to adverse health impacts of air pollution in disadvantaged communities using inflammation and epigenetic biomarkers</li> <li>Identifying the role of non-chemical stressors on chronic disease and behavioral outcomes and subsequent environmental resiliency</li> <li>Characterizing cumulative health impacts of deprivation and environmental pollution using biomarker-based indices of allostatic load, chronic inflammation, autoimmunity, and biological aging</li> </ul>
Mitigation Options and Solutions	<ul> <li>Assessing built, natural, and social vulnerabilities and the impacts of climate change near contaminated land and waste sites for building equitable climate adaptation and mitigation strategies</li> <li>Design for community resilience and equity</li> <li>Develop and evaluate effective and low-cost treatment technologies for small, disadvantaged, and vulnerable systems, particularly for contaminants undergoing regulatory development</li> </ul>
Resources to Support Decisions	Equitable Resilience Builder       Eco-Health Browser       UST Finder         Image: Second Se

# **Building Community Capacity and Trust**

Bringing the Science to Decision-Makers Regulatory<br/>SupportState and Tribal<br/>Collaboration-PM NAAQS ISA<br/>-PM NAAQS ISA<br/>Lead and Copper<br/>Rule-ECOS/ERIS<br/>-Tribal Science<br/>Council

Technical Support-Technical SupportCenters-Regional ClimateAdaptation Network-Cumulative ImpactAssessment

**Training** -HIA Region 5 Pilot

-Collaborative

Workshops

Communications -<u>External Webinar</u> <u>Series</u> -<u>Websites</u> -Targeted Conferences

Conducting Place-Based Research

Research span diverse geographies, demographics, and scales

Studies include urban & rural communities that result in building community capacity and trust 40+ STAR Grants doing communityengaged research

Solutions Driven <u>Research-</u> <u>Climate Resilience</u> in Chesapeake Bay Seven Regional-ORD Applied Research (ROAR) Place-Based EJ/CI Projects

<u>Wildfire Study to Advance</u> <u>Science Partnerships for</u> <u>Indoor Reductions of</u> Smoke Exposures (ASPIRE) <u>Community-Engaged</u> <u>Research Collaborative</u> <u>for Learning and</u> <u>Excellence (CERCLE)</u> with Region 2

> Participatory Science

#### Hyperlinks provided for underlined text



# Identifying and Accounting for EJ Human Health Risk Assessment (HHRA): Scientific and Analytical Issues



### A Critical Role for HHRA in Regulatory Decision-Making

 EPA's health-based decisions are informed by the outputs of human health risk assessment



# EPA Accounting for Vulnerability/Susceptibility is Key

- Aggregate exposure
  - Same chemical, multiple sources, media, and pathways

- Multiple chemical exposures
  - Chemical mixtures



- Social and economic exposures
  - Poverty, psychosocial stress, food insecurity, poor housing quality, etc

Biological Factors
Pre-existing disease, lifestage, disability

status

# Scientific and Analytical Issues

- Convened risk assessors across the agency's programs to discuss their experiences, challenges, and needs regarding identifying and accounting for EJ concerns in HHRA with a focus on social susceptibility
- Framed conversations around three steps in the HHRA paradigm
  - Hazard Identification/Dose-Response Assessment
  - Exposure Assessment
  - Risk Characterization
- Crowdsourced recommendations on actions to address challenges and meet needs



# Scientific and Analytical Issues

- Scientific Knowledge: How social factors drive chemical stressor-related health risk
  - Better understanding of the intersection of social and biological phenomena; progression from sub-optimal social conditions to biological and health outcomes
  - Increase evaluations of social factors as effect modifiers in epi studies; mine existing studies for evidence of effect modification
  - Develop strategies for conducting systematic literature searches for relevant studies on social factors

# Scientific and Analytical Issues

- Data: Improve data quality to strengthen social susceptibility evaluations
  - Inconsistent reporting of social factors in the literature limits synthesis of information and the ability to draw inferences across multiple studies

SFPA

- Example: Measure of socioeconomic status include poverty, wealth, household income, etc.
- Differences in the spatial and temporal resolution of various social factor data, which makes combining social factors and alignment with chemical exposures difficult
- Underrepresentation of sociodemographic groups mostly affected by environmental inequities in national data sets

# **\$EPA**

# Scientific and Analytical Challenges

- Methods: Standardize approaches for combining multiple factors to characterize social susceptibility
  - Relative influence/impact of various social factors on health outcomes and chemical-related health risk is unknown
  - How to weight individual social factors when combined in an index
  - Parsimonious models (what is the most appropriate suite of factors, i.e., strategies to include/exclude)



- Science informs decisions
- There is a broad range of decision contexts
- Need for flexibility, tailoring of approaches
  - Data, tools, models, and approaches are evolving
  - Decision contexts vary with regulatory and policy contexts
  - Decisions need to be made under constraints (time, budget, available information): need for tractable, parsimonious approaches
- The Agency continues to invest in new data, tools, models, and approaches, and research
- Contributions to data, tools, models, and approaches are needed from the broader scientific community.
- There is tremendous opportunity for the research community to make a difference

### Science to Achieve Results (STAR) Funding Opportunity



# Air Quality Information: Making Sense of Air Pollution Data to Inform Decisions in Underserved Communities Overburdened by Air Pollution Exposures

**Overarching goal:** Provide underserved communities sciencebased information, tools and approaches to utilize air and related environmental data to engage with decision-makers and take actions to address community-identified air pollution concerns

# EPA is soliciting community-engagement research that addresses the following research areas:

- Methods and tools for data integration and analysis to characterize community exposures to air pollution in underserved communities
- Effective communication of air quality information to communities and decision makers to support actions to address air pollution concerns in underserved communities

Solicitation Closes: June 26, 2024 at 11:59:59 Eastern Time

**Funding:** EPA anticipates funding approximately 8 awards at up to \$1.25 million per award EPA intends to use up to 50% of the total funding amount available for institutions that include Minority Serving Institution (MSI) partnerships.



