

Episode 56LY November 21, 2023. Grant & public meeting against wood burning PM2.5, not screaming into the void anymore.

<https://www.epa.gov/grants/air-grants-and-funding> November 21, 2023. Newsletter. Notice of funding from the Inflation Reduction Act; NEJAC and WHEJAC December Virtual Public Meetings; Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis following the completion of a SBAR Panel to revise the Carbon Pollution Standards for New Power Plants. Chappell, Regina Chappell.Regina@epa.gov

On November 17, 2023, EPA announced a notice of funding from the Inflation Reduction Act for an \$8.8 million direct award to Northeast States for Coordinated Air Use Management (NESCAUM) and a consortium involving state, local, and Tribal air agencies across the country. This funding will support independent testing and data analysis of emissions from new models of woodstoves and wood heating devices. Data collected will help create a ranked listing of appliance performance for certified wood heater models available at retail stores in the United States. EPA is working with state, local, Tribal, community-based organizations, and regional partners to address residential wood smoke emissions, especially in rural areas where there are many disadvantaged communities overburdened by environmental pollution. By creating an emissions hierarchy, this grant will provide valuable information to communities and air pollution agencies with local air pollution problems caused by particle pollution. These communities and agencies will have better data to decide if offering rebates or incentives for changing out older, uncertified woodstoves for new models would improve air quality locally. Studies estimate that residential wood smoke accounts for 10,000 – 40,000 premature deaths annually in the United States. For more information, please visit [EPA's website for air grants and funding](#) and today's [press release](#). The NEJAC and WHEJAC December Virtual Public Meetings. The [National Environmental Justice Advisory Council \(NEJAC\)](#) and [White House Environmental Justice Advisory Council \(WHEJAC\)](#) will host a meeting, each, in early December. The meetings are free and open to all members of the public. Individual registration for the events is REQUIRED. The meetings require registration for participants to submit comments orally or written. National Environmental Justice Advisory Council (NEJAC) – [REGISTER HERE!](#) NEJAC will convene a virtual public meeting on Tuesday, December 5, 2023, 10:00 AM to 7:30 PM ET. The meeting discussions will focus on several topics including, but not limited to, updates on NEJAC recommendations related to air quality and community monitoring, PFAS, finance and investments and responses to community concerns brought forward in Puerto Rico. **Public Comment Period:** Those who wish to participate during the public comment period must register by 11:59 p.m. ET, November 28, 2023. Written comments can be submitted up to two weeks after the meeting closes on December 19, 2023. Individuals or groups making remarks during the oral public comment period will be limited to three (3) minutes. Please be prepared to briefly share your comments; including your recommendations on what you want the NEJAC to advise EPA to do. Submitting written comments for the record are strongly encouraged. The NEJAC is interested in receiving public comments relevant to the following charges: Cumulative Impacts Framework Charge Farmworker and Pesticides Charge The public can submit written comments in three (3) different ways: by using the webform:

<https://www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice/forms/national-environmental-justice-advisory-council-nejac-public-comment> by sending comments via email to nejac@epa.gov. by creating comments in the Docket ID No. [EPA-HQ-OEJECR-2023-0101](#) at <http://www.regulations.gov>, when it opens. Questions: Please contact Paula Flores-Gregg at nejac@epa.gov or by phone 214-665-8123. Learn more about NEJAC:

<https://www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice/national-environmental-justice-advisory-council> On November 15, 2023, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is announcing the availability of, and soliciting comment on, an Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (IRFA) following the completion of a Small Business Advocacy Review (SBAR) Panel to revise the New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions from New, Modified, and Reconstructed Electric Generating Units (EGUs) under Clean Air Act (CAA) section 111(b), also known as the Carbon Pollution Standards for New Power Plants. EPA completed this review because the rule, as proposed in May 2023, included information and options that indicated a potential for meeting the criteria for having a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities (SISNOSE). In addition, EPA is soliciting comment on whether to include options to address potential reliability issues raised by small business and other commenters in respect to the proposed NSPS and the proposed Emission Guidelines for Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Existing Fossil Fuel-Fired Electric Generating Units. EPA will prepare a Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (FRFA) for this action as part of the final rule, which will address any issues raised by public comments on the IRFA. EPA will be taking public comment on this action for 30 days after it is published in the Federal Register. Interested parties can download a copy of the supplemental notice and the IRFA from EPA's website at the following address: <https://www.epa.gov/stationary-sources-air-pollution/greenhouse-gas-standards-and-guidelines-fossil-fuel-fired-power> Thanks, Regina Chappell OID &

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<https://www.epa.gov/grants/air-grants-and-funding> Air Grants and Funding Review Closed Announcements

To view prior grant opportunities that are no longer active, visit the [Closed Announcements](#) page. EPA's Office of Air and Radiation (OAR) announces grant and rebate opportunities for projects and programs relating to air quality, transportation, climate change, indoor air and other related topics. EPA provides two types of grants: Competitive: EPA generally invites all eligible applicants to submit applications. EPA reviews and evaluates applications against criteria disclosed in the competitive announcement and makes selections. Non-competitive: Typically, these grants are made to governmental units based on statutory, regulatory, or published program guidance allocation funding formulas for continuing environmental program support. EPA rebate programs are payments from EPA to an eligible entity to subsidize a purchase of an eligible item. Eligible items are determined through a combination of the appropriation, authorizing statute, and any program guidance. For example, the rebate may apply to the purchase of a clean school bus or charging equipment. Each announcement listed below links to specific information unique to the opportunity.

Overviews of grant programs, including specific eligibility information, are available in the assistance listing on [SAM.gov](#) (formerly CFDA.gov). As new grant and rebate opportunities are added to the list, this page will be updated. Please bookmark this page and check for updates regularly. On this page: [Open Announcements](#) [Inflation Reduction Act Appropriation](#) [Annual Appropriations](#) [Bipartisan Infrastructure Law - Clean School Bus Program](#) [Related Resources](#)

Open Announcements Click on the links below for details on each Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) listed for each appropriation. Inflation Reduction Act Appropriation In August 2022, Congress passed the [Inflation Reduction Act](#) to tackle the climate crisis and advance environmental justice. [The Inflation Reduction Act provided the EPA \\$41.5 billion to support new and existing programs.](#) EPA's Office of Air and Radiation has been allocated over \$11 billion of these funds to advance the goal of securing clean and healthy air, and a safe climate, for all Americans. EPA will update this page as grant programs are developed under this appropriation. Non-competitive grants: [Grant Funding for Emissions from Wood Heaters](#) Assistance Listing Number: 66.034 Eligible Entities: Northeast States for Coordinated Air Use

Management Deadline to Apply: February 29, 2024 Competitive grants: [Hydrofluorocarbon Reclaim and Innovative Destruction Grants](#) Assistance Listing Number: 66.047 Eligible Entities: States (including the District of Columbia); **local** governments; U.S. territories and possessions; Indian tribes; public universities and colleges, hospitals, and laboratories; and other public or private non-profit institutions. Deadline to Apply: February 16th, 2024 [Climate Pollution Reduction Grants Program: Implementation Grants General Competition](#) Assistance Listing Number: 66.046 Eligible Entities: In general, entities eligible to apply for an implementation grant under this announcement are states, municipalities, air pollution control agencies, tribes, territories, and groups thereof. See Section III.A. of the NOFO for additional eligibility details. Deadline to Apply: April 1, 2024 [Climate Pollution Reduction Grants Program: Implementation Grants Competition for Tribes and Territories](#) Assistance Listing Number: 66.046 Eligible Entities: In general, entities eligible to apply for an implementation grant under this announcement are federally recognized tribes, tribal consortia, and territories. See Section III.A. of the NOFO for additional eligibility details. Deadline to Apply: May 1, 2024 Annual Appropriations The following grant opportunities are funded with EPA's annual appropriations. Non-competitive grants: No open opportunities at this time. Competitive grants: [2022-2023 Diesel Emissions Reduction Act \(DERA\) National Grants](#) Bipartisan Infrastructure Law - Clean School Bus Program With funding from the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law, EPA's new Clean School Bus Program provides \$5 billion over five years (FY 2022-2026) to replace existing school buses with zero-emission and low-emission models. For more information, please refer to the [Clean School Bus Program](#) site. Rebates: [2023 Clean School Bus Rebate Program](#) Eligible Entities: state and local governmental entities (i.e. public school districts), public charter school districts, Tribes, Tribal organizations, or tribally-controlled schools, nonprofit school transportation associations, and private contractors (i.e. private school bus fleets, dealers, and OEMs) (see website and Program Guide for key details on eligible entities) Application Deadline: January 31st, 2024 at 4:00pm ET Competitive grants: No open opportunities at this time. Related Resources [Application Kit](#): Application forms, regulations, addresses and other information to assist in completing grant applications. [Training Opportunities](#): Additional information about the grant process including how to build a budget, prepare work plans, write budget narratives and links to other helpful resources. [Register on SAM.gov and Grants.gov](#): All applicants must have an active SAM.gov and Grants.gov registration in order to apply for a grant under the Inflation Reduction Act.

[EPA Grants](#): Main page for EPA grant application tools and resources. New York times. Guest Essay. .I 'm a Climate Scientist. I'm Not Screaming Into the Void Anymore. Nov. 18, 2023. Dr. Marvel, a climate scientist at the environmental nonprofit Project Drawdown, was a lead author on the Fifth National Climate Assessment. **Excerpts edited by RAWSEP for brevity and clarity, and relationship to Residents Against Wood Smoke Emission Particulates, a 501c3 nonprofit**

organization. The written words were also paraphrased so the final result of excerpts and rewriting intentionally makes it seem as if the writer considered wood burning emissions a form of air pollution, although this writer did not mention wood burning pollution in this essay. From the article: (I am one of the writers of) [the most authoritative report on climate change in the United States](#), [Extreme events](#) became more frequent, [as we predicted they would](#). Our report was released on Tuesday. we can now [link climate change](#) and [the feedback loops](#) in the climate system. Human beings have put about [1.6 trillion tons](#) of carbon in the atmosphere since the Industrial Revolution. (RAWSEP View: The Industrial Revolution was the transition from creating goods by hand to using machines. Its start and end are widely debated by scholars, but the period generally spanned from about 1760 to 1840.) Back to the New York Times Essay: In the last decade, the cost of wind energy has declined by 70 percent and solar has declined 90 percent. Renewables now make up 80 percent of new electricity generation capacity. We showed what the United States would [look like](#) if the world warms by 2 degrees Celsius. We now [know how](#) to make the dramatic emissions cuts a way that's [sustainable, healthy and fair](#). the role of scientists has changed. We're not just warning of danger any more. We're showing [the way](#) to safety. While climate scientists were warning the world of disaster, a small army of (residents against wood smoke emissions particulates, and doctors and scientists against wood smoke pollution) were getting to work. These first responders have helped [move us](#) toward our climate goals. To prevent this, we need to reach those who haven't yet been moved by our warnings. I'm not talking about the fossil fuel industry here; nor do I particularly care about winning over the [small but noisy](#) group of committed climate deniers. Eliminating the sources of (particulate) emissions will make our air cleaner, and our economy stronger. It could save hundreds of thousands or even millions of lives across the country through air quality benefits alone. Using land more wisely can both limit climate change and protect biodiversity. [Climate change most strongly affects communities that get a raw deal in our society](#): people with low incomes. I don't just want to talk about the problems anymore. I want to talk about the solutions. Consider this your last warning from me. Other Climate Articles in the New York times. Charles Harvey and Kurt House argue that [subsidies for climate capture technology](#) will ultimately be a waste. The worst climate risks, mapped: In this feature, [select a country](#), and we'll break down the climate hazards it faces. In [the case of America](#), our maps, developed with experts, show where extreme heat is causing the most deaths. What people can do: [the types of local activism](#) that might be [needed](#). World, Enviva Wood Pellet Plant. [Enviva, the world's largest biomass energy company, is near collapse - Mongabay](#) The forest biomass energy industry took a major hit this month, as Enviva, the world's largest producer of wood pellets — burned in former coal. Illinois, Chicago. [80-year-old man hospitalized after house fire on Chicago's South Side - CBS News](#) Working Fire @ 7924 S Wood. 80 y/o male taken to U of C yellow with smoke inhalation. No other injuries or transports, NFI (2). — Chicago Fire. Iowa, Stuart. [Early Morning Fire in Paton Destroys Home | Raccoon Valley Radio - The One to Count On](#) Raccoon Valley Radio. Williams adds that at this time, it is suspected that the cause of the fire was a wood burning stove, but that the incident is still under. Ohio, Miami Valley. [Cause of Piqua Geiserman Road fire is undetermined - Miami Valley Today](#) The garage door was open with heavy smoke coming from the attic access. The fire was contained to the attic area around the wood burning stove flue, The garage door was open with heavy smoke coming from the attic access. The fire was contained to the attic area around the wood burning stove flue. Oregon, Roseburg. [AIR STAGNATION ADVISORY THROUGH TUESDAY MORNING - KQEN News Radio](#) State air quality agencies highly recommend that no outdoor burning occur and that residential wood burning devices be limited as much as possible. Central America. [Cool Effect Launches 'Give the Gift of Clean Air' Campaign to Build Over 100 Clean Cookstoves](#) Yahoo Finance. Throughout Central America, families often rely on open wood-burning stoves to cook their meals. Not only do these stoves generate carbon smoke and soot that contributes to millions of. United Kingdom, England, Gedling. [Gedling Smoke Control Areas could expand to cover whole borough](#) Gedling Eye Many councils of England are classed as smoke control areas, this means only certain fuels can be burnt in select wood burning stoves. In these. Finland, Helsinki. [Helsinki tracking 10 pollutants to enhance air quality monitoring](#) Helsinki Times. pollutants, reflecting a concerted effort to address various sources of air pollution, including traffic emissions, street dust, and wood burning. Portugal & Australia. [Scientists Warn That Increasing Wildfires Risk Wood and Paper Shortage - Newsweek](#) Before 2015, wildfires burned around 1 million hectares a year. Now, they are burning triple that amount. Portugal and Australia lost the highest. China. [Population impact of fine particulate matter on tuberculosis risk in China: a causal inference](#) BMC Public Health - BioMed Central. Conclusions. Causal inference showed that PM2.5 exposure driving tuberculosis, which showing a concentration gradient change. Air pollutant control. India. [Govt launches real-time air quality index | The Financial Express](#) All these CAMS will continuously monitor six air pollutants- PM 10, PM 2.5, ozone, sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxides and carbon monoxide- and calculate. India. [How rising air pollution accelerates health risks - The Times of India](#) The culprits of this environmental health hazard are particulate matters, particularly PM 2.5 — particles so fine they can enter the bloodstream. India, Bangalore. [The Sunday Read: How unfair - Bangalore Mirror](#) When it comes

to PM 2.5 concentration, the air quality monitoring stations at NIMHANS recorded a surge of 35.2% in October this year when compared to. India, Bhopal. [Most polluted MP cities: Bhopal chart toppers - The Times of India](#) The state ranked as the tenth most polluted in India concerning PM 2.5 concentration. Particulate Matter 10 (RSPM10), and fine particulate matter. India, Delhi. [Delhi air continues to be 'very poor' - Daijiworld.com](#) The Bawana station recorded PM 2.5 was at 396, 'very poor' category, and PM 10 at 306 ('very poor') while the CO reached 100 ('satisfactory'). At Aya. India, Mumbai. [IN PHOTOS: Can Mumbai's worsening air quality enhance COPD symptoms? - Mid-day](#) PM 2.5, PM 10, ozone and. Share: The increased exposure to particulate matter such as PM 2.5, PM 10, ozone and other pollutants in the air. India, New Delhi. [New Delhi's air quality improves to 'poor'; expert warns of bad days ahead | DD News...](#) PM-10 levels at 209 and PM 2.5 at 112. The air quality in Delhi as per SAFAR was 283 while anything above 60 is considered unhealthy. Air quality.

