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1



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

Ruth Allen

Sarah Taich Stephen Goranson

Steve Young

Tony Olsen

Welcome to the 14th Conference on Environmental Statistics and Information

It is our pleasure to welcome you on behalf of EPA's Office of Environmental Information to the 14th Conference on Environmental Statistics and Information. As the first conference in the new century, you will notice that our presentations and displays reflect the latest in information technology. Even our registration process has been streamlined, with most of you registering on-line at our Intranet conference site. We also have a record turnout. More than 180 of you registered for the conference. In contrast, the first conference in 1985 was attended by fewer than 80 EPA staff.

This year's theme "The Role of Statistics and Information in Protecting Public Health and the Environment" is supported by the many presentations, training sessions and distinguished guest speakers. You will find a wide range of relevant topics covered by presenters during the conference. In addition, our distinguished guest speakers include highly regarded and visible members of the scientific community and Government.

We have planned the conference, so that you have a unique opportunity to meet and chat with your colleagues and invited guests in an informal setting away from the pressures of the office, e-mail and the telephone.

We encourage you to take advantage of our well-situated location in downtown Philadelphia during this beautiful time of the year. There are many wonderful restaurants within walking distance of the conference venue and much to see and do in Philadelphia including art and science museums, the waterfront and the Liberty Bell.

We would like to thank everyone who helped plan and organize the conference including members of the planning committee and our contractor - Temple University's Institute for Survey Research.

We look forward to greeting each of you personally at the conference.

N. Phillip Ross & Margaret G. Conomos 2001 Conference Co-Chairs

Conference Planning Committee Members:

Annett Nold Deana Crumbling Barnes Johnson Ed Brandt Barry Nussbaum Elizabeth Margosches Becki Clark Henry Kahn **Bimal Sinha** Jim Lee Bruce Madariaga John Warren Candace Brassard Odelia Funke Constance Downs Pepi Lacayo David Mintz Reggie Cheatham



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Ruth Allen Sarah Taich Stephen Goranson Steve Young Tony Olsen





EPA's 14th Conference on Statistics and Information May 14-17, 2001

The conference will be held at the Doubletree Hotel, in downtown Philadelphia, PA

EPA's mission to protect public health and the environment is much more than a matter of statistics—but, without statistics, EPA couldn't do its job of monitoring the environment, writing regulations, and ensuring compliance. In large measure, these activities and many others rely on the development, interpretation and presentation of quality data and expert analyses. That's why the theme for the 2001 conference is:

The Role of Statistics and Information in Protecting Public Health and the Environment

This conference is designed to meet your needs. The meeting is exclusively for you and your EPA colleagues. There will be no open registration to the public, and <u>no registration fee for you!</u> Statistics 2001 will bring together individuals from throughout the Agency — regional offices as well as headquarters and national laboratories — who collect and use data.

There will be plenary sessions, presentation sessions, poster/computer sessions, and panel discussions. Attendees will have the opportunity to receive training, to learn the latest techniques, and to exchange ideas with colleagues, conference speakers, and distinguished guests.

Program Headliners

Renowned experts in the fields of mathematics, statistics and survey research will be part of the conference program. Featured speakers will include:

Edward J. Sondik, Director for the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) will be the featured Keynote Speaker. He also serves as Senior Advisor to the Secretary of Health and Human Services, providing technical and policy advice on statistical and health information issues. Prior to his appointment as NCHS Director in 1996, he served in the National Cancer Institute (NCI), National Institutes of Health (NIH), in a number of positions including Acting Director, Deputy Director of the Division of Cancer Prevention and Control, and Associate Director of the Surveillance Program at NCI. He has also served at the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute of NIH, and on the faculty of the Department of Engineering-Economic Systems at Stanford University.

John Allen Paulos, Professor of Mathematics at Temple University, best-selling author, and public speaker, whose mix of humor and erudition has delighted radio and television audiences, as well as students in the classroom. His books include *Innumeracy* (which has been translated into 11 foreign languages), *A Mathematician Reads the Newspaper*, and *Once Upon a Number*. As a public speaker he has appeared before audiences at the Smithsonian, Harvard's Nieman Journalism Fellows, the National Academy of Sciences, NASA, colleges and universities, and business and financial forums.

Graham Kalton, Senior Statistician and Senior Vice President of the social science research firm, Westat, and a Research Professor in the Joint Program in Survey Methodology at the University of Maryland. Dr. Kalton has extensive experience in research on survey methodology, and has published widely on several aspects of the subject, including sample design, nonresponse and imputation, panel surveys, question wording, and coding. He is an author of several books including Introduction to Survey Sampling, Survey Methods in Social Investigation (with Sir. Claus Moser), and Compensating for Missing Survey Data.

Douglas L.Weed, Chief, Ofice of Preventive Oncology and Dean of Education and Training in the Division of Cancer Prevention at the National Cancer Institute. Dr. Weed is trained in engineering, medicine, public health and epidemiology. He directs the Cancer Prevention Fellowship Program and writes about methods of causal inference, evidence-based decision making and tpoics in the ethics and philosophy of public health. He is on the faculty of Johns Hopkins University, Uniformed Services University of Health Sciences, and Georgetown University, where he is Senior Research Fellow at the Kennedy Institute of Ethics.

YOU Can Be Part of the Program, Too

The conference program is still a work in progress, but the wide-ranging array of session topics will include chemometrics, information access on the Internet, aggregate and cumulative methods of risk development, epidemiological projects, data mining, water quality monitoring, data visualization, and many more.

We hope you will plan to attend the conference, and we encourage you to take an active role in the meeting. The overall success of the conference depends on the personal participation of you and your colleagues.

To register and sign up to make a presentation, we ask that you submit the Registration and Abstract Forms (click on this text) to let us know your topic and presentation medium (platform or poster) so your proposal can be considered as part of our overall planning. Please submit your completed form and abstract AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

To register to attend, simply fill out the appropriate section of the Registration Form and submit AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

REMEMBER, SPACE IS LIMITED... THE SOONER WE HEAR FROM YOU, THE BETTER THE CHANCE YOU'LL BE GUARANTEED A PLACE AT...

EPA's 14th Conference on Statistics and Information

A Word About Accommodations...

The Double Tree Hotel has reserved a block of rooms at a rate within the FY 2000 federal allowance for Philadelphia, but that special rate has been extended *until May 4, 2001*. Reservations received after that date will be accepted only on a space and rate availability basis. Please contact Double Tree Hotel's Reservation Department at 215-893-1600, and ask for the EPA Conference / Temple University rate AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

DoubleTree Hotel
Broad Street at Locust
Philadelphia, PA 19107-5686
Tele: (215) 893-1600; Fax: (215) 893-1664

http://www.hilton.com/doubletree/hotels/PHLBLDT/index.html

Greyhound bus service will be provided from Waterside Mall to Philadelphia and back, at <u>no cost to you or your office</u>. The bus will be leaving Waterside Mall on Monday, May 14 at approximately 12:00 noon, and will depart Philadelphia at approximately 1:00pm.

Mark your calendar now and return your form as soon as possible! We look forward to seeing you in Philadelphia, May 14-17, 2001!!

If you have any questions, please get in touch with EPA's conference coordinator:

Ms. Jonel Peckyno-Haley

Temple University / Institute for Survey Research

202-537-6700 or Peckyno.Jonel@epamail.epa.gov





Mono	lay	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	
Monday, Ma	y 14, 2001				
3:00 - 6:30	REGISTRATIO	ON AND CHECK-IN		3 rd Floor Atrium	
4:30 - 6:30	TRAINING SE Session A	SSION : An Introduction to Statistic	al Data Mining* Ranja	an Maitra Aria A	
		Environmental Visualization ind Software Tools	n: Graphical Dan C	Carr Aria B	
6:30 - 7:30	Informal Disc	ussion to meet Participants		Orchestra Room	

^{*} Note: Data Mining Training Session will be repeated Thursday, 8:30 - 10:30 am



12:00 - 1:15 Lunch



Agenda for the 2001 EPA Conference on Environmental Statistics and information

lay	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday
y 15, 2001	, , , ,		
Pre-Session	on Coffee and Light Snacks	•	Overture Room
Welcoming R Welcome	emarks and Introduction of	Speakers Phil Ross	Symphony Room
Welcome	to Philadelphia	John A. Armst ea d	
Monitoring	g Our Environmental Healtl	n: Issues, Edward J. Sondik	Symphony Room
Break			
Plenary O	pening	Margaret N. Schneider	Symphony Room
Perspectiv	res on the Use of Environm		Symphony Room ey
	•	Tom C Al McGa	
	y 15, 2001 Pre-Sessic Welcoming Rewelcome Welcome Keynote Adding Monitoring Challenge Break Plenary Of	Pre-Session Coffee and Light Snacks Welcoming Remarks and Introduction of Welcome Welcome to Philadelphia Keynote Address Monitoring Our Environmental Health Challenges and Opportunities Break Plenary Opening Plenary Panel Session Perspectives on the Use of Environmental	Pre-Session Coffee and Light Snacks Welcoming Remarks and Introduction of Speakers Welcome Phil Ross Welcome to Philadelphia John A. Armstead Keynote Address Monitoring Our Environmental Health: Issues, Challenges and Opportunities Edward J. Sondik Break Plenary Opening Margaret N. Schneider Plenary Panel Session Perspectives on the Use of Environmental Data in the Production of Secondary Information Products Tom C.





Mono	day	Tuesday	Wedne	esday	Thursday
Tuesday, Ma	ay 15, 2001		_	-	
1:15 - 2:30	CONCURRENT	PRESENTATIONS			
	Session A:	Toxic Releases and Expos	sure	Ruth Allen	Aria A
		TRI (Toxics Release Inv	entory) Explorei	Rashmi Lal	
	Environme	ental Exposure Measures F Health and Nutrition Exa			
	Session B: Secondary	State & Regional Perspect Data Use	ive on	John A. Armstead	Aria B
		AX- Integrating Secondary I ne Effectiveness of Environr			
	The Na	ational Environmental Inforn Network: State	nation Exchange Regional Issues		
	Dela	ware's Integrated Environmo	ental Information System		
	Session C: I	Estimation Methods		David Miller	Concerto A
		JSDA's Continuing Survey o (CSFII): its use by EPA's O)	
	Estimatio	n of Odor Detection Thresh	olds for MTBE in Drinking Water		
	Uncerta	inty and Variability Analysis	in National Risk Assessmen		
	<u>Session D</u> : I	Framework for Information	Quality	Jerome Sacks	Concerto B

Alan Karr





Aria A

Agenda for the 2001 EPA Conference on Environmental Statistics and Information

Monday **Tuesday** Wednesday Thursday

Tuesday, May 15, 2001

2:45 - 4:00 CONCURRENT PRESENTATIONS

<u>Session A</u>: Measuring and Managing for Results: A Steve Goranson Discussion of Regional Environmental Progress

Reporting Tools

Road Densities Contribution to Declining Region 5 Lawrence

Ecosystem Health Lehrman & Arthur Lubin

The Trends Navigation Tool - a Pilot Project - Weaving Cynthia Curtis

a Web of Information, Goals and the Environment

<u>Session B</u>: Human Health: Data Collection/Analyses Ruth Allen Aria B

The Role of Human Health Data in Pesticide Decisions Ruth Allen
Spatial Modeling of Age, Period and Cohort Effects Ted Holford

Session C: Remote Sensing / Visualization Steve Young Concerto A

The Wetlands Change Project: A New Way to Get Cary Roberts

Results

Window to My Environment: "A Window to Joseph Kunz

Community-Based Environmental Information"

Data Comes Alive Through GIS! Olof Hansen

Session D: Information Collections at the EPA Doreen Sterling Concerto B

The Legislative Climate for EPA's Collections Rick Westlund

EPA's Collections: An Overview Constance Downs

EPA Data Standards Sara Hisel-McCoy

Government Paperwork Elimination Act Shivani Desai

4:00 - 4:15 Break

4:15 - 5:15 PLENARY SESSION

The Importance of Sample Design in Environmental Graham Kalton Symphony Room Studies





Monday

Tuesday

Wednesday

Thursday

Tuesday, May 15, 2001

5:15 - 7:00 POSTER SESSIONS *

Margaret Conomos

Overture Room

Poster A: Office of Environmental Information

Joanne Oxley

Poster B: EPA's Collections: An Overview

Constance Downs

<u>Poster C:</u> Environmetrics Web Site and The Trade Environment Database

Jim Lee

Poster D: Window to My Environment: "A Window to Community-Based Environmental Information"

Joseph Kunz

Poster E: TRI (Toxics Release Inventory) Explorer

Rashmi Lal

<u>Poster F:</u> National Center for Health Statistics as a Public Resource for Health Information

Mary Burgess

Poster G: Data From EPA's Ultraviolet Monitoring

Jack Shreffler

Network

Poster H: The Trends Navigation Tool - a Pilot

Cynthia Curtis

Project

Poster I: How to Present Environmental Data to the

Kyle Zieba

Public

<u>Poster J:</u> Partial Least Square Analyses for Association of Landscape Metrics with Water, Biological and Chemical Properties in the Savannah River Basin Maliha Nash

* Note: Poster will be displayed through Wednesday evening

6:00 - 7:30 Speaker Reception

Overture Room

Hosted by William Tash, Vice Provost for Research, Temple University - with Graham Kalton & John Paulos



9:45 - 10:00

Break



Agenda for the 2001 EPA Conference on Environmental Statistics and Information

Mond	lay	Tuesday	Wednes	day	Thursday
Wednesday,	May 16, 2001				
7:30 - 8:30	Pre-Sessio	n Coffee and Light Snac	ks		3 rd Floor Atrium
8:30 - 9:45	CONCURRENT	PRESENTATIONS			
	Session A:	Data Analysis		Rashmi Lal	Aria A
	Trend a	Analysis of TRI On-Site ar	nd Off-Site Releases	Rashmi Lal	
		Data Mining	TRI - Some Results	William P. Smith	
	Regional	Trends in Rural Sulfur Did Over the E	xide Concentrations astern United States	Dave Holland	
	<u>Session B</u> : Activities	University of Washingto	on, Seattle	Larry Cox	Aria B
		lopments in the Modeling ariance Structure of Envir		Paul Sampson	
	E	Ecological Bias in Environr	mental Epidemiology	Jon Wakefield	
	Session C:	EPA Public Databases		Barnes Johnson	Concerto A
	U.S. EPA	Office of Policy Local Go	vernments Database	Susan Brunenmeister	
	The	National Environmental In Network	formation Exchange	Steve Hufford	
		Data Envelope	Analysis on TRI Data	Jerzy Filar	
	Session D:	Data Quality Indicators		Dan Michael	Concerto B
		Exploring Data	Representativeness	Dan Michael & Kelly Black	





Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday

Wednesday, May 16, 2001

10:00 - 11:15 CONCURRENT PRESENTATIONS

<u>Session A: Air Issues</u>

The AIRNow Ozone Mapping System - Communicating
Time-Relevant Data to the Public

Aria A

National Air Quality and Emission Trends Report, 1999

Joe Elkins

Admirator Detection Limits A Heretical Viewpoint

Toronge

Minimum Detection Limits - A Heretical Viewpoint Terence FitzSimons

Session B: Water Issues Henry Kahn Aria B

Arsenic Occurrence in Public Drinking Water Supplies

Andrew
Schulman

Probabilistic Benefits/Cost Analysis for the LT-2 Mike Messner

Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule

Comparison of Measurement Methods Henry Kahn

Session C: Ecological Health Candace Concerto A

Brassard

Use of the Contaminant Exposure and Effects - Barnett Rattner
Terrestrial Vertebrates Database to Rank

Ecotoxicological Data Gaps Along the Atlantic Coast
The Collection and Use of Data Gathered by Citizen
Sally Conyne

Mid-Atlantic Integrated Assessment - Lessons Leamed Tom DeMoss

Session D: Public Dissemination and Data Issues Odella Funke Concerto B

Collections Issues Doreen Sterling

National Air Toxics Assessment (NATA) Fred Dimmick

Fish Advisories Jim Pendergast

Futures Research Pasky Pascual

11:15 - 11:30 Break





Monda	ay	Tuesday	Wednes	sday	Thursday
Wednesday,	May 16, 2001				
11:30 - 12:45	PLENARY SESSION A Mathematician	l n Reads The Newspape	ər	John Paulos	Symphony room
12:45 - 2:00	Informal Lunch			John Paulos and Graham Kalton	Acadmey Cafe
2:00 - 3:15	CONCURRENT PRE				Aria A
	Session A: Esti	nation Methodologies		John Fox	
			Effluent Toxicity		
	Immuno	Study: Using a Dynami assay Field Analytical N tive Statistically Defensi	lethods to Guide	_	
	Session B: Envir	onmental Data Analys	is	David Holland	Aria B
	The Redesign	of a Toxicity Assay Bas	sed on Statistical Considerations		
	Use of the	Pesticide Data Program	in Acute Dietary Assessment		
		Bivariate En	vironmental Data	Jade Lee-Freeman	
	Session C: Bene	fits of Agricultural Bio	technology	Keith Sargent	Concerto A
		Benefits of Agricultur	al Biotechnology	Ed Brandt	
	Outcomes	of Insect Resistance Ma	anagement for Bi Crops		

3:15 - 3:30 Break





Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Wednesday, May 16, 2001 3:30 - 4:45 **CONCURRENT PRESENTATIONS** Session A: Quality Decisions Come From Quality Data Pepi Lacayo Aria A **Best Practices Series for Information Product Evangeline Tsibris** Development Information Quality Systems Jeff Worthington Web Based Access to Real Time Compliance Information **David Tetta** Session B: Multiscale Advanced Raster Map Analysis Bimal Sinha Aria B Multiscale Landscape Pattern Analysis for Assessing G.P. Patil **Ecosystem Health and Watershed Comparison Using Conditional Entropy Profiles Charles Taillie** Classified Raster Map Simulation, Accuracy Assessment, and Change Detection Using Hierarchical Transition **Matrix Models** Pennsylvania Habitat Explorer for Environmental Wayne Myers Conservation and Protection Using Echelon Analysis G.P. Patil Nationwide indicators and Their Integration, Evaluation, and Visualization Worldwide - A UNEP Initiative Session C: Predicting Outcomes, Measuring Results Ed Brandt Concerto A **Methodologies for Valuing Effects Keith Sargent Matthew Clark** A Summary of Research for Valuing Ecosystems: Part of Measuring Outcomes and Results Chemical and Pesticides Results Measures Pamela Wilkes 4:45 - 5:00 **Break CONCURRENT SESSIONS** 5:00 - 6:15 Session A: Training Environmental Statisticians Using Bill Hunt Aria A Real Data Session B: Cancer Mortality Maps & Graphs on the Dan Grauman Агіа В

Web - More Than Just an Online Atlas





Monday

Tuesday

Wednesday

Thursday

Thursday, May 17, 2001

7:30 - 8:30

Pre-Session Coffee and Light Snacks

Overture Room

8:30 - 10:30 TRAINING SESSION

Session A: Meta Analysis

Bimal Sinha

Aria A

Session B: An Introduction to Statistical Data Mining * Ranjan Maitra

Aria B

10:30 - 10:45 Break

10:45 - 11:30 PLENARY SESSION

Symphony Room

Beyond Meta-Analysis: The Challenge of the

Precautionary Principle

Douglas Weed

11:30 - 12:00 WRAP-UP SESSION

Symphony Room

Door Prize and Closing Remarks

Barry Nussbaum

^{*} Note: Data Mining Training Session is repeated from the Monday, 4:30 - 6:30 pm Session

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The 2001 EPA Conference Abstract

Meeting: Presentation Date. Presentation Time	
Status	New
Date Submitted	04/29/2001
Abstract Title.	Use of the Pesticide Data Program (PDP) in Acute Dietary Assessment
Type of Session	● Presentation
[]	
Primary Author's Last Name.	Allender First Name, Middle Initial Hans D.
Organization	Office of Pesticide Programs / HED
Daytime Phone	703-305-7883
Fax Number	703-305-0871
E-Mail Address	allender.hans@epamail.epa.gov
Additional Author	Organization

Abstract Outline:

The following article describes a concentrated effort from the Office of Pesticides Programs (OPP) to find a reliable statistical methodology able to extend the abundant information existing in the Pesticide Data Program (PDP), to acute dietary assessment work. In OPP the process to assess acute dietary risk consists of a Monte Carlo process that multiplies food consumption distributions by distributions of concentration of chemical residues on food, producing this way a distribution of chemical exposure to the US population. This exposure distribution is the base to evaluate risk that in terms is the main indicator on how the EPA regulates a particular pesticide.

The principal provider of residue data in the USA is the PDP annual survey sponsored by the US Department of Agriculture. On one hand, PDP collects residue data not o individual units of food, e.g., on a single apple, but on five pounds of composite samples. This means that after smashing to puree five pounds of apples, PDP proceeds to measure the residue content in that five pound mass. On the other hand, the acute dietary risk assessment needs the values of residues on units or servings of the commodity. In order to bridge this gap, extrapolation from composite samples to single units need to be devised. That is the objective of this paper. It develops a statistical methodology to estimate the parameters of the distributions that describe the residues of chemical on single serving of fruits and vegetables departing from information given in composite samples.





The 2001 EPA Conference Abstract

Meeting. Presentation Date Presentation Time: Status	New		
	14644		
Date Submitted.	05/06/2001		
Abstract Title	The Role of Hui	man Health Data in Pesticide Decisions	
Type of Session	Presentation	○ Computer Session ○ Poster Session	O Panel Discussion
[]			
Primary Author's Last Name:	Allen First Na	me, Middle Initial Ruth	
Organization:	Health Effects Di	vision	
Daytime Phone	703-620-4593		
Fax Number:	703-305-0871		
E-Mail Address	allen.ruth@epa.g	gov	
Additional Author		Organization:	
Additional Author:		Organization.	
Additional Author:		Organization:	
Additional Author:		Organization.	
Additional Author.		Organization:	

Abstract Outline:

In an era of increased public concern over the health of children and elimination of health disparities, pesticide epidemiology studies provide valuable new science for weight of evidence based decisions. They also raise unique statistical and methodological issues. The objective of this presentation is to present selected results from several recent pesticide epidemiology, biomarker, and exposure questionnaire studies, and to recommend improvements, especially in future study designs and statistical methods. The studies include human exposure data and pesticide results from: (1) Several national Health and Nutrition Examination Surveys (NHANES), (2) the Long Island Breast Cancer Study Project (LIBCSP), and (3) Agricultural Health Study (AHS), (4) pesticides in schools surveys, and (5) published studies on genetic susceptibility and inflammatory breast cancer. These multiple human health studies, geographic information analyses of disease patterns, and national surveys represent a new era in epidemiology, called ecogenetic epidemiology. They also provide a baseline against which to measure the progress of regulatory decisions designed to reduce human exposure to pesticides and any related health effects.





The 2001 FPA Conference Abstract

Meeting Presentation Date Presentation Time	Nove		
Status	New		
Date Submitted	05/06/2001		
Abstract Title:	The FIELDS S	System	
Type of Session	Presentation	○ Computer Session ○ Poster Session	O Panel Discussion
[]			
Primary Author's Last Name	Bing-Canar	First Name, Middle Initial John	
Organization:	Region 5 Supe	erfund	
Daytime Phone	312-886-6182		
Fax Number	312-353-8426		
E-Mail Address	bing-canar.joh	n@epa.gov	
Additional Author		Organization:	
Additional Author		Organization:	
Additional Author		Organization.	
Additional Author:		Organization	
Additional Author		Organization.	

Abstract Outline:

The Fully Integrated Environmental Location Decision Support (FIELDS) Team's mission is to identify, assess, analyze, and communicate priority environmental problems that may pose a threat to human health and the environment. To achieve our mission, we have developed and applied innovative and effective technology tools (the FIELDS System) guided by sound environmental principles and programs. FIELDS began as an effort to more effectively solve contaminated sediment problems in and around the Great Lakes. The FIELDS Team has applied their technology tools to more than 35 sediment, soil, and groundwater sites in U.S. EPA Regions 3, 5, 6, and 9.

The FIELDS System is based in the ArcView Geographic Information Systems (GIS) integrated with Global Positioning System (GPS) technology. The FIELDS System includes modules for Sample Design, Database Query, Modeling, and Analysis. These modules allow a user to design a statistically-based sample design and upload the design to a GPS unit in order to navigate to sample locations. Once the samples are analyzed, the FIELDS System allows the user to query a database and perform interpolations (modeling using Inverse Distance Weighting or Natural Neighbor). The resulting interpolated values are used to calculate contaminate mass and volume. Finally, the System has the ability to identify remediation areas required to meet cleanup goals. In addition, the FIELDS Team recently developed a stand-alone 3D Viewer with Modeling and Analysis modules.

On-going development includes the incorporation of the SADA software's human health risk assessment module and the SADA-FIELDS developed ecological risk assessment module. Other module incorporation includes Secondary sampling and Geostatistical modeling (variography and kriging).

The FIELDS System has been nationally recognized by the Agency for its ability to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of environmental cleanup efforts

The FIELDS homepage is available from http://www.epa.gov/r5water/fields/dynamic/pages/index.htm

The FIELDS extensions for ArcView (Spatial Analyst is required) are available from http://www.sis.utk.edu/fields/

The FIELDS 3D Viewer is available from: http://cyze.com/download/



The 2001 EPA Conference Abstract

Meeting Presentation Date Presentation Time Status	New
Date Submitted	04/29/2001
Abstract Title	Benefits of Agricultural Biotechnology
Type of Session	● Presentation
[]	
Primary Author's Last Name	Brandt First Name, Middle Initial Ed
Organization:	Biopesticides and Pollution Prevention Division, Office of Pesticides
Daytime Phone	703-308-8699
Fax Number	703-308-7026
E-Mail Address	brandt.edward@epa.gov
Additional Author	Organization [.]
Additional Author	Organization
Additional Author	Organization.
Additional Author	Organization ·
Additional Author	Organization

Abstract Outline:

The Scientific Advisory Panel reviewed the risks and benefits of existing agricultural biotechnology products registered with the EPA on cotton and field corn. A key SAP recommendation is that EPA continue to expand the assessment of the human and environmental benefits associated with these products. These seeds contain a gene that directs cells to produce a protein toxic to specific insects. Growers use these products to improve yields and reduce costs, mainly by replacing conventional pesticides. The benefit analysis used current GPRA outcome measures to characterize the type and magnitude of benefits. This analysis indicated that the conventional pesticides are ranked high with respect to mortality to non target wildlife. An additional benefit not currently characterized by GPRA outcome measures is the sustainability of biotechnology. Unlike other registered pesticides, these new products are required to implement a refuge strategy to delay the onset of insect resistance. Additional presentations in this session discuss methodologies to improve outcome measures. EPA is exploring the feasibility of a benefit workshop. This conference will be help us to better understand the current state of the art on benefit assessment.



The 2001 EPA Conference Abstract

New				
04/29/2001				
U.S. EPA Office	of Policy Local	Government	ts Database	
Presentation	Computer Se	ession () Pos	ter Session	() Panel Discussion
Brunenmeister	First Name, Midd	le Initial Susa	n	
Office of Policy				
(508) 984-5418				
(508) 984-1558				
• •	.net			
Shirley Howard		Organization	Office of Po	olicy
Tom McCully		Organization	Office of Po	•
•		-		-
		•		
	04/29/2001 U.S. EPA Office ● Presentation Brunenmeister Office of Policy (508) 984-5418 (508) 984-1558 rothsb@earthlink Shirley Howard	04/29/2001 U.S. EPA Office of Policy Local (Presentation	04/29/2001 U.S. EPA Office of Policy Local Government Presentation Computer Session Pos Brunenmeister First Name, Middle Initial Susa Office of Policy (508) 984-5418 (508) 984-1558 rothsb@earthlink.net Shirley Howard Tom McCully Organization Organization Organization Organization Organization	04/29/2001 U.S. EPA Office of Policy Local Governments Database Presentation

Abstract Outline:

The Office of Policy has developed the Local Governments Database, a pc-usable database containing information on general purpose and special purpose governments in the U.S. The information on general purpose governments (counties, municipalities and townships) refers to governments and their population and housing characteristics. Governmental information includes addresses, political organization and services (e.g. water supply, sewerage), finances, employment, environmental programs and regulated activities, and types and amounts of federal monies received. Population information includes size, diversity, poverty levels, education, employment, occupations; housing information includes age of structures, costs, heating fuels, water sources and sewerage disposal. Information on special purpose governments includes addresses, areas served, employment and finances. A User's Guide, and Technical Specifications Guide provides detailed information about the content and organization of the database as well as file types and sizes, and media. A Users Guide to the Local Governments Database Information provies and overview of the Database, how the data can be used to support Agnecy initiatives and mandates, and provides examples of information analysis and retrieval.



The 2001 EPA Conference Abstract

Meeting Presentation Date Presentation Time			
Status	New		
Date Submitted	04/29/2001		
Abstract Title	National Center	for Health Statistics as a Public Resour	rce for Health Information
Type of Session:	() Presentation	○ Computer Session ● Poster Session	O Panel Discussion
[]			
Primary Author's Last Name	Burgess First	Name, Middle Initial Mary	
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Additional Author		Organization	

Abstract Outline:

CDC's National Center for health Statistics is a unique public resource for health information, As the nation's principal health statistics agency, NCHS provides statistical information to guide actions and policies to improve the health of the American people. The exhibit will highlight NCHS products and services, and will feature a demonstration of the NCHS website.





The 2001 FPA Conference Abstract

Meeting Presentation Date Presentation Time Status	New			
Date Submitted	05/08/2001			
Abstract Title	Environmental Visualization: Graphical Designs and Software Tools			
Type of Session	Presentation	○ Computer Session ○ Poster Session	O Panel Discussion	
[]				
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Abstract Outline:

This training session presents are variety of templates and interactive methods that are useful for environmental visualization. The first part of the session focuses on static graphics. The two templates emphasized, linked micromap (LM) plots and conditioned choropleth maps (CC) have been used for numerous tasks such as characterizing Omernik Ecoregions and generating hypotheses in environmental epidemiology. The second part of the session shifts attention to interactive methods in CrystalVision. The methods include variable selection, clipping and cropping, rescaling, brushing, and grand tour. The last part of the session show interactive methods based on a Java component library (nViZn) developed for interaction over web. The session describes the different levels of software availability. For example the demo version of CrystalVision is available for free over the web.



The 2001 FPA Conference Abstract

Meeting Presentation Date Presentation Time Status	New			
Date Submitted	04/29/2001			
Abstract Title	A Summary of Research for Valuing Ecosystems: Part of Measuring Outcomes and Results			
Type of Session	Presentation	○ Computer Session ○ Poster Session	O Panel Discussion	
[]				
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Abstract Outline:

EPA's National Center for Environmental Research (NCER) sponsors research in economics, behavioral and social sciences to provide a sound scientific basis for addressing issues where behavioral factors affect EPA's mission. NCER has specific RFAs to address 4 important social science areas. Corporate environmental performance and effectiveness of government interventions, market mechanisms and incentives, valuation of health and environmental benefits (for cost benefit analysis of regulations) and socio-economic causes and consequences of future environmental problems. We have sponsored approximately 90 grants since 1995 in these areas with the majority of grants addressing methodological or empirical issues related to economic valuation of environmental and health changes. This presentation summarizes results of a subset of these valuation grants, focusing on several studies investigating the appropriate values of wetlands, habitat, clean air and other environmental amenities. This researched has pushed the envelope on development of valuation methodologies, and given policymakers a better handle on how people would actually make choices to protect environmental values.



The 2001 FPA Conference Abstract

Meeting Presentation Date. Presentation Time				
Status	New			
Date Submitted	04/29/2001			
Abstract Title	The Collection and Use of Data Gathered by Citizen Scientists			
Type of Session	Presentation	○ Computer Session ○ Poster Session	O Panel Discussion	
[]				
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Abstract Outline:

For 100 years, birdwatchers have been surveying bird populations for Audubon's Christmas Bird Count More recent citizen science projects like FeederWatch have also relied on amateurs to follow a standardized protocol as they collect data for use by conservationists and biologists. Engaging a small army of participants, these projects were hampered by inefficiency, data entry cost and inaccuracy, and a significant lag time

The Internet has changed this The BirdSource website and database http://birdsource.org is now home to a variety of old and new citizen science projects. Direct data entry has resulted in accurate data available in real-time. We are learning to craft our questions and restrict data entry in ways that maintain the quality of these data. We have also discovered that these projects provide engaging platforms for educational materials. An overview of some of these programs, including Christmas Bird Count, BirdCast, and the Great Backyard Bird Count, will be presented



The 2001 EPA Conference Abstract

Meeting Presentation Date Presentation Time				
Status	New			
Date Submitted	04/29/2001			
Abstract Title	Case Study: Using a Dynamic Work Plan and Immunoassay Field Analytical Methods to Guide Cost-Effective Statistically Defensible Site Cleanup			
Type of Session	O Presentation	○ Computer Session	ı ○ Poster Session	O Panel Discussion
[]				
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Abstract Outline:

The test plot area of the Wenatchee Tree Fruit Research and Extension Center (WTFREC) contained soils contaminated with organochlorine, organophosphate, and other pesticides due to agriculture-related research activities conducted from 1966 until the mid-1980s. In 1997, USEPA requested that the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Seattle Hazardous, Toxic, and Radioactive Waste Design District conduct cleanup of the site.

The USACE used a dynamic work plan guided by field analyses to seamlessly integrate the site characterization and cleanup portions of the project. Characterization, excavation, and segregation of contaminated soil was based on the results of immunoassay (IA) test kits for DDT and cyclodiene pesticides. An initial pilot study and on-going evaluation of data comparability between the IA methods and fixed laboratory results allowed the USACE team to develop site-specific IA kit action levels that guided on-site decision-making to ensure that cleanup goals

would be met.

Characterization, cleanup, and closure was accomplished within a single 4-month field mobilization, and the entire project cost (at \$589K) was about half the cost (\$1.2 million) projected according to a more traditional site characterization and remediation scenario relying on two rounds of field mobilization. The "surgical" removal of contaminated materials (possible because of the field analyses) made all investigation and removal activities [sample collection and analysis, soil removal, segregation, and disposal (56 tons incinerated and 334 tons landfilled)] highly efficient and effective.

Compliance with the Washington State Model Toxics Control Act (MTCA) Cleanup Regulation was demonstrated for all target compounds (33 pesticides) by statistical analysis of fixed laboratory data generated from closure confirmation samples. Expensive fixed laboratory analysis to generate this data was performed only after IA testing had determined that excavation had removed all non-compliant soils.

Compliance with MTCA regulations required that the closure confirmation data set pass 3 conditions in order to achieve site closure:

- 1) On an analyte by analyte basis, the analyte concentration for no more than 10% of the closure samples can exceed the cleanup standard for that analyte;
- 2) No single sample concentration can be greater than 2X the cleanup standard for any particular analyte;
- 3) The 95% UCL for each analyte must be statistically shown to be less than the cleanup standard for that analyte. The UCL is determined as the mean of a lognormal distribution if appropriate, or is determined by another statistical measure as instructed by MTCA guidance. If a statistical 95% UCL is not calculable, the maximum value is used as the UCL value.





The 2001 FPA Conference Abstract

Meeting Presentation Date: Presentation Time				
Status	New			
Date Submitted.	05/07/2001			
Abstract Title	The Trends Navigation Tool - a Pilot Project - Weaving a Web of Information Goals and the Environment			
Type of Session.	Presentation	○ Computer Session ○ Poster Session	O Panel Discussion	
[]				
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Abstract Outline:

In Region 5 there was a drive to answer some basic questions. What are the environmental issues we are facing here in our region?, What data do we have?, Who is involved? What tools do we have?, and ultimately, What is our tactic and goal regarding this issue? To answer these question in a way that could be dynamic, regularly updated and approachable from many perspectives; a website was born.

In using the power of a web design, a three-dimensional approach can be used to look at an issue from many angles at once. This project is in it's infancy. A pilot design called the Trends Navigation Tool (TNT) was launched on March 23, 2001. Issues were selected for this pilot launch based on a series of focus groups held w/ technical experts and Region 5 management, and availability of experts to assist in researching the issue. Recommendations will be tracked in a separate accountability database connected w/ the GPRA goals. The issues in the pilot version include Acid Rain, Air Toxics, Childhood Lead Poisoning, Contaminated Sediments,

Genetically Modified Organisms, Mercury in Fish, Natural Ecosystem Loss, Nutrient Over enrichment, and Urban Sprawl.

To clarify how the TNT actually "works" - It is not a decision making tool that magically produces an answer. The process of answering the questions and filling in the blanks provides a forum for making those decisions. The ultimate product seen in the TNT is a reflection of that work. The key in generating a successful trends and decision making tool therefore is relatively simple: The skill of asking the right questions.

The challenge in the development of this tool is 2 fold:

- 1) to continue to hone the information in the site to what is most useful in order to plan our actions, hold accountability to these proposed steps, and link our activities to environmental trends.
- 2) develop the software /database capability to maximize the efficiency, minimize recreation of what is already out there.



The 2001 EPA Conference Abstract

Meeting Presentation Date Presentation Time Status	New				
Date Submitted	04/29/2001				
Abstract Title	Mid-Atlantic Inte	egrated Asses	sment - Lesso	ns Learned	
Type of Session	Presentation	○ Computer	Session () Pos	ter Session	O Panel Discussion
[]		•			
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Additional Author	Eric S. Walback		Organization	Mid-Atlanti	c Integrated Assessment ntal Science Center
Additional Author			Organization		
Additional Author			Organization:		

Abstract Outline:

The U.S. EPA Office of Research and Development has partnered with EPA's Region 3 since the early 1990's to test, evaluate and demonstrate the applicability of sound science to Agency programs and policies. This partnership is designated as the Mid-Atlantic Integrated Assessment (MAIA) and covers all Region 3 states. Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, Delaware and the District of Columbia, plus the parts of New York, New Jersey, and North Carolina in the respective Chesapeake Bay, Delaware Estuary, and Albermarle-Pamlico Sound watersheds

The MAIA mission is to provide integrated scientific knowledge to support environmental decision-making in the Mid-Atlantic region to EPA's Region 3, and the states, counties, local municipalities, and the non-governmental organizations (NGO's) in the Region as well

The goals to reach the mission were

- Develop acceptable and valid environmental indicators for natural resource and human protection,
- Merge biological data with physical and chemical data into dynamic and useful assessments,
- Integrate socio-economic data into the environmental assessments;
- Make Region 3 the "best characterized" area for environmental conditions to date
- Use assessments to make management decisions and influence public perception and opinion,

Foster integrated environmental management based upon relative risks

The overall assessment questions to be addressed were:

- What is current condition?
- Is it changing? What are trends?
- What is causing problems, if there are any?
- What can we do about it?
- Are we making a difference?

Some of the major reports either completed (*), or soon to be completed, are

- Regional Land Use/Land Cover *
- An Ecological Assessment of the United States Mid-Atlantic Region, A Landscape Atlas*
- Condition of Mid-Atlantic Estuanes *
- Pesticides in Ground Water of the Mid-Atlantic Region *
- From the Mountains to the Sea. The State of Maryland's Freshwater Streams *
- State of the Highlands' (Pennsylvania/ West Virginia/Virginia) Streams
- State of the Forests

Based upon this work to date, the Region 3/ORD partnership has found seven (7) key lessons and several strategic policy implications. The overall good news is that the environment is showing progress in physical and chemical parameters, but as EPA's goal is a safe and sustainable environment for humans and other living organism, we are not reaching it yet. In specific, MAIA found

1	Living organisms (Benthic, Fish, Trees, and Birds) are stressed and impaired, throughout the
Region,	
2	Biological condition, ecological condition and land use/land cover are all linked,
3	Biological indicators do integrate effects of chemistry, habitat, pathogens and other stressors,
4	Chemistry alone does not provide a complete picture of environmental condition,
5	Habitat loss and degradation is a major environmental stressor in the Region,
6	Forest fragmentation is wide-spread throughout the Region,
7	Non-indigenous invasive species are a major problem in the Mid-Atlantic

The MAIA program also felt that three (3) management insights flowed out of the work. The use of biological indicators as endpoints of interest highlighted that a media (air, water, pesticides, etc.) by media approach alone is not sufficient to protect and sustain living organisms, humans and other animals, and their habitats. A more integrated environmental management approach is needed to assess all stressors to the living organisms and develop a relative ranking of their importance. Second, a more coherent and efficient ecological engineering approach should be applied to a watershed to protect living organisms. Lastly, a better biological monitoring scheme needs to be used to report the progress of the ecological engineering efforts.



The 2001 EPA Conference Abstract

Meeting Presentation Date Presentation Time Status	New		
Date Submitted	04/29/2001		
Abstract Title	Government Pa	perwork Elimination Act	
Type of Session	(_) Presentation	() Computer Session () Poster Session	Panel Discussion
[]			
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Abstract Outline:

The Government Paperwork Elimination Act (GPEA) seeks to "preclude agencies or courts from systematically treating electronic documents and signatures less favorably than their paper counterparts," so that citizens can interact with the Federal government electronically. Therefore, GPEA requires all federal agencies to have an electronic means of reporting to government as an alternative to reporting on paper. The EPA had to submit its implementation plan to OMB by October 31, 2000 so that GPEA could take effect by October 2003.



The 2001 EPA Conference Abstract

Meeting Presentation Date Presentation Time Status	New		
Date Submitted	04/29/2001		
Abstract Title	EPA's Collection	ns: An Overview	
Type of Session	○ Presentation	○ Computer Session ■ Poster Session	O Panel Discussion
[]		·	
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Abstract Outline:

As a regulatory Agency, EPA's mission entails the collection of information from the public, particularly regulated entities. The time, effort and cost to the public to respond to these requests for information has come under increased scrutiny in recent years. Driving this trend have been the passage of the Paperwork Reduction Act Amendments of 1995 and a hightened interest in reducing the impacts of these collections on the public, notably the business community. The first step in responding to this scrutiny has been to develop a better understanding the Agency's collections -- specifically, what drives our collections, what we collect, and from whom. Using Information Collection Request (ICR) data for active collections in FY 2000, the Agency's collections were analyzed to better understand the drivers which result in the bulk of our collections, the specific kinds of information collected, and from whom they are collected -- all from the standpoint of the time it takes the public provide this information. The resulting data provides a robust overview of EPA's collections from numerous perspectives.



The 2001 FPA Conference Abstract

Meeting Presentation Date Presentation Time					
Status	New				
Date Submitted	04/29/2001				
Abstract Title	National Air Qu	ality and Emiss	ion Trends R	eport, 1999	
Type of Session	Presentation	○ Computer §	Session (_) Pos	ter Session	() Panel Discussion
[]					
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Additional Author	Neil Frank, Alan R	•	Organization	U.S. EPA	
	Szkman, Rhonda				
	Tooley, Doug Sol				
	Lorang, Dr. Conn	e Oldham			

Abstract Outline:

The National Air Quality and Trends Emissions Report, 1999 is the twenty-seventh annual report documenting air pollution trends in the United States. This document highlights the Environmental Protection Agency's most recent assessment of the nation's air quality, focusing on the ten year period from 1990 to 1999. It features comprehensive information for the criteria pollutants. Discussions throughout the report are based on the principle that many of the programs designed to reduce ambient concentrations of the criteria pollutants also aid in reducing pollution that contributes to air toxics, visibility impairment, and acid rain. Likewise, requirements under the various air toxics, visibility, and acid rain programs can also help reduce emissions that contribute to ambient concentrations of the criteria pollutants.



The 2001 EPA Conference Abstract

Meeting Presentation Date Presentation Time Status	New		
Date Submitted	04/29/2001		
Abstract Title	Minimum Def	tection Limits - a Heretical Viewpoint	
Type of Session.	Presentation	○ Computer Session ○ Poster Session	O Panel Discussion
[<pr>]</pr>			
Primary Author's Last Name.	FitzSimons	First Name, Middle Initial Terence	
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Abstract Outline:

Minimum Detection Limits - A heretical Viewpoint

Measurement error is discussed in relationship to the definition of the Minimum Dection Limit (MDL). Hoe the MDL is used and misused is presented along with how the MDL should be used. Arguments are given as to how data reported below the MDL should be handled. Maybe it's not what you think.



The 2001 EPA Conference Abstract

Meeting Presentation Date Presentation Time Status	New		
	11011		
Date Submitted	04/29/2001		
Abstract Title	Bivariate Environm	ental Data	
Type of Session.	Presentation	Computer Session C Poster Session	O Panel Discussion
[]			
Primary Author's Last Name	Freeman First Nan	ne, Middle Initial Jade L.	
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Additional Author		Organization	

Abstract Outline:

Please provide comments or suggestions regarding the conference agenda or any special requirements:

Bivariate environmental data where marginal distributions are right-skewed with censoring on the left (with detection limit) are modeled. The mean vector and covariance matrix using small bivariate samples (xi,yi), i=1,2,...,n are estimated where xi, yi, or both may be missing after applying Box-Cox transformations. The choice of transformation can be based on the bivariate form of Kullback -Leibler information number. The missing values are estimated using EM algorithm under normality assumption. Random sample from bivariate normal copular with non-normal marginals are generated.



The 2001 EPA Conference Abstract

Meeting Presentation Date Presentation Time Status	New		
Date Submitted	04/29/2001		
Abstract Title		y Maps & Graphs on the Web - More Th	an Just an Online Atlas
Type of Session ⁻	Presentation	() Computer Session () Poster Session	O Panel Discussion
[]			
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Abstract Outline:

A Web site (http://www.nci.nih.gov/atlasplus) has been created to further extend the utility of the "Atlas of Cancer Mortality in the United States, 1950-94", published in December 1999. The Web site is not only an interactive version of the book, but also a resource that enables the user to create customizable maps by controlling certain parameters. The site is a popular source of information for researchers, public health officials, teachers, students, and private citizens. The Web site enables users to create multiple maps showing geographic patterns and time trends, as well as dynamic charts and graphs displaying cancer mortality rates. Text describing any given chart is simultaneously generated dynamically, thereby enabling the contents of the chart or graph to be "seen" by visually-challenged users. Links to a variety of national and international related Web sites are also provided.





The 2001 FPA Conference Abstract

Meeting: Presentation Date. Presentation Time: Status.	New		
Date Submitted	05/06/2001		
Abstract Title:	Data Comes Aliv	re Through GIS!	
Type of Session	Presentation	○ Computer Session ○ Poster Session	O Panel Discussion
[]			
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Abstract Outline:

"GIS Targeting of Regulated Facilities in EJ Neighborhoods of Los Angeles County"

- Innovative (using creative GIS neighborhood analysis technology as well as new approach of combining EJ with kid's health emphasis)
- cost/time efficient (saving \$ by combining fed/state/county/and local efforts and using data to improve enforcement targets)
- produced environmental results (more than doubled success rate of finding industries not complying with environmental regs)

This project tells a story of how data analysis tools (in particular, GIS analysis) can support our agency's mission to protect the environment and human health. The initiative focuses on the central part of Los Angeles. The neighborhoods of this part of L.A. are predominantly hispanic, and also high in numbers of people living below the poverty limit. The approach is also to focus on kid's health by locating industries close to schools.

The actual process is to locate waste handlers, look at their waste activities, investigate the toxicity of the waste, search for schools close by, add more factors, and target sites for inspections

The initiative started with all of L.A county, and only looked at the big potential polluting sites. Large Quantity Generators (LQGs above 1 000 kg of hazardous waste per month) and Treatment Storage and Disposal facilities (TSDs: permitted waste managers). However, then we narrowed the area down to only the central part of L.A. with population as defined by the Regional Environmental Justice team and GIS census analysis (minority and economic data). We then performed a neighborhood analysis of locating sites close to schools, first at half a mile, then a quarter mile buffers



The 2001 EPA Conference Abstract

Meeting Presentation Date Presentation Time Status	New		
Date Submitted	04/29/2001		
Abstract Title	EPA Data Stai	ndards	
Type of Session	() Presentation	○ Computer Session ○ Poster Session	Panel Discussion
[]			
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Abstract Outline:

EPA's Data Standards effort is part of the Agency's overall information management strategy to improve the integration, reliability, longevity, and usefulness of the environmental data the Agency relies on to help direct its regulatory and policy decisions. The Agency has recently approved the last of an original group of six data standards and now must implement these standards in its various data systems. EPA's Data Standards Branch, within the Office of Information Collection, is tasked with providing assistance to EPA's program offices in understanding and conforming with the requirements of each standard.



The 2001 EPA Conference Abstract

Meeting Presentation Date Presentation Time Status	New		
Date Submitted	04/29/2001		
Abstract Title	Spatial Modelin	g of Age, Period and Cohort Effects	
Type of Session	Presentation	○ Computer Session ○ Poster Session	O Panel Discussion
[]			
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Abstract Outline:

The standardized morbidity/mortality ratio (SMR) is often the summary outcome used in construction disease maps, and in analyzing temporal-spatial disease trends. This provides valid estimates of effect under fairly restrictive model assumptions, including the log-linear model for the effects of age and year of diagnosis (period). However, for many chronic diseases such as cancer, generational or birth cohort effects have been found to be more important than period when interpreting temporal trends. A conditional autoregressive (CAR) model that provides smoothed estimates of spatial effects for age, period and cohort will be presented. Estimable functions of the parameter estimates from this model can be obtained through the use of Markov Chain Monte Carlo (MCMC) methods. These can be displayed in a variety of ways to better understand the underlying processes that give rise to temporal-spatial trends in disease, this method will be illustrated by considering lung cancer mortality trends among white women in the U.S.



The 2001 FPA Conference Abstract

Meeting Presentation Date Presentation Time Status	New
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Date Submitted	04/29/2001
Abstract Title	Regional Trends in Rural Sulfur Dioxide Concentrations over the Eastern United States
Type of Session	● Presentation ○ Computer Session ○ Poster Session ○ Panel Discussion
[]	
Primary Author's Last Name	Holland First Name, Middle Initial David
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Abstract Outline:

Emission reductions were mandated in the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 with the expectation that they would result in corresponding reductions in air pollution. The 1990 amendments include new requirements that appreciably reduced sulfur dioxide (SO2) emissions in two phases occurring around 1995 and 2000. The estimation of emission-related trends in SO2 concentrations has been the subject of many investigations since the implementation of national monitoring networks in the late 1970's. Most of these studies focused on developing models either for site-specific trends or for trend in a summary statistic that represents a network-typical value. In recent years, the focus of environmental policy has shifted toward regional-scale strategies that require regional estimates of trend for both their development and subsequent evaluation. In an effort to provide meaningful regional trend information, we propose a two-stage modeling approach to estimate emission-related trends in rural airborne concentrations of SO2 for 1990-1998. The first stage uses a linear additive model to estimate site-specific trend, and the second stage uses an extension of classical Kriging methodology to estimate regional trends and standard errors. Finally, Bayesian techniques are used to estimate standard errors to quantify the effect of ignoring the uncertainty of the spatial covariance parameters.





The 2001 EPA Conference Abstract

Meeting Presentation Date. Presentation Time.			
Status.	New		
Date Submitted.	05/06/2001		
Abstract Title:	The National En	vironmental Information Exchange Net	work: State/Regional
Type of Session:	Presentation	○ Computer Session ○ Poster Session	O Panel Discussion
[]			
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Abstract Outline:

This presentation introduces the Exchange Network, describes current State and EPA efforts, and explains how the Network promotes sharing of well-documented information and data. The presentation focuses on EPA's yet-to-be-built system of access, which will complement EPA's Central Data Exchange. Finally, the presentation discusses how the Network concept would enable varied organizations to share statistics and their supporting datasets.



The 2001 EPA Conference Abstract

Meeting. Presentation Date Presentation Time Status	New		
D. O			
Date Submitted	04/29/2001		
Abstract Title	Training Environme	ntal Statisticians Using Real Data	
Type of Session	Presentation (_	Computer Session C Poster Session	() Panel Discussion
[]			
Primary Author's Last Name	Hunt First Name, M	fiddle Initial William F., Jr.	
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Additional Author		Organization	
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Abstract Outline:

How could a win-win strategy be used to train young people in environmental statistics and at the same time analyze environmental data for Federal, State and local agencies, that have not been analyzed until now? This presentation will discuss two courses that I have developed to train undergraduate students in environmental statistics and the impact the courses have had The courses are entitled. Environmental Statistics Practicuum and Special Topics in Environmental Statistics This training comes in support of a National Science Foundation VIGRE Grant, which is designed to train graduate and undergraduate students in four interdisciplinary areas biomedical statistics, environmental statistics, industrial and technology statistics, and statistical genetics and bioinformatics The objectives of my environmental statistics courses are (1) to provide a consulting opportunity for the students with Federal, State or local agencies, (2) focus on the application of the student's technical skills to a real problem; (3) have the students gain consulting experience; and (4) develop their oral and written communication skills The students learn how to prepare a final report, brief clients at the client's office, present poster papers at technical conferences and write papers for publication Students have done work for six clients (1) the Southern Oxidant Study at NCSU, (2) the U S Environmental Protection Agency's (USEPA) National Exposure Research Laboratory, (3) the USEPA's Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, (4) the North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources (NCDENR), (5) the Forsyth County Environmental Affairs Department, and (6) the U S Department of State In addition to briefing their clients and providing the

client's with final reports they have presented papers at three professional meetings and two university sponsored undergraduate research symposia. The meetings they participated in are

- (1) the Southern Oxidant Study Data Analysis Workshop, Research Triangle Park, NC, March 9, 2000.
- (2) NCSU Undergraduate Research Symposium, McKimmon Center, Raleigh, NC, April 27, 2000,
- (3) EPA Technical Workshop on PM2.5 Monitoring, Quality Assurance, and Data Analysis, Cary, NC, May 22-25, 2000:
- (4) Future Directions in Air Quality Research, Ecological, Atmospheric, Regulatory/Policy and Educational Issues, Research Triangle Park, NC February 12, 2001, and
- (5) NCSU Undergraduate Research Symposium, McKimmon Center, Raleigh, NC, April 19, 2001

After two years, four students have applied to graduate schools in statistics, one student is employed at the Research Triangle Institute as an environmental statistician and five students are currently employed part time at the USEPA as statisticians. In summary, these classes have created a win-win situation for the students, the clients and the university and provide an alternative way to complete environmental data analysis.



The 2001 FPA Conference Abstract

Meeting Presentation Date Presentation Time Status	New
Date Submitted	04/29/2001
Abstract Title	Comparison of Measurement Methods
Type of Session	● Presentation
[]	
Primary Author's Last Name	Kahn First Name, Middle Initial Henry D.
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Additional Author	Organization

Abstract Outline:

This presentation will consider some basic concepts in the statistical analysis of measurement methods intended to measure the same thing. There are many situations in which the comparison of measurements is important. These include the development of new methods which are less expensive or more accurate or more precise or require less time and effort to implement. Analysis to demonstrate the effective equivalency of the methods will be discussed and an example using paired measurements on wastewater ph levels will be presented.



The 2001 EPA Conference Abstract

Meeting Presentation Date			
Presentation Time: Status	New		
Date Submitted	04/29/2001		
Abstract Title.	The Importance	of Sample Design in Environmental Stu	ıdies
Type of Session	Presentation	○ Computer Session ○ Poster Session	O Panel Discussion
[]			
Primary Author's Last Name	Kalton First N	ame, Middle Initial Graham	
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Abstract Outline:

Chlorophenoxy herbicides are widely used both in agriculture (cereal grain) and in non- agricultural settings like home lawns and parks. Studies on carcinogenicity of chlorophenoxy herbicides have been inconclusive. This ecological study investigates associations between cancer mortality in rural counties and wheat acreage, a surrogate for exposure to chlorophenoxy herbicides.

Most spring and durum wheat produced in the United States is grown in Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Montana with over 90% of the acreage treated with chlorophenoxy herbicides. Age-standardized cancer mortality rates for 1980-89 were calculated by gender for agricultural counties with a mostly rural population.

Analyses showed an increase in mortality from cancer with increasing wheat acreage per county. Increased risk was observed for the following cancer sites among men esophagus, stomach, rectum, pancreas, larynx, prostate, thyroid, bone, all cancers, and among women oral cavity and tongue, esophagus, stomach, liver and gall bladder and bile ducts, pancreas, cervix, ovary, bladder and other urinary organs, all cancers. Increased mortality for rare cancers was observed for cancer of the nose and nasal cavities and eye in both men and women, and brain and leukemia in both boys and girls. These results suggest an association between cancer mortality and wheat acreage in agricultural, rural counties of these four states.





The 2001 EPA Conference Abstract

Meeting: Presentation Date: Presentation Time:						
Status.	New					
Date Submitted	05/06/2001					
Abstract Title	Window to My E Informaion"	nvironment: "A	Window to (Community-E	Based Environm	ental
Type of Session:	Presentation	O Computer S	Session O Posi	ter Session	O Panel Discuss	ion
[]						
Primary Author's Last Name	Kunz First Nam	ne, Middle Initial 、	Joseph			
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Additional Author	Dave Wolf		Organization.	Information Information	Access Division, Access, OEI	Office of
Additional Author:	Karen Klima		Organization		and Watershed I ice of Wetlands, neds, OW	
Additional Author.			Organization:		-	
Additional Author:			Organization.			

Abstract Outline:

Widow to My Environment is a prototype application that provides the public a portal for accessing the wealth of environmental information available over the Internet. The portal helps answer popular questions about a community's air, land and water resources as well as what is being done to protect the local environment. Window to My Environment uses state-of-the-art interactive maps to integrate local environmental information from a variety of Federal, State and local sources. The initial prototype focuses specifically on data and information for the Mid-Atlantic States (DE, DC, MD, PA, VA and WV).



The 2001 EPA Conference Abstract

Meeting Presentation Date Presentation Time Status	New		
Status	New		
Date Submitted	04/29/2001		
Abstract Title	Trend Analysis	of TRI On-site and Off-site Releases	
Type of Session	Presentation	○ Computer Session ○ Poster Session	O Panel Discussion
[]			
Primary Author's Last Name	Lal First Name	e, Middle Initial Rashmi	
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Abstract Outline:

Every year the Agency has published an annual TRI data release and conducted various trend analyses. At a basic level of analysis, the trend data shows a decline in the reported total on- and off-site releases during 1988-1998. We have conducted a detailed analysis of the TRI data to determine whether the declines are similar from year-to-year, and whether the different sectors show similar trends. We find that releases reached a plateau in 1994, and that releases exhibit important differences among manufacturing sectors.



The 2001 EPA Conference Abstract

Meeting Presentation Date Presentation Time Status	New			
Date Submitted	04/29/2001			
Abstract Title	TRI (Toxics Rel	ease Inventory) Explorer		
Type of Session:	O Presentation	● Computer Session ○ Post	ter Session	O Panel Discussion
[]				
Primary Author's Last Name	Lal First Name	e, Middle Initial Rashmi		
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Additional Author	Will Smith	Organization	OEI/OIAA/E	AD
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Abstract Outline:

Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) Explorer is a web based tool that enables TRI data users to compile their own reports on-line. Under the Emergency Planning and the Community Right-to-Know Act, EPA is committed to making TRI data easy to access. TRI Explorer was developed to support this goal. TRI Explorer allows users to generate their own reports on specific chemicals, and on chemical releases by industry sectors, by environmental media, by geographic area, and by individual facilities. With the help of the TRI Explorer, users can easily determine what toxic chemicals are present in their neighborhood, how the releases are changing over time, and how their own situation compares to other communities around the country. TRI Explorer provides data for all reporting years (since 1988) and the data are synchronized with the published Public Data Release documents.

The presentation will include a demonstration of TRI Explorer.



The 2001 EPA Conference Abstract

Meeting Presentation Date Presentation Time Status	New		
Date Submitted	04/29/2001		
Abstract Title	Road densities	contribution to declining Region 5 ecos	system health
Type of Session	 Presentation 	○ Computer Session ● Poster Session	O Panel Discussion
[]			
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Abstract Outline:

The Region 5 Critical Ecosystem Team is developing a criteria approach to ecosystem protection that includes habitat and stressor data bases and information management tools. The stressor data base is to address cumulative impacts in order to achieve strategic habitat protection. Road density serves as a good index of human contact. Roads impact the connectivity of ecosystems and ecosystems fragmentation. This influences the dispersal of plants and animals. There is also a highly significant correlation between low road densities and healthy watersheds. The team is developing a coarse-scale indicator of relative road density. This indicator is being calculated for the extent of Region 5 using 100 kilometer grid squares using sums of road lengths by classifaction and road class multilpiers.





The 2001 EPA Conference Abstract

New		
05/06/2001		
O Presentation	○ Computer Session ● Poster Session	O Panel Discussion
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	Organization Organization Organization Organization	
	05/06/2001 O Presentation Lee First Name OEI 202-885-1691 202-885-2494	O5/06/2001 ○ Presentation ○ Computer Session ● Poster Session Lee First Name, Middle Initial James OEI 202-885-1691 202-885-2494 jlee@american.edu Organization Organization Organization Organization

Abstract Outline:

The poster session will give a tour of two web sites related to envronemntal issues.

1 Environmetrics Web Site

This web site is currently posted on EPA's intranet system. The site is a collection of materials related to understanding and using statistics with respect to solving environmental issues or problems. The site includes lots of relevant articles that are broken down by types of media, geography and statistical techniq1ue. It also contains an events calendar concerning workshops or conference dealing with the subject

2 TED Web Site

The Trade Environment Database or TED is a collection of over 600 case studies that deal with trade and environment issues and other related topics. The site has a search engine that is coded from the case study. There are also related projects on the site that deal with environment and conflict and with distance learning through a project called the Global Classroom.

http://www.american.edu/TED/ted.htm





The 2001 EPA Conference Abstract

Meeting: Presentation Date Presentation Time: Status	New		
Date Submitted	05/06/2001		
Abstract Title.	An Introduction	to Statistical Data Mining	
Type of Session	Presentation	○ Computer Session ○ Poster Session	O Panel Discussion
[]			
Primary Author's Last Name:	Maitra First Na	ame, Middle Initial Ranjan	
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Additional Author.		Organization	
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Abstract Outline:

The topics of Data Mining and Knowledge Discovery in Databases has gained a lot of prominence with automated methods of data-collection in this information age. Broadly speaking, data mining is the extraction of useful informat ion from large amounts of data, often collected without any pre-defined purpose in mind. Most of the present-day applications are commercial even though other areas exist. Some examples including discerning customer preferences based on transactions data for better store layout as well as targeted advertising, clustering software metrics databases to develop automated techniques for determining procedures that need to be upgraded together, deciding of related interest to a person who has entered the query "car" in a search engine as well as scheduling classes to minimize commuting students' discomfort. Algorithms used in data mining are both data- as well as computer-intensive. Because the underlying database is observational in nature, statistical techniques play a natural role. We will focus on basic needs of data mining, available statistical methodology as well as areas requiring further attention. Applications will be highlighted throughout.

The basic outline is as follows:

Why data mining, automated collection of data, data warehousing, examples and applications.

Market-Basket Analysis, Link Analysis and Graphical Representations.

Classification and Clustering Artificial Neural Networks, Information Retrieval, Online Automated Processing



The 2001 EPA Conference Abstract

Meeting Presentation Date Presentation Time Status	New
Date Submitted	04/29/2001
Abstract Title	Outcomes of Insect Resistance Management for Bt Crops
Type of Session	● Presentation
[]	
Primary Author's Last Name	Matten First Name, Middle Initial Sharlene R.
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Additional Author	Organization
Additional Author Additional Author	Organization Organization
Additional Author	Organization

Abstract Outline:

This presentation will provide an overview of how the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulates insect resistance management (IRM) for *Bacillus thuringiensis* (Bt) plant-pesticides produced in transgenic corn, cotton, and potatoes. This is done by mandating specific requirements on the registration of these pesticidal substances: research data, refuge requirements, resistance monitoring, remedial action plan, grower education, annual sales reporting. Resistance models assist the Agency in its decision-making regarding the validity and effectiveness of various insect resistance management options. Annual resistance monitoring provides the Agency with some mechanism of determining whether IRM plans are working.



The 2001 FPA Conference Abstract

Meeting Presentation Date Presentation Time			
Status	New		
Date Submitted	04/29/2001		
Abstract Title	Probabilistic Be Treatment Rule	enefit/Cost Analysis for the Long-Term E	Enhanced Surface Wate
Type of Session	Presentation	○ Computer Session ○ Poster Session	O Panel Discussion
[]			
Primary Author's Last Name	Messner First	Name, Middle Initial Michael J.	
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Abstract Outline:

The "LT2" Rule's costs and benefits depend on microbial occurrence, infectivity, treatment effectiveness, source water monitoring, technology selection, and other factors. About each factor, we have limited data. In this presentation, we show how limited data generate uncertain information that is combined to produce national estimates of Cryptosporidiosis risk and its variability (location to location). Uncertainty and variability are managed and monitored separately. Uncertain factors are ranked in order of their contribution to the uncertainty in national net benefit, suggesting future research priorities. Finally, we estimate the probability of a positive national net benefit.



The 2001 FPA Conference Abstract

Meeting Presentation Date Presentation Time			
Status	New		
Date Submitted	04/29/2001		
Abstract Title	Exploring Data	Representativeness	
Type of Session:	O Presentation	○ Computer Session ○ Poster Session	O Panel Discussion
[]			
Primary Author's Last Name	Michael First	Name, Middle Initial Daniel	
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Additional Author Additional Author Additional Author Additional Author Additional Author	Keliy Black	Organization Organization Organization Organization Organization	

Abstract Outline:

THIS REPLACES ALL PREVIOUS ABSTRACTS FOR JOHN WARREN

It is, perhaps, axiomatic that quality decisions come from quality data, but ensuring quality data is quite diffficult. Key to a well-planned data collection is the cocept of representativeness. This presentation discusses the term as used in the Agency's Qulaity System and makes a link to a probabilistic statistical approach and a physical model hypothesis testing approach. Representativeness will be discussed at the micro (within sampling unit) scale, where we consider issues raised by Gy's theory of sampling, and at the macro (between sampling units) scale where traditional statistical design tools are used.



The 2001 FPA Conference Abstract

Meeting Presentation Date Presentation Time			
Status	New		
Date Submitted	04/29/2001		
Abstract Title	USDA's Continuing Survey of Food Intake by Individuals(CSFI): its use by EPA's Office of Pesticide Programs		
Type of Session	Presentation	○ Computer Session ○ Poster Session	O Panel Discussion
[]			
Primary Author's Last Name	Miller Fırst Na	me, Middle Initial David J.	
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Abstract Outline:

EPA's Office of Pesticide Programs makes extensive use of USDA's Continuing Survey of Food Intake by Individuals (CSFII) in conducting its dietary exposure and risk assessments. This is a survey in which food intake by individuals residing in households is surveyed by USDA using 2- or 3-day recall and/or in-person interview techniques. The most recent survey information (CSFII 1994-96/98) increases considerably the number of dietary intakes available for children compared to the CSFII 1989-91 data which OPP is currently using For example, the newest CSFII survey increases by 5-fold (to almost 3000) the number of reported intakes for infants and 4- fold (to almost 13,000) the number of intakes for children 1-5. In addition, previously-proprietary recipe translations which convert foods from an "as-eaten" or "as-reported" basis to a commodity basis (on which OPP regulatory and USDA/FDA monitoring programs are based) have been developed through a cooperative effort between USDA and EPA are now publically available on CD-ROM OPP intends on incorporating both the new CSFII data and the new recipe translations in its dietary risk assessments by the first quarter of Fiscal Year 2002. Prior to incorporating this information into its routine dietary assessment procedures, an extensive review and evaluation of the reported intake data (statistical and otherwise) will take place to ensure compatibility and consistency with the results of its previous dietary assessments as well as with OPP's "Threshold of Regulatory Concern" (aka 99 9 Percentile) policy This presentation will provide some background behind these analyses and the preliminary findings which have been generated



The 2001 EPA Conference Abstract

New		
04/29/2001		
Partial Least Square Analyses for Association of Landscape Metrics with Water Biological and Chemical Properties in the Savannah River Basin		
O Presentation	○ Computer Session ● Poster Session ○ Panel Discussion	
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Deborah J Chaloud	d Organization US EPA, ORD, NERL, ESD, LEB	
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	04/29/2001 Partial Least Squ Biological and C Presentation Nash First Nam US EPA, ORD, NE (702)798-2201 (702)798-2692 nash.maliha@epa	

Abstract Outline:

Surface water quality is related to conditions in the surrounding geophysical environment, including soils, landcover, and anthropogenic activities. A number of statistical methods may be used to analyze and explore relationships among variables. Single-, multiple- and multivariate regression analyses have been used to relate water nutrient concentrations to selected landscape metrics. Partial Least Square (PLS) is a multivariate analysis used to explore relations between two data sets and predict variability for each data set. PLS is a predictive model that can be used for prediction of dependent variables in new locations when the independent variables are measured and especially if they are highly correlated.

In this study, three distinct data sets were used: water chemistry (Chem) from point sites, water biology (Bio) from stream reaches centered around the point sites, and landscape metrics (LS) generated for the drainage areas to the point sites. The landscape-biota model indicated three major contributing variables: the LS variable Slope greater than 3 percent (Slope3), the Bio

variable EPT (an indicator of three microinvertebrate genera), and the Bio variable Mi_richness (an index of microinvertebrate species richness). Within this model, the LS variable percent of erodible soil was the second highest LS contributor, with a negative relationship to the Bio variables.

The analysis indicated increased slope (indicating complex topography, generally occurring in the mountainous areas of the Savannah River Basin) is associated with increased microinvertebrate quality, while the percentage of watershed with highly erodible soils is associated with declines in aquatic biota quality.

Key Word: PLS, Landscape metrics, water quality, microinvertebrate, Savannah River Basin.

Notice: The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), through its Office of Research and Development (ORD), prepared this abstract for a proposed oral presentation. It does not necessarily reflect the views of the EPA or ORD.



The 2001 FPA Conference Abstract

Meeting Presentation Date Presentation Time			
Status [.]	New		
Date Submitted	04/29/2001		
Abstract Title	ENVIROSNAX - I Environmental P	Integrating Secondary Data to Enhance Programs	the Effectiveness of
Type of Session	Presentation	○ Computer Session ○ Poster Session	O Panel Discussion
[]			
Primary Author's Last Name	Paiste First Na	me, Middle Initial Richard	
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Additional Author Additional Author		Organization Organization	
Additional Additor		Organization	

Abstract Outline:

This presentation will highlight the use of secondary data in the EPA Region III Office of Environmental Data (OED) to develop "EnviroSnax": brief, informational graphics (1 to 3 pages) which integrate data across environmental programs and media. The goal of EnviroSnax is to provide a clear, concise message concerning a significant environmental issue which will lead to greater awareness of the nature of the issue and, potentially, to targeted changes in environmental program activities. This expanded awareness includes greater clarity concerning the magnitude of impacts, effects of multi-media factors, geographic locations of problems/sites/facilities and location and impact of program activities. Data sources include EPA's Toxics Release Inventory(TRI), 305(b) Water Quality Assessments, Permit Compliance System (PCS), Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS), and data from other federal agencies such as the U.S. Geological Survey and the U.S. Census Bureau. Most integration applications are based on a Geographic Information System (GIS) map as the geographic center for integration.





The 2001 EPA Conference Abstract

Meeting Presentation Date Presentation Time.			
Status	New		
Date Submitted	05/08/2001		
Abstract Title	Futures Researc	ch	
Type of Session	Presentation	○ Computer Session ○ Poster Session	O Panel Discussion
[]			
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Abstract Outline:

As articulated in EPA's Strategic Plan, one of EPA's goals is to provide quality environmental information to inform decision making. A key element of this goal is to provide access to data about chemical releases, environmental conditions and trends, and assorted health conditions. What information is necessary to improve decision making about environmental issues that we may face 10-20 years hence? What steps do we take to better anticipate what Ecologist C.S. Holling refers to as "environmental surprise"? The Office of Research and Development is establishing a program to improve EPA's ability to anticipate surprise. The program design calls for the participation of the public and outside experts in the collection, discussion, and dissemination of information that may bear on the long-term future of environmental protection.



The 2001 FPA Conference Abstract

New		
04/29/2001		
Multiscale Advance Development	ed Raster Map Analysis for Sustaina	ble Environment and
Presentation	O Computer Session O Poster Session	O Panel Discussion
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	Organization	
	Multiscale Advance Development Presentation Patil First Name, I Pennsylvania State I 814-865-9442 814-864-1278	O4/29/2001 Multiscale Advanced Raster Map Analysis for Sustainal Development Presentation Computer Session Poster Session Patil First Name, Middle Initial G. P. Pennsylvania State University 814-865-9442 814-864-1278 gpp@stat.psu.edu Organization Organization Organization Organization Organization Organization Organization

Abstract Outline:

The President's Committee on Environmental and Natural Resources (CENR, 1997) has indicated that geospatial and remote sensing information has been a vastly under-utilized technological resource. Information technology for space imaging and mapping is now a challenge and opportunity for sustainable environment and development. Geospatial information technology is increasingly becoming the driving force for decision making across the local to regional to global continuum.

Consider an imminent 21st Century scenario: What message does a remote sensing-derived landcover landuse map have about the large landscape it represents? And at what scale and at what level of detail?...Does the spatial pattern of the map reveal any societal, ecological, environmental condition of the landscape? And therefore can it be an indicator of change?...How do you automate the assessment of the spatial structure and behavior of change to

discover critical areas, hot spots, and their corridors?...Is the map accurate? How accurate is it? How do you assess the accuracy of the map? Of the change map over time for change detection? What are the implications of the kind and amount of change and accuracy on what matters, whether climate change, carbon emission, water resources, urban sprawl, biodiversity, indicator species, or early warning? And with what confidence, even with a single map/change-map?...The proposed presentation will discuss available answers to these questions that involve multicategorical raster maps based on remote sensing and other geospatial data, with applications to sustainable environment and development at watershed-based landscape scales.

Landscape pattern has become a topic of growing scientific attention, but most of the work to date has been of a descriptive character. The proposed presentation will provide a model-based inferential capability for landscape pattern comparison and analysis. It will provide information technology based decision science support for informed choices on geospatial resource issues. The proposed presentation will provide a welcome innovation to model, simulate, compare, and analyze categorical raster data, particularly since variogram-based geostatistics falls short because of the qualitative nature of the thematic raster map, and since Gibbs random fields-based MCMC-type methods fall short because of the multimillion pixel size of landscape data. The presentation will provide the much needed initial methodological toolbox, computational toolkit, and visualization facility to automate the analysis of thematic raster maps of large size with objectivity and statistical inferential capability.

The concepts, issues, methods, techniques, tools, and softwares involved will be presented and discussed. Now they carry names, such as multiscale landscape fragmentation profiles, conditional entropy profiles, echelon analysis for critical areas and corridors, pattern-based compression and segmentation, map and change map accuracy assessment and detection, etc.



The 2001 FPA Conference Abstract

Meeting Presentation Date Presentation Time Status	New		
Date Submitted	04/29/2001		
Abstract Title	A Mathematician Reads the Newspaper		
Type of Session	● Presentation ○	Computer Session O Poster Session	O Panel Discussion
[]			
Primary Author's Last Name	Paulos First Name, N	fiddle Initial John	
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Abstract Outline:

The talk will be based on my book A Mathematician Reads the Newspaper and, to an extent, on my monthly Who's Counting column for ABCNews.com.

The book - and the talk based on it - is structured like the morning paper. Investigating the mathematical angles of stories in the news from the front section through to the sports pages, it offers novel perspectives, questions, and ideas for coffee-drinkers, strap-hangers, policy-makers, gossip-mongers, bargain-hunters, trend-setters, and others who can't get along without their daily paper. Often the issues involved may not seem on the surface to involve mathematics at all, but such "number stories" complement, deepen, and sometimes undermine "people stories."

The notions of probability and randomness can enhance articles on crime, health risks, or other societal obsessions. Logic and self-reference may help to clarify the hazards of

celebrity, spin-doctoring, and media coverage of itself. Business finance, the multiplication principle, and even simple arithmetic point up consumer fallacies, electoral tricks, and sports myths. Chaos and non-linear dynamics suggest how difficult and frequently worthless economic and environmental prediction is. And mathematically pertinent notions from philosophy and psychology provide perspective on a variety of public issues.

The approach provides a revealing, albeit oblique slant on the traditional Who, What, Where, When, Why, and How of the journalist's craft.





Meeting Presentation Date Presentation Time			
Status	New		
Date Submitted	05/06/2001		
Abstract Title	Fish Advisori	ies	
Type of Session:	Presentation	○ Computer Session ○ Poster Session	O Panel Discussion
[]			
Primary Author's Last Name:	Pendergast	First Name, Middle Initial James	
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Abstract Outline:

States, territories, and Native American tribes have the primary responsibility for protecting residents from the health risks of eating contaminated fish and wildlife. If high concentrations of chemicals, such as mercury of PCBs, are found in local fish and wildlife, then a state, territory, or tribe may issue a consumption advisory or either the general population, or for a sensitive subpopulation. EPA participates in this process in three ways: by facilitating and encouraging the collection of fish tissue information that serves as the basis for issuing an advisory, by encouraging the use of a risk-based approach for determining whether an advisory is necessary, and by collecting and disseminating the information on a Web site at www.epa.gov/waterscience/fish.





Meeting Presentation Date Presentation Time			
Status	New		
Date Submitted	05/07/2001		
Abstract Title	Delaware's Inte	egrated Environmental Information Syste	em
Type of Session	Presentation	○ Computer Session ○ Poster Session	O Panel Discussion
[]			
Primary Author's Last Name	Raman First	Name, Middle Initial N.V.	
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Abstract Outline:

Delaware's Environmental Information System (EIS) is a database on environmental conditions in Delaware. It brings all the environmental data within DNREC into one place where it is easily accessible for everyone. Anyone with access to the Internet can view the system from any computer in the world.

The system allows users to easily answer questions such as

What environmental permits are held by an industrial facility?

Has DNREC conducted any microorganism surveys on my favorite stream?

Are there any environmental concerns with a piece of property being considered for acquisition for a park expansion?

Where are the potential sources of contamination in my watershed?

Have there been any violations of any permits at a facility?

Where are surface water monitoring points on a stream? What are the results of that monitoring?

Where has DNREC collected sediment samples that have been analyzed for PCBs?

The EIS will provide information on a form or on a map. Once the desired information is found, the user will have the option to view standard reports and maps, create their own custom reports or maps, or download the information for use with their own software



The 2001 EPA Conference Abstract

Meeting Presentation Date Presentation Time Status	New					
Date Submitted	04/29/2001					
Abstract Title	Use of the Contaminant Exposure and Effects Terrestrial Vertebrates Database to Rank Ecotoxicological Data Gaps along the Atlantic Coast				labase	
Type of Session	Presentation	○ Computer	Session () Pos	ter Session	O Panel Discussion	
[]						
Primary Author's Last Name	Rattner First N	lame, Middle Initia	al Barnett A.			
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Additional Author.	Johathan B. Cohe	n	Organization		Vildlife Research Cent gical Survey	ter,
Additional Author	Nancy H. Golden		Organization	•	nt of Animal and Avia Jniversity of Maryland rk	
Additional Author	Elise A. Larsen		Organization:	Patuxent V	Vildlife Research Cent gical Survey	ter,
Additional Author			Organization		<u>-</u>	
Additional Author			Organization:			

Abstract Outline:

In order to examine the condition of biota in coastal estuaries, a "Contaminant Exposure and Effects--Terrestrial Vertebrates" database (CEE-TV) has been compiled through computerized search of published literature, review of existing databases, and solicitation of unpublished reports. Summary information has been entered into the database, including species, collection date, site coordinates, estuary name, hydrologic unit catalogue code, sample matrix, contaminant concentrations, biomarker and bioindicator responses, and reference source, utilizing a 100-field character and numeric format. Currently, the CEE-TV database contains over 6000

data records for free-ranging amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals residing in marine and estuarine habitat and drainages along the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts. Over 250 vertebrate species and >150,000 individuals are represented in the database, with information on birds making up the vast majority (83%) of records, and only a modicum of data on amphibians (<0.1%). Of the >75,000 chemical compounds in commerce, only 150 commonly measured environmental contaminants were quantified in tissues of terrestrial vertebrates. The CEE-TV database, containing information on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, may be accessed at www.pwrc.usgs.gov/ceetv/, with work currently underway to expand to the Pacific Coast. We recently developed an algorithm to rank the relative data needs of watersheds, incorporating the quantity of CEE-TV data within watersheds, information on water quality and vulnerability to pollution, and data on federal trust properties, Superfund sites, and endangered species. Critical data gaps were identified for 48 of 278 watersheds, 23 of 90 National Wildlife Refuges, and 15 of 74 National Parks along the Atlantic coast. Concentrations of DDE and PCBs in bird eggs were found to increase with decreasing water quality, indicating that organochlorine residues in eggs are potentially useful for evaluating habitat quality. In addition, the CEE-TV database has a number of other applications including reducing uncertainty about contaminant risk, identifying areas for mitigation, restoration or special management, and ranking ecological conditions of estuaries.



The 2001 EPA Conference Abstract

Meeting Presentation Date Presentation Time Status	New		
Date Submitted	04/29/2001		
Abstract Title	The Wetlands Cl	hange Project: A New Way to Get Resu	lts
Type of Session	Presentation	○ Computer Session ○ Poster Session	O Panel Discussion
[]			
Primary Author's Last Name	Roberts First N	lame, Middle Initial Cary	
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Abstract Outline:

With the emergence of high quality satellite imagery, we are now able to view a staggering amount of data at precise levels of detail. We can see landscape changes using aerial photography whereas before we could only conjecture. Currently, we are examining satellite data for indications of changes in wetlands. Between 1986 and 1997, a net of 644,000 acres of wetlands was lost in the conterminous 48 United States with an estimated annual wetland loss rate of 58,500 acres. We may now use satellite images to help us understand patterns in wetland losses and help spot illegal conversions of wetlands.

The Wetlands Change Project is a pilot project to evaluate and refine a faster, less expensive technique for accurately identifying changes in wetlands. Changes in wetlands such as loss, conversion, and fragmentation are very important indicators of wetland status and functional health. Because of the difficulties in creating and maintaining large-scale wetlands inventories, we have sought an alternative way to assess wetlands changes using NWI (National Wetlands inventory) data in combination with commercially available satellite imagery. The technique is called cross correlation, whereby computerized data and large-scale maps from two time periods are correlated and statistically analyzed to identify changes in landcover. Wetlands change detection maps may aid in community planning, enforcement, regulatory action, education and information on program performance results.





Meeting Presentation Date: Presentation Time: Status	New		
Date Submitted	05/06/2001		
Abstract Title.	Emerging Issues	s of Data Qualtiy	
Type of Session:	Presentation	○ Computer Session ○ Poster Sess	ion O Panel Discussion
[]			
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Abstract Outline:

- : The increasing size and complexity of environmental and other databases are challenges for statistics, computer science and information technology to provide methods and strategies that improve and assure the quality of vital data sets. We will focus on key components of the overall problem:
- (1) Data quality as analogous to product quality; Total Data Quality Management
- (2) Anomaly detection in complex high-dimensional data
- (3) Impact of quality on uses of the data

The TRI database will be used for examples.





Meeting. Presentation Date: Presentation Time. Status:	New		
Date Submitted:	05/09/2001		
Abstract Title:	Delaware's Integ	grated Environmental Information Syste	em
Type of Session:	Presentation	○ Computer Session ○ Poster Session	O Panel Discussion
[]			
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Additional Author:		Organization:	
Additional Author		Organization:	
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Additional Author		Organization:	

Abstract Outline:

Delaware's Environmental Information System (EIS) is a database on environmental conditions in Delaware. It brings all the environmental data within DNREC into one place where it is easily accessible for everyone. Anyone with access to the Internet can view the system from any computer in the world.

The system allows users to easily answer questions such as:

- What environmental permits are held by an industrial facility?
- Has DNREC conducted any microorganism surveys on my favorite stream?
 - Are there any environmental concerns with property being considered for acquisition for park expansion?
- Where are the potential sources of contamination in my watershed?
 - Have there been any violations of any permits at a facility?
- Where are surface water monitoring points on a stream? What are the results of that monitoring? Where has DNREC collected sediment samples that have been analyzed for PCBs?

The EIS will provide information on a form or on a map. Once the desired information is found, the user will have the option to view standard reports and maps, create their own custom reports or maps, or download the information for use with their own software





Meeting: Presentation Date Presentation Time:				
Status	New			
Date Submitted	05/06/2001			
Abstract Title:	Developments Structure of En	_		ationary Spatial Covariance
Type of Session:	Presentation	O Computer	Session O Pos	ter Session O Panel Discussion
[]				
Primary Author's Last Name:	Sampson Fire	st Name, Middle Ir	nitıal Paul	
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Abstract Outline:

The fundamental nonstationarity of the spatial covariance structure of spatio-temporal environmental processes was largely ignored prior to the decade of the 1990's, presumably because of the lack of statistical models and methodologies. In the late 1980's and early 1990's this problem began to receive attention with the introduction of the spatial deformation modeling approach of Sampson and Guttorp. During the 1990's a number of other researchers began to study this approach and also EOF and "moving window" methodologies. The new millennium is seeing a wave of publications introducing new methods, including process-convolution modeling with basis functions, classes of dynamic space-time models, new moving window approaches for spatially varying locally isotropic correlation structure, multi-resolution models, specific parametric models associated with point influences, and new developments in the spatial deformation modeling approach including simulated annealing and Bayesian modeling and estimation approaches. We will review the developments in this field of research and comment on the relationships and differences among the various methodologies from the perspective of our own recent work on Bayesian estimation of the spatial deformation model.



The 2001 EPA Conference Abstract

Meeting Presentation Date. Presentation Time Status	New		
Date Submitted.	04/29/2001		
Abstract Title	Methodologies	for Valuing Effects	
Type of Session	Presentation	○ Computer Session ○ Poster Session	O Panel Discussion
[]			
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Abstract Outline:

This paper presents a meta-analysis of various methods used for valuing ecological effects and environmental goods. Starting with EPA's new tiered process for conducting ecological risk assessments for pesticides, this study first examines how different ways of reporting risk, mortality, and environmental damage affect the estimates of the value of changes in species, biodiversity, and environmental quality. Differences in how results are reported in the scientific literature, communicated to the public, and used in policy making are also addressed. Results from the environmental economics literature are used, including both hypothetical and indirect methods such as Contingent Valuation and Travel Cost Models. The limitations of these current valuation models when used for valuing flora, fauna, and biodiversity are then explored with significant differences among species valuation noted. Cost, reliability, validity, and sensitivity of the models are also compared.





Meeting Presentation Date. Presentation Time		
Status.	New	
Date Submitted	05/06/2001	
Abstract Title:	Environmental Exposure measures from the national Health a Examiniation Survey	nd Nutrition
Type of Session:	● Presentation	nel Discussion
[]		
Primary Author's Last Name:	Schober First Name, Middle Initial Susan	
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Additional Author:	Organization	
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Abstract Outline:

The National Health and Nutrition Examination Surveys (NHANES) provide a mechanism for describing the prevalence and magnitude of environmental exposures in the U.S. population through measurements of toxicants in biological specimens and other measures. Environmental toxicant measures from past NHANES have provided key data for environmental policy development and exposure research. For example, data on blood lead levels from the second NHANES (1976-1980) were instrumental in eliminating lead from gasoline and solder in food and soft drink cans.

Measures of environmental exposures have been greatly expanded in the current survey. Blood and urine specimens that are routinely collected from survey participants offer a rich resource for measurement of toxicants and/or metabolites. These specimens are being utilized to measure lead, cotinine, persistent pesticides, dioxins, furans, PCBs, non-persistent pesticides, polyaromatic hydrocarbons, phthalates, and heavy metals. In addition, the survey includes the following environmental exposure components: 1) a comprehensive assessment of exposure to volatile organic compounds through use of personal exposure badges and measures in blood and home tap water samples; 2)

measure of mercury levels in hair samples, as well as in blood and urine specimens; and 3) an assessment of lead in dust samples obtained from homes with young children

Measures of exposure from the 1999 NHANES have been published in the National Report on Human Exposure to Environmental Chemicals, a new report from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention that will provide an ongoing assessment of the U.S. population's environmental exposure These results will be discussed in the presentation



The 2001 EPA Conference Abstract

Meeting Presentation Date Presentation Time Status	New		
Date Submitted	04/29/2001		
Abstract Title	•	rence in Public Drinking Water Supplies	
Type of Session	Presentation	○ Computer Session ○ Poster Session	O Panel Discussion
[]			
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Abstract Outline:

- Arsenic Occurrence in Public Drinking Water Supplies. Using data from 25 States, EPA has estimated the distribution of arsenic in drinking water supplies in the U.S. Major issues in forming the estimate included estimation of system means from censored data; identification and resolution of data quality problems; stratification by system size, system type, and region; and estimating a national distribution from only half of the States.



The 2001 EPA Conference Abstract

Meeting Presentation Date Presentation Time Status	New	
Date Submitted	04/29/2001	
Abstract Title.	Estimation of Odor Detection Thresholds for MTBE in Drinking Water	
Type of Session	● Presentation	sion
[]		
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Abstract Outline:

- Estimation of Odor Detection Thresholds for MTBE in Drinking Water. Several previous studies have tried to estimate odor thresholds for MTBE in drinking water, but all of these studies suffered from methodological problems, including small or biased panels and incorrect statistical analysis. There is also widespread confusion in the literature over the definition of an odor threshold. EPA has proposed a precise definition of an odor threshold; evaluated several different estimators of the thresholds; and applied the results to the largest and best of the existing MTBE odor data sets, in order to estimate odor detection thresholds for MTBE in drinking water.





Meeting [*] Presentation Date Presentation Time.			
Status ⁻	New		
Date Submitted	05/06/2001		
Abstract Title:	Data From EP	A's Ultraviolet (UV) Monitoring Network	
Type of Session:	O Presentation	○ Computer Session ● Poster Session	O Panel Discussion
[]			
Primary Author's Last Name:	Shreffler Firs	st Name, Middle Initial Jack	
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Abstract Outline:

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, in cooperation with the National Park Service, has deployed 21 Brewer spectrophotometers in a national network for monitoring UV radiation from the sun. Seven of the Brewers are in urban areas, and fourteen are in National Parks. The Brewer measures UV spectral irradiance (direct and indirect) from about 298 nm to 363 nm in 0.5 nm steps. Working on a fixed schedule based primarily on solar zenith angle, the Brewer completes a UV scan in about 6 minutes and takes about 30 scans on a typical summer day. Data are recorded, downloaded daily by the network contractor, the National UV Monitoring Center (NUVMC) at the University of Georgia, and forwarded to the EPA web site (www.epa.gov/uvnet) where files are accessible to the public. Calibrated data are available from the beginning of 1996.

Rather simple filtering procedures can be used to eliminate questionable data. Correction of the response function for temporal drift results in data in good agreement with output of a simple

model (TUV). This paper illustrates the data adjustment and some results from the sites at RTP and Albuquerque, the latter having summer Diffey-weighted UV maxima at least 20% higher than those at RTP due to differences in altitude, ozone column, and aerosols.

Periodic calibration of the Brewers for UV is extremely important. The NUVMC targets on-site calibrations once per year using a portable device based on a design by NIST. The calibration is accomplished by use of 1000W lamps traceable to NIST standards and provides a wavelength-dependent relationship (response function) between irradiance and the Brewer output signal. Currently, archived data are being further corrected and refined for Brewer temperature dependency and cosine response.



The 2001 FPA Conference Abstract

Meeting Presentation Date Presentation Time Status	New		
Date Submitted	04/29/2001		
Abstract Title	Meta Analysis		
Type of Session	Presentation	○ Computer Session ○ Poster Session	O Panel Discussion
[]			
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Abstract Outline:

Meta-Analysis deals with applying statistical procedures in order to combine data or information from different independent sources all of which are targeted at a common goal. Plenty of applications of Meta-Analysis in various disciplines abound. In this training session, I will provide some basic results of Meta-analysis. The following topics will be covered.

Effect size its estimation and inference Combining tests based on P-values Combining estimates of effect sizes Vote-counting procedures Publication bias Combination of polls

Primary references Statistical Methods for Meta-Analysis by Hedges/Olkin, 1985

The Handbook of Research Synthesis, edited by Cooper/Hedges, 1994



The 2001 EPA Conference Abstract

Meeting Presentation Date Presentation Time Status	New		
Date Submitted	04/29/2001		
Abstract Title	Data Mining TR	l Data Some Results	
Type of Session:	Presentation	○ Computer Session ○ Poster Session	O Panel Discussion
[]			
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Abstract Outline:

Data Mining TRI Data -- Some Results

Data Mining, often called KDD for Knowledge Discovery in Databases, is applied to the TRI database. A Market Basket Analysis of TRI Chemicals is done to investigate chemical reporting patterns for facilities. A discussion is presented for finding the "best," "optimal," or "most interesting" rule(s) according to a variety of metrics including confidence, support, chi-squared value, and dependency. This analysis uses an efficient algorithm for Associative Rules to mine all rules that are best according to any of these criteria. The rules generated can be used to develop Facility reporting profiles that may be useful for data quality and enforcement. Plans for future Data Mining of TRI data using Decision Trees, Classification methods, and Clustering are discussed.





Meeting: Presentation Date Presentation Time: Status:	New		
Date Submitted:	05/09/2001		
Abstract Title:	Monitoring Our	Environmental Health: Issues, Challeng	es and Opportunities
Type of Session:	Presentation	○ Computer Session ○ Poster Session	O Panel Discussion
[]			
Primary Author's Last Name:	Sondik First Na	ame, Middle Initial Edward J	
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Abstract Outline:

Opportunities to monitor important indicators of environmental health exist in many of the current national and state health data systems. Data from surveys, registration and reporting systems are used to determine the impact of the environment on health and the relationship between environmental factors and a wide array of health outcomes. Yet there remains a number of conceptual and methodological issues which demand better understanding and require more research to maximize the analytical capacity of environmental data for policy and programmatic applications.





Meeting Presentation Date Presentation Time			
Status ⁻	New		
Date Submitted	05/08/2001		
Abstract Title	Collections Iss	ues	
Type of Session	Presentation	○ Computer Session ○ Poster Session	O Panel Discussion
[]			
Primary Author's Last Name:	Sterling Fırst	Name, Middle Initial Doreen	
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Abstract Outline:

The Office of Information Collection (OIC) develops and implements innovative data collection policies and services. The Office promotes the efficient and effective collection and use of data and develops processes to ensure that environmental data and information meet established standards of quality.

This presentation will first summarize OIC's mission and key responsibilities. Then it will characterize several information challenges, including those associated with data, technology, and EPA's organizational structure and statutory mandates. In conclusion, it will provide a brief overview of major OIC projects (e.g. Central Data Exchange, FOIA, Records Management, data acquisition, geospatial baseline).





Meeting Presentation Date Presentation Time			
Status	New		
Date Submitted	05/08/2001		
Abstract Title	Web Based Acc	cess to Real Time Compliance Informati	on
Type of Session	Presentation	○ Computer Session ○ Poster Session	O Panel Discussion
[]			
Primary Author's Last Name	Tetta First Na	me, Middle Initial David	
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Additional Addition		Organization	

Abstract Outline:

EC-On-Line, a pilot program developed by EPA and environmental agencies in the Northwest, integrates and provides public access to extensive environmental compliance information in one location. EC-On-Line profiles approximately 20,000 individual facilities in the states of Alaska, Oregon, Idaho and Washington. The site provides compliance and environmental data about each facility, such as the number of inspections, compliance with federal and state regulations, enforcement actions taken, as well as information on the population of the surrounding area.

EC-On-Line provides information on each regulated facility's location, surrounding population, permits held under major environmental programs, the number of inspections received, and its record of compliance with federal regulations. Reports containing these types of information are also available through other mainframe systems for viewing and downloading. However, these raw data are often so detailed and complex as to make it difficult for a user to use them efficiently. So, in addition to gathering all this information into one location EC-On-Line structures and aggregates the data so a user can easily view, compare and analyze information.

EC-On-Line includes compliance and enforcement information submitted to and developed by state and federal regulators by facilities regulated under the Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act, the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, and the Emergency Planning and Community Right_to_Know Act Statistics about the population around facilities were taken from census reports. To link all these data, EC-On-Line relies on an interactive, high_speed data retrieval and integration system developed by EPA, called the Integrated Data for Enforcement Analysis (IDEA) system

in providing this data, Region 10 is working closely with the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality, the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality, and the Washington Department of Ecology A workgroup was established in late 1998 to look at a number of issues relating to developing this site, such as

- what data elements should be displayed, and in what format
- how far back data coverage should go
- how errors in the data base should be corrected.

A key feature of EC-On-Line is a system for efficiently making changes to the underlying data. A "comment page" link in the facility report allows users to instantly submit comments on any aspect of the project, including concerns with regard to the data. Facilities commenting on their own data are directed through a series of interactive screens to help them specify precisely what data elements need to be changed, these comments are then automatically routed on-line to the appropriate data manager at either the state or EPA level for resolution.



The 2001 EPA Conference Abstract

Meeting Presentation Date Presentation Time Status	New					
Olalus	New	New				
Date Submitted	04/29/2001					
Abstract Title	Best pract	tices Se	eries for Information Product Dev	elopm	ent	
Type of Session.	() Presentat	tion	○ Computer Session ● Poster Session	sion	O Panel Discussion	
[]						
Primary Author's Last Name	Tsibris	First Na	me, Middle Initial Evangeline			
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Abstract Outline:

utilizes data in Agency information products. These data-rich products often go through extensive development and EPA developers are often faced with the same obstacles and issues year after year. For this reason and as it relates to our mission, OEI is leading the effort to develop a Best Practices Series (BPS) for information product development.

The Agency has a wealth of information product experience that is not being adequately communicated to information product developers who could learn from it. However beyond information sharing and tech transfer, a gap exists for guidance on sound analytical approaches to the reoccurring data concerns during information product development. Hence, the BPS will stem from current Agency efforts in addition to other helpful methods that have previously not been utilized by EPA. This Series will address those concerns by providing hard-copy guides and a website that provides active links to relevant materials, guidance, examples and case

studies for a variety of topic areas, such as: Product Planning, Stakeholder Involvement, Product

Currently the Agency is faced with a variety of criticisms regarding the way EPA presents and

Design, Data Suitability/Quality, Using Models, Using Indicators, Metadata Development, User Feedback and Error Correction. This is a collaborative Agency effort that strives to bring together key experts on these topics for guidance development.

I would like the opportunity to cuscuss the BPS as it relates to EPA statistics at this conference in order to not only gain feedback on the concept and involve other parties from around the Agency in this effort, but to foster an Agency-wide discussion of these key information product issues in a best practices context.





Meeting: Presentation Date: Presentation Time Status.	New		
Date Submitted	05/06/2001		
Abstract Title:	Ecological Bias	in Environmental Epidemiology	
Type of Session	Presentation	○ Computer Session ○ Poster Session	O Panel Discussion
[]			
Primary Author's Last Name	Wakefield Firs	st Name, Middle Initial Jon	
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Abstract Outline:

It is appealing to utilize routinely-available health, population and exposure data in studies of the effects of environmental exposure, since they are relatively inexpensive, and large exposure contrasts may be observed. The health and population data in this context are generally available as aggregated counts - in the epidemiology literature such data are known as 'ecological'. Inference in this context requires great care since they are subject to a number of biases (leading to the so-called ecological fallacy), in addition to those that may occur in observational studies at the level of the individual. In this talk I will describe these biases and outline a number of ways in which the extent of the bias may be quantified. The talk will be motivated with an ecological study of the association between magnesium in the residential water supply and heart disease, in the northwest of England in the period 1990-1992.



The 2001 FPA Conference Abstract

Meeting Presentation Date. Presentation Time Status	New		
Date Submitted	04/29/2001		
Abstract Title	Beyond Meta-Analy	sis: The Challenge of the Precautio	nary Principle
Type of Session	Presentation	Ocomputer Session O Poster Session	() Panel Discussion
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Abstract Outline:

The Precautionary Principle has been proposed as a general guide to public health (preventive) decision-making. This paper begins with a brief description of the origin of precaution in the debates on environmental policy, how the principle is defined, and its relationship to bioethical principles, uncertainty, and the concept of proof in science. The immediate challenge for statisticians and other public health professionals is how to link the evidentiary conditions and ethical maxims found in the Precautionary Principle to the qualitative and quantitative methods currently used to summarize and interpret scientific evidence in risk assessment. Of particular interest are the criteria-based methods of causal inference and meta-analysis. The Precautionary Principle is an example of specifying the more general bioethical principle of beneficence, constraining its application to cases involving health threats and providing limited guidance regarding the levels and kinds of scientific evidence needed to justify preventive action. For example, the Precautionary Principle states only that "proof" or "100% certainty" should not be

required prior to taking preventive action. Bringing the Precautionary Principle closer to the practice of causal risk assessment will require further specification. A minimum level of evidence approach is proposed. A key question of this approach is: what is the least amount of evidence needed to warrant preventive action? How "least amount" has been interpreted in published accounts of applying the Precautionary Principle and how it could be translated in terms of the criteria-based methods of causal inference and meta-analysis (given that meta-analysis provides an improvement on current assessments of the criterion of evidentiary consistency, but only marginal improvements in terms of the precision of other criteria, such as strength of association and dose-response) are discussed. Also discussed are the increased opportunity for public health action a minimum level of evidence precautionary approach permits, its dynamic and relativistic nature, as well as the need for careful evaluation of precautionary public health decisions.



The 2001 FPA Conference Abstract

Meeting Presentation Date Presentation Time Status	New		
Date Submitted	04/29/2001		
Abstract Title	The Legislative Cl	imate for EPA's Collections	
Type of Session	Presentation	○ Computer Session ○ Poster Session	O Panel Discussion
[]			
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Abstract Outline:

According to the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA), all collections of information whether one-time surveys or record keeping and reporting requirements in Agency regulations must be approved by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). The vehicle for obtaining OMB approval is an Information Collection Request (ICR). The ICR provides an overview of the collection, including what information will be collected, why it is needed, who will need to respond, and gives an estimate of the burden placed on the public. Without this approval, enforcement of the collection may be at risk, and results of the collection are unauthorized and invalid for future use.

The PRA was last reauthorized in 1995, and is up for reauthorization in the next few years. It is very likely that the next PRA will be more aggressive and require even more scrutiny of Agency collections especially when they impact small businesses. In addition, several bills are pending in Congress that are aimed at streamlining paperwork requirements on small businesses.



The 2001 EPA Conference Abstract

Meeting Presentation Date Presentation Time			
Status	New		
Date Submitted	04/29/2001		
Abstract Title	The AirNow Ozor Public	ne Mapping System - Communicating '	Time-Relevant Data to the
Type of Session	Presentation	○ Computer Session ○ Poster Session	() Panel Discussion
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Abstract Outline:

AirNow is a cooperative effort between EPA, State and local Air Agencies, health institutions, and the media. AirNow provides important air quality information to the public, including air quality forecasts and ozone maps, which furnish time-relevant ozone information. Statistics have played a vital role in converting ozone monitoring data to an Air Quality Index (AQI) value, which is widely used by mainstream media to provide clear and consistent information about air quality and the associated health risks.

Draft outline

- I Background of the AirNow project
- II AirNow Products
- III Use of Statistics in AQI Determination
- IV Summary and Future Direction



The 2001 EPA Conference Abstract

Meeting Presentation Date Presentation Time Status	New		
Date Submitted	04/29/2001		
Abstract Title	Chemical and P	esticides Results Measures	
Type of Session	Presentation	○ Computer Session ○ Poster Session	O Panel Discussion
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Abstract Outline:

This presentation will describe the Chemical and Pesticides Results Measures tool that was developed through a cooperative agreement between EPA and Florida State University. This tool was developed to assist states, tribes, local governments, nongovernmental organizations and the private sector in ensuring that their measurement systems reflect public input by conducting a stakeholder process, with appropriate EPA participation, to identify, research, document and publish a set of pesticide, toxics, and prevention-based environmental health indicators that measure results associated with the major environmental programs and issues of concern to the public.





Meeting Presentation Date Presentation Time			
Status	New		
Date Submitted	05/07/2001		
Abstract Title	Information Q	Quality Systems	
Type of Session.	Presentation	○ Computer Session ○ Poster Session	O Panel Discussion
[]			
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Abstract Outline:

Management systems that ensure product quality may need to address quality of information as either a product or in support of product development. Statisticians play a vital role in identifying valid information quality characteristics, useful measures for information quality, and acceptance criteria for those measures. Information quality measurement can form the basis for improvement of both data and information quality.



The 2001 EPA Conference Abstract

Meeting Presentation Date Presentation Time			
Status	New		
Date Submitted	04/29/2001		
Abstract Title	Advances in Remote Sensing and Visualization		
Type of Session.	○ Presentation ○ Computer Session ○ Poster Session ● Panel Discussion		
[]			
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Abstract Outline:

Remote sensing and visualization technologies are opening up marvelous new opportunities for monitoring and understanding environmental conditions. And this is all the more timely due to the mandate of the Government Performance and Results Act that EPA develop and track outcome-oriented measures of environmental protection performance. Remote sensing will play a crucial role in monitoring key environmental indicators such as changes in landcover and ecosystem condition. Geospatial and other visualization technologies will help users, from novices to experts, understand and interpret data so that they can extract intelligence that will support informed decision-making. "Eyes in the skies" can see and measure parameters that are more difficult and expensive to track from the ground, and good maps can be worth more than many thousands of words. This session will discuss the significance of recent advances in remote sensing and visualization and illustrate some examples of how these technologies can support EPA's mission to protect the environment and human health.





Meeting:	
Presentation	1

Presentation Date: Presentation Time:

Status. New

Date Submitted: 05/14/2001

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The Redesign of a Toxicity Assay Based on Statistical Considerations

David Farrar', Elizabeth Margosches ², Michael Greene³, Greg Carr', Kailash Gupta ³, Deborah McCall', Amy Rispin¹, Kathy A. Stitzel⁴

We live in a culture that uses chemicals. Our agency and others here and abroad (e.g., DOT, CPSC, FDA, OECD) rely on testing for certain characteristics of those chemicals to help avoid harmful effects on people and the environment. Test guidelines are issued to assist in ensuring standardization of these data for review. One of the most basic concerns about a new chemical is whether it will cause death at doses to which people or animals are exposed. For many years the LD50 (the dose with 50% mortality) has been estimated, under the assumption of an S-shaped cumulative distribution that can be described by two parameters, typically transformed by a problit. The historically used assay had 3-4 fixed dose levels with equal numbers of animals per dose. Finney has shown that this design is equivalent to what he called a

staircase design. Dixon developed staircase designs under the terminology "Up-and-Down Procedure" (UDP). These designs are executed sequentially with one or more animals per step and doses visited and revisited based on mortality experience. The OECD has adoped a guideline for international use in which single animals are tested by a UDP until the fourth animal after the first reversal in outcome. In dose spacing and estimation, this guideline requires an assumption about the population variance that, while correct for most chemicals, may not be correct for some, resulting in poor LD50 estimation. Estimation properties of this guideline prompted a design revisit. Statisticians were key to this effort. Now in draft and close to adoption is an assay that additionally utilizes information inherent on the data's spread, to signal study end and to provide a profile likelihood-based interval estimate in addition to the traditional MLE of LD50.

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Meeting. Presentation Date Presentation Time.			
Status	New		
Date Submitted.	05/11/2001		
Abstract Title.	Pennsylvania Habitat Explorer for Environmental Conservation and Protection Using Echelon Analysis		
Type of Session:	Presentation	○ Computer Session ○ Poster Session	O Panel Discussion
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Abstract Outline:

GAP Analysis is concerned with determining areas that are regionally important as habitat in a collective sense considering multiple vertebrate species. Determination of habitat suitability for each species is first done individually by combining map layers of environmental habitat factors in a Geographic Information System (GIS) context. Multi-species mappings must then be obtained by compilation on geographic units at an appropriate scale. Simple additive compilation yields mappings of potential species richness. Such compilations of potential richness, however, do not recognize special nature of species contributions due either to uncommon environmental circumstances or constriction of geographic range. A Regional Habitat Importance Index (RHII) is obtained by weighted compilation considering regional habitat scarcity and conservation status of species. Regional context is thus incorporated in geographically specific mapping of habitat complexes. Regional structure in synoptic, geographically specific mappings of composite habitat indicators can be made objectively explicit by topological analysis in terms of *echelons*. Upper echelons of conservation opportunity thus emerge





Meeting Presentation Date Presentation Time Status.	N		
Status.	New		
Date Submitted	05/11/2001		
Abstract Title:	Multiscale Landscape Pattern Analysis for Assessing Ecosystem Health and Watershed Comparison Using Conditional Entropy Profiles		
Type of Session.	Presentation	○ Computer Session ○ Poster Session	O Panel Discussion
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Abstract Outline:

To demonstrate the feasibility and practicality of the assessments, we have chosen Pennsylvania as our key study area. Pennsylvania has been well mapped in terms of watersheds at different scales, ranging from 102 units for the State Water Plan to 9855 units for individual named streams. The synoptic geospatial and remote sensing data over this region is utilized to present novel methods for landscape pattern modeling and analysis for purposes of examining ecosystem conditions, ecological integrity patterns, environmental pollution conditions, water quality predictions, etc. in terms of landscape patterns consisting of marginal landcover-land use distributions, land cover-land use patch measurements, and landscape fragmentation profiles at multiple scales. It is encouraging to observe predictive capabilities in the remotely sensed data based landscape fragmentation profiles and patterns for assessment and comparison of environmental and ecological conditions at watershed scales.





Meeting Presentation Date Presentation Time			
Status ⁻	New		
Date Submitted	05/11/2001		
Abstract Title		cators and Their Integration, Evaluation orldwideA UNEP Initiative	ı, and
Type of Session:	Presentation	○ Computer Session ○ Poster Session	O Panel Discussion
[]			
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Abstract Outline:

The United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) is initiating the preparation of an Annual Report on the state of the environment, nationwide and worldwide. A basic concept and approach will be summarized together with major findings so far

The law of human life, living, and human life cycle lies in supportive land, air, and water (LAW) Ancient scriptures express it very well.

"when the land is not livable, when the air is not breathable, when the water is not drinkable, man shall perish "

The worldwide human perception of the above comes through intuitive perspective of green land, blue sky, and clean water. Now that nationwide data have become available worldwide to help consider perceptive measures of greenness of land, blueness of sky, and cleanness of water, it is now possible to attempt to formulate and quantify a composite human environment index as a simple, elegant, and defensible societal instrument for national citizenry to discuss, debate and deal with human-environment interface in a public policy and planning arena. A most important purpose that such a human environment index is expected to serve is to help stimulate national and international

dialogue leading to in-depth policy discussion and debate essential for sustainable environment and development

A major purpose of this presentation is to explore, investigate, and evaluate the proposed human environment index in light of any alternatives based on the concepts, methods, and tools available

For human species and humanity, each of the environmental component land, air, and water is as important as another, and it is not possible to speak of one being more important than the other. This leads to the concept of equal importance of each component, and to the concept of equal weight to each component -a concept potentially useful in the construction of a composite indicator.

The three basic individual component indicators are essentially uncorrelated and orthogonal in light of their largely uncorrelated columns. Therefore, their unweighted sum/average has no danger of allotting inadvertent importance to one over the other

Each basic individual component indicator is a bonafide fractional proportion between zero and one. It is dimensionless, being a ratio of a part to the whole in the same units. The unweighted sum/average does not involve adding apples and oranges. And this approach can be satisfactory as long as the parts and the wholes represent satisfactory entities for which commensurate data are available, nationwide and worldwide.

Beauty lies in the eyes of the beholder. And that makes the difference Indicators choice and their composites therefore become crucial when we view the environment in terms of landview, skyview, and waterview involving air, water, food, and shelter for the life support system for the humanity as we have known.





Meeting Presentation Date Presentation Time Status	New		
Date Submitted:	05/11/2001		
Abstract Title:	Classified Raster Map Simulation, Accuracy Assessment, and Change Detection Using Hierarchical Transition Matrix Models		
Type of Session.	Presentation	○ Computer Session ○ Poster Session	O Panel Discussion
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Abstract Outline:

The motivation for this presentation lies in the ability to make credibility statements for watershed scale characterizations and comparisons based on multicategorical raster maps. The presentation will display statistical methods for analyzing raster maps when the responses are categorical instead of numerical. Spatial pattern is extracted through auto-association matrices which express the joint occurrence of pairs of categories at varying distances across the map. The collection of auto-association matrices is a categorical analogue of the vanogram employed in geospatial analysis of numerical responses. A parametric stochastic model employing Markov transition matrices is developed for simulating categorical raster maps. There is a separate transition matrix for each level in the scaling hierarchy and these transition matrices can be estimated from the auto-association matrices. Model parameters, in the form of the eigenvalues and eigenvectors of the transition matrices, are used to characterize and compare spatial pattern in categorical maps. Model simulation is quite rapid and allows for Monte Carlo determination of the variability and other statistical properties of various landscape metrics. Illustrations and examples will be drawn from Pennsylvania watersheds.

You're invited ...to attend and ...to participate!

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May 14–17, 2001 in Philadelphia, PA



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Progress Deadliners

Renowned speakers in the fields of mathematics, statistics and survey research will be part of the conference program. Featured speakers will include:

- Edward J. Sondik, Director for the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) will be the featured Keynote Speaker. He also serves as Senior Advisor to the Secretary of Health and Human Services, providing technical and policy advice on statistical and health information issues. He has also served in the National Cancer Institute as Acting NCI Director, Deputy Director of the Division of Cancer Prevention and Control, and Associate Director of the Surveillance Program.
- John Allen Paulos, Professor of Mathematics at Temple University and best-selling author and public speaker, whose mix of humor and erudition has delighted radio and television audiences as well as. As a public speaker, he has appeared before audiences at the Smithsonian, Harvard's Nieman Journalism Fellows, NASA, and business forums.
- Graham Kalton, Senior Statistician and Senior Vice president of the social science research firm, Westat, and a Research Professor in the Joint Program in Survey Methodology at the University of Maryland. He has extensive experience in research on survey methodology, and has published widely on several aspects of the subject.

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Conference on Statistics and Information

May 14-17, 2001

On the theme:

The Role of Statistics and Information in Protecting Public Health and the Environment