

Robust Results Oriented Activities (R²OA)

Objective 4.2: Communities					
Sub-Objective 4.2.3: Assess and Clean Up Brownfields					
Activity & Timeframe	Output	Applicable Outcome Measure			Point of Contact (Phone #, Email)
		Short-term (awareness)	Intermediate (behavior)	Long-term (condition)	
<p>Provide opportunities for unemployed residents in brownfields-impacted communities with the skills needed to gain full-time employment in environmental remediation, construction, and brownfields redevelopment-related work through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The awarding of 12 brownfields job training cooperative agreements to differing communities throughout the United States. Partnering with the Hazardous Materials Training and Research Institute (HMTRI) to assist in outreach and training with job training grantees, workforce development agencies, and nonprofit and community-based organizations. <p>(February 2007 - February 2009)</p>	<p>Convene a workshop in Region 10 at a location TBD to organizations interested in developing a brownfields job training program.</p> <p>Train at least 200 unemployed persons and place at least 65% of graduates in full-time environmental work with an average hourly wage of \$12.00.</p> <p>Continue refining and distributing the brownfields job training toolbox for communities engaged and/or interested in developing a brownfields job training program.</p>	<p>Local unemployed residents have an opportunity to participate in worker education and training in their community.</p> <p>Local governmental agencies and nonprofit organizations become educated on the requirements needed to develop a brownfields job training program.</p> <p>Local residents and organizations become more aware of threats to public health posed by brownfield sites and the skills needed to remediate brownfields properties.</p>	<p>Participants of brownfields job training programs gain environmental and construction skills certification and training.</p> <p>Local residents gain an opportunity to find full-time employment remediating brownfields sites in their communities.</p> <p>Brownfields assessment and cleanup projects are conducted.</p>	<p>Local brownfields-impacted communities build a workforce skilled in environmental remediation.</p> <p>Public health improves as result of sites cleaned up.</p> <p>Local economies become more robust.</p>	<p>Joe Bruss bruss.joseph@epa.gov (202) 566-2772</p> <p>Jeanette Cotton Cotton.jeanette@epa.gov (202) 566-1887</p>

Objective 3.2: Restore Land					
Sub-Objective 3.2.1: Prepare for and Respond to Accidental and Intentional Releases					
Activity & Timeframe	Output	Applicable Outcome Measure			Point of Contact (Phone #, Email)
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Work with the regions to provide educational training to citizens through the Technical Assistance Services for Communities (TASC) contract	<p>Headquarters and regions will review and explain 5 technical documents related to 5 sites.</p> <p>Headquarters and regions will help 10 communities understand health risks and environmental issues at hazardous site.</p> <p>Headquarters will sponsor 5 workshops, short courses, and other learning experiences to explain basic science and environmental policy.</p> <p>Headquarters and regions will assist 10 communities in participating in the cleanup decision-making process.</p>	<p>10 communities increase their awareness and knowledge of the Superfund process, site conditions and avenues for participation in site decision making.</p> <p>10 communities increase understanding of hazardous contamination issues.</p>	<p>Representatives from 6 of the 10 Superfund communities assisted attend public meetings and availability sessions on a regular basis and read site-related material.</p> <p>Representatives from 6 of the 10 Superfund communities actively engage in the site decision making process; comment on proposed plans and bring their site-related concerns to cleanup officials' attention.</p>	<p>With a greater understanding of community concerns (due to increased community involvement) site officials and EPA make more informed decisions (incorporating community concerns and interest to the extent practicable) regarding site cleanups; resulting in a reduction in possible impacts to the communities' environment, public health or quality of life, as measured by pounds of pollution reduced, safety and health measures taken or steps taken to limit or eliminate impacts to quality of life.</p>	<p>Karen L. Martin 703-603-9925 Martin.KarenL@epa.gov</p>

**ORCRER ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE PERFORMANCE MEASURES MATRIX
FY 2009**

The matrix includes projects from the following ORCRER offices:

- Federal Facilities Restoration and Reuse Office (FFRRO)
- Innovation, Partnership, and Communication Office (IPCO)
- Office of Brownfields Cleanup and Land Revitalization (OBLR)
- Office of Emergency Management (OEM)
- Office of Solid Waste (ORCR)
- Office of Underground Storage Tanks (OUST)
- Office of Superfund Remediation and Technology Innovation (OSRTI)

Overarching Goal: To effectively integrate environmental justice into all EPA strategic planning, program policies, and daily operational activities that results in a measurable benefit to the life of impacted communities

Goal 3. Land Preservation and Restoration

Objective 3.1: Preserve Land

Sub-objective 3.1.1: Reduce Waste Generation and Increase Recycling

Sub-objective 3.1.2: Manage Hazardous Wastes and Petroleum Products Properly

Objective 3.2: Restore Land

Sub-objective 3.2.1: Prepare for and Respond to Accidental and Intentional Releases

Sub-objective 3.2.2: Clean Up and Revitalize Contaminated Land

Sub-objective 3.2.3: Maximize Potential Responsible Party Participation at Superfund Sites

Objective 3.3: Enhance Science and Research

Goal 4: Healthy Communities & Ecosystems

Objective 4.2: Communities

Sub-objective 4.2.3: Assess and Clean Up Brownfields

Strategic Plan Goal 3: Land Preservation and Restoration

Objective 3.1: Preserve Land					
Sub-Objective 3.1.2: Manage Hazardous Wastes and Petroleum Products Properly					
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<p>Technical Assistance Services for Communities (TASC) Program:</p> <p>Provide educational and technical assistance to two disproportionately impacted communities affected by hazardous waste sites regulated by the RCRA program.</p> <p>(Ongoing)</p>	<p>Help the communities understand hazardous waste issues better so that they can participate in the RCRA hazardous waste permitting and cleanup process more effectively.</p>	<p>Increase community awareness and understanding of hazardous waste contamination issues.</p>	<p>Improved understanding will lead to increased involvement in the RCRA permitting and cleanup process for communities.</p>	<p>Improve relationships and communications between EPA and the community.</p> <p>Reduce the risk and exposure to communities affected by RCRA regulated hazardous waste sites.</p> <p>Improved conditions where EJ concerns exist.</p>	<p>Toshia King/ORCR 703-308-7033 King.Toshia@epa.gov</p>
<p>Coordinate with RCRA Regional and State EJ and Public Participation Coordinators to develop a QuickPlace site that promotes information exchange on EJ and public participation issues. This site will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide resources, tools, and contacts • Serve as a clearinghouse for information • Provide a discussion forum for sharing files, ideas, and posting and editing critical information. <p>(2008-2009)</p>	<p>“One-stop-shopping” for the RCRA program on information such as guidelines, regulations, and other documents needed to enhance EJ and public participation activities within the RCRA regional and state programs.</p>	<p>Increase consistency and accountability in RCRA’s integration of EJ into its programs, policies, and activities.</p>	<p>Improved communications among the Coordinators as they become better informed about the approaches and tools used to address community concerns within the RCRA program.</p>	<p>Once completed, EPA anticipates increased awareness and knowledge among the programs within the Regions and States will promote national consistency in addressing community concerns within the RCRA program.</p>	<p>Toshia King/ORCR 703-308-7033 King.Toshia@epa.gov</p>

Objective 3.1: Preserve Land

Sub-Objective 3.1.2: Manage Hazardous Wastes and Petroleum Products Properly

Activities	Output	Applicable Outcome Measure			Point of Contact
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<p>Develop a community based website to provide information about RCRA permitting and corrective action to the general public with input from the Regions and States. (2008-2009)</p>	<p>A venue for RCRA communities to obtain/access information about RCRA such as: resource tools, checklist, tips, fact sheets, grant information, contacts, checklists, documents, databases, and other useful tools and resources.</p> <p>The RCRA program will develop a workgroup to provide input into the development of the website and use TASC, the Community Involvement Coordinators and States to market the tool to the communities.</p>	<p>Provide RCRA communities with tools to help them understand the permitting process and how they can participate. To reach our target audience, EPA will work with the regions and states to market the site.</p>	<p>Communities will be able to better understand the concept of the RCRA permitting and cleanup program and processes.</p>	<p>More effective participation from the general public in the RCRA process.</p> <p>Improvements in public health and risk reduction.</p> <p>Increase understanding of hazardous waste contamination issues.</p> <p>The program will look at ways to measure success beyond monitoring the number of hits.</p>	<p>Toshia King/ORCR 703-308-7033 King.Toshia@epa.gov</p>
<p>Promote use of the online EJ training module “EJ Considerations into Permitting Programs”, in partnership with NETI to increase EJ knowledge among RCRA permit writers. (2009)</p>	<p>Marketing plan developed in coordination with Regional EJ Coordinators to promote the training opportunity to RCRA permit writers.</p>	<p>Permit writers gain a better understanding of how to identify opportunities for considering EJ issues during the RCRA permitting process.</p>	<p>EJ considerations are fully integrated into the basic process for RCRA-issued permits.</p> <p>RCRA permit writers improve meaningful stakeholder involvement in the permitting process.</p>	<p>Equitable geographic distribution of progress toward GPRA goals at all RCRA communities.</p> <p>Improved conditions in vulnerable populations.</p> <p>To measure success the program will monitor staff participation.</p>	<p>Toshia King/ORCR 703-308-7033 King.Toshia@epa.gov</p>
<p>Provide International Association for Public Participation (IAP2) Public Participation Certificate course to RCRA State Public Involvement to provide useful tools to enhance their public participation programs.</p>	<p>Train 5 RCRA State Public Involvement Coordinators.</p>	<p>Increase the number of RCRA State Public Involvement Coordinators who are IAP2 trained and certified to conduct public involvement.</p> <p>RCRA program will</p>	<p>Techniques for effective public participation will improve relationships.</p> <p>State Coordinators are better able to build relationships with community members,</p>	<p>Improve relationships and communication between EPA and the community.</p> <p>More effective and enhanced public participation programs.</p> <p>Participants will be asked</p>	<p>Toshia King/ORCR 703-308-7033 King.Toshia@epa.gov</p>

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Sub-Objective 3.1.2: Manage Hazardous Wastes and Petroleum Products Properly

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(2009)		provide free training opportunities to State counterparts that have not already participated in the training course.	EPA, and other stakeholders. More informed decisions are made regarding the community and the site.	to complete a survey as a measure of success.	
Enhance integration of EJ into the ORCR program and planning through training and brown bags. (Ongoing)	Deliver EJ Fundamentals Training and Brown bag sessions to ORCR management and staff. Track the number of training sessions held and number of staff trained to determine training gaps and needs.	Increased awareness of environmental justice within ORCR. Educate staff on the availability of different tools to identify potential EJ areas of concern.	Staff incorporates EJ principles and assessment tools into their work. Activities in the RCRA and PCB program are adjusted to focus on communities with recognized disparities.	Increase staff awareness, understanding, and sensitivity to communities that bear a disproportionate environmental burden. Improved public health and environmental conditions due to increased EJ awareness within the RCRA program. This will be measured by the types of activities reported in the EJ Action Plan.	Toshia King/ORCR 703-308-7033 King.Toshia@epa.gov
ORCR - RCRA's Tribal Hazardous Waste Management Grant Program a) Coordinate FY 2009 Hazardous Waste Management Grant Competition	Fund projects through the Hazardous Waste Management Grant Program for Tribes solicitation with STAG funding.	Grant assistance during FY 2009 will provide increased tribal awareness to address hazardous waste management in Indian Country.	Increased tribal capacity to address hazardous waste management in Indian Country.	Improved public health and environmental conditions due to increased tribal awareness and tribal capacity to address hazardous waste management in Indian Country.	Denise Roy 703-308-8458 Roy.Denise@epa.gov
ORCR - Chair the Tribal Solid Waste Management Assistance Project (TSWMAP).	Provide inter-agency financial assistance to Tribes to improve waste management practices through the TSWMAP. The TSWMAP helps Tribes to close or cleanup open dumps, develop alternative disposal options, and establish	Grant assistance will provide increased tribal capacity to address solid waste issues in Indian Country.	Tribal communities will have established waste management programs, improved waste management practices and decrease the number of open dumps on Tribal lands.	Improved public health and environmental conditions due to the closure of open dumps. In support of the EPA GPRA goal to close, clean up or upgrade 138 open dumps in Indian Country	Tonya Hawkins 703-308-8278 Hawkins.Tonya@epa.gov

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	integrated solid waste management programs.			and on other Tribal lands by 2011, EPA will use the Indian Health Service database, web Sanitation Tracking and Reporting System (w/STARS). The IHS database will be used for tracking and reporting on GPRA goals and identifying the universe of open dumps in Indian Country.	
<p>EPA is working with fluorescent lighting (including compact fluorescent lamp (CFL)) manufacturers, major U.S. retailers, non-governmental organizations, states, and localities to expand recycling and disposal options for consumers and household users, as well as to raise the American public's awareness about the importance of recycling used CFLs.</p> <p>EPA is currently developing a work plan to conduct a study on broken CFLs, and upon completion, will determine whether changes to the Agency's CFL cleanup recommendations are warranted.</p>	Provide education and outreach to the public to raise awareness of the presence of mercury in fluorescent lighting and existing recycling options for used mercury-containing lamps. Work with manufacturers, retailers, non-governmental organizations, states, and localities to expand availability of recycling options for mercury-containing lighting products.	Consumers are aware of how to safely manage and recycle their mercury-containing lighting products (including CFLs). Consumers are aware of how to safely clean up a broken CFL	Number of consumers seeking recycling options and cleanup information for broken CFLs.	<p>Increase in the number of CFLs and other mercury-containing lighting products recycled.</p> <p>Increased recycling of spent lamps will reduce the number of mercury-containing lamps (and associated mercury releases) from municipal landfills, which tend to be located in potential EJ communities.</p>	<p>Linda Barr 703-605-0768 barr.linda@epa.gov</p>

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<p>Suggested Protocol Review Activity:</p> <p>Partner with a Region to develop a survey of questions applicable to the RCRA corrective action process.</p> <p>Send survey to the Regions requesting input.</p>	<p>Assessment of how EJ is integrated into the RCRA corrective action process.</p>	<p>Increase Corrective Action Program’s working knowledge of EJ tools that can be implemented in corrective action process.</p>	<p>Identify opportunities to enhance integration of EJ into the corrective action process.</p>	<p>Decrease in number of RCRA corrective action facilities with potential environmental justice concerns.</p>	<p>David Hockey 703-308-8846 Hockey.David@epa.gov</p>
<p>Through the Schools Chemical Cleanout Campaign (SC3), EPA is working with stakeholder groups concerned with responsible chemical management in K -12 schools. Responsible chemical management is critical to preventing unwanted chemical exposures and chemical incidents that may harm children, teachers, staff, and the environment if released. Stakeholders include EPA regions and program offices, other federal agencies (the Department of Education, Centers for Disease Control, National Institutes of Health, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Federal Emergency Management Agency, and Consumer Product Safety Commission); K-12 schools and organizations representing</p>	<p>This activity will result in informative tools on chemical management that can be easily and effectively used by the intended audience.</p> <p>Children in general are considered a vulnerable population. The regional SC3 champions generally factor EJ considerations into their annual SC3 planning process.</p>	<p>Increase awareness of the problem, understand the risk, and recognize hazards; Increase awareness of the potential solutions/options to address chemical management concerns through using short and long term planning, pollution prevention, establishing best practices and policies, leveraging partners, and identifying training opportunities.</p>	<p>Expected behavior changes include adopting a “culture” of chemical safety in schools, identifying a “champion” for the program; increasing communication among stakeholders, developing chemical storage handling, and disposal, and purchasing procedures; and providing routine training and education opportunities for school personnel involved in chemical management.</p>	<p>Establish institutional knowledge regarding responsible chemical management; responsible chemical management, considering chemical lifecycle, is part of the way schools “do business.” This means, appropriate chemical management policies are in place and practices; purchasing and management activities are line items in school budgets; environmentally friendly practices are integrated into the curriculum; continuing education is provided, and chemical management is practices in all departments, including grounds and facilities.</p>	<p>Kristina Meson 703-308-8488 meson.kristina@epa.gov</p>

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<p>schools; Local Emergency Planning Commissions; state and local governments; and colleges and universities.</p> <p>EPA is updating <i>Building Successful Programs to Address Chemical Management in Schools: A Workbook with Tips, Tools, and Templates</i> (SC3 workbook) with new sections to include tips, tools and templates to improve responsible chemical management in schools. EPA is developing a short video for school and industry decision-makers to inform them on the issue and give them the information they need to take action. EPA is also working to strengthening our partner network to facilitate responsible chemical in schools across the nation.</p>					

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Sub-Objective 3.2.2: Clean Up and Revitalize Contaminated Land					
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<p>FFRRO: Represent FFRRO in NEJAC and EJ efforts. Provide data and information to NEJAC upon request. Track EJ issues/activities in regional federal facility programs.</p> <p>(FY2008)</p>	<p>Attend conferences and meetings, present information, act as liaison between NEJAC, and EPA and other federal agencies. Conduct research and gather information, as needed. Conduct conference calls with regions for information exchange. Document EJ activities for national federal facilities program.</p>	<p>NEJAC has appropriate level of awareness of current EJ issues and ongoing efforts. Community members; state, local and tribal governments, and EPA and other federal agencies have up-to-date information on issues/sites.</p>	<p>External stakeholders will become better informed and participate more fully in cleanup and reuse decisions at federal facilities. NEJAC and agencies will stay abreast of site-specific and national issues.</p>	<p>NEJAC decision making will be informed by public and agency input. Cleanup and reuse decisions will routinely address EJ issues. Stakeholders will be fully engaged throughout the process.</p>	<p>Dianna Young (alt) (703) 603-0045 Young.dianna@epa.gov</p>
<p>OEM: Encourage State Emergency Response Commissions (SERCs) to work with local emergency planning committees (LEPCs) to promote Environmental Justice utilizing right-to-know information about chemicals in the community.</p> <p>OEM will gather information about LEPC activity regarding EJ in a nationwide survey that will be completed during FY 08.</p>	<p>OEM Director will issue letter to SERCs informing them of the LEPC survey results and promoting Environmental Justice.</p>	<p>LEPCs are made aware of EJ R-T-K information about local chemicals</p> <p>OEM will analyze EJ awareness and information integration data from survey</p>	<p>Periodically update survey information. LEPCs include EJ considerations in their discussions about local chemical hazards as they prevent and prepare for accidental releases.</p>	<p>Improved EJ integration in LEPC prevention and preparation for accidental releases.</p>	<p>Jan Shubert/OEM 202-564-2527 Shubert.jan@epa.gov</p>

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Headquarters with regional support will provide job training to community members living near or affected by a Superfund site (federal facilities) through the Superfund Job Training Initiative (SuperJTI) program (FY2008)	Sponsor 2 SuperJTI projects for the year (both projects with Dept. of Energy (DOE) and federal facilities) (Courses are consistent with type of cleanup: Lead Abatement, Asbestos Abatement, 40-hour Hazardous Waste Worker (HAZWOPER), Job Readiness Training, Environmental Justice Training Workshop	Build awareness of environmental health issues Build relationships with community organizations, universities, state agencies, and local employers	Increase job skills of local community members in hazardous material cleanup, asbestos and lead paint abatement, general construction, industrial safety, CPR/first aid, etc. Encourage employment of community members	Residents take an active role in the cleanup of their community and the environment reducing the risks posed by hazardous waste sites Sustained employment opportunities for local workers Increase economic vitality of local community	Karen L. Martin 703-603-9925 Martin.karenl@epa.gov
Outreach to non-English speaking communities affected by Superfund Sites (FY2008)	Translate 10 to 12 documents/fact sheets into Vietnamese, Chinese, Russian, Spanish and other languages using EPA's inter-agency agreement with the State Department based on regionally-identified needs	Increase non-English speaking communities' awareness of Superfund process, site conditions and avenues for them to participate in site decision making	Non-English Superfund communities attend public meetings and availability sessions on a regular basis and read site-related material	With information in their native language, communities will engage the agency around health, cleanup and redevelopment issues.	Jean Farrell 703-603-9055 Farrell.Jean@epa.gov

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<p>Enhance the Superfund en Español portion of the Superfund website</p> <p>(FY2008)</p>	<p>Add more than 3,000 environmental terms and acronyms in Spanish to the Superfund en Español portion of the Superfund website</p>	<p>Increase awareness and knowledge of new terms to Spanish-speaking communities</p>	<p>Spanish-speaking Superfund communities attend public meetings and availability sessions on a regular basis and read site-related material</p> <p>Spanish-speaking Superfund communities actively engaged in the site decision making process; they comment on proposed plans and bring their site-related concerns to cleanup officials' attention</p>	<p>EPA staff better able build relationships with community members; strong relationships allows EPA and site officials to make more informed decisions regarding the site.</p>	<p>Waleska Nieves 703-603-8896 Nieves-Munoz.Waleska@epa.gov</p>
<p>Headquarters will provide relevant new training to agency staff through the Superfund Community Involvement University</p> <p>With input from the Office of Environmental Justice, OSRTI will develop new courses to address EJ topics.</p> <p>(FY2008)</p>	<p>Deliver 1 cultural awareness course in 4 regions (i.e., <i>Identification, Collection, Organization and Communication on the Societal, Cultural, and Economic Impacts of Superfund Sites; Community Culture and the Environment: Understanding a Sense of Place; and Cross-Cultural Effectiveness</i>)</p> <p>Initiate development of an EJ-Superfund specific course that features practical application of course material</p> <p>Incorporate a course about the "Power of Apology"</p>	<p>Increase knowledge in the art and science of working with communities and in dealing sensitively and respectfully with EJ issues and concerns</p>	<p>Work efficiently in collaboration with EJ communities and their stakeholders</p>	<p>The Community Involvement University will be the 'One Stop Shop' where agency staff, states, tribes, and communities receive relevant training on issues that create barriers to affecting the way we deal with each other.</p>	<p>Lois Gartner 703-603-8711 Gartner.Lois@epa.gov</p>

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	into CIU (a course would communicate the importance of apologizing for past mistakes)				
OSRTI will provide IAP2 Public Participation Certificate training to regional EPA community involvement coordinators, EJ staff, and State counterparts (FY2008)	Offer training in HQ, Region 3, 5, 6, and 8 Train an average of 15 staff members per course offering	Increase the skills of staff that work with communities Increase knowledge of better methods/ tools of engaging communities	Work efficiently in collaboration with EJ communities and its stakeholders	The nationally accepted IAP2 training certification will lend credibility to the work staff do with communities	Freya Margand 703-603-8889 Margand.Freya@epa.gov
Create survey requesting regions to name tools used to identify demographic information in the Superfund process (FY2008)	Obtain 10 – 15 responses per region of the survey	Educate staff on the availability of different tools to research demographic information Increase the recognition and understanding of which Superfund sites impact environmental justice communities	The Superfund Program staff will automatically think about the impacts of hazardous waste sites on communities when they perform their jobs	Unintended impacts on communities will be prevented by the Superfund program's planning, cleanup and revitalization processes thereby protecting human health and the environment. Improve application of demographic information during the entire Superfund process will be a standard operating procedure to see if potential at-risk communities are located near proposed Superfund program activities	Karen L. Martin 703-603-8772 Martin.karenl@epa.gov

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Provide reuse assistance to communities by supporting site-specific efforts through the Superfund Redevelopment Initiative (FY2008)	Offer 3 “Regional Seed” funding to specific sites	Educate communities about appropriate future uses at sites and lessons learned from previous site reuse efforts Enhance community members’ knowledge of private organizations and federal agencies which can support site reuse	Use stakeholder input to inform remedy selection Encourage appropriate parties to take cleanup actions that incorporate reuse considerations that are mindful of all community members’ needs and objectives Change way in which contaminated sites, specifically Superfund sites, are perceived, addressed, or managed by all stakeholders	Remediate Superfund sites more efficiently, and cost-effectively in a manner that makes them ready for their anticipated use Make information about appropriate future uses readily available to the public Reduce or eliminate uncertainty within the community about the environmental status of a contaminated site	Melissa Friedland 703-603-8864 Friedland.Melissa@epa.gov
Provide assistance to communities helping them to remove barriers to reuse at Superfund sites where remedies are already in place (FY2008)	Establish annual Return to Use (RTU) demonstration projects	Inform stakeholders that construction complete Superfund sites can be redeveloped Educate communities and stakeholders about appropriate future uses at sites and lessons learned and best practices from previous site reuse efforts	Work efficiently with stakeholders to determine what barriers are preventing RTU demonstration project sites from being reused	Local communities will play a role in the long-term stewardship of sites, which helps ensure remedies remain protective Promote green space, recreational amenities, or commercial property viability	Melissa Friedland 703-603-8864 Friedland.Melissa@epa.gov

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Enhance integration of EJ into the Superfund program and planning (FY2008)	Deliver EJ Fundamentals Training to OSRTI management and staff (quarterly) Track the number of training sessions held and number of staff trained.	Increase awareness of EJ and health disparities Educate staff on the availability of different tools to identify potential EJ areas of concerns	Staff incorporates EJ principles and assessment tools into their work Activities in the Superfund program are focused on protecting communities with known or suspected disparities	EJ is fully integrated in the daily operations and activities of the Superfund Program.	Karen L. Martin 703-603-9925 Martin.karenl@epa.gov
Identify potential EJ communities at NPL mining sites (FY2008)	Create a chart of statistics and demographic information at mining sites Generate maps of potential EJ communities Support the National Summit of Mining Communities Conference, September 2008, Butte, MT	Increase awareness of EJ at mining sites	Staff incorporates EJ principles and assessment tools into their work with mining communities.	Tools in place to assist mining communities improve quality of life. Improve relationships and communications between EPA and the community Improve decision-making by EPA and site officials	Shahid Mahmud 703-603-8789 Mahmud.Shahid@epa.gov

Strategic Plan Goal 4: Healthy Communities & Ecosystems

Objective 4.2: Communities					
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Activity & Timeframe	Output	Applicable Outcome Measure			Point of Contact (Phone #, Email)
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<p>Enhance the understanding of health risks associated with methamphetamine contaminated brownfield sites, especially in Indian Country, and encourage the assessment and cleanup of these sites through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education and outreach • Training • Research and Technical Assistance • Capacity building in tribal response programs <p>(June 2007 - June 2010)</p>	<p>Award a three year cooperative agreement which will train at least 100 tribal representatives on methamphetamine related health exposure at abandoned labs, assessment, and cleanup methods.</p> <p>Conduct two workshops in two areas where methamphetamine labs are concentrated.</p> <p>Develop a final report related to methamphetamine contaminated brownfield sites and health risks in low-income communities.</p>	<p>Increased knowledge regarding health risks posed by methamphetamine contaminated brownfield sites.</p> <p>Tribal Response Programs become more aware of the uses of their funding in assessing and cleaning up meth labs in Indian Country.</p>	<p>More applications will be submitted to the EPA to conduct assessments and cleanups of abandoned meth lab properties and a greater likelihood that meth related projects will be awarded.</p> <p>More tribal response Programs will designate funding to assessment and cleanup of meth contaminated properties.</p>	<p>Reduction in the rate of persons and children exposed to meth contamination.</p> <p>Approximately 10 meth contaminated properties assessed and cleaned up.</p> <p>Increased understanding by OBCR regarding public health and risk reduction associated with methamphetamine in tribal communities.</p> <p>Increased capacity of tribes to manage brownfields projects on tribal lands.</p>	<p>Ann Carroll carroll.ann@epa.gov (202) 566-2748</p>
<p>In partnership with the Community Action for a Renewed Environment program (CARE), provide targeted brownfields assessment (TBA) funding to regional CARE grantees to assist in identifying, inventorying, and assessing brownfield properties in ten</p>	<p>Conduct a total of approximately 20 Phase I environmental site assessments throughout: Holyoke, MA, Rock Hill, SC, Savannah, GA, Detroit, MI, Tahlequah, OK, Chalmette, LA, Mason City, IA, Pueblo, CO, Toksook Bay, AK, and Tacoma, WA.</p>	<p>Local communities gain a better understanding of whether contamination exists on properties and whether further investigation or cleanup is needed.</p> <p>Immediate risks to public health become clearer.</p>	<p>CARE communities apply for Phase II environmental site assessment grants if warranted or work with their EPA regional brownfields program to further their assessment.</p>	<p>Vacant and abandoned properties are redeveloped and local economies benefit.</p> <p>Improvements in public health are made as risk reduction is ensured.</p>	<p>Joe Bruss bruss.joseph@epa.gov (202) 566-2772</p> <p>Jeanette Cotton cotton.jeanette@epa.gov (202) 566-2772</p>

Objective 4.2: Communities					
Sub-Objective 4.2.3: Assess and Clean Up Brownfields					
Activity & Timeframe	Output	Applicable Outcome Measure			Point of Contact (Phone #, Email)
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communities throughout the United States. (July 2007 - Oct 2008)		Local communities gain a better understanding of the sources contributing to toxic risk in their community.			(202) 566-1887
In partnership with the National Center for Neighborhood and Brownfields Redevelopment at Rutgers State University in New Jersey, educate community-based organizations in socio-economically disadvantaged communities about the resources and economic feasibility of undertaking a brownfields redevelopment project. (September 2005 – October 2008)	Conduct workshops with community-based organizations interested in undertaking brownfields redevelopment projects, including: St. Paul's CDC and New Jersey CDC in Patterson, NJ, and with Southwest CDC and Alleghany West Foundation in Philadelphia, PA where an anticipated 50 persons will attend.	Community-based organizations engaged in brownfields redevelopment projects become more aware of the financial feasibility and legal caveats associated with a brownfields transaction before undertaking a project.	More community-based organizations apply for brownfields competitive grants and enter both EPA and non-EPA funded brownfields transactions. Community-based organizations are more equipped to enter into a brownfields transaction and are more capable of completing a redevelopment project keeping in mind the community's concerns regarding brownfield properties.		Joe Bruss bruss.joseph@epa.gov (202) 566-2772 Jeanette Cotton cotton.jeanette@epa.gov (202) 566-1887
In coordination with the Center for Public Environmental Oversight (CPEO), promote environmental justice and successful brownfields redevelopment through a rigorous and comprehensive program of technical assistance, training, and community involvement.	Coordinate and facilitate a bi-annual environmental justice caucus at the Brownfields Conference with a minimum of at least 50 community persons in attendance. Convene at least 3 workshops in: Biloxi,	Community members and community-based organizations become more educated regarding vapor intrusion and threats to human health, potential avenues for performing testing and controlling contaminants, as well as other brownfields related health, assessment, and cleanup technical assistance mechanisms.	Community-based organizations engaged in brownfields redevelopment projects become more capable of tackling public health-related issues related to brownfields in their communities and access the appropriate steps to either control or reduce	Reduction in the rate of persons exposed to potentially harmful vapors at brownfield sites in their community. Increased redevelopment of brownfield sites in the communities where workshops were held and	Joe Bruss bruss.joseph@epa.gov (202) 566-2772 Jeanette Cotton cotton.jeanette@epa.gov (202) 566-1887

Objective 4.2: Communities

Sub-Objective 4.2.3: Assess and Clean Up Brownfields

Activity & Timeframe	Output	Applicable Outcome Measure			Point of Contact (Phone #, Email)
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(September 2004 - November 2007)	<p>Mississippi in coordination with the Faith Tabernacle of Praise Church; Denver, Colorado in coordination with the Voluntary Advisory Community Board for the Gates Rubber site; and Milwaukee, Wisconsin in coordination with the 16th Street Community Health Center where at least 150 persons will be in attendance.</p> <p>Present speeches focused on vapor intrusion, institutional controls, and other brownfields related issues.</p>		<p>toxic risks.</p> <p>Increased understanding of the tools used to avoid building on vapor intrusion contaminated sites.</p>	<p>an increased understanding of the different options available for undertaking brownfields-related projects in those communities.</p>	

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<p>In partnership with the Office of Environmental Justice, combine existing brownfields assessment, cleanup, revolving loan fund, and job training data with EJ SEAT geographic data, including an analysis of the location of brownfields properties in correlation to national public health, EPA enforcement, and demographic data.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compile and analyze data <p>(July 2006 - July 2009)</p>	<p>Reports, statistics, and other information products.</p>	<p>EPA programmatic staff gain a better understanding of which communities have accessed grants/financial resources to perform brownfields-related work and the differing demographic, environmental enforcement, and public health characteristics present in these communities.</p> <p>The public gains a better idea of where conglomerations of EPA-funded brownfields redevelopment projects are underway</p>	<p>Perform targeted outreach and education on the assistance available through the Brownfields Program to low-income, minority, and disenfranchised communities.</p>	<p>More equitable geographic distributions of funding and resources could be made keeping in mind statutory restrictions of the brownfields law, including the competitive process for applying for grants.</p>	<p>Joe Bruss bruss.joseph@epa.gov (202) 566-2772</p> <p>Jen Bohman bohman.jennifer@epa.gov (202) 566-2771</p>
<p>In partnership with the Center for Creative Land Recycling, increase the amount of brownfield redevelopment projects in California by expanding and enhancing technical assistance to affordable housing developers, community development corporations, nonprofit organizations, and municipalities with limited resources.</p> <p>(January 2007 – September 2008)</p>	<p>Advise at least 10 brownfield reuse projects over the course of 2 years in all major aspects of brownfield redevelopment.</p>	<p>Local community redevelopers acquire the resources and tools needed to work within their communities to turn blighted properties into community assets.</p> <p>Immediate risks to public health become clearer.</p>	<p>Underserved and low-income communities are able to leverage their limited resources to actualize their visions for their communities.</p> <p>Municipalities and local community developers have solid experiential foundation in brownfield redevelopment with which to continue economic and community development activities.</p>	<p>Vacant and abandoned properties are redeveloped and local economies benefit.</p> <p>Improvements in public health are made as risk reduction is ensured.</p>	<p>Alison Evans evans.alison@epa.gov (202) 566-2744</p>

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<p>In partnership with Northeast-Midwest Institute, convene a consortium of stakeholders in disadvantaged communities across the United States and identify a variety of environmental justice issues deemed as priority issues.</p> <p>(September 2005 – October 2008)</p>	<p>Conduct periodic Consortium conference calls.</p> <p>Host four webcasts.</p> <p>Conduct periodic Brownfields Leadership Forum conference calls and meetings.</p> <p>Organize two brownfields technical assistance workshops.</p> <p>Present two panels at the Brownfields Conference.</p> <p>Provide ongoing technical assistance via telephone, email, web resources, and networking.</p> <p>Develop, design, and produce a “Toolkit for Revitalizing Disadvantaged Brownfields Communities” CD-ROM.</p>	<p>Disadvantaged communities and community-based organizations become more aware of the federal, state and private tools and resources available for brownfields redevelopment.</p> <p>Disadvantaged communities and community-based organizations learn how other localities have successfully addressed environmental justice challenges.</p>	<p>More disadvantaged communities and community-based organizations apply for brownfields competitive grants.</p> <p>More disadvantage communities and community-based organizations apply the lessons learned from communities successfully addressing environmental justice challenges.</p>	<p>Increased capacity of disadvantaged communities and community-based organizations to manage brownfields projects.</p> <p>Vacant and abandoned properties are redeveloped and local economies benefit.</p>	<p>Tony Raia raia.anthony@epa.gov (202) 566-2758</p>
<p>In coordination with UNC Charlotte, develop a nationally replicable methodology to empirically assess the social, economic, and environmental benefits of brownfields redevelopment for low-to-moderate income communities.</p>	<p>Develop a hedonic pricing model to identify the contribution of social, economic, and environmental changes to property values.</p> <p>Develop a set of criteria that communities may use in an effort to make more informed decisions regarding brownfields</p>	<p>Communities use criteria to gain insights into the economic, demographic, social, environmental and health impacts of brownfields on low-to-moderate income neighborhoods.</p> <p>The result is a better understanding of how to determine whether or not brownfields redevelopment options will result in holistic and</p>	<p>Communities direct public funding to brownfields sites that will have the greatest positive impact on low-to-moderate income neighborhoods and that would not otherwise be assessed, cleaned up, or redeveloped by private entities, maximizing the</p>	<p>Low-to-moderate income neighborhoods realize social, economic, and environmental benefits of revitalization.</p> <p>Communities realize maximum benefits from infusion of public funds.</p>	<p>Stacy Swartwood swartwood.stacy@epa.gov (202) 566-1391</p>

Objective 4.2: Communities

Sub-Objective 4.2.3: Assess and Clean Up Brownfields

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(September 2005 – October 2008)	redevelopment in their community. Disseminate findings of the study throughout the EPA, academic journals, conferences, symposia, web-based media, and to collaborative partners.	sustainable community development.	impact of public funds.		