

Chapter 7

Superfund Program Support Activities

7.1 COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

Superfund's community involvement efforts demonstrate EPA's commitment to informing potentially affected citizens about Superfund sites and involving them in the clean-up process. EPA focuses on:

- Informing the public of planned or ongoing actions;
- Giving the public an opportunity to comment on and provide input for technical decisions; and
- Identifying and resolving conflicts.

The guideline for EPA's proactive community involvement effort is "early, often, and always" EPA is committed to beginning outreach activities early in the Superfund process, meeting with citizens on a regular basis, and always listening to citizens' concerns.

EPA's policy of enhancing community involvement is demonstrated by its continued efforts to tailor community involvement activities to each community's needs and to identify effective approaches for reaching concerned citizens. Each community is unique and requires an individual communication strategy. EPA's strategy, while satisfying statutory requirements, also uses the following innovative communication techniques:

- Sponsoring open houses for local citizens to meet one-on-one with EPA Superfund site teams

to discuss community concerns or site information;

- Using various media, such as public access television and public monitoring equipment, to convey information from EPA to local citizens, promote greater public understanding, and encourage public participation in site activities;
- Conducting introduction to Superfund workshops and video presentations to educate affected citizens about the Superfund clean-up process and opportunities for involvement in the process;
- Establishing "store-front offices" in communities, often staffed by local residents; and
- Providing the community with direct access to data from site-monitoring stations.

As EPA implements the Superfund Accelerated Clean-Up Model, the Agency remains committed to promoting meaningful community involvement in decision-making during all phases of site cleanup. EPA views early and frequent community involvement as critical to the success of EPA's mission to protect human health and the environment. FY94 community involvement efforts reflect the Agency's commitment to identify and implement ways to enhance community involvement. The Agency also continued offering technical assistance grants (TAGs) to communities to enable them to participate more fully in Superfund cleanup and decision making.

7.1.1 Fiscal Year 1994 Highlights

During FY94, EPA continued to improve the vigorous community involvement efforts by emphasizing the importance of public participation through its Superfund administrative improvements and reauthorization efforts. Efforts focused on identifying ways to increase community involvement in the Superfund program, enhance outreach between EPA and communities, and ensure environmental justice by addressing the concerns of minority and low-income communities. The Agency also provided support to the General Accounting Office (GAO) in an analysis of the effectiveness of Superfund community involvement efforts. In addition, the Agency continued to provide a technical outreach program for communities, hold national conferences on community involvement, and offer training and workshops to communities.

Enhanced Community Involvement Through Administrative Improvements

The enhancement of meaningful community involvement is one of the 17 areas where EPA is changing Superfund through the administrative improvement initiative. In FY94, EPA continued 21 demonstration projects where Regions focused on environmental justice issues. The Regions also worked on 16 sites where innovative community involvement techniques were demonstrated, including two sites where EPA continued to work with community working groups (CWGs).

Reauthorization Activities

In December 1993, NACEPT released a report on five meetings held to obtain public comment on the reauthorization of Superfund, including a meeting of more than 50 local citizens who met with NACEPT members in September 1993 to discuss how to improve community involvement in the Superfund program. EPA conducted the meeting through the use of a satellite-video link to 20 cities across the country.

The Vision Workgroup, which the Agency formed to develop an integrated model of community

involvement, environmental justice, and economic redevelopment, continued to address these issues with respect to Superfund reauthorization. The workgroup presented analyses to the National Advisory Committee on Environmental Policy and Technology (NACEPT) subcommittee on Superfund and continued to work on draft proposals for reauthorization in FY94. The workgroup focused on facilitating earlier and more meaningful community involvement, providing easier access for the public to TAGs, and fostering CWGs.

General Accounting Office Support and Response

Headquarters and the Regional offices provided support to GAO, which released a report in April 1994 entitled *Superfund Community Relations Could Be More Effective*. This report was a result of a special review on whether communities are adequately involved Superfund site decisions and included recommendations for earlier community involvement, improving fact sheets, improving the graphics used in public notices, improving the site information repositories, and evaluating the work load of Regional community involvement staff.

Technical Outreach Services for Communities

The Agency continued support for the technical outreach program that expands EPA's tools for community outreach by providing an alternative, independent source of technical information. EPA's Office of Research and Development's Office of Exploratory Research provides a national network of five hazardous substance research centers (HSRCs). Authorized by SARA Title III, Section 311(d), the HSRCs are supported by a network of 23 universities nationwide. Each HSRC supports two EPA Regions and provides technology transfer and training. The HSRCs also provide services that are flexible and tailored to each community's needs. For example, the technical expert at the HSRC may review site-related documents, attend public meetings, explain technical process information, or provide an independent assessment of site activities.

National Community Involvement Conferences

EPA continued to hold semi-annual national community involvement conferences that provided Regional personnel with an opportunity to share information and discuss issues of national concern. Highlights of the two conferences (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in January 1994 and Denver, Colorado, in July 1994) included sessions on environmental justice, administrative improvements, working with the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR), GAO recommendations, and reauthorization.

Superfund Community Relations Skills Course

EPA offered the Superfund Community Relations Skills course seven times in FY94 to ensure that EPA staff members are equipped with the latest community involvement skills and techniques, and that they have a thorough understanding of community relations requirements at Superfund sites. EPA designed the course to allow independent Regional presentations, ensure flexibility to tailor the course to the specific audience's needs, and reduce travel costs. EPA offered the community relations skills course to community relations and technical staff from EPA, other federal agencies, and state agencies across the country. The course was held in five Regional offices and twice at the CERCLA Education Center in Raleigh, North Carolina.

Introduction to Superfund Workshop Development

Community involvement staff in Headquarters and the Regions revised and updated an introductory workshop for citizens. The three-hour workshop for citizens, originally developed by Regional staff, was revised for national distribution and delivery. The workshop is supplemented by the video *This Is Superfund: A Citizen's Guide to EPA's Superfund Program*, which was also developed in FY94.

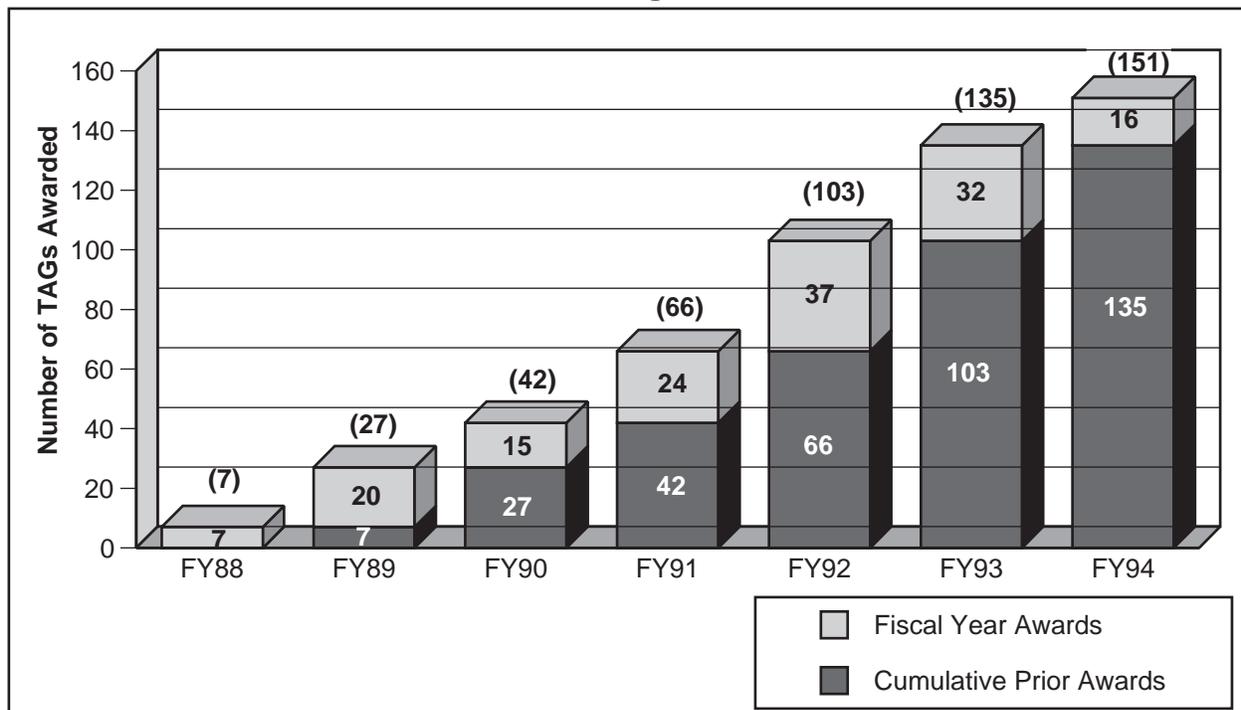
7.1.2 Technical Assistance Grants Under CERCLA Section 117(e)

The TAG Program, an EPA grant program authorized by CERCLA Section 117(e), as amended by SARA, is designed to foster community involvement among citizens affected by Superfund sites listed on or proposed to the National Priorities List (NPL). These \$50,000 grants enable communities to become more knowledgeable about the technical and scientific aspects of a Superfund site and to participate more effectively in the clean-up process. Using TAG funds, the TAG recipient can hire technical advisors to assist them in understanding the site-specific strategies under Superfund and then be better able to participate as a stakeholder throughout the Superfund process. The community as a whole benefits from a TAG since the information acquired through technical advisors is shared with the entire community.

EPA continues to improve the TAG Program by establishing efficient lines of communication between potential TAG recipients and the Agency, including communication between the Regional offices and Headquarters. Improvements throughout FY94 included:

- **Monthly TAG Conference Calls.** TAG Coordinators from each Region and Headquarters discussed pertinent TAG issues and reported on Regional/Headquarters TAG activity. These calls aid in promoting national consistency in implementing the TAG Program.
- **Community Involvement Focus Groups.** EPA convened a series of focus groups in San Francisco, Dallas, and Boston. Participants in the groups included community members, TAG recipients and applicants, and local government officials. Participants discussed their views on Superfund legislative changes, primarily focusing on the proposed changes to the TAG Program and other community involvement initiatives. EPA produced a 30-minute video comprised of comments made by the focus group participants.

**Exhibit 7.1-1
Number of Technical Assistance Grants Awarded from
Fiscal Year 1988 Through Fiscal Year 1994**



Source: Office of Emergency and Remedial Response/Hazardous Site Control Division.

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- Superfund National Community Involvement Conference. The July 1994 conference, held in Denver, Colorado, included discussions of the TAG Program. The conference attracted over 100 participants. Participants discussed TAG close-outs, audits, and the expansion of the TAG Program under Superfund reauthorization.
- Dialogue Between EPA and the Department of Defense (DOD) Concerning TAGs at federal facilities. EPA participated in the DOD Technical Assistance for Public Participation Workgroup to discuss the development of a memorandum of understanding between EPA and DOD concerning the financing of TAGs at federal facilities. There are currently 25 TAGs awarded to communities affected by federal facilities listed on the NPL.
- Electronic TAG Application. In order to facilitate the application process for citizens, EPA developed an electronic TAG application. With a laptop or an accessible personal computer, Regional TAG Coordinators are able to visit a site and, working one-on-one with the citizens, assist them in the completion of the TAG application.
- As illustrated in Exhibit 7.1-1, since the TAG program began in FY88, EPA has awarded 151 TAGs, which are worth more than \$8.6 million to support community involvement in Superfund cleanup. This total includes 16 TAGs awarded in seven Regions during FY94. Because of the benefits of the TAGs, many TAG recipients choose not to close-out their grant award as they mature, but rather request additional funds through a waiver or deviation. There are 17 TAGs that exceed the initial \$50,000 award with waivers and deviations.

7.2 A COORDINATED APPROACH TO PUBLIC INFORMATION

The Agency's public information outreach program is built on a system of information coordination and management. Under this program, EPA is committed to providing quick public access to high-quality documents.

All Superfund documents available to the public are listed in the *Catalog of Superfund Program Information Products* and its regular update bulletins. Copies of the catalog and updates are available from the Superfund Document Center or from the Department of Commerce's National Technical Information Service (NTIS). Electronic access to the catalog and updates is available through Agency internal electronic bulletin boards or through the NTIS FEDWORLD gateway to the Internet system which is advertised nationwide to the general public.

During FY94, EPA managed the full implementation of the EPA-NTIS Superfund partnership, a comprehensive interagency effort to provide maximum public access to Superfund documents. Through this partnership, the Agency and NTIS conduct an outreach and marketing program to inform the public about the availability of Superfund documents from NTIS. This partnership effort has provided the public with rapid delivery of Superfund documents and has conserved EPA resources.

The public can also access information about Superfund through other information sources, such as the Superfund Docket and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)/Superfund Hotline. Further information on public information services is provided below.

7.2.1 The National Technical Information Service

The Department of Commerce's NTIS serves as a permanent archive and general source of federal publications, including Superfund documents. Before the EPA-NTIS partnership, EPA had fulfilled requests for more than two million documents free of charge.

Due to resource constraints, however, free document distribution was no longer possible. To fulfill its commitment to ensure that Superfund documents are available to the public, EPA has worked to maximize public access to and promote the availability of Superfund documents through NTIS.

The Agency's joint effort with NTIS provides the public with ready access to the entire Superfund collection. During FY94, EPA-NTIS efforts included expanding the collection of Superfund documents available through NTIS by providing distribution services for documents developed by EPA Regions. NTIS staff also operated and managed the Superfund Document Center, which had previously been staffed by EPA contractors. Using NTIS employees provided considerable savings to the government and facilitates access to the many production services housed at the NTIS headquarters in Springfield, Virginia.

NTIS also maintains a Superfund Order Desk where users may purchase single copies of documents or customized subscriptions for categories of documents pertinent to their needs. Prepublication documents are available at the Superfund Order Desk prior to being formally printed and distributed. The EPA-NTIS personnel involved in the joint outreach and marketing program informed all regular users about this service during FY94.

In other FY94 efforts, EPA's Outreach and Special Projects Office began implementing a communications and outreach plan during its first full year of operation, relying on the services provided by NTIS. With the assistance of NTIS, the office provides information management and delivery systems. The office also plays a central coordinating role for outreach efforts, ensuring that the Superfund program "speaks with one voice".

7.2.2 The Superfund Docket

The Superfund Docket provides public access to the materials that support proposed and final regulations. In compliance with the Freedom of Information Act, the public is allowed access to docket materials following approval of the material by the Office of General Counsel and announcement of the proposed or final regulation in the *Federal*

Register. The Superfund Docket is located at EPA offices in Crystal City, Virginia.

7.2.3 Other Information Sources

The RCRA/Superfund Hotline, managed by EPA Headquarters, provides information to the public and EPA personnel concerning hazardous waste regulations and policies. The hotline is a comprehensive source of general information about ongoing Superfund program developments.

EPA also maintains the Hazardous Waste Superfund Collection at EPA Headquarters and Regional libraries. The collection contains documents ranging from records of decision to commercially produced books on hazardous waste and the Superfund program.

7.3 EPA'S PARTNERSHIP WITH STATES AND INDIAN TRIBES

EPA continues to promote and maintain its partnership with states, federally recognized Indian tribes, commonwealths, territories, and political subdivisions in the Superfund clean-up process. (States, commonwealths, and territories will be referred to as states for the purposes of this Report.) Subpart F of the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) provides mechanisms for ensuring meaningful state and tribal involvement in implementing Superfund response activities, as required by Sections 104 and 121(f) of CERCLA. Subpart O of 40 CFR Part 35 provides additional detail on requirements for transferring funds and responsibilities to states and Indian tribes to undertake response actions, as well as on building their overall program capabilities.

The following sections describe response agreements and Core Program cooperative agreements (CPCAs) between EPA and states, tribes, or political subdivisions. Also, fiscal year highlights of EPA efforts to promote involvement of states and Indian tribes in Superfund response activities are provided.

7.3.1 Response Agreements and Core Program Cooperative Agreements

Response agreements provide states, tribes, and political subdivisions with the opportunity to participate in response activities at sites under their jurisdiction. Superfund CPCAs assist states and tribes in developing their overall Superfund response capabilities. This section discusses each type of agreement in detail.

Response Agreements

Response agreements fall into two categories: Superfund state contracts (SSCs) and cooperative agreements (CAs). Both serve as the contractual tools through which states, tribes, and political subdivisions work with EPA to conduct or support Superfund response activities.

SSCs and most CAs document assurances required by CERCLA Section 104, from a state, tribe, or political subdivision. Before EPA provides funding to conduct a remedial action (RA) in a state (i.e., a Fund-financed RA), for example, the state must provide the Agency with the following assurances, required by CERCLA Section 104 and formalized in the SSC or remedial CA:

- Provide for 100 percent of RA operation and maintenance;
- Provide 10 percent of the RA cost;
- Ensure the availability of a 20-year capacity for the disposal or treatment of hazardous wastes;
- Provide for off-site disposal, if necessary; and
- Acquire or accept transfer of interest in property, if necessary.

Assurances are generally not required for Fund-financed response actions that are not RAs. Where a state or a political subdivision was an operator at the facility at the time when hazardous substances were disposed, however, the state must provide at least 50 percent of the cost of the removal, remedial planning, and RA in cases where a CERCLA-funded RA is conducted. Tribes are exempt from providing most of the CERCLA assurances, but may need to

provide the assurance to acquire or accept interest in property in certain cases. The following sections describe SSCs and CAs.

Superfund State Contracts: A state or tribe must enter into an SSC with the Agency when EPA conducts (i.e., is the lead for) a Fund-financed RA. The SSC, which must be signed before EPA conducts the RA, documents the CERCLA assurances that have been made with a state and Indian tribe. The SCC also includes provisions detailing the cost share required and specifying the process for the collection of cost-share payments.

A three-way SSC is required when a political subdivision assumes the lead for remedial activities. The three-way SSC parties include EPA, the state, and the political subdivision. The SSC must be in place before EPA can transfer funds, through a remedial CA, to the political subdivision. Also, although the political subdivision will conduct the remedial activity, the state still is responsible for providing the required CERCLA assurances in the SSC.

Cooperative Agreements: Superfund CAs are the vehicle through which EPA provides funds to states, tribes, and political subdivisions to ensure their meaningful involvement in implementing Superfund. The following five types of response CAs, described in 40 CFR Part 35 Subpart O, are available for site-specific response activities.

- Pre-remedial CAs are awarded to states, tribes, and political subdivisions to conduct pre-remedial activities, including preliminary assessments (PAs) and Site Investigations (SIs).
- Remedial CAs allow states, tribes, or political subdivisions to receive Superfund money for taking the lead in remedial planning, remedial design (RD), and RAs at specified sites within their jurisdiction. When a state or tribe takes the lead for an RA, the remedial CA documents the state or tribe's CERCLA Section 104 assurances, and an SSC is not required. When a political subdivision takes the lead for a remedial activity, a three-way SSC must be signed. This three-way SCC documents the state's CERCLA assurances.

- Removal CAs are awarded to states, tribes, or political subdivisions that lead a non-time-critical removal action (NTCR). Such actions allow for a planning period of more than six months. Cost share payment is not required (unless the facility was operated by the state or political subdivision, as described above), but EPA encourages cost sharing for removal actions that cost more than \$2 million.
- Enforcement CA funds may be used by a state, tribe, or political subdivision to conduct potentially responsible party (PRP) searches, issue notice letters for negotiation activities, implement administrative and judicial enforcement actions, or oversee PRP response actions. Subpart O contains specific enforcement-related criteria that an applicant must meet to be eligible for an enforcement CA.
- Support agency cooperative agreements (SACAs) allow states, tribes, and political subdivisions that do not have lead-agency responsibility to actively participate in response activities at sites under their jurisdiction. SACAs may assist the state, tribe, or political subdivision in facilitating investigations, response selection, and implementation through the sharing of information and expertise. They may not be used, however, to document CERCLA assurances.

In addition to describing response CAs, 40 CFR Part 35 Subpart O also specifies financial, administrative, and other requirements with which a state, tribe, or political subdivision must comply in order to receive funds. A multi-state cooperative agreement, which has the same requirements as the other types of agreements, is a multi-purpose agreement that has been used to consolidate funding for various response activities at different sites.

Core Program Cooperative Agreements

Congress has expressed the intent to include CERCLA funding to states and tribes for certain basic, or core, activities that are not attributable to a specific site but are important to the improvement of

their overall response capabilities. The legislative history of CERCLA Section 104(d), as amended, demonstrates this intent. Through CPCAs, EPA offers states and tribes the opportunity to develop comprehensive, self-sufficient Superfund programs.

CPCAs have a single budget and scope of work designed to enhance state or tribal program activities. Approval of the budget request and scope of work is dependent on the developmental needs of a state or tribal program, demonstrated progress in meeting previous core objectives, and fund availability. States are required to provide a 10 percent cost share for core program awards.

The core program is intended to lay the groundwork for the implementation of an integrated EPA/state/tribal approach for meeting Superfund goals. EPA typically budgets and annually distributes \$10 million to \$13 million among the ten Regional offices for CPCAs. Regions also may provide additional funding if resources are available.

7.3.2 Fiscal Year 1994 Highlights

From FY81 through FY94, EPA has awarded nearly \$1.3 billion in CAs to states, tribes, and political subdivisions to assist them in participating in Superfund response activities. This total includes \$79 million awarded in FY94 through site-specific CAs. Through remedial, removal, or enforcement CAs, states, tribes, and political subdivisions led more than 75 new or continuing Fund-financed remedial investigations and feasibility studies, RDs, and RAs, and enforced nearly 110 PRP responses at Superfund sites during the fiscal year.

FY94 marked the eighth year of the implementation of the Core Program. Since its inception in FY87, recipients have been awarded over \$103 million in CPCA funding. During FY94, 41 states, Puerto Rico, and a consortium of four tribes received nearly \$16 million through CPCAs.

The Agency also continued to offer a seminar on response agreements to states, tribes, political subdivisions, and EPA staff. The three-day seminar provides information on SSCs and CAs as contractual mechanisms, including their purposes, applications, and administration. During FY94, the Agency

conducted two seminars involving more than 70 state, tribal, and federal participants. Further highlights of EPA fiscal year efforts to support states and Indian tribes in conducting Superfund response activities are detailed in the following sections.

State Highlights

EPA continued to build the state/EPA partnership through outreach initiatives with states. These initiatives included meetings with states on special topics of interest, such as soil screening levels, integrated assessments, and communications between EPA and state removal managers. EPA also provided states with assistance to enhance their Superfund programs by funding the participation of 150 representatives from 40 states in CERCLA training. The state representatives attended two sessions of state site managers' training in the basics of the federal Superfund program.

EPA facilitated state information exchange by publishing the 1993 update to the *50-State Study*. The update provides information about states' accomplishments in developing their own cleanup programs. EPA also supported peer matches that enable states to meet and exchange information with other states that have expertise in particular aspects of Superfund. In addition, EPA supported the third biannual Superfund managers' conference in August 1994, which provided a focused forum for information exchange on Superfund issues among 215 participants from various federal agencies and 48 states and territories.

Under the administrative improvements initiative to enhance states' role in cleanup, the Agency continued developing guidance on implementing the Superfund state deferral program. Under this program, EPA may defer consideration of certain sites for listing on the NPL, while interested states or tribes compel and oversee response actions conducted and funded by PRPs. Twenty-two sites in seven states are serving as pilots for the deferral program.

Tribal Highlights

In FY94, the Superfund program was actively involved in addressing hazardous waste problems on Native American lands and in assisting tribes to

assume regulatory and program management responsibilities. Tribes received funding, technical assistance, and training for Superfund implementation through SSCs, CAs, SACAs, CPCAs, and other agreements. For example, EPA Region 5 began work to develop a SACA with the Bad River Band of the Lake Superior Chippewa and another for the St. Regis Paper/Champion and Cass Lake Dump sites within the Leech Lake Reservation at Cass Lake, Minnesota. The Region also successfully closed out a CA with the Oneida Tribe in Wisconsin. In addition, Region 5 conducted several presentations for tribes on Title III implementation on Native American land and on the first responders training.

EPA Region 6 negotiated and awarded a CPCA for \$400,500 and a multi-site CA for \$447,300 to the Inter-Tribal Environmental Council of Oklahoma (ITEC). The Region also negotiated and awarded a CPCA for \$445,000 and a multi-site CA for \$273,400 to the All-Indian Pueblo Council of New Mexico. In addition, the Region awarded a SACA for \$40,000 to the Navajo Nation for interaction with EPA at the United Nuclear and Prewitt NPL sites. Region 6 also provided technical assistance to the Pueblo Office of Environmental Programs, which conducted 22 PAs and 2 SIs in FY94, and to ITEC, which conducted 20 PAs and 8 SIs.

In ongoing Headquarters activities, representatives from EPA's Superfund program participated in the EPA/Tribal Workgroup as well as other Agency workgroups working on tribal issues. Headquarters also co-sponsored the second National Tribal Conference on Environmental Management in Cherokee, North Carolina, in May 1994, at which more than 500 persons registered and more than 300 tribes were represented. The Agency also developed the local government reimbursement module for tribes, as part of the first responders training course. In addition, Superfund program representatives responded to inquiries involving implementation of 40 CFR Part 35 Subpart O, coordinated efforts with other Agency offices, and provided expertise regarding tribal issues during development of the proposed Superfund Reform Act of 1994.

7.4 MINORITY FIRM CONTRACTING

EPA's Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization (OSDBU) is responsible for ensuring that the Agency complies with Section 105(f) of CERCLA. Section 105(f) of CERCLA requires EPA to consider minority contractors for procurement opportunities when awarding Superfund contracts, encourage the participation of such firms in the Superfund program, and report annually on the number and types of minority contractors receiving Superfund contracts.

7.4.1 Minority Firm Contracting During Fiscal Year 1994

EPA awards contracts to minority firms through direct and indirect procurements that result from Superfund financial assistance awards to states and other federal agencies (i.e., contracts and subcontracts resulting from CAs awarded to the states and from interagency agreements (IAGs) with other federal agencies). Direct procurement involves any procurement activity in which EPA is a direct party to a contractual arrangement for supplies, services or construction. Under financial assistance programs (indirect procurement), EPA awards grants and/or cooperative agreements to States, local municipalities, universities, colleges, non-profit or profit-making institutions or firms, hospitals and individuals or otherwise known as recipients. Through direct and indirect procurement, EPA awarded \$43.3 million in FY94 to minority contractors to perform Superfund work. This amount represents 4.3 percent of total contract awards during FY94.

Through the Agency's direct procurements, minority business enterprises (MBEs) received \$32.2 million in Superfund contracts and subcontracts. This total was awarded through various contracting methods (i.e., Small Business Administration 8(a) awards and subcontracts). In addition, EPA awarded a \$300,000 grant for Superfund training to the National Association of Minority Contractors (NAMC), a non-profit organization.

Through the Agency's indirect procurements,

**Exhibit 7.4-1
Minority Contract Utilization During Fiscal Year 1994**

Type of Activity	Total Dollars Obligated	Minority Contractor Participation ¹	Percentage of Total
Direct Procurement	\$672,080,000	\$32,200,000	4.79
Cooperative Agreements	13,440,134	253,334	1.88
Interagency Agreements ²	321,885,110	10,879,358	3.38
Total	\$1,007,405,244	\$43,332,692	4.30

¹ This does not include women's business enterprise participation.
² This amount represents the total dollars awarded in FY94 through interagency agreements.

Source: Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization.

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MBEs received more than \$11.1 million in Superfund contracts and subcontracts. As Exhibit 7.4-1 illustrates, EPA's CAs with states resulted in contracts worth \$253,334 to minority contractors. Other federal agencies awarded nearly \$10.9 million in contracts, subcontracts, and purchase orders to minority firms with funds transferred from the Superfund program under IAGs.

Minority firms provide three types of services to the Superfund program: professional, field support, and construction. Exhibit 7.4-2 illustrates examples of tasks performed under each category.

7.4.2 EPA Efforts to Identify Qualified Minority Firms

OSDBU conducted a number of outreach activities during FY94 to encourage qualified minority firms to seek contract and subcontract opportunities through the Superfund program. These activities included the following:

- NAMC and OSDBU conducted five training sessions designed to help minority contractors become more successful in winning Superfund direct prime contract and subcontract awards. A

total of 170 attendees participated in the training sessions. In addition, 100 firms participated in a trade fair held for minority contractors.

- OSDBU, in cooperation with the State of Colorado, hosted an MBE and women business enterprise (WBE) workshop to familiarize minority and women business owners with opportunities available through Superfund and other EPA programs. More than 100 minority and women business owners participated in the workshop.
- EPA hosted a disadvantaged business utilization workshop for officials from the States of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont to provide technical assistance in Superfund and other program areas. A total of 65 state officials attended the workshop.
- EPA hosted its annual MBE/WBE and all-states workshop in August 1994, addressing the need for improving minority contractor utilization. Representatives from EPA Regional offices, Headquarters offices, and 37 states attended.

7.4.3 Efforts to Encourage Other Federal Agencies and Departments to Use Minority Contractors

OSDBU continues to work with other federal agencies to try to increase the participation of minority contractors in the Superfund program. Throughout the fiscal year, federal agencies held numerous conferences, workshops, and seminars to encourage minority business participation in the Superfund program. Examples of these conferences include the Small and Disadvantaged Business Council Meeting;

Minority Business Enterprise Week; Second Federal Procurement Conference and Fair; Procurement Opportunities Expo '94; Congressional Black Caucus Foundation Federal Procurement Fair; and Minority Business Enterprise Awareness Conference.

IAGs between EPA and any agency or department that involve Superfund monies also contain provisions to ensure that agencies or departments are aware of the requirements of CERCLA Section 105(f). In addition, special provisions require that agencies or departments undertaking Superfund work submit an annual report to EPA on minority contractor utilization.

**Exhibit 7.4-2
Services Provided by Minority Contractors**

Professional	Field Support	Construction
Health Assessments	Drilling/Well Installation	Site Cleanup
Community Relations	Laboratory Analysis	Excavations
Feasibility Studies		Waste Hauling & Drilling
Data Management Security		Security
Geophysical Surveys		Site Support
Remedial Investigations		Facilities
Expert Witness		
Editing		
Air Quality Monitoring		

Source: Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization.

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