



Environmental Justice and Sustainability Reference Deskbook

*Prepared for the HUD-DOT-EPA Partnership for Sustainable
Communities by the US EPA Office of Environmental Justice and Office
of Sustainable Communities*

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- *For updates, see
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Introduction

The HUD-DOT-EPA Partnership for Sustainable Communities marks a fundamental shift in the way the federal government structures its transportation, housing, and environmental policies, programs and spending. Through the Partnership, the three agencies are collaborating to support communities that provide people with a variety of housing and transportation choices, attract economic opportunity, safeguard public health, and protect clean air and water. Underlying the Partnership's actions is the fundamental belief that development should uplift all members of a community, regardless of race, color, national origin, or income. Coordinating federal housing, transportation and other infrastructure investments is a crucial step toward achieving that goal, facilitating the creation of affordable housing that is convenient to a range of job opportunities and transportation choices, reducing transportation costs and providing a foundation for community revitalization that respects the needs of current residents.

This approach is already being put into practice in environmental justice communities around the country. The three agencies are working to build the capacity of community-based organizations to engage on development issues and to access federal resources, while also identifying ways to integrate sustainability and environmental justice in their existing programs. Environmental justice advocates have long understood that in order to achieve communities that are truly sustainable, they must take a proactive role in planning their neighborhoods' and regions' futures. The Partnership for Sustainable Communities is dedicated to amplifying their voices and providing the resources needed to create urban, suburban and rural places where, now and generations from now, all Americans can find good jobs, good homes and good lives.

The Environmental Justice and Sustainability Resource Reference Deskbook serves as a one-stop compilation of information intended to help those who address environmental justice and/or sustainability issues. Prepared by the EPA's Office of Environmental Justice and Office of Sustainable Communities, it is designed as an iterative document that can be updated on a periodic basis.

Section 1: HUD-DOT-EPA Partnership for Sustainable Communities

Part A: Background

On June 16, 2009, EPA joined with the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and the U. S. Department of Transportation (DOT) to help improve access to affordable housing, more transportation options, and lower transportation costs while protecting the environment in communities nationwide. Through a set of guiding livability principles and a partnership agreement that will guide the agencies' efforts, this partnership will coordinate federal housing, transportation, and other infrastructure investments to protect the environment, promote equitable development, and help to address the challenges of climate change.

The HUD/DOT/EPA partnership will:

Enhance integrated planning and investment. The partnership will seek to integrate housing, transportation, water infrastructure, and land use planning and investment. HUD, EPA, and DOT propose to make planning grants available to metropolitan areas and create mechanisms to ensure those plans are carried through to localities.

Provide a vision for sustainable growth. This effort will help communities set a vision for sustainable growth and apply federal transportation, water infrastructure, housing, and other investments in an integrated approach that reduces the nation’s dependence on foreign oil, reduces greenhouse gas emissions, protects America’s air and water, and improves quality of life. Coordinating planning efforts in housing, transportation, air quality, and water—including planning cycles, processes, and geographic coverage—will make more effective use of federal housing and transportation dollars.

Redefine housing affordability and make it transparent. The partnership will develop federal housing affordability measures that include housing and transportation costs and other expenses that are affected by location choices. Although transportation costs now approach or exceed housing costs for many working families, federal definitions of housing affordability do not recognize the strain of soaring transportation costs on homeowners and renters who live in areas isolated from work opportunities and transportation choices. The partnership will redefine affordability to reflect those costs, improve the consideration of the cost of utilities, and provide consumers with enhanced information to help them make housing decisions.

Redevelop underutilized sites. The partnership will work to achieve critical environmental justice goals and other environmental goals by targeting development to locations that already have infrastructure and offer transportation choices. Environmental justice is a particular concern in areas where disinvestment and past industrial use caused pollution and a legacy of contaminated or abandoned sites. This partnership will help return such sites to productive use.

Develop livability measures and tools. The partnership will research, evaluate, and recommend measures that indicate the livability of communities, neighborhoods, and metropolitan areas. These measures could be adopted in subsequent integrated planning efforts to benchmark existing conditions, measure progress toward achieving community visions, and increase accountability. HUD, DOT, and EPA will help communities attain livability goals by developing and providing analytical tools to evaluate progress, as well as state and local technical assistance programs to remove barriers to coordinated housing, transportation, and environmental protection investments. The partnership will develop incentives to encourage communities to implement, use, and publicize the measures.

Align HUD, DOT, and EPA programs. HUD, DOT, and EPA will work to assure that their programs maximize the benefits of their combined investments in our communities for livability, affordability, environmental excellence, and the promotion of green jobs of the future. HUD and DOT will work together to identify opportunities to better coordinate their programs and encourage location efficiency in housing and transportation choices. HUD, DOT, and EPA will also share information and review processes to facilitate better-informed decisions and coordinate investments.

Undertake joint research, data collection, and outreach. HUD, DOT, and EPA will engage in joint research, data collection, and outreach efforts with stakeholders to develop information platforms and analytic tools to track housing and transportation options and expenditures, establish standardized and efficient performance measures, and identify best practices.

Part B: Livability Principles

In order to coordinate federal housing, transportation, and other infrastructure investments to protect the environment, promote equitable development, and help to address the challenges of climate change six livability principles and a partnership agreement were created to guide the agencies’ efforts. The principles were to:

Provide more transportation choices. Develop safe, reliable, and economical transportation choices to decrease household transportation costs, reduce our nation's dependence on foreign oil, improve air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and promote public health.

Promote equitable, affordable housing. Expand location- and energy-efficient housing choices for people of all ages, incomes, races, and ethnicities to increase mobility and lower the combined cost of housing and transportation.

Enhance economic competitiveness. Improve economic competitiveness through reliable and timely access to employment centers, educational opportunities, services and other basic needs by workers, as well as expanded business access to markets.

Support existing communities. Target federal funding toward existing communities—through strategies like transit oriented, mixed-use development, and land recycling—to increase community revitalization and the efficiency of public works investments and safeguard rural landscapes.

Coordinate and leverage federal policies and investment. Align federal policies and funding to remove barriers to collaboration, leverage funding, and increase the accountability and effectiveness of all levels of government to plan for future growth, including making smart energy choices such as locally generated renewable energy.

Value communities and neighborhoods. Enhance the unique characteristics of all communities by investing in healthy, safe, and walkable neighborhoods—rural, urban, or suburban.

Part C: Accomplishments

To date, the Partnership for Sustainable Communities has substantially increased interagency coordination and collaboration. It has also led to the development of a number of strategic initiatives. Highlights of the Partnership's accomplishments during its first year, from June 2009-June 2010 are provided below to illustrate the depth and breadth of action underway to promote healthy, just and sustainable communities.

The Partnership's First Year: More Effective Federal Investments, Better Outcomes for Communities

In its first year, the Partnership for Sustainable Communities made strides toward three goals:

- Targeting resources through grants and other programs to help states and communities create jobs and stronger economies by developing more sustainably.
- Removing regulatory and policy barriers at the federal level to make it easier for state and local governments to access federal services and resources.
- Aligning agency priorities and embedding the Livability Principles in each agency's actions so that transportation, housing, and environmental protection efforts are coordinated.

Targeting Resources to Communities

Communities across the country are eager to build more sustainable neighborhoods. Some have projects ready to go but lack the funds to put shovels in the ground; others have citizens and local leaders who are excited about planning a sustainable future but need help taking the next step to translate their ideas into actual development. In response to those needs, the Partnership for Sustainable Communities has focused on getting resources to communities so they can turn their visions into reality.

Transportation Investment Generating Economic Recovery (TIGER) Grants

In February 2010, as part of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, DOT announced \$1.5 billion in TIGER grants for more than 50 innovative transportation projects across the country. Twenty-two of these projects were selected because they would promote livability by increasing transportation choice, providing better access to job opportunities, strengthening economic resiliency, and protecting air and water quality. As part of the continuing coordination under the Partnership, DOT used EPA and HUD's expertise in its application review to select projects that would achieve multiple benefits.

Now urban, suburban, and rural communities across the nation are getting ready for the exciting improvements TIGER grant money will bring. For example, TIGER will fund a new streetcar loop linking downtown New Orleans with other transit services and an Amtrak hub. In Revere, Massachusetts, TIGER funding will be used to turn acres of dilapidated parking lots into a bus and rail station with pedestrian access to the adjacent Wonderland neighborhood, site of America's first public beach. Grant money will also support Whitefish, Montana's plan to improve vitality on its main street and maintain a pedestrian-friendly streetscape, balanced with the need to move significant volumes of traffic.

Joint DOT TIGER II-HUD Community Challenge Grants

For the first time, DOT and HUD joined forces to award \$68 million—\$28 million in transportation planning grants from the second round of TIGER funds and \$40 million in HUD Community Challenge Planning Grants to support local planning activities that integrate transportation, housing, and economic development. To make it easier for communities to apply to both programs, DOT and HUD accepted a single application for both opportunities and made joint awards as well as individual grants in the fall of 2010. The three agencies collaborated on the joint proposal and reviewed applications together.

HUD Sustainable Communities Regional Planning Grants

In June 2010, HUD opened the application process for the \$100-million Sustainable Communities Regional Planning Grant program. This program will support metropolitan and multijurisdictional planning efforts that integrate housing, land use, economic and workforce development, transportation, and infrastructure investments. With strong, comprehensive, long-range regional plans, communities can better address the interdependent challenges of economic competitiveness and revitalization, social equity and access to opportunity, public health, energy efficiency, environmental protection, and climate change. The Partnership agencies collaborated on the development of the proposal and will jointly review applications. Funding announcements were made in the fall of 2010.

Funds for Urban Circulator and Bus & Bus Livability Projects

In July 2010, DOT awarded nearly \$300 million under two new programs that will give Americans better transportation choices and strengthen communities. Six cities were selected for Urban Circulator grants, which will fund streetcar, bus, and other urban transportation projects that connect destinations and foster walkable, mixed-use redevelopment. For example, the award will help Cincinnati construct a 6-mile streetcar route that will connect its downtown to Over-the-Rhine, a low-income neighborhood, and to Uptown, the region's second largest employment center.

Bus & Bus Livability grants went to 47 projects in 31 states that will improve bus service and facilities, encouraging development around public transit and giving bus riders better access to jobs, health care, and education. Funded projects include a bike and pedestrian trail connecting downtown destinations to a bus and commuter rail hub in Orlando; a real-time bus-tracking system in Montrose, Colorado; and New York City's 34th Street Transitway, which will add bus lanes and a pedestrian plaza to the busy corridor, easing traffic congestion, improving bus service, and enhancing pedestrian safety.

State Revolving Funds for Water Infrastructure

The single largest category of funds that flow from EPA to states and ultimately local communities is funding for water infrastructure projects, also known as State Revolving Funds (SRFs). In May 2010, EPA issued guidance to states on spending the 2010 appropriation of \$3.3 billion for clean water and drinking water infrastructure. The guidance explicitly recommends that states make funding decisions that are consistent with the Livability Principles, and that they discourage expanding infrastructure to accommodate growth if there are available facilities in existing communities. Three states—Maryland, New York, and California—are now testing how the billions they receive in Clean Water SRF dollars can support their efforts to make communities more sustainable.

Smart Growth Implementation Assistance

EPA has engaged HUD and DOT in its Smart Growth Implementation Assistance (SGIA) program, which provides direct technical assistance to three to five communities selected each year through a competition. Over the last five years, this program has worked with urban, suburban, and rural communities across the country on issues such as stormwater management, code revision, transit-oriented development, affordable housing, infill development, corridor planning, green building, and climate change. In addition to helping communities directly, the SGIA program helps EPA, HUD, and DOT learn more about the challenges that communities around the country face as they strive to create places that provide transportation and housing choices while protecting environmental resources. Reports from these projects often provide new tools for other communities to use. In the first year of the Partnership, the agencies worked together on SGIA projects with the state of California; Louisville, Kentucky; Montgomery County, Maryland; and Las Cruces, New Mexico. The next round of selected communities will be announced in fall of 2010.

Greening America's Capitals

This new EPA-led Partnership project will help up to five state capital cities per year develop a vision of distinctive, environmentally friendly neighborhoods that incorporate innovative green building and green infrastructure. EPA will fund a team of designers to visit each city and work with residents and local leaders to produce designs for a demonstration neighborhood that can catalyze or complement a larger planning process. HUD and DOT will also bring their expertise to these teams. Each project will involve city staff as well as staff from the state legislature and governor's office. The cities selected in 2010 will be announced in the fall.

HUD Adoption of Sustainability Criteria in Scoring Grant Applications

Secretary Donovan announced in May 2010 that HUD will adopt the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design for Neighborhood Development (LEED-ND) system to evaluate applications for its \$3.25 billion in discretionary funding. Funded by EPA and developed by the U.S. Green Building Council, the Natural Resources Defense Council, and the Congress for the New Urbanism, LEED-ND is a system for rating and certifying neighborhoods that integrate housing with jobs and services, offer a range of transportation choices, and incorporate green building and green infrastructure. With this change, grant applications that emphasize sustainable communities can be awarded additional points.

Mixed-Income, Transit-Oriented Development Action Guide

The Federal Transit Administration (FTA) and HUD have developed an action guide to help planners implement mixed-income, transit-oriented development. This interactive Web guide, www.mitod.org, will help local planners and community groups find effective strategies and tools to encourage mixed-income development around transit.

Removing Federal Barriers

For too long, federal policy has inadvertently encouraged inefficient development patterns that are costly to taxpayers and cause traffic congestion and pollution. Many federal regulations and policies unintentionally erected barriers to smart, sustainable development. The Partnership agencies are working with state and local governments, nonprofit organizations, and other entities to learn about federal policies that have hampered their work. With input from these stakeholders, the agencies are working to remove federal regulatory and policy barriers and make it easier for communities to implement the type of development they want.

Executive Order on Federal Leadership in Environmental, Energy, and Economic Performance

President Obama's Executive Order 13514, signed on October 5, 2009, aims to make federal government facilities more sustainable and to encourage the federal government to lead by example in using resources more efficiently. EO 13514 requires agencies to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions, make their buildings more energy efficient, and work with communities to site federal buildings in downtowns, near transit and affordable housing, and with easy access on foot or by bike. Because the location of federal facilities can influence communities' development patterns for decades, the three Partnership agencies worked with the General Services Administration and consulted with the Department of Defense and the Department of Homeland Security to develop siting recommendations that will make future federal facilities assets to communities and catalysts for better development.

Brownfields Policy Change

HUD revised its policies to make it easier to develop Federal Housing Administration-insured multifamily housing on cleaned-up former industrial and commercial sites, known as brownfields, while ensuring the health and safety of future residents. This change makes it easier for communities to build homes that working people can afford on reused sites that are near key amenities, such as public transit. Redeveloping sites like these can revitalize entire neighborhoods, providing new jobs, stores, and services.

Brownfields Pilots

EPA, HUD, and DOT have selected five pilot communities—Boston; Indianapolis; Iowa City, Iowa; Denver; and National City, California—where there is a convergence of multiple brownfield sites, economic distress, public transit, and the need for affordable housing. The three agencies are helping these communities clean up and reuse contaminated and vacant properties, which will provide new sustainable housing and transportation choices, create jobs, and expand economic opportunity. EPA, HUD, and DOT will use lessons learned from the pilots to identify barriers and find opportunities for program and policy changes that will make federal investments more effective in economically distressed places.

In National City, for example, the three agencies are supporting the efforts of the local redevelopment authority and neighborhood organizations to revitalize a brownfield site in the Westside neighborhood, a low-income, heavily polluted area. The Partnership's assistance will help the city clean up the site, link it to an adjacent light rail station, develop 201 units of affordable housing, improve the nearby tidal creek, and create a much-needed park for local families.

Brownfields Area-Wide Planning Pilot Initiative

In collaboration with HUD, DOT, and other agencies, EPA's Brownfields Area-Wide Planning Pilot initiative will work with about 20 communities to help each one create a shared vision for brownfields redevelopment that will inform cleanup decisions. The pilots will demonstrate how brownfield reuse can clean up health hazards, create new economic opportunities, and bring new life to disadvantaged communities. Recipients will be announced in fall of 2010.

Policy Statement on Bicycle and Pedestrian Accommodation Regulations and Recommendations

DOT has issued a new bicycle-pedestrian policy that emphasizes the need to consider non-motorists in federally funded road projects, discourages transportation investments that jeopardize the safety of cyclists and pedestrians, and encourages investments that go beyond minimum requirements and provide facilities for bicyclists and pedestrians of all ages and abilities. The department has also proposed emphasizing its policy that extends FTA funding to pedestrian and bicycle improvements within a designated area around a transit stop.

Reducing Contracting Conflicts

The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) worked with HUD to resolve a contracting conflict that had the potential to hold up projects. FHWA will use Special Experimental Project No. 14 (SEP-14) to permit, on a case-by-case basis, the application of HUD contracting requirements on federal-aid highway projects. This will allow better coordination of transportation and housing expenditures because HUD and FHWA requirements were often in conflict. For example, HUD's Section 3 Program requires that low-income people living in a project area be hired as a condition of funding that project, which conflicts with FHWA rules that prohibit geographic hiring preferences. FHWA's action will make it easier for communities to build the infrastructure they need.

Change to Federal Transit Administration's New Starts Program

FTA's New Starts program funds locally planned, implemented, and operated rail and bus projects. In January 2010, DOT changed a rule that had required the New Starts program to consider cost-effectiveness above all other factors when selecting major transit projects to support. Building on this policy shift, in June 2010, FTA asked for public comment on how to change the way proposed New Starts projects are rated and evaluated. FTA is now reviewing the comments as it develops new ways to define and measure statutory program criteria to evaluate major transit project proposals. Changes will give meaningful consideration to a broader range of benefits transit can provide, including economic development, a healthier environment, and increased access to opportunities.

Aligning Policies and Budgets

To make the Livability Principles a part of the way the three agencies do business and to ensure ongoing collaboration, HUD, DOT, and EPA have been working to align their respective programs, policies, and budgets.

Coordinating Policies and Funding Programs

The three agencies have been working together in unprecedented ways to promote sustainable communities through their policies and grant programs. They have jointly evaluated applications for the TIGER, Brownfields Area-Wide Planning Pilot, Sustainable Communities Regional Planning, and Community Challenge Planning grants, among others. They have collaborated on regulatory and policy changes such as HUD's brownfields policy change, DOT's bicycle-pedestrian funding policy changes, and recommendations for federal facility siting.

HUD Office of Sustainable Housing and Communities

In February 2010, HUD launched the Office of Sustainable Housing and Communities to serve as the center point for HUD's sustainability efforts and the main liaison to the Partnership. The Office of Sustainable Housing and Communities will support stronger, more sustainable communities by advancing policies that connect housing to jobs, foster local innovation, and support a clean energy economy.

EPA Office of Sustainable Communities

In February 2010, EPA announced that the Office of Sustainable Communities would be created to coordinate the agency's work on smart growth and green building. The office will provide technical assistance to urban, suburban, and rural communities in support of the Partnership and will work with a wide range of stakeholders to produce research, tools, and other resources to help communities create sustainable neighborhoods.

Regional Partnerships

The national Partnership for Sustainable Communities is being replicated by field staff in the three agencies' regional offices around the country. Regional HUD, DOT, and EPA staff are collaborating on a variety of projects. For example, regional HUD, FTA, and EPA staff met with Tucson leaders to kick off the Tucson Modern Streetcar Project, a TIGER grant recipient. They toured the corridor and explored opportunities to connect the streetcar project to other local public investments, such as brownfield cleanups and housing and small business development along the corridor.

Part D: Team-EJ

The Partnership created Team-EJ, a working group focused on the intersection of environmental justice and sustainability. Team-EJ is currently working with the Partnership members to better understand how the three agencies can integrate environmental justice and sustainability goals and target their existing capacity and resources to address environmental justice needs. Chaired by EPA's Office of Environmental Justice, this group produced this first-of-its-kind, comprehensive Environmental Justice and Sustainability Deskbook to provide background information on sustainability and environmental justice in general, and more specifically, information on the federal resources currently available to communities through the Partnership agencies. Further, the group explored the use of simple and complex mapping to identify areas of geographic and subject matter overlap between EPA's sustainability and environmental justice efforts. A preview of these maps is available at the end of this guide. Participants in Team-EJ are listed below.

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Section 2: Overview of Resources

Part A: Capacity to Address EJ and Sustainability

The purpose of this section is to identify the resources available for addressing issues related to EJ and sustainability. It recognizes the capacity to address these issues is marked by the availability of various resources; among those considered are funding, technical assistance, training and data resources. The following aggregation of information is the result of an extensive review of current capacity documents and websites, including: Leveraging the Partnership: DOT, HUD and EPA Programs for Sustainable Communities (April 2010), Health Resources and Services Administration's (HRSA) grants website, EPA Grants and Fellowship Information Home Page, EPA Region 9 EJ Resource Guide, DOT Supporting Sustainable Communities document, Urban Water Initiative status report, Federal Highway Administration's Livability Initiative webpage, EPA's PSC Tools and Resources webpage, and the EPA's Community-Based Funding Programs webpage. It should be noted that while research was extensive, it is not exhaustive, and further research may reveal the availability of additional resources. The resulting information is presented according to funding, technical assistance, training and data resources for communities. It also acknowledges various audiences, including communities, state and local government, and general purposes.

Funding

Funding for Communities

Area-Wide Planning Pilot Program: The grant funding and direct assistance (through Agency contract support) will result in an area-wide plan which will inform the assessment, cleanup and reuse of brownfields properties and promote area-wide revitalization.

http://www.epa.gov/brownfields/areawide_grants.htm

(Key Word: Brownfields, Planning Assistance)

Assisted Housing Stability and Energy and Green Retrofit: Encourages eligible property owners to make energy and green retrofit investments in the property, to ensure the maintenance and preservation of the property, the continued operation and maintenance of energy efficiency technologies, and the timely expenditure of funds.

<http://www07.grants.gov/search/search.do;jsessionid=GCfTM2FLs0G3PyQDqPxJSxjGJ4Bt3j1VTft2h6dJSyRq4qQv4M11!1769595530?opId=45922&mode=VIEW>

(Key Word: Green Retrofit, Energy Efficiency)

Compliance Assistance Support for Services to the Regulated Community and Other Assistance Providers: The EPA has sponsored partnerships with industry, academic institutions, environmental groups, and other agencies to launch sector-specific Compliance Assistance Centers. Each Compliance Assistance Center addresses real world issues in language that is used by the regulated entities. This program's objective is to provide financial assistance to private nonprofit institutions, universities, and public agencies to develop and maintain Compliance Assistance Centers to improve environmental compliance within an identified industrial/government sector or environmental topic.

<https://www.cfda.gov/index?s=program&mode=form&tab=step1&id=9f7c0fdc184174c9dc1a817b70c78b42>

(Key Word: Compliance Assistance, Nonprofit Organizations)

Competitively Awarded Homeless Programs (Continuum of Care): The Continuum of Care (CoC) is a set of three competitively-awarded programs created to address the problems of homelessness in a comprehensive manner with other federal agencies. SHP helps develop housing and related supportive services for people moving from homelessness to independent living. Program funds help homeless people live in a stable place, increase their skills or income, and gain more control over the decisions that affect their lives.

<http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/homeless/programs/coc/>

(Key Word: Affordable Housing)

Environmental Justice Collaborative Problem-Solving Cooperative Agreement Program: The Environmental Justice Collaborative Problem-Solving Cooperative Agreement Program has provided financial assistance to eligible organizations working on or planning to work on projects to address local environmental and/or public health issues in their communities, using EPA's "Environmental Justice Collaborative Problem-Solving Model."

<http://www.epa.gov/compliance/ej/grants/ej-cps-grants.html>

(Key Word: Public Health)

Environmental Justice Small Grants Program: The Environmental Justice Small Grants Program provides financial assistance to eligible organizations to build collaborative partnerships, to identify the local environmental and/or public health issues, and to envision solutions and empower the community through education, training, and outreach.

<http://www.epa.gov/compliance/ej/grants/ej-smgrants.html>

(Key Word: Partnerships, Public Health, Training, Outreach)

HOME Investment Partnership: The HOME Program provides formula funding directly to larger cities and counties, to consortia of local governments, and to state governments. The HOME program is designed to create affordable housing for low-income households, and can take the form of direct assistance or loan guarantees. Funds can be used for most kinds of housing development, including acquisition and rehabilitation in the creation of low-income housing. Additionally HOME program funds can be used for homebuyer assistance and for Tenant-Based Rental Assistance.

<http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/affordablehousing/programs/home>

(Key Word: Local Government, Affordable Housing, Retrofit)

Housing Finance Agency Risk Sharing Program: Under this program HUD provides credit enhancement on loans underwritten and closed by a state Housing Finance Agency. Loans made pursuant to Section 542(c) are for affordable housing which includes new construction, substantial rehabilitation, elderly housing and refinancing. Eligible owners and purchasers apply for the program through the appropriate state HFA or HUD.

<http://www.hud.gov/offices/hsg/mfh/progdesc/riskshare542b.cfm>

(Key Word: Affordable Housing, Retrofit, Elderly Assistance)

Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS: HOPWA provides formula funding and competitively awarded grants to states, cities and nonprofit organizations. Funds can be used to develop and support housing for people with AIDS, and may be used certain supportive services.

<http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/aidshousing/index.cfm>

(Key Word: State Government, Local Government, Nonprofit Organizations, Affordable Housing)

Payments for Small Community Air Development: To help smaller communities enhance their air service and increase access to the national transportation system.

<https://www.cfda.gov/?s=program&mode=form&tab=step1&id=421f1744ccdb7bedca10a22f6b0138f9>

(Key Word: Transportation)

Public Transportation on Indian Reservations Discretionary Grant Program: Based upon an annual national competitive selection process, FTA awards Tribal Transit grants directly to Federally-recognized Indian tribes. Recipients of Tribal Transit Program may use these funds for purposes including planning, capital and operating assistance for rural public transit services, and support for rural intercity bus service.

http://www.fta.dot.gov/funding/grants/grants_financing_3553.html

(Key Word: Transportation, Tribal Areas, Planning Assistance)

FHEO – Section 3 – Economic Opportunities: The Section 3 program requires that recipients of certain HUD financial assistance, to the greatest extent possible, provide job training, employment, and contract opportunities for low- or very-low income residents in connection with projects and activities in their neighborhoods.

<http://www.hud.gov/offices/fheo/section3/section3.cfm>

(Keywords: Job Training)

Nonpoint Source Water Pollution Control: Established by the federal Clean Water Act 319, these funds are for the implementation of State nonpoint source pollution control programs. Each State passes through a portion of these funds to other entities for implementing specific NPS management practices. State water quality agencies are the lead agencies for these grant programs. Public and private entities including nonprofits, local state governments, tribes, special districts, educational institutions, and government agencies can qualify. State Water Quality Agencies issue the RFP.

<http://www.epa.gov/nps/>

<http://www.epa.gov/nps/cwact.html>

(Key Word: Water Quality, State Government, Local Government, Nonprofit Organizations, Tribal Areas)

Rural Housing and Economic Development (RHED): The Rural Housing and Economic Development (RHED) Program provides for capacity building at the state and local level for rural housing and economic development and to support innovative housing and economic development activities in rural areas.

<http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/economicdevelopment/programs/rhed/index.cfm>

(Key Word: Rural Communities, Economic Development, Affordable Housing)

Section 4 Guarantee Recovery Fund: authorizes a Loan Guarantee Recovery Fund to provide certain nonprofit organizations with a source of financing to rebuild property damaged or destroyed by acts of arson or terrorism.

<http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/economicdevelopment/programs/section4/index.cfm>

(Key Word: Nonprofit Organizations, Economic Development, Retrofit)

Solid Waste Assistance Grants/Tribal Solid Waste Grants (Resource Conservation): To fund cooperative agreements that promote recycling, solid waste reduction, and energy conservation through source reduction, product stewardship, reuse and composting, market development and job creation, education and outreach, or the procurement of postconsumer recycled content products. States, Tribes, Territories, multi-State/tribal organizations, universities, local governments and not for-profit organizations located within Region 9.

http://www.epa.gov/region09/funding/rcra_faq.html

(Key Word: Recycling, Energy Efficiency, Outreach, Training, Local Government, State Government, Tribal Areas, Nonprofit Organizations)

Supportive Housing for the Elderly (Section 202) and Supportive Housing for People with Disabilities (Section 811): Provides competitive funding to non-profit agencies developing such housing. Funds consist of capital grants to assist in the original construction and annual project rental assistance to support operating and maintenance costs to ensure that rents remain affordable to very low income people.

<http://www.hud.gov/offices/hsg/mfh/progdesc/eld202.cfm> and

<http://www.hud.gov/offices/hsg/mfh/progdesc/disab811.cfm>

(Key Word: Affordable Housing, Nonprofit Organizations)

Training, Investigations, and Special Purpose Activities of Federally-Recognized Indian Tribes Consistent With the Clean Air Act (CAA), Tribal Sovereignty and the Protection and Management of Air Quality: To support Federally-recognized Indian Tribes' efforts to understand, assess and characterize air quality; design methods and plans to protect and improve air quality on tribal lands through surveys, studies, research, training, investigations, and special purpose activities.

<https://www.cfda.gov/?s=program&mode=form&tab=step1&id=69af677b4a8902eab6465666b7bc7f38>

(Key Word: Tribal Areas, Local Environment, Planning Assistance, Training)

Youthbuild: Youthbuild is a program allowing non-profit organizations to fund projects that assist high-risk youth in learning housing construction job skills and in completing their high school education. Participants enhance their skills as they construct and/or rehabilitate affordable housing for low-income and homeless persons or families.

<http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/economicdevelopment/programs/youthbuild/index.cfm>

(Key Word: Nonprofit Organizations, Training, Affordable Housing, Retrofit)

Funding for State and Local Governments

Websites:

EPA'S Smart Growth office has developed this guide of regional, state, and local funding resources to assist local and state governments, communities, and non-governmental organizations who are addressing the varied aspects of smart growth. It lists state government programs and directories of funding sources maintained by outside organizations.

http://www.epa.gov/smartgrowth/state_funding.htm

Funding Programs:

Air Pollution Control Program Support: The objectives of the \$105 program are to assist State, Tribal, Municipal, Intermunicipal, and Interstate agencies in planning, developing, establishing, improving, and maintaining adequate programs for the continuing prevention and control of air pollution and/or in the implementation of national primary and secondary air quality standards.

<https://www.cfda.gov/index?s=program&mode=form&tab=step1&id=20a7310eb64861ea9bd8d8c8d4360302>

(Key Word: Planning Assistance, Air Quality, State Government, Local Government, Tribal Areas)

Brownfields Economic Development Initiative (BEDI): The Brownfields and Economic Development Initiative (BEDI) program is a competitive program used to spur the return of tec to productive economic reuse. BEDI grants must be used in conjunction with a new Section 108 loan. Both Section 108 loan proceeds and BEDI grant funds are initially made available by HUD to public entities approved for assistance.

<http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/economicdevelopment/programs/bedi/>

(Key Word: Brownfields, Economic Development)

Climate Showcase Communities Grant: To create replicate models of sustainable community action that generate cost-effective and persistent greenhouse gas reductions while improving the environmental, economic, public health, or social conditions in a community. Local Governments and Federally Recognized Tribes and Intertribal Consortium.

<http://www.epa.gov/cleanenergy/index.html>

(Key Word: Local Government, Tribal Areas, Public Health, Energy Efficiency)

Community Development Block Grants: Provides formula funding directly to larger cities and towns and through state governments for smaller communities to distribute to local nonprofit organizations through a defined application process. Funds can be used for most kinds of development as long as it benefits low and moderate-income residents.

<http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/communitydevelopment/programs>

(Key Word: State Government, Local Government, Economic Development, Affordable Housing)

Community Planning Challenge Grant & DOT TIGER II FY2010: HUD's \$40 million Community Challenge Planning Grant Program will foster reform and reduce barriers to achieving affordable,

economically vital, and sustainable communities. Such efforts may include amending or replacing local master plans, zoning codes, and building codes, either on a jurisdiction-wide basis or in a specific neighborhood, district, corridor, or sector to promote mixed-use development, affordable housing, the reuse of older buildings and structures for new purposes, and similar activities with the goal of promoting sustainability at the local or neighborhood level.

<http://www07.grants.gov/search/search.do;jsessionid=vZvrM9cFJ5INDwK2tx6CW5slpRdxprKmxHnMp3n4mBtJnfxVzLfV!1769595530?oppld=55374&mode=VIEW>

(Key Word: Planning Assistance, Affordable Housing, Retrofit)

Disaster Recovery Assistance: HUD provides flexible grants to help cities, counties, and States recover from Presidentially declared disasters, especially in low-income areas, subject to availability of supplemental appropriations.

<http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/communitydevelopment/programs/drsi/>

(Key Word: State Government, Local Government, Economic Development)

Environmental Finance Center Grants: The Environmental Finance Center Grant Program provides funding to support Environmental Finance Centers (EFCs) that provide multi-media environmental finance expertise and outreach to the regulated communities. The EFCs work with States, local governments and the private sector to address the growing costs of environmental protection. The EFCs provide finance-related training, education, and analytical studies to help these regulated parties develop solutions to the difficult “how-to-pay” issues associated with meeting environmental standards.

<https://www.cfda.gov/index?s=program&mode=form&tab=step1&id=228534e08f631abec27557c187e12478>

(Key Word: State Government, Local Government, Training)

Environmental Priority Projects – Region 3: Assistance agreements awarded under this program must support, surveys, studies, investigations, training, demonstrations and special purpose assistance associated with air quality, acid deposition, drinking water, water quality, hazardous waste, toxic substances, or pesticides: (a) to identify, develop, and demonstrate necessary pollution control techniques; (b) to prevent, reduce, and eliminate pollution; (c) to evaluate the economic and social consequences of alternative strategies and mechanisms for use by those in economic, social, governmental, and environmental management positions; and (d) to promote collaboration on projects and activities within the states and enable wider and more coordinated state input on national environmental issues.

<https://www.cfda.gov/?s=program&mode=form&tab=step1&id=781f7b016bec5d190c0f394dae23330f>

(Key Word: Training, State Government, Air Quality, Water Quality)

Facilitating Tribal Climate Change Adaptation Planning and Communicating Climate Change Impacts: This notice announces the availability of funds and solicits proposals to enable tribal climate change adaptation planning, impacts communication, and outreach.

<http://www07.grants.gov/search/search.do;jsessionid=X2ccMgtKJBcQfBf4hSQ24ITLxFnSjd4fQTMdhTxLyhQryWgt1My5!1769595530?oppld=55302&mode=VIEW>

(Key Word: Tribal Areas, Planning Assistance, Outreach)

Healthy Communities Grant Program – Region 1: The statutory authorities for this program restrict the use of assistance agreements to support the following activities: conducting or promoting the coordination and acceleration of research, investigations, experiments, training, demonstrations, surveys, and studies relating to the causes, effects (including health and welfare effects), extent, prevention, and elimination of water pollution.

<https://www.cfda.gov/?s=program&mode=form&tab=step1&id=93a1ce2231c3c27084c2c805169d34e7>

(Key Word: Training, Public Health, Water Quality)

HOME Investment Partnerships Program: HOME is the largest federal block grant to State and local governments designed exclusively to create affordable housing for low-income households. Each year it allocates approximately \$2 billion among the States and hundreds of localities nationwide.

<http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/affordablehousing/programs/home/>

(Key Word: State Government, Local Government, Affordable Housing)

Homeless Programs: Homeless Programs provide formula and competitive funding to state and local government and private nonprofit organizations. Competitive funds are awarded in connection with the Continuum of Care planning group, a community-wide group that plans for and provides services to homeless people. Funds can be used for services and for development of emergency shelters and transitional and permanent housing to serve the homeless.

<http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/homeless/index.cfm>

(Key Word: State Government, Local Government, Nonprofit Organizations, Affordable Housing)

Lead Grants: EPA awards grants aimed at reducing childhood lead poisoning in communities with older housing: 1) National Community-based Lead Grants; and 2) Targeted Lead Grants. The projects supported by these grant funds are an important part of EPA's lead program to eliminate childhood lead poisoning as a major public health concern.

<http://www.epa.gov/lead/pubs/grantmap.htm>

(Key Word: Retrofit, Public Health)

Metropolitan & Statewide Planning (5303, 5304, 5305): These programs provide funding to support cooperative, continuous, and comprehensive planning for making transportation investment decisions in metropolitan areas and statewide. Eligible recipients include State Departments of Transportation (DOTs) and Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPOs). Eligible for funding are planning activities that: (A) support the economic vitality of the metropolitan area, especially by enabling global competitiveness, productivity, and efficiency; (B) increase the safety of the transportation system for motorized and nonmotorized users; (C) increase the security of the transportation system for motorized and nonmotorized users; (D) increase the accessibility and mobility of people and for freight; (E) protect and enhance the environment, promote energy conservation, improve the quality of life, and promote consistency between transportation improvements and State and local planned growth and economic development patterns; (F) enhance the integration and connectivity of the transportation system, across

and between modes, for people and freight; (G) promote efficient system management and operation; and (H) emphasize the preservation of the existing transportation system.

http://www.fta.dot.gov/funding/grants/grants_financing_3563.html

(Key Word: Transportation, Planning Assistance, State Government, Local Government, Economic Development)

National Highway System Program: The National Highway System Program provides flexible funding that may be used by States and localities for projects to make improvements to rural and urban roads that are part of the NHS, including the Interstate System and designated connections to major intermodal terminals.

<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/safetealu/factsheets/nhs.htm>

(Key Word: Transportation, State Government, Local Government)

Neighborhood Stabilization Program: NSP provides some formula funding to states and units of general local government and some competitive grants to States, units of general local government, nonprofit entities or a consortium of nonprofit entities. Funds can be used to acquire and rehabilitate abandoned or foreclosed upon homes or residential properties in neighborhoods.

<http://hud.gov/offices/cpd/communitydevelopment/programs/neighborhoodspg/>

(Key Word: State Government, Local Government, Nonprofit Organizations)

Office of Research and Development Consolidated Research/Training/Fellowships: The Office of Research and Development (ORD) supports research and development to determine the environmental effects of air quality, drinking water, water quality, hazardous waste, toxic substances, and pesticides; (2) identify, develop, and demonstrate effective pollution control techniques; and (3) perform risk assessments to characterize the potential adverse health effects of human exposures to environmental hazards, and (4) the facilitation of training and fellowships in these areas.

<https://www.cfda.gov/index?s=program&mode=form&tab=step1&id=fee83dc37918c3dc0c57aa25aa927f41>

(Key Word: Air Quality, Water Quality, Public Health, Training)

Paul S. Sarbanes Transit in the Parks Discretionary Grant Program: This program protects environmentally sensitive national parks, forests, wildlife refuges, and other federal lands while improving visitor experience through funding for public transportation and other alternative transportation. Administered by FTA in partnership with the Department of the Interior and the Forest Service, the program funds capital and planning expenses for alternative transportation systems such as shuttle buses and bicycle trails in national parks and public lands. The goals of the program are to conserve natural, historical, and cultural resources; reduce congestion and pollution; improve visitor mobility and accessibility; enhance visitor experience; and ensure access to all, including persons with disabilities.

http://www.fta.dot.gov/funding/grants/grants_financing_6106.html

(Key Word: Transportation, Planning Assistance)

Performance Partnership Grants: EPA provides financial assistance to states to help them develop and implement environmental programs. With PPGs, states (and tribes) can: Reduce administrative costs through streamlined paperwork and accounting procedures; Direct EPA grant funds to priority environmental problems or program needs; and try multi-media approaches and initiatives that were difficult to fund under traditional categorical grants.

http://www.epa.gov/ocir/nepps/pp_grants.htm

(Key Word: State Government, Tribal Areas)

Pesticide Environmental Stewardship Program (PESP) REGION 9: To provide funds for research, education, and demonstration to reduce risk and use of pesticides, in both agricultural and nonagricultural settings. States, Territories, Federally recognized Tribes and any agency or instrumentality of a State including State universities and some commodities groups.

<http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/grants/proposals/2010-opp-pesp-rfp-0610.pdf>

(Key Word: State Government, Tribal Areas)

Pollution Prevention Grant Program: EPA created the Pollution Prevention (P2) Grant Program (formerly Pollution Prevention Incentives for States) under the authority of the Pollution Prevention Act of 1990. The grant program provides matching funds to State and Tribal programs to support P2 activities across all environmental media and to develop State-based programs. EPA believes these environmental programs have the best opportunity to promote P2 because States have closer, more direct contact with industry and are more aware of local needs.

<http://www.epa.gov/oppt/p2home/pubs/grants/ppis/ppis.htm>

(Key Word: State Government, Tribal Areas)

Public Housing: The Public Housing Program provides funding to local housing agencies for operating expenses and repairs to public housing developments. Funds are allocated based on the continuing needs of the authorities, especially the number of units they own. Public housing agencies are encouraged to use environmentally responsible practices through regulations, policy guidance, and through specific programs like Energy Performance Contracting (EPC). EPC provides funding to make public housing units more energy efficient through energy efficiency, water efficiency, or renewable energy improvements to units. Funding is provided through freezing utility subsidies for up to 20 years; the savings resulting from lower utility costs are then used to repay financing obtained to make the improvements. For every \$1 spent on utility efficient improvements under this program, \$2.44 in savings will be created.

<http://www.hud.gov/offices/pih/programs/ph/index.cfm>

<http://www.hud.gov/offices/pih/programs/ph/hope6/index.cfm>

(Key Word: Local Government, Affordable Housing, Energy Efficiency)

Recreational Trails Program (RTP): This program provides funds to States to develop and maintain recreational trails and trail-related facilities for both non-motorized and motorized recreational trail uses. The RTP is an assistance program of the Department of Transportation's Federal Highway Administration (FHWA). Federal transportation funds benefit recreation including hiking, bicycling, in-line skating,

equestrian use, cross-country skiing, snowmobiling, off-road motorcycling, all-terrain vehicle riding, four-wheel driving, or other off-road motorized vehicles.

<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/environment/rectrails/>

(Key Word: Transportation)

Rural and Small Urban Areas Formula Grant Program (5311): This program provides funding to states for the purpose of supporting public transportation in areas of less than 50,000 population. Funds may be used for capital, operating, and administrative assistance to state agencies, local public bodies, Indian tribes, and nonprofit organizations, and operators of public transportation services.

http://www.fta.dot.gov/funding/grants/grants_financing_3555.html

(Key Word: Transportation, State Government, Local Government, Tribal Areas, Nonprofit Organizations)

Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Fund REGION 9: Low-interest loan program established by the 1996 Safe Drinking Water Amendments. U.S. EPA provides funds to each State for establishing ongoing loan programs. The State administers the State Revolving Fund (SRF) and makes loans to drinking water systems for projects which will ensure that drinking water remains safe and affordable. States may also fund wellhead and source water protection projects. Only state and Tribal community water systems and non-profit non-community Water systems can apply for these loans.

www.epa.gov/safewater/dwsrf/index.html

(Key Word: Water Quality, State Government, Nonprofit Organizations)

Section 108: is the loan guarantee provision of the CDBG program that provides public entities loan funds for businesses or other entities to carry out approved economic development, housing, and public facility projects. The public entity may carry out eligible projects itself.

<http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/communitydevelopment/programs/108/>

(Key Word: Economic Development)

SmartWay Finance Program: The SmartWay Finance Program aims to accelerate the deployment of energy efficient and emission control technologies by helping vehicle/equipment owners overcome financial obstacles. City governments can apply for funding to establish innovative finance programs for buyers of eligible vehicles and equipment. SmartWay Finance funding supports a wide range of loan programs, including truck upgrades, CNG retrofits for school buses, and retrofit and repower of port, construction, and agricultural equipment.

<http://www.epa.gov/diesel/prgfinance.htm>

(Key Word: Energy Efficiency, Local Government, Retrofit)

Source Reduction Assistance REGION 9: To support source reduction/pollution prevention projects that will provide an overall benefit to the environment by preventing pollutants at the source. States, U.S. Possessions, Federally-recognized Tribes, local governments, independent school district governments. State controlled institutions of higher education, non-profits having a501(c) (3) status, and private institutions of higher education.

<http://www.epa.gov/region9/funding/>

(Key Word: Tribal Areas, Local Government, Nonprofit Organizations)

Fair Housing Assistance Program (FHAP): The Fair Housing Assistance Program strengthens nationwide fair housing efforts by helping individual State and local governments administer laws of their own that are consistent with the Federal Fair Housing Act.

<http://www.hud.gov/offices/fheo/partners/FHAP/>

(Keywords: Fair Housing, State Government, Local Government)

Fair Housing Initiatives Program (FHIP): Fair housing organizations and other non-profits that receive funding through the Fair Housing Initiatives Program (FHIP) assist people who believe they have been victims of housing discrimination.

<http://www.hud.gov/offices/fheo/partners/FHIP/fhip.cfm>

(Keywords: Fair Housing, State Government, Local Government, Non-profit organizations)

State Clean Diesel Grant Program: The State Clean Diesel Grant Program allocates funds directly to all 50 states and the District of Columbia to establish grant and loan programs for clean diesel projects. NCDCC has created a toolkit for state and local governments. From FY08 to FY10, over \$138 million was available.

<http://epa.gov/cleandiesel/prgstate.htm>

(Key Word: Air Quality, Energy Efficiency)

State Environmental Justice Cooperative Agreements (SEJCA): Support projects that utilize collaborative problem solving to address environmental and public health issues, such as childhood lead poisoning and exposure to air pollution. The purpose of this new program is to promote environmental justice in State government activities and to advance strategies that result in improvements in public health and the environment. The projects supported through SEJCA are designed to build broad, results-oriented partnerships that work to improve environmental and public health in communities disproportionately exposed to environmental harms and risks.

<http://www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice/grants/ej-sejca-grants.html>

(Key Word: Air Quality, Public Health, Partnerships, State Government)

State Indoor Radon Grant (SIRG) Program: State and tribal radon programs are critical to the Agency's national goal of minimizing and preventing radon-related lung cancer. States and tribes receive grant funds from EPA that help finance their radon risk reduction programs; recipients must provide a minimum of 40% in matching funds

<http://www.epa.gov/radon/sirgprogram.html>

(Key Word: State Government, Tribal Areas, Air Quality)

State Revolving Loan Fund: Stormwater infrastructure projects may be eligible for loans under the state revolving loan fund program. The Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) and Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) Programs are a federal/state partnership designed to finance the cost of infrastructure needed to achieve compliance with the Clean Water Act. Through the SRFs, states maintain revolving loan funds to provide low-cost financing for a wide range of water quality

infrastructure projects, such as: 1) traditional municipal wastewater treatment and collection systems; 2) nonpoint source program implementation projects (see below); 3) wetlands restoration; 4) groundwater protection; and 5) innovative stormwater runoff and estuary management projects; 6) drinking water treatment and conveyance systems; and 7) source water protection. Funds to establish or capitalize the CW SRF Programs are provided through EPA grants to the states, along with state matching funds (equal to 20% of federal government grants).

<http://www.epa.gov/owm/cwfinance/cwsrf/index.htm>; and <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/dwsrf/index.html>

(Key Word: Water Quality, State Government)

State & Tribal Response Programs – Brownfields cleanup: State and tribal response programs continue to be at the forefront of brownfields cleanup and redevelopment, as both the public and private markets recognize the responsibilities and opportunities of these response programs in ensuring protective and sustainable cleanups. The increasing number of properties entering into voluntary response programs emphasizes the states' and tribes' growing role in brownfields cleanup.

http://www.epa.gov/brownfields/state_tribal/index.html

(Key Word: Brownfields, State Government, Tribal Areas, Economic Development)

Surface Transportation Program: The Surface Transportation Program provides flexible funding that may be used by States and localities for projects on any Federal-aid highway, including the National Highway System, bridge projects on any public road, transit capital projects, and intracity and intercity bus terminals and facilities.

<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/safetealu/factsheets/stp.htm>

(Key Word: Transportation, State Government, Local Government)

Transit Investments for Greenhouse Gas and Energy Reduction (TIGGER) Program: TIGGER grants are awarded to public transit agencies for the implementation of new strategies for reducing greenhouse gas emissions or reducing energy usage from their operations. These strategies can be implemented through operational or technological enhancements or innovations.

<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/livability/scp.cfm>

(Key Word: Transportation, Energy Efficiency)

Transportation for Elderly Persons and Persons with Disabilities: This program provides formula funding to States for the purpose of assisting private nonprofit groups in meeting the transportation needs of the elderly and persons with disabilities when the transportation service provided is unavailable or insufficient. Funds are apportioned based on each State's share of population for these groups of people. For persons with mobility limitations related to advanced age, persons with disabilities, and persons struggling for self-sufficiency, transportation within and between our communities needs to be as available and affordable as possible.

http://www.fta.dot.gov/funding/grants/grants_financing_3556.html

(Key Word: State Government, Transportation)

Transportation Enhancement Activities: offers funding opportunities to help expand transportation choices and enhance the transportation experience through 12 eligible TE activities related to surface transportation, including pedestrian and bicycle infrastructure and safety programs, scenic and historic

highway programs, landscaping and scenic beautification, historic preservation, and environmental mitigation. TE projects must relate to surface transportation and must qualify under one or more of the 12 eligible categories.

<http://www.enhancements.org/index.asp>

(Key Word: Transportation)

Tribal Environmental Education, Outreach and Support Program: This notice announces the availability of funds and solicits applications to ensure that American Indian students, educators, and communities are properly informed of, and provided with opportunities to participate in, and pursue environmental careers in the field of air quality management.

<http://www07.grants.gov/search/search.do;jsessionid=vvd1M91Jn9mtQrYMhhJvLS07gjZdT62t28d16vh1Slh3nJ0pcZNb!1769595530?oppld=54275&mode=VIEW>

(Key Word: Tribal Areas, Air Quality)

Tribal Solid Waste Management Assistance Project: Eligible entities may apply for funding under one of four categories: (1) proposals to characterize/assess open dumps; (2) proposals to develop integrated solid waste management (ISWM) plans and tribal codes and regulations; (3) proposals to develop and implement alternative solid waste management activities/facilities (including equipment acquisition); and (4) proposals to develop and implement cleanup, closure, and post-closure programs for open dumps in Indian Country.

<http://www.grants.gov/search/search.do?mode=VIEW&oppld=52498>

(Key Word: Tribal Areas)

Urban Circulator Funds (5309): In support of the Department of Transportation Livability Initiative, FTA is making available funds for exempt discretionary grants for Urban Circulator Systems. The Urban Circulator program will be funded using \$130 million in unallocated Discretionary New Starts/Small Starts Program funds. FTA may use additional Section 5309 (a) Discretionary funding that becomes available for allocation to further support this initiative. FTA is inviting proposals for urban circulator projects seeking less than \$25,000,000 in federal Section 5309 assistance. The Secretary may make grants to assist State and local governmental authorities in financing new fixed guideway capital projects including the acquisition of real property, the initial acquisition of rolling stock for the systems, the acquisition of rights-of-way, and relocation.

<http://edocket.access.gpo.gov/2009/pdf/E9-29245.pdf>

(Key Word: Transportation, State Government, Local Government)

Urbanized Areas Formula Grant Program (5307): This program makes Federal resources available to urbanized areas (places with a population of 50,000 or more) and to Governors for transit capital and operating assistance in urbanized areas and for transportation-related planning, including: planning, engineering design and evaluation of transit projects and other technical transportation-related studies; capital investments in bus and bus-related activities such as replacement of buses, overhaul of buses, rebuilding of buses, crime prevention and security equipment and construction of maintenance and passenger facilities; and capital investments in new and existing fixed guideway systems. For urbanized areas with populations of 200,000 or more, at least one percent of the funding apportioned to each area must be used for transit enhancement activities such as historic preservation, landscaping, public art,

pedestrian access, bicycle access, and enhanced access for persons with disabilities. The Governor or Governor's designee is the designated recipient for urbanized areas between 50,000 and 200,000.

http://www.fta.dot.gov/funding/grants/grants_financing_3561.html

(Key Word: Transportation, Planning Assistance)

Water Pollution Control State, Interstate, and Tribal Program Support: To assist States (including territories, the District of Columbia, and Indian Tribes qualified under CWA Section 518(e)), and interstate agencies in establishing and maintaining adequate measures for prevention and control of surface and ground water pollution from both point and nonpoint sources.

<https://www.cfda.gov/?s=program&mode=form&tab=step1&id=49a87b2880350572a96c0a1387fa3342>

(Key Word: Water Quality, State Government, Tribal Areas)

Water Quality Assessment& Planning REGION 9: To support critical National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) water quality related projects. Emphasis on the prevention, reduction and elimination of water pollution. Also support watershed projects. State Water Quality Program Agencies and Tribes:

<http://www.epa.gov/region9/water/index.html>

(Key Word: Water Quality, State Government, Tribal Areas)

Wetlands Program Development Grants104(b)(3) REGION 9: To help states, tribes & local governments protect their wetlands. Funds can be used to develop new wetland protection programs or improve existing programs. State, tribal and local government agencies:

<http://www.epa.gov/region9/water/wetlands/index.html>

(Key Word: State Government, Local Government, Tribal Areas)

General Funding

Websites:

EPA'S Smart Growth office has developed this guide of regional, state, and local funding resources to assist local and state governments, communities, and non-governmental organizations who are addressing the varied aspects of smart growth. It lists national government programs and directories of funding sources maintained by outside organizations.

http://www.epa.gov/smartgrowth/national_funding.htm

EPA has assembled the following guide of regional, state, and local funding resources to assist local and state governments, communities, and non-governmental organizations who are addressing the varied aspects of smart growth. Please note that this list is not an exhaustive compilation of all possible funding resources in the smart growth arena. It lists state government programs and directories of funding sources maintained by outside organizations.

http://www.epa.gov/smartgrowth/state_funding.htm

Grants.gov is a source to find and apply for federal grants. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services is the managing partner for Grants.gov, an initiative that is having an unparalleled impact on the grant community.

www.grants.gov

Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA) provides a full listing of all Federal programs available to State and local governments (including the District of Columbia); federally-recognized Indian tribal governments; Territories (and possessions) of the United States; domestic public, quasi- public, and private profit and nonprofit organizations and institutions; specialized groups; and individuals.

<https://www.cfda.gov/>

Funding Programs:

Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian Institutions Assisting Communities (AN/NHIAC): AN/NHIAC is designed to help Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian-serving colleges and universities to expand their role and effectiveness in addressing community development needs in their localities—including neighborhood revitalization, housing, and economic development. AN/NHIAC funds help grantees to design and implement projects that benefit low- and moderate-income residents, while also helping to prevent or eliminate slums or blight, or meet other urgent community development needs that improve the health and welfare of the community.

<http://www.oup.org/programs/aboutANNHIAC.asp>

(Keywords: Academic Institutions, Affordable Housing, Economic Development)

Assessment Grant Program: These grants provide funding to inventory, characterize, assess, and conduct planning and community involvement related to brownfield sites. Grants are for up to \$200,000 to address sites contaminated by hazardous substances and up to \$200,000 to address sites contaminated by petroleum. Applicants can also apply as an Assessment Coalition (group of three or more eligible entities) for up to \$1,000,000.

http://www.epa.gov/brownfields/assessment_grants.htm

(Key Word: Brownfields, Planning Assistance)

Asthma Interventions in Public and Assisted Multifamily Housing: Funds demonstration projects to improve asthma control among children and others currently residing in federally assisted multifamily housing developments that are administered by local public housing authorities (i.e., public housing) as well as privately owned multifamily housing that is subsidized by HUD (e.g. Project-based Section 8, section 202, and section 811 housing)

<http://www.hud.gov/offices/lead/lbp/leap.cfm>

(Keywords: Public Health, Affordable Housing, State Government, Local Government, Non-profit organizations, For-profit firms, Academic Institutions, Tribal Areas)

Brownfields Job Training Grant Program: These grants provide funding to eligible entities and non-profit organizations to help communities take advantage of jobs created by the assessment and cleanup of brownfields. The Job Training Grant Program's goals are to prepare trainees for future employment

in the environmental field and to facilitate cleanup of brownfields sites contaminated with hazardous substances. Grants are for up to \$200,000.

<http://www.epa.gov/brownfields/job.htm>

(Key Word: Brownfields, Training, Nonprofit Organizations)

Bus and Bus Facilities Discretionary Grant Program: This program provides capital assistance for new and replacement buses, related equipment, and facilities, as well as intermodal transit centers. Funding is available to States for rural and small urban bus and bus facility projects and to transit agencies for projects in urban areas greater than 200,000 in population. While often earmarked by Congress, this program does have competitive opportunities to provide funding for the purchase of bus and bus facilities that are announced in the Federal Register.

http://www.fta.dot.gov/funding/grants/grants_financing_3557.html

(Key Word: Transportation, State Government)

Choice Neighborhoods: The Choice Neighborhoods Initiative will provide competitive grants to assist in the transformation, rehabilitation, and preservation of HUD public and assisted housing. The program will build on the successes of the HOPE VI program by supporting affordable housing and economic development to transform neighborhoods of extreme poverty into functioning, sustainable, mixed-income neighborhoods with well-functioning services, schools, public assets, transportation, and access to jobs.

<http://www.hud.gov/offices/pih/programs/ph/cn/>

(Key Word: Affordable Housing, Economic Development)

Cleanup Grant Program: These grants provide funding for a recipient to carry out cleanup activities at brownfields sites that they own. Sites may be contaminated by hazardous substances and/or petroleum. Grants are up to \$200,000 per site and require a 20% cost share.

http://www.epa.gov/brownfields/cleanup_grants.htm

(Key Word: Brownfields)

Community Challenge Planning Grants: The priorities are to generate job creation, promote sustainability, fair housing, capacity building and knowledge sharing, and expand cross-cutting policy knowledge and use housing as a platform to achieve other goals.

<http://www.hud.gov/offices/adm/grants/nofa10/huddotnofa.cfm>

(Key Word: Affordable Housing, Training, Economic Development)

Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Program: The purpose of the CMAQ program is to support transportation projects or programs that will improve air quality and relieve congestion in areas that do not meet National Ambient Air Quality Standards. Reducing pollution and other adverse environmental effects of transportation projects and transportation system inefficiency have been long-standing objectives of the Department of Transportation. CMAQ funds may be used to establish new or expanded transportation projects or programs that reduce emissions. Other CMAQ projects include operating

assistance for new transit services, travel demand management strategies, traffic flow improvement programs that reduce emissions and bicycle/pedestrian facilities and programs.

<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/environment/cmaqpgs/>

(Key Word: Air Quality, Transportation)

Congressional Grants — EDI-Special Projects: Congressional Grants are authorized each year in the annual HUD appropriation and accompanying conference report or congressional record. Congress authorizes a specific level of funding to a designated grantee, to undertake a particular activity cited in the appropriation or conference report. Only those entities designated by Congress may apply for funds. Unsolicited applications are not accepted.

<http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/economicdevelopment/programs/congressional/special/>

(Key Word: Economic Development)

Congressional Grants -Neighborhood Initiative Grants Greater Research: Only the entity named by Congress in each HUD Conference Report for the relevant fiscal year, may apply for and receive Neighborhood Initiative grant funds. The entity named in that Conference Report will receive an invitation and application from the Department for the grant. Upon receipt of the application, the Department will review the application to ensure that the entity named by Congress will act as the grantee and that the proposed activities are consistent with the terms of the Appropriation Act and accompanying Conference Report for the relevant fiscal year.

<http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/economicdevelopment/programs/congressional/neighborhood/>

(Key Word: Economic Development, Planning Assistance)

Economic Development Initiative: EDI provides grants to local governments to enhance both the security of loans guaranteed through the Section 108 Loan Program and the feasibility of the economic development and revitalization projects they finance.

<http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/economicdevelopment/programs/edi/index.cfm>

(Key Word: Economic Development, Planning Assistance)

Green Infrastructure: Green infrastructure is an approach to wet weather management that is cost effective, sustainable, and environmentally friendly. Green infrastructure management approaches and technologies infiltrate, evapotranspire, capture, and reuse stormwater to maintain or restore natural hydrology. Many of these approaches, including green roofs, rain gardens, green streets, and other innovative stormwater management techniques, can also make neighborhoods safer, healthier, and more attractive. EPA has compiled a list of funding resources to help communities fund green infrastructure projects.

<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/livability/scp.cfm>

(Key Word: Economic Development, Planning Assistance)

Health Center Program Grant Funding: Public and private non-profit health care organizations may apply to receive section 330 funding. The application package (also called application guidance or application instructions) includes detailed instructions, required forms and/or links to them, and

complete information on program requirements. Public and private non-profit health care organizations are encouraged to visit where open funding opportunities are listed.

<http://bphc.hrsa.gov/about/apply.htm>

New Access Points Grants provide funding to support new service delivery sites that will provide comprehensive primary health care and access to oral and mental health services. Applicants can be existing grantees or new organizations that do not currently receive section 330 grant funds.

Expanded Medical Capacity Grants provide funding to expand access to primary health services in the health center's current service area (e.g. by adding new medical providers or medical services or expanding hours of operation). Only existing grantees are eligible to apply.

Service Expansion Grants provide funding to add new or expand existing mental health/substance abuse, oral health, pharmacy, and enabling services for special populations at existing health centers. Only existing grantees are eligible to apply.

Service Area Competition Grants provide ongoing competing continuation funding for service areas currently served by health center grantees. Both currently funded section 330 grantees whose project periods have expired and new organizations proposing to serve the same areas or populations being served by existing section 330 grantees may apply.

(Key Word: Nonprofit Organizations, Public Health)

Healthy Homes Production Program: The purpose of the Healthy Homes Production Program is to identify and correct significant housing-related health and safety hazards in low-income housing.

<http://www.hud.gov/offices/adm/grants/nofa10/grpleadcombo.cfm>

(Keywords: Public Health, Affordable Housing, State Government, Local Government, Non-profit organizations, For-profit firms, Academic Institutions, Tribal Areas)

Hispanic-serving Institutions Assisting Communities Program: HSIAC is designed to help Hispanic-serving colleges and universities expand their role and effectiveness in addressing community development needs -- neighborhood revitalization, housing, and economic development -- in their localities. HSIAC funds grantees to carry out projects designed primarily to benefit low- and moderate-income residents, help prevent or eliminate slums or blight, or meet an urgent community development need in the community where the Hispanic-serving institution (HSI) is located.

<http://www.oup.org/programs/aboutHSIAC.asp>

(Keywords: Academic Institutions, Affordable Housing, Economic Development)

Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCU): The Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCU) program funds grants that assist HBCUs in expanding their role and effectiveness in addressing community development needs in their localities. These needs include neighborhood revitalization, housing, and economic development that primarily benefit low- and moderate-income persons. Each activity proposed for funding must meet both a Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program national objective and CDBG eligibility requirements.

<http://www.oup.org/programs/aboutHBCU.asp>

(Keywords: Academic Institutions, Affordable Housing, Economic Development)

HOPE VI: The Hope VI Program provides competitive funding for the eradication of severely distressed public housing developments. Funds can be used for demolition, major rehabilitation, and new construction of public housing; acquisition of sites in other locations for private new construction and supportive services for those relocated by the program.

<http://www.hud.gov/offices/pih/programs/ph/hope6/index.cfm>

(Key Word: Affordable Housing, Retrofit)

Housing Choice and Project-based Vouchers: Housing Choice and Project-Based Voucher Programs provide funding to local public housing agencies for rental subsidies for units that are chosen by the tenant in the private market (Housing Choice Vouchers) or for use in specific developments or units (Project-Based Vouchers). Housing Choice Vouchers allow tenants more flexibility in deciding the location of their residence, giving them more of an opportunity to locate closer to work, family, amenities, or services.

<http://www.hud.gov/offices/pih/programs/hcv/about/index.cfm>

(Key Word: Affordable Housing)

Indian Reservation Road Program: The Indian Reservation Roads Program addresses transportation needs of tribes by providing funds for planning, designing, construction, and maintenance activities. The program is jointly administered by the Federal Highway Administration's Federal Lands Highway Office and the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) in accordance with an interagency agreement. The Indian Reservation Roads are public roads which provide access to and within Indian reservations, Indian trust land, restricted Indian land, and Alaska native villages. Approximately 25,000 miles are under the jurisdiction of BIA and tribes and another 24,000 are under State and local ownership. IRR funds can be used for any type Title 23 transportation project providing access to or within Federal or Indian lands and may be used for the State/local matching share for apportioned Federal-aid Highway Funds. The BIA and Tribal governments undertake most of the design and construction of IRR projects. Under Public Law 93-638 contracts

<http://flh.fhwa.dot.gov/programs/irr/>

(Key Word: Tribal Areas, Planning Assistance, Transportation, State Government, Local Government)

Job Access and Reverse Commute Program (JARC): Provides low-income workers and students with transportation services to jobs, employment centers, and educational institutions. A recent study of the economic benefits of employment-related transportation services concluded that transportation funded through the JARC program provided access to approximately 43.4 million jobs, including 21.2 million low-wage jobs.

http://www.fta.dot.gov/funding/grants/grants_financing_3550.html

(Key Word: Transportation)

Lead-Based Paint and Lead Hazard Reduction Demonstration Grant Programs: The purpose of the Lead-Based Paint Hazard Control (LHC) and the Lead Hazard Reduction (LHRD) grant programs is to identify and control lead-based paint hazards in eligible privately owned housing for rental or owner-occupants. The Lead-Based Paint Hazard Control Grant program is the largest program in terms of dollar

amount and number of grants. Both programs have a stellar track record across the country. Funding opportunities are published in the annual Notice of Funding Availability and is available online.

<http://www.hud.gov/offices/adm/grants/nofa10/grpleadcombo.cfm>

(Keywords: Public Health, State Government, Local Government, Tribal Areas)

The Lead Technical Studies Grant Program: The LTS Grant Program assists grantees to conduct research to gain knowledge on improving the efficacy and cost-effectiveness of methods for evaluation and control of residential lead-based paint hazards. Applicants are not required to provide a match to participate. The Notice of Funding Availability is published online.

<http://www.hud.gov/offices/lead/lbp/lts.cfm>

(Keywords: Public Health, Affordable Housing, State Government, Local Government, Non-profit organizations, For-profit firms, Academic Institutions, Tribal Areas)

Living Cities Pilot Program: Promising local approaches for returning foreclosed properties to productive use in strong, moderate and weak housing markets such as Chicago, Cleveland, Dallas, Detroit, Los Angeles, Massachusetts, New York City, Rhode Island, Twin Cities and Washington, DC.

http://www.hud.gov/utilities/intercept.cfm?/offices/cpd/about/conplan/foreclosure/pdf/livingcities_pilots_foreclosure_mitigation.pdf

(Key Word: Affordable Housing, Local Government)

Mortgage Insurance for Rental Housing: HUD has several FHA mortgage insurance programs that can be used to facilitate the new construction and substantial rehabilitation of multifamily rental projects. HUD also has FHA programs that can be used to refinance and acquire existing multifamily projects not requiring substantial rehabilitation. These programs include:

<http://www.hud.gov/offices/hsg/mfh/progdesc/renturbanhsg220.cfm>

<http://www.hud.gov/offices/hsg/mfh/progdesc/rentcoopshsg221d3n4.cfm>

<http://www.hud.gov/offices/hsg/mfh/progdesc/purchrefi223f.cfm>

(Key Word: Affordable Housing)

New Freedom Formula Grant Program: This program aims to provide additional tools to overcome existing barriers facing Americans with disabilities seeking integration into the work force and full participation in society. Lack of adequate transportation is a primary barrier to work for individuals with disabilities. The 2000 Census showed that only 60 percent of people between the ages of 16 and 64 with disabilities are employed. The New Freedom formula grant program seeks to reduce barriers to transportation services and expand the transportation mobility options available to people with disabilities beyond the requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990.

http://www.fta.dot.gov/funding/grants/grants_financing_3549.html

(Key Word: Transportation)

New Starts/Small Starts Discretionary Grant Program: These discretionary programs are the Federal government's primary financial resource (49 U.S.C. 5309) for supporting the planning, development and construction of major transit fixed guideway capital projects. New Starts and Small

Starts have helped make possible dozens of new or extended transit fixed guideway systems across the country – heavy rail, light rail, commuter rail, bus rapid transit, and ferries. These public transportation investments improve the mobility and accessibility of millions of Americans in metropolitan areas, provide alternatives to congested roadways, and foster the development of more viable, safe, and livable communities. New Starts projects are typically greater than \$250 million in total project cost, requesting greater than \$75 million in New Starts funding. The Small Starts supports fixed guideway projects smaller than the New Starts cost thresholds. Participation in the New Starts and Small Starts program requires completion of legislatively-directed process for planning and project development.

http://www.fta.dot.gov/planning/newstarts/planning_environment_2608.html

(Key Word: Planning Assistance, Transportation)

Northeast Diesel Collaborative (NEDC): is a public-private partnership among EPA Regions 1 and 2, the Northeast States for Coordinated Air Use Management (NESCAUM), the eight northeastern states, Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands to significantly reduce diesel emissions throughout the Northeast and U.S. Territories. NEDC has two active working groups, the NEDC Ports Workgroup and the NEDC Construction Workgroup, that host regular calls for working group members and interested others. For more information, please see the ports and construction pages of the NEDC website at:

www.northeastdiesel.org.

(Key Word: Partnerships, Air Quality)

Opportunities (GRO) Fellowships For Undergraduate Environmental Study: The National Center for Environmental Research (NCER) offers undergraduate fellowships to students in environmentally related fields of study. This program is intended to strengthen the environmental research capacity of institutions of higher education that receive limited funding to build such capacity.

<https://www.cfda.gov/index?s=program&mode=form&tab=step1&id=7c8e28f9077cb23ebbec54b86373f84b>

(Key Word: Capacity Building)

Rail and Fixed Guideway Modernization Formula Grant Program (5309): A “fixed guideway” refers to any transit service that uses exclusive or controlled rights-of-way or rails, entirely or in part. The term includes heavy rail, commuter rail, light rail, monorail, trolleybus, aerial tramway, inclined plane, cable car, automated guideway transit, ferryboats, that portion of motor bus service operated on exclusive or controlled rights-of-way, and high-occupancy-vehicle (HOV) lanes. Eligible purposes are capital projects to modernize or improve existing fixed guideway systems.

http://www.fta.dot.gov/funding/grants/grants_financing_3558.html

(Key Word: Transportation)

Revolving Loan Fund Grant Program: These grants of up to \$1,000,000 provide funding to capitalize a revolving loan fund. Revolving loan funds can be used to provide nointerest or low-interest loans and subgrants to eligible entities who own the site to carry out cleanup activities at brownfields sites. RLF grants require a 20% cost share.

<http://www.epa.gov/brownfields/rlflst.htm>

(Key Word: Brownfields)

Safe Routes to School Program: For infrastructure-related projects, eligible activities are the planning, design, and construction of projects that will substantially improve the ability of students to walk and bike to school. These include sidewalk improvements, traffic calming and speed reduction improvements, pedestrian and bicycle crossing improvements, on-street bicycle facilities, off-street bicycle and pedestrian facilities, secure bike parking, and traffic diversion improvements in the vicinity of schools (within approximately 2 miles). Such projects may be carried out on any public road or any bicycle or pedestrian pathway or trail in the vicinity of schools.

<http://safety.fhwa.dot.gov/saferoutes/>

(Key Word: Planning Assistance, Transportation)

Science to Achieve Results (STAR): NCER's Science to Achieve Results or STAR program funds research grants and graduate fellowships in numerous environmental science and engineering disciplines through a competitive solicitation process and independent peer review. NCER periodically establishes large research centers in specific areas of national concern. At present, these centers focus on children's health, hazardous substances, particulate matter, and estuarine and coastal monitoring.

<http://www.epa.gov/ncer/grants/>

(Key Word: Water Quality, Public Health)

Sustainable Communities Regional Planning Grant Program: The Sustainable Communities Regional Planning Grant Program (Program) will support metropolitan and multijurisdictional planning efforts that integrate housing, land use, economic and workforce development, transportation, and infrastructure investments in a manner that empowers jurisdictions to consider the interdependent challenges of: (1) economic competitiveness and revitalization; (2) social equity, inclusion, and access to opportunity; (3) energy use and climate change; and (4) public health and environmental impact.

<http://www.hud.gov/offices/adm/grants/nofa10/scrpg.cfm>

(Key Word: Planning Assistance, Economic Development, Transportation)

Transportation, Community, and System Preservation Program (TCSP): These discretionary funds, usually earmarked by Congress, may be used to carry out eligible projects to integrate transportation, community, and system preservation plans and practices that improve the efficiency of the transportation system of the United States; reduce the impacts of transportation on the environment; reduce the need for costly future investments in public infrastructure; provide efficient access to jobs, services, and centers of trade; examine community development patterns and identify strategies to encourage private sector development.

<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/tcsp/>

(Key Word: Transportation, Planning Assistance)

Transportation Enhancement Program: Transportation Enhancement (TE) activities offer opportunities to help expand transportation choices and enhance the transportation experience through activities related to surface transportation, including pedestrian and bicycle infrastructure and safety programs, scenic and historic highway programs, landscaping and scenic beautification, historic

preservation, and environmental mitigation. TE projects must relate to surface transportation and must qualify under one or more of the eligible categories.

<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/environment/te>

(Key Word: Transportation)

Transportation Investment Generating Economic Recovery (TIGER): The TIGER Discretionary Grant Program allows for improvements to roads, bridges, rail, ports, transit and intermodal facilities. In FY 2010, US DOT also funded planning projects under TIGER.

http://fta.dot.gov/assistance/research_11424.html

(Key Word: Transportation)

Tribal Colleges and Universities Program (TCUP): Most tribal colleges and universities serve remote regions and a growing number of local residents have come to depend heavily on TCU-sponsored education, counseling, health, and economic development initiatives. OUP awards grants through its Tribal Colleges and Universities Program (TCUP) to benefit low- or moderate-income individuals, aid in the prevention of slums or blight, or meet other urgent community development needs to improve the health and welfare of the community. Eligible TCUP grant activities include, but are not limited to, the expansion, renovation, and equipment of their own facilities.

<http://www.oup.org/programs/aboutTCUP.asp>

(Keywords: Academic Institutions, Affordable Housing, Economic Development)

U.S. EPA Grants—funding opportunities, information on how to apply, new recipient training, and more.

www.epa.gov/ogd/

U.S. EPA Region 9 Grants and Interagency Agreements Program:

(202) 564-5315

Requests for Proposals www.epa.gov/region09/funding/rfps.html

West Coast Collaborative Diesel Emissions Reductions—Current funding opportunities

www.westcoastdiesel.org/grants.htm

Technical Assistance

Websites:

Groundwork USA is a non-profit organization that works on behalf of a national network of Groundwork trusts. Groundwork trusts are non-profits established across the United States in places that have experienced decades of decline in their physical and social environments. Our mission is to foster and awaken the potential of these neighborhoods by working with communities to improve their physical

environment. In doing so, we hope to help neighborhoods gain a renewed sense of place, opportunity, and pride. Groundwork USA Pilot Funding and Technical Assistance

www.groundworkusa.org

Programs:

Assistance to Small and Disadvantaged Businesses: To enter into successful partnerships between OSDBU and chambers of commerce, community-based organizations, colleges and universities, community colleges, or trade associations, to establish regional Small Business Transportation Resource Centers (SBTRCs) to provide business assessment, technical assistance, technical assistance referrals, business training, and the dissemination of information regarding DOT and DOT funded contracting opportunities, as well as OSDBU services to the Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE) and Small Business (SB) community in their regions.

<https://www.cfda.gov/?s=program&mode=form&tab=step1&id=3dfc03cf23fec39488b2f4e604ff7c01>

(Key Word: Partnerships, Training)

Community Action for a Renewed Environment (CARE): CARE is a competitive grant program run by EPA that offers an innovative way for a community to organize and take action to reduce toxic pollution in its local environment. Through CARE, a community creates a partnership that implements solutions to reduce releases of toxic pollutants and minimize people's exposure to them. By providing financial and technical assistance, EPA helps CARE communities get on the path to a renewed environment.

<http://www.epa.gov/care/>

(Key Word: Public Health)

Computational Toxicology - Biologically-Based Multi-Scale Modeling: Research in developing quantitative, dose-response models to elucidate the associations between environmental agents and toxicity pathways across multiple scales of biological organization. Additionally, this solicitation calls for research into ways in which the data underlying these models can be managed and shared for easier access, interpretation and use by the broader community of researchers and risk assessors.

<http://www07.grants.gov/search/search.do;jsessionid=vvd1M91Jn9mtQrYMhhJvLS07gjZdT62t28d16vh1Slh3nJ0pcZNb!1769595530?oppld=53800&mode=VIEW>

(Key Word: Public Health)

Context Sensitive Solutions (CSS): While not a funding program, CSS is a collaborative, interdisciplinary approach that involves all stakeholders to develop a transportation facility that fits its physical setting and preserves scenic, aesthetic, historic and environmental resources, while maintaining safety and mobility. CSS is an approach that considers the total context within which a transportation improvement project will exist. CSS principles include the employment of early, continuous and meaningful involvement of the public and all stakeholders throughout the project development process. The project is designed and built with minimal disruption to the community.

<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/context/>

(Key Word: Transportation)

Energy Efficiency at the State and Local Level: EPA's State and Local Climate and Energy Program provides technical assistance, analytical tools, and outreach support to state, local, and tribal governments. Specific assistance includes identifying and documenting cost-effective policies and initiatives, measuring and evaluating the benefits of clean energy initiatives, offering tools, guidance, and outreach support, and fostering peer exchange opportunities. EPA has set up a website to provide local governments with information on energy efficiency and clean energy and conducts websites on a variety of subjects.

<http://epa.gov/statelocalclimate/index.html>

(Key Word: Energy Efficiency, State Government, Local Government, Tribal Areas)

Environmental Information Exchange Network Grant Program: The Exchange Network Grant Program provides funding to states, territories and federally recognized Indian tribes to support the development of the Environmental Information Exchange Network. The Exchange Network is an Internet-based system used by state, tribal, and territorial partners to securely share environmental and health information with one another and EPA. The Exchange Network improves the timeliness and accuracy of environmental data, reduces the burden and costs associated with reporting data, enhances data access for environmental professionals, and supports better decisions on environmental and health issues.

<http://www.epa.gov/Networkg/>

(Key Word: State Government, Tribal Areas, Outreach, Public Health)

FHWA Resource Center: FHWA provides technical assistance to state and local transportation stakeholders on a variety of topics including civil rights, the environment, planning, safety, and air quality.

<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/resourcecenter/index.cfm>

(Key Word: State Government, Local Government, Transportation, Planning Assistance, Air Quality)

Federal Lands Highway Program: The Federal Lands Highway Program is to provide financial resources and technical assistance for a coordinated program of public roads that service the transportation needs of Federal and Indian lands. The FLH currently provides transportation engineering and related services in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. One of the major factors associated with the success of the program is the Federal Highway Administration's strong relationship with our Federal, State, local, and tribal partners.

<http://flh.fhwa.dot.gov/index.htm>

(Key Word: Transportation, Tribal Areas, Partnerships)

Indian Environmental General Assistance Program (GAP): To provide general assistance program (GAP) grants to Indian tribal governments and intertribal consortia to build capacity to administer environmental regulatory programs on Indian lands, and provide technical assistance from EPA to Indian tribal governments and intertribal consortia in the development of multimedia programs to address environmental issues on Indian lands.

<https://www.cfda.gov/?s=program&mode=form&tab=step1&id=3674c5af857d29723a45fedb2285ae28>

(Key Word: Tribal Areas, Outreach)

National Scenic Byways Program: Grants and technical assistance are provided to States and Indian tribes to implement projects on highways designated as National Scenic Byways, All-American Roads, America's Byways, State scenic or Indian tribe scenic byways; and to plan, design, and develop a State or Indian tribe scenic byway program. Funds shall be available for: an activity related to the planning, design, or development of a State or Indian tribe scenic byway program; development and implementation of a byway corridor management plan; safety improvements to accommodate increased traffic; improvements that enhance access; protection of resources adjacent to the byway; development and implementation of a marketing program; development and provision of tourist implementation; and construction of bicycle and pedestrian facilities, interpretive facilities, overlooks and other enhancements for byway travelers.

<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/HEP/byways/index.htm>

(Key Word: State Government, Tribal Areas, Planning Assistance, Transportation, Economic Development)

Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety Program: The goal of this program is to reduce pedestrian and bicyclist fatalities, injuries and crashes and make the Nation's roads safer for these vulnerable road users. This is achieved through conducting research and developing guidelines, tools, and safety countermeasures. In addition, program members focus on crash data to identify crash hot spots and determine lower cost measures to improve safety. Part of the effort includes trying to aggressively reduce pedestrian deaths by focusing extra resources on the states (Arizona, California, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Texas) and cities (Los Angeles, Phoenix, Chicago, New York City, Washington DC) with the highest pedestrian fatalities and/or fatality rates.

<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/livability/scp.cfm>

(Key Word: Transportation)

Research, Development, Monitoring, Public Education, Training, Demonstrations, and Studies: Grants are awarded to support Research, Development, Monitoring, Public Education, Training, Demonstrations, and Studies assistance relating to the protection of public health and the environment from pesticides and potential risk from toxic substances.

<https://www.cfs.fda.gov/index?s=program&mode=form&tab=step1&id=8dfb9b4c0479de89f8962b4234f53bd9>

(Key Word: Training, Outreach, Public Health)

Rural Transit Assistance Program: The Rural Transit Assistance Program provides a source of funding to assist in the design and implementation of training and technical assistance projects and other support services tailored to meet the needs of transit operators in non-urbanized areas.

http://www.fta.dot.gov/funding/grants/grants_financing_3554.html

(Key Word: Transportation)

Smart Growth Implementation Assistance Program: Projects are selected through an annual, competitive solicitation that is open to state, local, regional, and tribal governments (and non-profits that have partnered with a governmental entity) that want to incorporate smart growth techniques into their future development. Once selected, communities receive direct technical assistance from a team of national experts in one of two areas: policy analysis (e.g., reviewing state and local codes, school

siting guidelines, transportation policies, etc.) or public participatory processes (e.g., visioning, design workshops, alternative analysis, build-out analysis, etc.). The assistance is tailored to the community's unique situation and priorities. EPA provides the assistance through a contractor team – not a grant. Through a multiple-day site visit and a detailed final report, the multi-disciplinary teams provide information to help the community achieve its goal of encouraging growth that fosters economic progress and environmental protection. Request for Applications are posted at:

<http://epa.gov/smartgrowth/sgia.htm>

(Key Word: State Government, Local Government, Tribal Areas, Planning Assistance, Transportation)

SmartWay Transport Partnership: can make an important contribution to state and local environmental and sustainability goals. EPA provides web-based analytical tools, technical assistance, innovative financing options, air quality planning guidance, product and vehicle verification and certification, and recognition incentives to help states and municipalities support cleaner, lower-GHG goods movement within their communities. SmartWay partners learn how to shrink their carbon footprints and reduce emissions of air pollutants while saving fuel and growing their businesses. Shipper partners get help choosing efficient carriers and rethinking facilities and distribution systems. Carrier partners get help identifying technologies and strategies to save fuel. SmartWay innovative financial options help trucking firms, municipal fleet managers, and owner-operators serving communities across the country do so with cleaner, fuel-saving vehicle retrofits and upgrades. Cities can partner with EPA regional offices to recruit city-based freight shippers and carriers into the program; organize events or pilot tools/resources for the local business community; use locomotive and truck idle-reduction strategies to achieve clean air goals, and let businesses and consumers within a community know about lower-polluting, fuel-saving SmartWay-designated passenger vehicles and commercial trucks.

<http://www.epa.gov/smartway/transport/index.htm>

(Key Word: Partnerships, State Government, Local Government, Planning Assistance, Transportation, Energy Efficiency)

Superfund Technical Assistance Grants (TAGs) REGION 9: To enable communities affected by a site on the Superfund National Priorities List (NPL) to obtain technical assistance in interpreting information regarding the site. Groups must be located near or affected by a site that is either proposed for or on the National Priorities List. Groups must incorporate as nonprofit organizations.

<http://www.epa.gov/superfund/community/tag/index.htm>

(Key Word: Nonprofit Organizations, Brownfields)

Surveys, Studies, Investigations and Special Purpose Activities Relating to Environmental Justice: To provide funding in support of surveys, studies and investigations, and special purpose assistance programs as they relate to environmental and/or public health issues, with a particular emphasis on environmental justice.

<https://www.cfda.gov/?s=program&mode=form&tab=step1&id=d4358b39ebd9e15008c4c5265156b624>

(Key Word: Public Health)

Surveys, Studies, Research, Investigations, Demonstrations, and Special Purpose Activities Relating to the Clean Air Act: To support Surveys, Studies, Research, Investigations, Demonstrations and Special Purpose assistance relating to the causes, effects (including health and welfare effects),

extent, prevention, and control of air pollution to include such topics as air quality, acid deposition, climate change, global programs, indoor environments, radiation, mobile source technology and community-driven approaches to transportation and emissions reduction.

<https://www.cfda.gov/?s=program&mode=form&tab=step1&id=ac8edf0c5b356a31ebad7c4259befe79>

(Key Word: Air Quality,)

Targeted Brownfields Assessments: These assessments are conducted by an EPA contractor, and services can include site assessments, cleanup options and cost estimates, and community outreach. Sites for this program are selected by Regional offices. Services can range from several thousand dollars to as much as \$100,000.

http://www.epa.gov/brownfields/grant_info/tba.htm

(Key Word: Brownfields)

Technical Assistance Grants (Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration):

The grant program is intended to allow communities and groups of individuals (not including for-profit entities) to obtain funding for technical assistance in the form of engineering or other scientific analysis of pipeline safety issues and help promote public participation in official proceedings.

<https://www.cfda.gov/?s=program&mode=form&tab=step1&id=16c494704b73bc2adddb9fedf3728e7b>

(Key Word: Nonprofit Organizations, Outreach)

Transportation Planning Capacity Building Program: This FHWA/FTA comprehensive program provides training, technical assistance and support to help decision makers, transportation officials, and staff resolve the increasingly complex issues they face when addressing transportation needs in their communities. Resources available through this program address topics such as land use, scenario planning, transit oriented development, non-motorized transportation, safety, community impact assessments, operations and management strategies, and analysis methods. This program is targeted to tribal, regional, state and local governments, transit operators and community leaders.

<http://www.planning.dot.gov>

(Key Word: Transportation, State Government, Local Government, Tribal Areas, Planning Assistance)

Technical Assistance to Brownfields (TAB) Program: TAB services are provided to communities, regional entities and nonprofits who need technical assistance dealing with brownfields sites. The program can also assist communities with applying for EPA brownfields grants or identifying other resources to address their brownfield sites.

http://epa.gov/brownfields/tools/tab_bifold.pdf

(Key Word: Brownfields, Nonprofit Organizations, Local Government)

Technical Assistance Services to Communities: TASC is a program that provides independent educational and technical assistance to communities. TASC primarily supports the Superfund program. In addition, support may also be provided to communities impacted by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act or federal facilities or dealing with air or water environmental problems. Regions can elect to access their \$20K already funded in the contract to support their Showcase project.

Sheila Lewis Lewis.sheila@epa.gov (202)564-0152

<http://www.epa.gov/superfund/community/tasc/>

(Key Word: Air Quality, Water Quality, Brownfields)

Training

Bicycle and Pedestrian Program: This program issues guidance and is responsible for overseeing that requirements in legislation are understood and met by the States and other implementing agencies. Each State has a Bicycle and Pedestrian Coordinator in its State Department of Transportation to promote and facilitate the increased use of non-motorized transportation, including developing facilities for the use of pedestrians and bicyclists and public educational, promotional and safety programs for using such facilities.

<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/environment/bikeped/index.htm>

(Key Word: Transportation, State Government)

Combined Heat and Power: Combined heat and power (CHP), also known as cogeneration, is the simultaneous production of electricity and heat from a single fuel source such as: natural gas, biomass, biogas, coal, waste heat, or oil. CHP can greatly increase the facility's operational efficiency and decrease energy costs. EPA's Combined Heat and Power Partnership works closely with energy users, the CHP industry, state and local governments, and other clean energy stakeholders to facilitate the development of new projects and to promote their environmental and economic benefits.

<http://www.epa.gov/CHP/>

(Key Word: Energy Efficiency, Partnerships, Local Government, State Government)

Conflict Prevention and Resolution Center Services Contract (CPRC): Regions can use the \$100K to buy-in and access this support to be provided directly into the showcase project on the ground EPA's Conflict Prevention and Resolution Center (CPRC) provides alternative dispute resolution (ADR) services to the entire Agency. The CPRC develops and implements Agency ADR policy, administers Agency-wide ADR programs, coordinates case management and evaluation, and provides support to program-specific ADR activities.

Contact: Deborah Dalton – Dalton.Deborah@epa.gov

<http://www.epa.gov/adr/index.html>

(Key Word: Compliance Assistance)

Environmental Education Grants: The Grants Program sponsored by EPA's Environmental Education Division (EED), Office of Children's Health Protection and Environmental Education, supports environmental education projects that enhance the public's awareness, knowledge, and skills to help people make informed decisions that affect environmental quality. EPA awards grants each year based on funding appropriated by Congress. Annual funding for the program ranges between \$2 and \$3 million. Most grants will be in the \$15,000 to \$25,000 range.

http://www.epa.gov/enviroed/grants_apply.html

(Key Word: Outreach, Public Health)

Environmental Justice Showcase Communities Project: The Environmental Justice Showcase Communities Project provides EPA Regional office funding to bring together governmental and non-governmental organizations to pool their collective resources and expertise on the best ways to achieve real results in communities. The successes and lessons learned in these demonstration projects will be used to help guide the design and implementation of future Environmental Justice projects and will help EPA increase its ability to address local environmental challenges in more effective, efficient, and sustainable ways.

<http://www.epa.gov/compliance/ej/grants/ej-showcase.html>

(Key Word: Partnerships)

Food Quality Protection Act Implementation for Reduced-Risk Practices for Pest Management – REGION 9: To support projects for education, extension, demonstration and implementation of integrated pest management practices and related methods of sustainable agricultural to motivate on-the-ground transition away from high risk pesticides to lower risk practices.

<http://www.epa.gov/region9/ag/ag-grants.html>

(Key Word: Training)

Healthy Homes: EPA New England has developed a healthy homes brochure that describes how to prevent and address problems such as radon, asbestos, lead, drinking water contaminants, pesticides, and toxic household products (see <http://www.epa.gov/region1/healthyhomes/index.html>). A number of nonprofit organizations are developing training programs in support of a holistic healthy homes approach. Included among these are the National Center for Healthy Housing that was established by EPA, HUD, and the Centers for Disease Control.

(Key Word: Training, Outreach)

Indoor Air Quality Tools for School Program- Asthma Management Training - REGION 9: To reduce school occupants' exposure to indoor air pollution and to aid in asthma management through implementation of the program.

<http://www.epa.gov/iaq/schools/>

(Key Word: Air Quality)

Low Impact Development (LID): is an approach to land development (or redevelopment) that manages stormwater as close to its source as possible. LID employs principles such as preserving and recreating natural landscape features, minimizing effective imperviousness to create functional and appealing site drainage that treats stormwater as a resource rather than a waste product. Information about LID practices, costs, and benefits can be found at:

<http://www.epa.gov/nps/lid/>

(Key Word: Planning Assistance, Water Quality)

National Clean Diesel Campaign: EPA's National Clean Diesel Campaign (NCDC) offers a comprehensive program to help fleet owners clean up their diesel fleets. NCDC awards competitive grants through the Diesel Emissions Reduction Act (DERA) to public agencies, eligible nonprofits, and private entities such as school bus contractors who partner with eligible entities. NCDC's rigorous verification program evaluates the performance and durability of retrofit technologies, and provides a path to verification for emerging technologies. NCDC's innovative programs such as Clean School Bus USA, Clean Ports USA, and Clean Construction USA provide a host of sector-specific information, including case studies, relevant technology options, and publications. And NCDC's tools and resources include the web-based Diesel Emissions Quantifier to help evaluate the cost-effectiveness of various retrofit options and the State and Local Toolkit to help design, fund and evaluate emission reduction programs. In addition, NCDC supports regional private-public collaboratives whose members coordinate to implement a wide array of activities to reduce diesel emissions.

<http://epa.gov/cleandiesel/index.htm>

(Key Word: Air Quality, Nonprofit Organizations, Partnerships, Retrofit)

National Environmental Education Training Program: To train educational professionals in the development and delivery of environmental education programs. The outputs should include: delivering in-service and pre-service educator training, promoting the national environmental education guidelines, supporting state capacity building, developing and institutionalizing a materials review process, supporting the accreditation of teachers, supporting state educator certification efforts, and supporting internet access to information and materials.

<https://www.cfda.gov/index?s=program&mode=form&tab=step1&id=5130fe4367b20311a4a5b2cce28d156a>

(Key Word: Training, State Government)

OSWER – training support to EJ Coordinators: EJ Coordinators can obtain support & technical expertise to assist them with issues identification, community visioning, strategic goal setting, implementation and one or more remedial actions.

COR– Sheila Lewis Lewis.sheila@epa.gov; (202)564-0152

(Key Word: Training, Planning Assistance)

Renewable Energy Production: EPA has a green remediation program that may be of assistance in siting renewable energy production facilities on a community's landfill.

<http://www.epa.gov/superfund/greenremediation/> A similar project was done in Brockton, MA called rightfields
<http://www.brockton.ma.us/docs/BrightfieldBrochure.pdf>

(Key Word: Energy Efficiency, Economic Development)

Surveys, Studies, Investigations, Training Demonstrations and Educational Outreach Related to Environmental Information and the Release of Toxic Chemicals: The program's objective is to provide funding in support of surveys, studies, investigations, training/demonstrations, educational outreach and special purpose assistance as they relate to environmental information and the release of toxic chemicals. The purpose of this program is to educate the public on the how to obtain access to and

effectively use environmental information, including information about toxic chemical releases and other waste management activities.

<https://www.cfda.gov/?s=program&mode=form&tab=step1&id=149548a8bea660ebf1dcfc4d1cc2fdc6>

(Key Word: Training, Outreach, Public Health)

Sustainable Infrastructure for Water and Wastewater: New England's sewer and drinking water infrastructure is aging, and EPA is promoting sustainable practices that will help to address the funding needed to rehabilitate and replace these facilities. Best practices for: Better Management and Asset Management, Full Cost Pricing, Water Efficiency, Watershed Approaches. Information is available at:

<http://epa.gov/waterinfrastructure/>

(Key Word: Water Quality)

Sustainable Water Infrastructure: As our drinking water, wastewater and stormwater systems age, there is a pressing need for re-investment in and renewal of our water infrastructure. Historical underinvestment has left us with fiscal challenges that are compounded by the way our communities have grown. Low density development and sprawl have resulted in extensive and expensive pipe networks supported by a relatively small number of customers. As we undertake the task of renewing our systems, EPA is promoting a suite of practices and approaches to ensure that our water infrastructure both supports the sustainability of our communities, and can be supported by the communities they serve. One of the keystones to sustainable infrastructure is the practice of Asset Management (AM), which provides a platform for making the best, most effective infrastructure investments. EPA offers AM training and a suite of tools to promote adoption and improvement of AM implementation. Multisector asset management integrates investments in water, transportation, and housing infrastructure and is being promoted through a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between EPA and DOT. More information on EPA's Asset Management programs and the DOT-EPA MOU can be found at:

<http://www.epa.gov/owm/mtb/intnet.htm>

<http://www.epa.gov/owm/assetmanage/>

(Key Word: Water Quality)

Data Resources for Communities

Citizen's Guide to Pest Control and Pesticide Safety:

www.epa.gov/oppfead1/Publications/Cit_Guide/citguide.pdf

Contact: (415) 947-8704

Clean Energy Resources Database: This searchable database describes key resources and documents relevant to the National Action Plan for Energy Efficiency, which addresses: evaluation, measurement, and verification; energy efficiency potential studies; cost effectiveness; program design and implementation; dynamic rates; resource planning; cost recovery and incentives; and codes and

standards. The database also includes information on funding and incentives, emissions trading, state management best practices, air quality, clean energy supply, local government, and portfolio standards.

http://cfpub.epa.gov/ceird/index.cfm?fuseaction=napee.search_js

(Key Word: Energy Efficiency, Planning Assistance)

Cleanups in My Community: This mapping tool makes it possible to identify properties throughout the U.S. that have been contaminated by hazardous materials and that have been cleaned up under EPA's Superfund, RCRA, and/or brownfields clean-up programs.

<http://iaspub.epa.gov/Cleanups/>

(Key Word: Brownfields)

Collision Repair Campaign: A campaign to address health threats by drastically reducing auto body repair shop emissions at the national level.

<http://www.epa.gov/collisionrepair/>

(Key Word: Public Health)

Communities and Environmental Laws (DVD): To order a copy, call (800) 490-9198 or go to www.epa.gov/ncepi/ordering.htm

(Search for EPA Publication # 300C04001)

(Key Word: Outreach)

Community Action for a Renewed Environment Guide: The guide is a tool to help navigate EPA's Web site and find information on the environment in your community. The Resource Guide is designed to help communities in the CARE program, but it can be used by anyone interested in any aspect of working with communities. In the CARE program communities go through a multi-step process: getting organized, analyzing risks, reducing risks, tracking progress. The Resource Guide enables you to find the on-line resources that can help communities through every step of the process as they move from getting organized to becoming stewards of their own environment. The first four parts of the Resource Guide track the Community for a Renewed Environment (CARE) process.

<http://cfpub.epa.gov/oarweb/care/index.cfm?fuseaction=Guide.showIntro>

(Key Word: Planning Assistance, Outreach)

Community Based Air Toxics Projects: Descriptions of community based air toxics projects designed to assess and address health and environmental issues at the local level.

www.epa.gov/air/toxicair/community

(Key Word: Air Quality, Public Health, Outreach)

Community Planning and Development Accomplishment Data: Data available for all 50 states.

<http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/communitydevelopment/library/accomplishments/>

(Key Word: Public Health, Outreach)

Community Planning and Development Grantee Monitoring Handbook:

<http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/library/monitoring/handbook.cfm>

(Key Word: Outreach, Planning Assistance)

Community Planning and Development Grants Appropriations Budget:

<http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/about/budget/>

(Key Word: Outreach, Planning Assistance)

Community Planning and Development Grants Data Cleanup Worksheets: Data available for all 50 states.

<http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/communitydevelopment/cleanup/accomplishments/>

(Key Word: Outreach, Planning Assistance)

Community Planning and Development Performance Profiles: These profiles significantly increase the amount of information that is available about the performance of CDBG grantees. The profiles include the following information for each grantee: available program funds, including program income expenditures by major program categories, timeliness ratio for entitlement communities, program targeting, including the use of NRSAs and CDFIs, for activities that provide direct benefits to individuals, the number of beneficiaries served by race/ethnicity group and by income level, and accomplishments achieved during the program year.

<http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/communitydevelopment/library/performanceprofiles/>

(Key Word: Outreach, Planning Assistance)

Community Planning and Development State and Local CPD Information:

<http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/about/local/>

(Key Word: Outreach, Planning Assistance)

Energy Efficiency in Municipal Buildings: EPA encourages cities and towns to join the Community Energy Challenge, a municipal energy efficiency program that uses ENERGY STAR tools. Communities that participate in the Community Energy Challenge receive a monthly email update with information on activities, trainings, financing, and other topics. EPA has set up a website to provide local governments with information on energy efficiency and clean energy and conducts websites on a variety of subjects. To learn more go to <http://www.epa.gov/statelocalclimate/local/showcase/municipal-conservation.html>

A guide for local governments on energy efficiency and renewable energy financing districts can be found at <http://www.ci.berkeley.ca.us/ContentDisplay.aspx?id=44262>

(Key Word: Energy Efficiency, Outreach)

EJ and Air Pollution: Best Practices in Collaboration, Tools, and Resources: Handouts and presentation materials from the September 2007 meeting

www.epa.gov/air/ej/conf2007.html

Contact: Ingrid Ward, (919) 541-0300

(Key Word: Outreach)

Environmental Justice: The Power of Partnerships: The Collaborative Problem-Solving Model at Work in Spartanburg, South Carolina (A DVD Documentary)

To obtain a copy, visit <http://www.epa.gov/compliance/ej/multimedia/albums/epa/ej-power-of-partnerships.html> Contact: EPA's Office of Environmental Justice, (800) 962-6215

(Key Word: Partnerships)

Environmental Justice Resources from EPA's Office of Air and Radiation:

www.epa.gov/air/ej/

Contact: Tom Link, (919) 541-5456

(Key Word: Air Quality, Outreach)

Environmental Justice Small Grants: Emerging Tools for Local Problem-Solving: A snapshot of 71 small grants awarded

http://www.epa.gov/Compliance/ej/resources/publications/grants/ej_smgrants_emerging_tools.pdf

Contact: EPA's Office of Environmental Justice, (800) 962-6215

(Key Word: Outreach)

EPA's Green Building Program: The hub for EPA's green building activities, with links to resources to help communities find healthier and more resource-efficient models of construction, renovation, operation, maintenance, and demolition.

<http://www.epa.gov/greenbuilding/>

(Key Word: Outreach, Energy Efficiency)

EPA's Plain English Guide to the Clean Air Act: A summary covering some important provisions of the law.

www.epa.gov/air/caa/peg/

(Key Word: Outreach, Air Quality)

EPA's Office of Transportation and Air Quality Tools, Analysis, and Publications: Offers information on greenhouse gas emissions from transportation sources, including information about relevant EPA regulations and what you can do to reduce your transportation emissions.

<http://www.epa.gov/otaq/climate/publications.htm>

(Key Word: Outreach, Air Quality, Transportation)

EPA Smart Growth - Tools and Key Resources for Sustainable Communities: One of the goals of the HUD-DOT-EPA Partnership for Sustainable Communities is to help communities develop and support neighborhoods that provide transportation choices and affordable housing while increasing economic competitiveness and directing resources toward places with existing infrastructure. To help support these communities, EPA has compiled this list of useful tools and key resources. This page will be periodically updated. More resources from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT), and EPA, including grant programs, are listed in Leveraging the Partnership: DOT, HUD, and EPA Programs for Sustainable Communities

<http://www.epa.gov/smartgrowth/partnership/tools.html#envjustice>

(Key Word: Outreach, Transportation, Affordable Housing)

EPA's Toxics Release Inventory: Information on toxic chemical releases and waste management activities reported annually by certain industries

www.epa.gov/tri

(Key Word: Outreach)

Equitable Development Toolkit: This toolkit introduces 28 tools that can help communities and regions begin to reverse patterns of segregation and disinvestment, prevent displacement, and promote equitable revitalization.

<http://www.epa.gov/smartgrowth/partnership/tools.html>

(Key Word: Outreach, Planning Assistance)

Essential Smart Growth Fixes for Urban and Suburban Zoning Codes: A toolbox of the most relevant zoning changes that communities can make to their zoning codes and regulations based on common issues and themes confronting urban and suburban governments.

http://www.epa.gov/smartgrowth/essential_fixes.htm

(Key Word: Outreach, Planning Assistance)

Examples of Codes that Support Smart Growth Development: Provides a sampling of effective, smart growth-supportive codes that could be used as models for communities trying to update their zoning. These examples include unified development codes, form-based codes, transit-oriented development, design guidelines, street design standards, and zoning overlays.

<http://www.epa.gov/smartgrowth/codeexamples.htm>

(Key Word: Outreach, Planning Assistance)

Green Codes Toolkit: In Spring 2010 EPA plans to publish a kit that will help local governments identify and resolve building codes and permitting barriers to green building practices. The Green Codes Toolkit will be helpful to code officials, members of the development community, or local government “green teams” to incorporate Green Buildings into plans for sustainable communities.

(Key Word: Outreach, Planning Assistance)

Green Homes: Whether you are a homeowner or a renter, in the market for a new home, or making home improvements, this web site identifies key environmental and energy issues and suggests solutions that will add value to your home, reduce energy use and energy costs, fight climate change, and help protect your health.

<http://www.epa.gov/greenhomes/>

(Key Word: Outreach, Energy Efficiency, Planning Assistance)

Green Infrastructure: This link contains documents and resources to help communities understand and implement green infrastructure, an approach to wet weather management that is cost effective, sustainable, and environmentally friendly.

http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/home.cfm?program_id=298

(Key Word: Outreach, Planning Assistance)

Green Infrastructure Models and Calculators: This site offers tools to model stormwater runoff, water-quality impacts from land use changes, the benefits of green roofs and urban tree coverage, and pollutant load reductions; to evaluate the performance of green infrastructure techniques; and to help quantify the costs and benefits of stormwater treatment devices and green infrastructure investments.

<http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/greeninfrastructure/modelsandcalculators.cfm>

(Key Word: Outreach, Water Quality, Planning Assistance)

Green Infrastructure Municipal Handbook: Handbook topics include financing, operation and maintenance, incentives, designs, codes and ordinances, and a variety of other subjects to help local officials implement green infrastructure in their communities.

<http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/greeninfrastructure/munichandbook.cfm>

(Key Word: Outreach, Planning Assistance)

Greenhouse Gas Emissions Calculator for Individuals: This calculator can help communities educate residents about their personal greenhouse gas emissions, which can help support community-wide efforts to reduce climate impacts.

http://www.epa.gov/climatechange/emissions/ind_calculator.html

(Key Word: Outreach, Energy Efficiency)

Improving Air Quality in Your Community: Activities for reducing both indoor and outdoor pollution, information about costs, and how local communities can apply for EPA grants to kick-start their activities.

www.epa.gov/air/community

(Key Word: Outreach, Air Quality)

Integrated Disbursement & Information System (IDIS): As a nationwide database, IDIS provides HUD with current information regarding the program activities underway across the Nation, including funding data. HUD uses this information to report to Congress and to monitor grantees. IDIS is the draw down and reporting system for the four CPD formula grant programs: CDBG, HOME, ESG, and HOPWA. The system allows grantees to request their grant funding from HUD and report on what is accomplished with these funds. Grantees also use IDIS for Recovery Act programs: CDBG-R, TCAP and HPRP.

<http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/systems/idis/>

(Key Word: Outreach)

Managing Asthma in the School Environment:

www.epa.gov/iaq/schools/managingasthma.html

Contact: Barbara Spark, (415) 947-4189

(Key Word: Outreach, Air Quality)

Material Reuse: EPA has a number of resources for communities to promote reuse of materials that still have “use” rather than disposing or recycling. Information includes material exchanges, guides for donations and building material reuse stores.

<http://www.epa.gov/osw/conserves/rrr/imr/cdm/reuse.htm>

(Key Word: Outreach)

Municipal Government Toolkit: EPA Region 4 developed this resource guide to help state and local governments create successful recycling programs. Topics covered include starting and improving recycling programs and the benefits recycling programs can create for the economy, climate change, and community development.

<http://www.epa.gov/region4/waste/rcra/mgtoolkit/index.html>

(Key Word: Outreach, Planning Assistance)

Pay as You Throw: EPA encourages communities to consider Pay as You Throw (also known as unit pricing or variable-rate pricing), where residents are charged for the collection of municipal solid waste—ordinary household trash—based on the amount they throw away. This creates a direct economic incentive to recycle more and to generate less waste. EPA’s SMART BET (Saving Money and Reducing Trash Benefit Evaluation Tool) is designed to help community waste managers decide whether this is the right model for their town or city.

www.epa.gov/payt

(Key Word: Outreach)

Public Participation for Minority and Low-Income Populations:

(Key Word: Public Participation, Minority Population, Low-income Population)

<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/reports/pittd/ethmin.htm>

Report Environmental Violations or Spills:

www.epa.gov/epahome/violations.htm

(800) 300-2193

(Key Word: Outreach)

Residential Low-Impact Development Tools: EPA Watershed Academy-sponsored tools for street design, lot layout and design, site planning, and guidance.

<http://www.epa.gov/watertrain/smartgrowth/resources/resident.htm>

(Key Word: Outreach, Planning Assistance)

Rural Transport Toolbox: The Transportation Toolbox for Rural Areas and Small Communities was designed to assist public and private stakeholders in planning, developing, and improving rural areas and small communities, especially through transportation and related projects.

<http://ntl.bts.gov/ruraltransport/toolbox/index.html>

(Key Word: Outreach, Planning Assistance)

Smart Growth and Affordable Housing: Resources and a discussion of how a smart growth approach to affordable housing—compact in nature, green in design and construction, and transit-rich in options—can help communities and their residents be better stewards of the environment and achieve more affordable, livable communities.

<http://www.epa.gov/smartgrowth/topics/ah.htm>

(Key Word: Planning Assistance, Affordable Housing)

Smart Growth Guidelines for Sustainable Design and Development: This resource helps communities that seek to locate, design, and develop housing — particularly affordable housing — in a way that reduces household costs, improves residents' quality of life, and invests public resources more sustainably. The guidelines can serve as a checklist for local officials, state or regional policy makers, developers, and community members to ensure that programs, plans, and proposed developments incorporate the elements needed at the location, site, and building levels to result in more sustainable, affordable housing. The guidelines are organized under three central strategies: 1) Identifying prosperous smart growth locations; 2) Creating "place" through neighborhood design; and 3) Employing green building and infrastructure techniques.

http://www.epa.gov/smartgrowth/sg_guidelines.htm

(Key Word: Outreach, Planning Assistance)

Smart Growth Scorecards: A collection of 18 scorecards that help communities assess their existing policies, current development patterns, and proposed development projects based on smart growth principles.

<http://www.epa.gov/smartgrowth/scorecards/index.htm>

(Key Word: Outreach, Planning Assistance)

Sustainable Design and Green Building Toolkit for Local Governments: EPA Region 4 developed this toolkit in response to local governments' requests for assistance to help them identify and remove barriers to sustainable design and green building in their permitting processes. The toolkit addresses the local codes of ordinances that affect the design, construction, renovation, and operation and maintenance of a building and its immediate site. It contains an assessment tool, a resource guide, and a guide to developing an action plan for implementing changes to the permitting process. It can also be used by members of the development community, local government "green teams," and other building professionals.

<http://www.epa.gov/region4/recycle/green-building-toolkit.pdf>

(Key Word: Outreach, Planning Assistance)

Tool Kit for Integrating Land Use and Transportation Decision-Making: A user-friendly source of methods, strategies, and procedures for integrating land use and transportation planning, decision-making, and project implementation. Thirty tools, including CommunityViz, PLACE3S, and Paint the Town are included, along with implementation examples and additional information.

<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/planning/landuse/index.htm>

(Key Word: Outreach, Planning Assistance, Transportation)

Transportation and Climate Change Clearinghouse: This is US DOT's one-stop source of information on transportation and climate change issues. It includes information on greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories, analytic methods and tools, GHG reduction strategies, potential impacts of climate change on transportation infrastructure, and approaches for integrating climate change considerations into transportation decision making.

<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/livability/scp.cfm>

(Key Word: Outreach, Planning Assistance, Transportation)

Using Pesticides Safely: Fact sheets for consumers

www.epa.gov/pesticides/health/safely.htm

Contact: (415) 947-8704

(Key Word: Outreach, Planning Assistance)

Water Quality Scorecard: This scorecard was developed to help local governments identify opportunities to remove barriers and revise and create codes, ordinances, and incentives to better protect water quality. It guides municipal staff through a review of relevant local codes and ordinances across multiple municipal departments to ensure that these codes work together to support a green infrastructure approach.

http://www.epa.gov/smartgrowth/water_scorecard.htm

(Key Word: Outreach, Water Quality)

The following external resources are tools that are not products of HUD, DOT or EPA, but relate to sustainability and environmental justice and were listed on the agencies' webpages:

Affordable Housing Design Advisor: A tool, resource, idea bank, and step-by-step guide to good design in affordable housing. Includes checklists, case studies, and other tools to get attractive, high-quality, affordable housing.

<http://www.designadvisor.org/>

Air Quality and Land Use Handbook: A Community Health Perspective:

www.arb.ca.gov/ch/handbook.pdf

Contact: (866) 397-5462

Building Codes: The Commonwealth of MA has zero net energy building guidance for new construction. The report on this guidance is at:

http://www.mass.gov/Eoeea/docs/eea/press/publications/zneb_taskforce_report.pdf

California Air Resources Board's (CARB) community health program: Tools to better understand the air we breathe and what CARB is doing to reduce air pollution.

www.arb.ca.gov/ch/ch.htm

www.arb.ca.gov/ch/espaol.htm (en español)

Contact: (866) 397-5462

California Department of Pesticide Regulation fact sheets: Consumer information about pesticides, their labels, safe use, and what to do in an emergency.

www.cdpr.ca.gov/docs/dept/factshts/factmenu.htm

www.cdpr.ca.gov/docs/dept/factshts/factspanish.htm (en español)

California Department of Pesticide Regulation fact sheets: Consumer information about pesticides, their labels, safe use, and what to do in an emergency.

www.cdpr.ca.gov/docs/dept/factshts/factmenu.htm

www.cdpr.ca.gov/docs/dept/factshts/factspanish.htm (en español)

Citizens Guide to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA): A guide that explains NEPA, how it is implemented, and how people outside the federal government can better participate in environmental impact assessments.

www.nepa.gov/nepa/Citizens_Guide_Dec07.Pdf

Citizen's Guide to Using Federal Environmental Laws to Secure Environmental Justice: To purchase a copy, visit www.elistore.org/. A limited number of free copies are available by calling Sharon Murray, EPA, (415) 947-4250

Community Guide to Recognizing and Reporting Pesticide Problems:

www.cdpr.ca.gov/docs/dept/comguide

Contact: Veda Federighi, (916) 445-3974

Community Health Air Pollution Information System (CHAPIS): An Internet-based mapping tool that allows you to look at maps to view sources of air pollution.

www.arb.ca.gov/ch/chapis1/chapis1.htm

Contact: (866) 397-5462

Data on populations and transportation:

http://factfinder.census.gov/home/saff/main.html?_lang=en

Developing Housing for the Workforce: This tool includes case studies and examples of financially feasible, for-profit developments and features a section on public and private programs that are being used to encourage the development of workforce housing.

http://commerce.uli.org/Content/NavigationMenu/MyCommunity/UrbanInitiatives/WorkforceHousing/Workforce_Housing.htm

The Electronic Challenge Program: Provides resources for purchasing efficient equipment, reducing the impacts during use, and recycling electronics at the end of its life.

<http://www.stateelectronicschallenge.net>.

Energy Star: Energy Star is a joint program of EPA and the U.S. Department of Energy helping us all save money and protect the environment through energy-efficient products and practices. This site offers resources for homes and businesses.

<http://www.energystar.gov/>

From exposure to illness: Community Health Studies and Environmental Contamination:

Shares the experience and perspective of public health staff who study links between environmental exposure to chemicals and health effects.

www.communityhealthstudies.com

Green Values Stormwater Toolbox: Provides an overview of how the Great Lakes landscape works and describes methods to minimize stormwater runoff without expensive infrastructure projects.

<http://greenvalues.cnt.org/>

Housing Development Step-by-Step: This step-by-step tutorial is designed to equip nonprofit organizations with the appropriate information and tools to improve or expand their affordable housing production systems. It can also assist nonprofit developers in evaluating alternative housing production methods.

http://www.enterprisecommunity.org/resources/tutorials/housing_development/

Housing and Transportation Affordability Index: A tool that calculates the true cost of housing by measuring the transportation costs associated with the housing location.

<http://htaindex.cnt.org/>

Housing and Transportation Calculator: A tool designed to calculate combined housing and transportation costs in the greater Washington, D.C., region.

<http://www.uli.org/ResearchAndPublications/TerwilligerCenterforWorkforceHousing/Resources/Cost%20Calculator.aspx>

National Environmental Justice Resource Center:

<http://www.ejrc.cau.edu/>

National Pesticide Information Center: Objective, science-based information about pesticides and pesticide-related topics.

www.npic.orst.edu

Contact: (800) 858-7378

National Vacant Properties Campaign: The NVPC provides information resources, tools, and assistance to support vacant property revitalization efforts.

<http://www.vacantproperties.org/>

Playbook for Green Buildings + Neighborhoods: Developed by a consortium of more than 20 local governments, non-profit organizations, government agencies, and utilities, the playbook provides strategies, tips, and tools that cities and counties can use to take immediate action on climate change through green buildings, green neighborhoods, and sustainable infrastructure.

<http://www.greenplaybook.org/>

Purchasing: Quantity Quotes is a program that allows organizations to bid on bulk lots of ENERGY STAR products. <http://www.quantityquotes.net/>. In addition, MA has an extensive statewide program for environmental preferable purchasing that is a model for consideration.

[http://www.mass.gov/?pageID=osdsutopic&L=3&L0=Home&L1=Buy+from+a+Contract&L2=Environmentally+Preferable+Products+\(EPP\)+Procurement+Program&sid=Aosd](http://www.mass.gov/?pageID=osdsutopic&L=3&L0=Home&L1=Buy+from+a+Contract&L2=Environmentally+Preferable+Products+(EPP)+Procurement+Program&sid=Aosd)

Resources for Addressing Asthma in Schools:

www.ashaweb.org/files/public/JOSH_806/Resources_josh766.pdf

Contact: Barbara Spark, (415) 947-4189

The STAR Community Index: is a national, consensus-based framework for gauging the sustainability and livability of U.S. communities. STAR will be launched by 2010, and is currently being developed through a partnership between ICLEI-Local Governments for Sustainability (ICLEI), the U.S. Green Building Council (USGBC), and the Center for American Progress (CAP). Much as LEED™ transformed the building industry, STAR will transform the way local governments set priorities and implement policies and practices to improve their sustainability performance. It will become the definitive means by which local governments measure and “certify” their achievements. For more information visit:

<http://www.iclei.usa.org/star>

Strategies for Addressing Asthma within a Coordinated School Health Program:

www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/Asthma/strategies.htm

Contact: Barbara Spark, (415) 947-4189

Sustainable Management Approaches and Revitalization Tools – electronic (SMARTe): SMARTe is a free web-based tool that contains resources and analysis tools for all aspects of the revitalization process including planning, environmental, economic, and social concerns. The goal of SMARTe is to help users overcome obstacles to revitalization such as absence of vision, lack of funding, or fear of liability.

<http://www.smarte.org/smarte/home/index.xml>

TransformNation: This web site compiles case studies of successful community efforts to revitalize and redevelop abandoned and vacant properties.

<http://transform.vacantproperties.org/>

TravelMatters: This site offers interactive emissions calculators, emissions maps, and a wealth of educational content to show how more efficient transit systems can lower greenhouse gas emissions.

<http://www.travelmatters.org/>

U.S. Green Building Council: USGBC certifies green buildings and neighborhoods under the LEED rating systems. LEED for Neighborhood Development (LEED-ND) integrates the principles of smart growth and green building into the first national rating system for neighborhood design.

<http://www.usgbc.org/>

The Washington State Department of Commerce Greenhouse Gas Analysis Tools: The Washington State Department of Commerce analyzed eight modeling, GIS-based, and spreadsheet tools that can help communities assess the transportation-related greenhouse gas impacts of development, from the site level to the regional level. While the analysis is based on Washington communities, the results can be useful for other places around the country, as the report describes these tools in detail and provides guidance to help communities choose the tool that will work best for their circumstances.

<http://www.commerce.wa.gov/site/1277/default.aspx>

Waste Wise: is a free EPA program to assist municipal solid waste reduction. Communities can join as an endorser or partner or both. Partners use a free online data tracking tool called Re-TRAC to measure their waste reduction efforts, identify climate benefits from recycling; and create a climate profile. WasteWise participants also get recognition for their municipal efforts.

http://wastewise.tms.icfi.com/pubs/WasteWise_Communities_FS_508.pdf

Working with Lawyers: A Guide for Community Residents and Environmental Justice Activists: To download or order a free copy in English or Spanish, visit:

www.elistore.org

Part B: Additional Federal Agency Capacity Resources

Sustainability Resources of the U.S. Department of Agriculture:

Community and Economic Development Program: The CEDP administers programs and initiative that promote self-sustaining, long-term economic and regional development in rural areas. The programs demonstrate how every rural community can achieve self-sufficiency through innovative and comprehensive strategic plans developed and implemented at a grassroots level. The programs stress

continued local involvement and decision making which is supported by partnerships among private, public and nonprofit entities.

http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/LP_EconDevHome.html

Community Facilities Grant: Community Programs provides grants to assist in the development of essential community facilities in rural areas and towns of up to 20,000 in population. Grants are authorized on a graduated scale.

<http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/rhs/cf/cp.htm>

Community Food Projects Competitive Grants Program: To support the development of community food projects designed to meet the food needs of low-income people; increase the self-reliance of communities in providing for their own needs; and promote comprehensive responses to local food, farm, and nutrition issues.

<https://www.cfda.gov/?s=program&mode=form&tab=step1&id=d31923e41ecf90b9a201942d74eb16ed>

Empowerment Zones Program: The purpose of this program is to provide for the establishment of empowerment zones and enterprise communities in rural areas to stimulate the creation of new jobs, particularly for the disadvantaged, long-term unemployed, and out migration, and to promote revitalization of economically distressed areas.

<http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/ak/DevelopmentEmpowerment.htm>

Hunger Free Communities: To support the development of community food projects designed to meet the food needs of low-income people; increase the self-reliance of communities in providing for their own needs; and promote comprehensive responses to local food, farm, and nutrition issues.

http://www.fns.usda.gov/fns/outreach/hfc_grants.htm

Rural Community Development Initiative Grants: To develop the capacity and ability of private, nonprofit community-based housing and community development organizations, and low income rural communities to improve housing, community facilities, community and economic development projects in rural areas.

http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/HAD-RCDI_Grants.html

Rural Housing Preservation Grants: The HPG program is a grant program which provides qualified public agencies, private nonprofit organizations, which may include but not be limited to Faith-Based and Community Organizations, and other eligible entities grant funds to assist very low- and low-income homeowners in repairing and rehabilitating their homes in rural areas.

<http://www07.grants.gov/search/search.do;jsessionid=VN1gM9PSQZzf0Nv4sBFSPkyhQ5bK1xj0K9yGsCpVJh49C2n78TWT!1769595530?opId=54121&mode=VIEW>

Self-Help Technical Assistance Grants: To provide Self-Help Technical Assistance Grants to provide financial assistance to qualified nonprofit organizations and public bodies that will aid needy very low and low-income individuals and their families to build homes in rural areas by the self-help method. Any State, political subdivision, private or public nonprofit corporation is eligible to apply.

http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/HAD-Self-Help_Grants.html

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, Outreach/Participation Program: The purpose of outreach grants is to implement and learn more about effective strategies to inform and educate potentially eligible low income people, who are not currently participating in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), about the nutrition benefits of the program, eligibility rules, and how to apply.

<http://www.fns.usda.gov/snap/outreach/grants.htm>

Sustainable Agriculture Research and Education: The purpose of the Sustainable Agriculture Research and Education Program (SARE) program is to encourage research designed to increase our knowledge concerning agricultural production systems that: (1) maintain and enhance the quality and productivity of the soil; (2) conserve soil, water, energy, natural resources, and fish and wildlife habitat; (3) maintain and enhance the quality of surface and ground water; (4) protect the health and safety of persons involved in the food and farm system; (5) promote the well-being of animals; and (6) increase employment opportunities in agriculture.

<http://www.nifa.usda.gov/fo/sustainableagricultureresearchandeducation.cfm>

Technical and Supervisory Assistance Grants: To assist low-income rural families in obtaining adequate housing to meet their family's needs and/or to provide the necessary guidance to promote their continued occupancy of already adequate housing. These objectives will be accomplished through the establishment or support of housing delivery and counseling projects run by eligible applicants.

http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/HAD-TSA_Grants.html

Sustainability Resources of the Health Resources and Services Administration:

The Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), an agency of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, is the primary Federal agency for improving access to health care services for people who are uninsured, isolated or medically vulnerable.

Comprising six bureaus and 13 offices, HRSA provides leadership and financial support to health care providers in every state and U.S. territory. HRSA grantees provide health care to uninsured people, people living with HIV/AIDS, and pregnant women, mothers and children. They train health professionals and improve systems of care in rural communities.

Affordable Care Act (ACA) Infrastructure to Expand Access to Care Program: The purpose of this program is to provide funding for the debt service on, or direct construction or renovation of a health care facility that provides research, inpatient tertiary care, or outpatient clinical services.

<https://grants.hrsa.gov/webexternal/FundingOppDetails.asp?FundingCycleId=FFA03881-EB55-426D-9436-A7ABB7524A73>

Health Center New Access Points Funded Under the Affordable Care Act Of 2010: The purpose of the New Access Points opportunity is to establish health service delivery sites to improve the health of the Nation's underserved communities and vulnerable populations by assuring access to comprehensive, culturally competent, quality primary health care services.

<https://grants.hrsa.gov/webexternal/FundingOppDetails.asp?FundingCycleId=450970E7-563E-4D2D-A021-5C775F7F614E&ViewMode=EU&GoBack=&PrintMode=&OnlineAvailabilityFlag=True&pageNumber=1>

Rural Health Network Development Planning Grant Program: The legislative purpose of the Rural Health Network Development Planning Grant Program (Network Planning) program is to expand access to, coordinate and improve the quality of essential health care services and enhance the delivery of health care, in rural areas.

<https://grants.hrsa.gov/webexternal/FundingOppDetails.asp?FundingCycleId=5E0E7DF5-300B-45E9-BAF8-D5EE9FD041B0&ViewMode=EU&GoBack=&PrintMode=&OnlineAvailabilityFlag=True&pageNumber=1&Popup=#Purpose>

Part C: Federal Agency Staffing

The contact information below was provided by Team-EJ members based on awareness of Offices, programs and contact information that are relevant to environmental justice and sustainability within HUD, DOT and EPA. It was compiled to facilitate dialogue on sustainability and environmental justice efforts. The information may be updated on a periodic basis.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

The Offices listed below address issues associated with environmental justice and sustainability. Web sites and contact information is provided for individuals who address issues associated with environmental justice and sustainability. EPA designated environmental justice coordinators for EPA headquarter offices and regions are included in this list.

Offices/Programs	Web Site	Contact Information
Headquarters		
American Indian Environmental Office	http://www.epa.gov/owindian/	Dianne Briggs 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW (MC-6101-A) Washington, DC 20460 (202) 564-0279 briggs.dianne@epa.gov
Office of Administration and Resources Management	http://www.epa.gov/oarm/	Leo Gueriguian 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW (MC-3102-A) Washington, DC 20460 (202) 564-0388 Gueriguian.leo@epa.gov
Office of Air and Radiation	http://www.epa.gov/oar/	Wil Wilson 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW (MC-6101-A) Washington, DC 20460 (202) 564-1954 wilson.wil@epa.gov
Office of Civil Rights	http://www.epa.gov/civilrights/	Helena Wooden-Aguilar 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW (MC-6101-A) Washington, DC 20460 (202) 343-9681 woode-aguilar.helena@epa.gov
Office of the Administrator Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations	http://www.epa.gov/ocir/	Carolyn Levine 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW (MC-6101-A) Washington, DC 20460 (202) 564-1859 levine.carolyn@epa.gov

Office of the Administrator Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations	http://www.epa.gov/ocir/	Steven Kinberg Ariel Rios Building 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW (MC-1305A) Washington, DC 20460 (202) 564-5037 Kinberg.steven@epamail.epa.gov
Office of the Administrator Office of Policy, Economics, and Innovation	http://www.epa.gov/op/	Kelly Maguire 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW (MC-1807T) Washington, DC 20460 (202) 566-2273 maguire.kelly@epa.gov
Office of the Administrator Office of Policy, Economics and Innovation Office of Sustainable Communities		Luctrician Hamilton 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W. Mail Code: 1807T Washington, DC 20460 (202) 566-2867 hamilton.luctrician@epa.gov
Office of the Administrator Office of Policy, Economics and Innovation Office of Sustainable Communities	http://www.epa.gov/smartgrowth/	Adhir Kackar, AICP 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW (MC 1807T) Washington, DC 20460 (202) 566-2846 kackar.adhir@epa.gov
Office of the Administrator Office of Policy, Economics and Innovation Office of Sustainable Communities	http://www.epa.gov/smartgrowth/	Stephanie Bertaina 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Mail Code: 1807T Washington, DC 20460 (202) 566-0157 bertaina.stephanie@epa.gov
Office of the Administrator Office of Policy, Economics and Innovation Office of Sustainable Communities	http://www.epa.gov/smartgrowth/	Megan McConville 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Mailcode 1807T Washington, DC 20460 (202) 566-2353 mcconville.megan@epa.gov
Office of the Administrator Office of Policy, Economics and Innovation Office of Sustainable Communities	http://www.epa.gov/smartgrowth/	Tim Torma Acting Deputy Director 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Mail Code 1807T Washington, DC 20460 (202) 566-2864 Torma.Tim@epa.gov
Office of the Administrator Office of Policy, Economics and Innovation Office of Sustainable Communities, Director	http://www.epa.gov/sustainability/	John Frece, Director 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W. Mail Code: 1807T Washington, DC 20460 (202) 566-2125 frece.john@epa.gov

Office of the Administrator: Office of Policy, Economics and Innovation Office of Sustainable Communities		Lynn Richards 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W. Mail Code: 1807T Washington, DC 20460 (202) 566-2858 richards.lynn@epa.gov
Office of the Administrator: Office of Policy, Economics and Innovation Office of Sustainable Communities		Regina Langton 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W. Mail Code: 1807T Washington, DC 20460 (202) 566-2875 langton.regina@epa.gov
Office of the Administrator: Office of Policy, Economics and Innovation Office of Sustainable Communities		Lynn Desautels 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W. Mail Code: 1807T Washington, DC 20460 (202) 566-2840 desautels.lynn@epa.gov
Office of the Administrator: Office of Policy, Economics and Innovation Office of Sustainable Communities		Danielle Arigoni 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W. Mail Code: 1807T Washington, DC 20460 (202) 566-2859 arigoni.danielle@epa.gov
Office of the Administrator: Office of Policy, Economics and Innovation Office of Sustainable Communities		Abby Hall 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W. Mail Code: 1807T Washington, DC 20460 (202) 566-2086 hall.abby@epa.gov
Office of the Administrator: Office of Policy, Economics and Innovation Office of Sustainable Communities		Dan Hutch 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W. Mail Code: 1807T Washington, DC 20460 (202) 566-2844 Hutch.dan@epa.gov
Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance	http://www.epa.gov/compliance/	Loan Nguyen 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW (MC-6101-A) Washington, DC 20460 (202) 564-4041 Nguyen.Loan@epa.gov
Senior Advisor to the Administrator for EJ Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Office of Environmental Justice		Lisa Garcia 1200 Pennsylvania Ave, NW Mail Code-1101A Washington, DC 20460 (202) 564-1259 Garcia.lisa@epa.gov

Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Office of Federal Activities / NEPA Compliance Division	http://www.epa.gov/compliance/nepa/index.html	Arthur A. Totten 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW (MC-6101-A) Washington, DC 20460 (202) 564-7164 totten.arthur@epa.gov
Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Office of Environmental Justice	http://www.epa.gov/compliance/environmentaljustice/index.html	Jasmin Muriel 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW (MC 2201A) Washington, DC 20460 (202) 564-4287 muriel.jasmin@epa.gov
Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Office of Environmental Justice	http://www.epa.gov/compliance/environmentaljustice/index.html	Suzi Ruhl, JD, MPH 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW Washington, DC 20004 (202) 564-6643 ruhl.suzi@epa.gov
Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Office of Environmental Justice	http://www.epa.gov/compliance/environmentaljustice/index.html	Heather Case 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW Washington, DC 20004 (202) 564-2602 Lee.charles@epa.gov
Office of Environmental Information	http://www.epa.gov/oei/	Lorena Cedeno-Zambrano 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW (MC-6101-A) Washington, DC 20460 (202) 566-0978 cedeno-zambrano.lorena@epa.gov
Office of General Counsel	http://www.epa.gov/ogc/	David Coursen 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW (MC-2322-A) Washington, DC 20460 (202) 564-0781 coursen.david@epa.gov
Office of Public Affairs, AA		Lisa Heinzerling 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W. Mail Code: 1804A Washington, DC 20460 (202) 564-8443 heinzerling.lisa@epa.gov
Office of Public Affairs		Doretta Reaves 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW (MC-1702-A) Washington, DC 20460 (202) 564-7829 reaves.doretta@epa.gov

Office of Research and Development	http://www.epa.gov/ord/	Jason Edwards 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW (MC-8104R) Washington, DC 20460 (202) 564-5568 edwards.jason@epa.gov
Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention		Barbara Cunningham (202) 564-8198
Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response	http://www.epa.gov/oswer/	Pat Carey 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW (MC-5101T) Washington, DC 20460 (202) 566-0199 carey.pat@epa.gov
Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response Office of Brownfields and Land Revitalization		Stacy Swartwood 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W. Mail Code: 5105T Washington, DC 20460 (202) 566-1391 swartwood.stacy@epa.gov
Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response Office of Brownfields and Land Revitalization		Deb Steckley 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W. Mail Code: 5403P Washington, DC 20460 (703) 603-7181 steckley.deb@epa.gov
Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response Office of Brownfields and Land Revitalization		Sara Rasmussen 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W. Mail Code: 5303P Washington, DC 20460 (703) 308-8399 rasmussen.sara@epa.gov
Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response Office of Brownfields and Land Revitalization		Joseph Bruss 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W. Mail Code: 5105T Washington, DC 20460 Bruss.joesph@epamail.epa.gov
Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response Office of Land Revitalization and Reuse	http://www.epa.gov/swerrims/landrevitalization/index.htm	Aimee Storm 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW (MC-2322-A) Washington, DC 20460 storm.aimee@epa.gov

Office of Water	http://water.epa.gov/	Alice Walker 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW (MC-4102T) Washington, DC 20460 (202) 529-7534 walker.alice@epa.gov
Office of Water		Amy Han 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W. Mail Code: 4101M Washington, DC 20460 (202) 564-1196 Han.amy.@epa.gov
Office of Water		Surabhi Shah 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W. Mail Code: 4101M Washington, DC 20460 (202) 564- 3833 Shah.surabhi@epa.gov
Region 1		
EJ Coordinator	http://www.epa.gov/region1/	Amy Braz 5 Post Office Square, Suite 100 MC: ORA 19-1 Boston, MA 02109-3912 (617) 918-1346 braz.amy@epa.gov
Brownfields/ Land Revitalization	http://www.epa.gov/region1/brownfields/	Jessica Dominguez (617)918-1627 5 Post Office Square, Suite 100 Boston, MA 02109-3912 dominguez.jessica@epa.gov
Brownfields/ Land Revitalization	http://www.epa.gov/region1/brownfields/	Kathy Castagna 5 Post Office Square Mail Code: OSRR07-3 Boston, MA 02109-3912 (617) 918-1429 castagna.kathy@epa.gov
Brownfields/ Land Revitalization	http://www.epa.gov/region1/brownfields/	Carol Tucker 5 Post Office Square Mail Code: OSRR07-3 Boston, MA 02109-3912 (617) 918-1221 tucker.carol@epa.gov
Petroleum Brownfields/ Tanks	http://www.epa.gov/region1/brownfields/	Claire Wilschire
Petroleum Brownfields/ Tanks	http://www.epa.gov/region1/brownfields/	Lois Adams 5 Post Office Square Mail Code: OEP06-2 Boston, MA 02109-3912 (617) 918-1632 adams.lois@epa.gov

Petroleum Brownfields/ Tanks	http://www.epa.gov/region1/brownfields/	Sheryl Rosner 5 Post Office Square Mail Code: ORA01-1 Boston, MA 02109-3912 (617) 918-1865 rosner.sheryl@epa.gov
Smart Growth	http://www.epa.gov/region1/ra/sprawl/index.html	Carl Dierker 5 Post Office Square Mail Code: ORA18-1 Boston, MA 02109-3912 (617) 918-1091 dierker.carl@epa.gov
Smart Growth	http://www.epa.gov/region1/ra/sprawl/index.html	Rosemary Monahan 5 Post Office Square Mail Code: ORA18-1 Boston, MA 02109-3912 (617) 918-1087 monahan.rosemary@epa.gov
Regional Administrator		Ira Leighton 5 Post Office Square Mail Code: ORA01-4 Boston, MA 02109-3912 (617) 918-1011 leighton.ira@epa.gov
Region 2		
EJ Coordinator	http://www.epa.gov/region2/ej/	Terry Wesley 290 Broadway, Room 2637 New York, NY 10007 (212) 637-5027 Wesley.Terry@epa.gov
OPM/ Policy Planning and Evaluation Branch	http://www.epa.gov/region2/science/qmp/qmp.html	Rabi Kieber 290 Broadway, 26th Floor New York, NY 10007 (212) 637-4448 kieber.rabi@epa.gov
		John Filippelli 290 Broadway, Room 2637 New York, NY 10007 (212) 637-3754 filippelli.john@epa.gov
Region 3		
EJ Coordinator/ Office of Enforcement, Compliance, and Environmental Justice	http://www.epa.gov/region03/oecej/index.htm	Reginald Harris 1650 Arch St. (MC-3EC00) Philadelphia, PA 19103 (215) 814-2988 Harris.reggie@epa.gov

Air Protection Division	http://www.epa.gov/reg3artd/	Janice Bolden 1650 Arch St. Philadelphia, PA 19103 (215) 814-2185 bolden.janice@epa.gov
Chesapeake Bay Program Office	http://www.epa.gov/region03/chesapeake/	Renigald Parrish 1650 Arch St. Philadelphia, PA 19103 (410) 267-5772 parrish.reginald@epa.gov
Environmental Assessment and Innovation Division	http://www.epa.gov/reg3esd1/3ea40.htm	David Campbell 1650 Arch St. Philadelphia, PA 19103 (215) 814-2196 campbell.dave@epa.gov
Hazardous Air Cleanup Division	http://www.epa.gov/reg3hscd/about.htm	Raj Sharma 1650 Arch St. Philadelphia, PA 19103 (215) 814-3260 sharma.raj@epa.gov
Land and Chemical Division	http://www.epa.gov/reg3wcmd/	Jacqueline Morrison 1650 Arch St. Philadelphia, PA 19103 (215) 814-5664 Morrison.jacqueline@epa.gov
Land Revitalization Branch	http://www.epa.gov/reg3hwmd/bf-lr/index.htm	Paula Estornell 1650 Arch St. Philadelphia, PA 19103 (215) 814-5632 estornell.paula@epa.gov
Office of Policy and Management	http://www.epa.gov/region3/ems/philly_summary.htm	Erin Sullivan 1650 Arch St. Philadelphia, PA 19103 (215) 814-2781 sullivan.erinc@epa.gov
Office of Public Affairs		Terri White 1650 Arch St. Philadelphia, PA 19103 (215) 814-5523 white.terri-a@epa.gov
Office of Regional Counsel		Neil Bigioni 1650 Arch St. Philadelphia, PA 19103 (215) 814-2781 bigioni.neil@epa.gov

Office of State and Congressional Relations		Catherine Libertz 1650 Arch St. Philadelphia, PA 19103 (215) 814-2737 libertz.catherine@epa.gov
Water Protection Division	http://www.epa.gov/reg3wapd/index.htm	David Greaves 1650 Arch St. Philadelphia, PA 19103 (215) 814-5729 greaves.david@epa.gov
Water Protection Division	http://www.epa.gov/reg3wapd/index.htm	Tiana Blount 1650 Arch St. Philadelphia, PA 19103 (215) 814-5413 blount.tiana@epa.gov
Region 4		
EJ Coordinator	http://www.epa.gov/region4/ej/	Cynthia Peurifoy 61 Forsyth Street, 14th floor Atlanta, GA 30303-8960 (404) 562-9649 peurifoy.cynthia@epa.gov
Office of Policy and Management	http://www.epa.gov/region4/grants/managing_your_EPA_grant.htm	Cory Berish 61 Forsyth Street, SW Atlanta, GA 30303 (404) 562-8276 berish.cory@epa.gov
Office of Policy and Management	http://www.epa.gov/region4/divisions/opm.html	Anne E. Keller, PhD. 61 Forsyth Street SW Atlanta, GA 30303 (404) 562-9237 Keller.Anne@epa.gov
Revitalization/Community Engagement/Environmental Justice	http://www.epa.gov/region4/landrevitalization/sustainable/index.html	Matthew Robbins 61 Forsyth Street, SW Atlanta, GA 30303 (404) 562-8371 robbins.matt@epa.gov
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act	http://www.epa.gov/region4/waste/rcra/gprabkgdrp.htm	Karen Bandhauer 61 Forsyth Street, SW Atlanta, GA 30303 (404) 562-9122 bandhauer.karen@epa.gov
Water Protection Division	http://www.epa.gov/region4/water/	Maryjo Bragan 61 Forsyth Street, SW Atlanta, GA 30303 (404) 562-9275 bragan.maryjo@epa.gov

Region 5		
EJ Coordinator	http://www.epa.gov/region5/enforcement/ej.html	Lara Lasky 77 W. Jackson Blvd. Chicago, IL 60604 (312) 353-5614 lasky.lara@epa.gov
OA/ OIA		Eileen Deamer 77 W. Jackson Blvd. Chicago, IL 60604 (312) 886-1728 deamer.eileen@epa.gov
Superfund Division Brownfields/ Land Revitalization		Chris Choi 77 W. Jackson Blvd. Chicago, IL 60604 (312) 353-5006 choi.christopher@epa.gov
Superfund Division Brownfields/ Land Revitalization		Stephanie Cwik 77 W. Jackson Blvd. Chicago, IL 60604
Superfund Division Petroleum Brownfields/ Tanks	http://www.epa.gov/reg5rcra/wptdiv/tanks/brownfieldspetro/index.htm	Kevin Hill 77 W. Jackson Blvd. Chicago, IL 60604
Superfund Division Petroleum Brownfields/ Tanks	http://www.epa.gov/reg5rcra/wptdiv/tanks/brownfieldspetro/index.htm	Estelle Patterson 77 W. Jackson Blvd. Chicago, IL 60604
Land Revitalization and Reuse		James Mayka 77 W. Jackson Blvd. Chicago, IL 60604 (312) 353-9229 mayka.james@epa.gov
National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System		Bob Newport 77 W. Jackson Blvd. Chicago, IL 60604 (312) 886-1513 Newport.bob@epa.gov
Environmental Justice		Marilou Martin 77 W. Jackson Blvd. Chicago, IL 60604 (312) 353-9660 martin.marilou@epa.gov
Smart Growth		Jim Van der Kloot 77 W. Jackson Blvd. Chicago, IL 60604 (312) 353-3161 vanderkloot.James@epa.gov

Region 6		
EJ Coordinator/ Office of Environmental Justice and Tribal Affairs	http://www.epa.gov/region6/6dra/oejta/ej/index.html	Shirley Augurson 1445 Ross Avenue Dallas, TX 75202 (214) 665-74-1 augurson.shirley@epa.gov
Superfund Division Brownfields Program	http://www.epa.gov/earth1r6/6sf/bfpages/sfbfhome.htm	Amber Perry 1445 Ross Avenue Dallas, TX 75202 (214) 665-3172 perry.amber@epa.gov
Multimedia Planning Permitting Division Climate Program	http://www.epa.gov/region6/climatechange/	James Harbrough 1445 Ross Avenue Dallas, TX 75202 (214) 665-7232 Yarbrough.james@epa.gov
Office of Environmental Justice and Tribal Affairs	http://www.epa.gov/region6/6dra/oejta/ej/index.html	James Leathers 1445 Ross Avenue Dallas, TX 75202 (214) 665-6569 leathers.james@epa.gov
Multimedia Planning and Permitting Division	http://www.epa.gov/region6/6pd/index.htm	Carl Edlund 1445 Ross Avenue Dallas, TX 75202 (214) 665-8124 edlund.carl@epa.gov
Office of Environmental Justice and Tribal Affairs	http://www.epa.gov/region6/6dra/oejta/ej/index.html	Dorothy Crawford 1445 Ross Avenue Dallas, TX 75202 (214) 665-2771 Crawford.dorothy@epa.gov
Water Quality Division	http://www.epa.gov/region6/water/index.htm	Suzanna Perea 1445 Ross Avenue Dallas, TX 75202 (214) 665-7271 perea.suzanna@epa.gov
Water Quality Division	http://www.epa.gov/region6/water/index.htm	Deborah Ponder 1445 Ross Avenue Dallas, TX 75202 (214) 665- 7461 Ponder.deborah@epa.gov
Region 7		
EJ Coordinator	http://www.epa.gov/region7/ej/index.htm	Althea Moses 901 North 5 th Street (ECORA) Kansas City, KS 66101 (913) 551-7649 moses.althea@epa.gov

Air Planning and Development	http://www.epa.gov/region7/air/quality/quality.htm	Chris Wolfersberger 901 North 5 th Street Mail code: AWMDAPDB Kansas City, KS 66101 (913) 551-7864 wolfersberger.chris@epa.gov
Superfund Division Brownfields/ Land Revitalization and Smart Growth	http://www.epa.gov/region7/cleanup/brownfields/index.htm http://www.epa.gov/region7/land_revitalization/sustainable.htm	David Doyle 901 North 5 th Street Mail code: SUPRSTAR Kansas City, KS 66101 (913) 551-7667 doyle.david@epa.gov
Environmental Justice Program	http://www.epa.gov/region7/ej/index.htm	Monica Espinosa 901 North 5 th Street Kansas City, KS 66101 (913) 551-7541 espinosa.monica@epa.gov
Superfund Division Petroleum Brownfields/ Tanks	http://www.epa.gov/region7/land_revitalization/program/USTSites.htm	Peter Sam 901 North 5 th Street AWMDSTOP Kansas City, KS 66101 (913) 551-7642 sam.peter@epa.gov
Smart Growth	http://www.epa.gov/region7/land_revitalization/sustainable.htm	Wendy Lubbe 901 North 5 th Street PLMGPOIS Kansas City, KS 66101 (913) 551-7551 lubbe.wendy@epa.gov
Smart Growth	http://www.epa.gov/region7/land_revitalization/sustainable.htm	Amanda Halstead 901 North 5 th Street Kansas City, KS 66101 (913) 551-7827 halstead.amanda@epa.gov
Region 8		
EJ Coordinator, Office of Environmental Justice	http://epa.gov/region8/ej/	Kim Burch 1595 Wynkoop Street Denver, CO 80202-1129 (303) 462-9252 Fax: (303) 312-6191
Office of Air and Radiation	http://www.epa.gov/region08/air/	Deb Lebow-Aal 1595 Wynkoop Street Denver, CO 80202-1129 (303) 312-6223 lebow-aal.Deborah@epa.gov
Brownfields/ Land Revitalization	http://www.epa.gov/region8/land_waste/revitalization/index.html	Nat Miullo 1595 Wynkoop Street Denver, CO 80202-1129

Brownfields/ Land Revitalization	http://www.epa.gov/region8/land_waste/revitalization/index.html	Dan Heffernan 1595 Wynkoop Street Denver, CO 80202-1129
Office of Enforcement, Compliance, and Environmental Justice	http://www.epa.gov/region8/compliance/index.html	Mike Gaydosh 1595 Wynkoop Street Denver, CO 80202-1129 (303) 312-6773 gaydosh.mike@epa.gov
Office of Enforcement, Compliance, and Environmental Justice	http://epa.gov/region8/ej/	Jean Belille 1595 Wynkoop Street Denver, CO 80202-1129 (303) 312-6556 belille.jean@epa.gov
Smart Growth		Cindy Cody 1595 Wynkoop Street Denver, CO 80202-1129 (303) 312-6228 cody.cindy@epa.gov
Smart Growth		John Foster 1595 Wynkoop Street Denver, CO 80202-1129
Smart Growth		Clark Wilson 1595 Wynkoop Street Denver, CO 80202-1129
Smart Growth		Elaine Lai 1595 Wynkoop Street Denver, CO 80202-1129 (303) 312-7041 lai.elaine@epa.gov
Region 9		
EJ Coordinator	http://www.epa.gov/region9/ej/	Deldi Reyes 75 Hawthorne St. (CED-1) San Francisco, CA 94105 (415) 972-3795 reyes.deldi@epa.gov
Superfund Division Brownfields	http://www.epa.gov/region9/brownfields/	Sara Russell 75 Hawthorne St. (CED-1) San Francisco, CA 94105 (415) 972-3218 Russell.sara@epa.gov
Superfund Division Brownfields/ Land Revitalization	http://www.epa.gov/SoCal/redevelopment/brownfields.html	Noemi Emeric-Ford 75 Hawthorne St. (CED-1) San Francisco, CA 94105

Communities and Ecosystems Division	http://www.epa.gov/region9/climatechange/	Enrique Manzanilla 75 Hawthorne St. (CED-1) San Francisco, CA 94105 (415) 972-3843 manzanilla.enrique@epa.gov
Environment Review Office		Connell Dunning 75 Hawthorne St. (CED-1) San Francisco, CA 94105 (415) 972-4161 Dunning.connell@epa.gov
Superfund Division Petroleum Brownfields/ Tanks	http://www.epa.gov/region9/brownfields/index.html	Laurie Amaro 75 Hawthorne St. (CED-1) San Francisco, CA 94105
Smart Growth	http://www.epa.gov/region9/climatechange/smart-growth.html	Carolyn Mulvihill 75 Hawthorne St. (CED-1) San Francisco, CA 94105 (415) 972-3554 mulvihill.carolyn@epa.gov
Smart Growth	http://www.epa.gov/region9/climatechange/smart-growth.html	Kathleen Bailey 75 Hawthorne St. (CED-1) San Francisco, CA 94105
Superfund Division Superfund Clean Air Initiative	http://www.epa.gov/region9/cleanup-clean-air/	Maggie Witt 75 Hawthorne St. (CED-1) San Francisco, CA 94105 Witt.maggie@epa.gov
Superfund Division Superfund Clean Air Initiative	http://www.epa.gov/region9/cleanup-clean-air/	Lisa McClain-Vanderpool 75 Hawthorne St. (CED-1) San Francisco, CA 94105 (415) 972-3316 mcclain-vanderpool@epa.gov
Superfund Division Superfund Clean Air Initiative	http://www.epa.gov/region9/cleanup-clean-air/	Zoe Heller 75 Hawthorne St. (CED-1) San Francisco, CA 94105 (415) 972-3074 heller.zoe@epa.gov
Superfund Division Superfund Clean Air Initiative	http://www.epa.gov/region9/cleanup-clean-air/	Tom Plenys 75 Hawthorne St. (CED-1) San Francisco, CA 94105 (415) 972-3238 plenys.thomas@epa.gov

Region 10		
EJ Coordinator	http://yosemite.epa.gov/r10/ocrej.NSF/Homepage/EJ+Homepage/	Running Grass 1200 Sixth Avenue (CRE-164) Seattle, WA 98101 (206) 553-2899 grass.running@epa.gov
Brownfields/ Land Revitalization	http://yosemite.epa.gov/R10/CLEANUP.NSF/sites/bf	Stacey Erickson 1200 Sixth Avenue Mail code: OCE-133 Seattle, WA 98101 (206) 553-1380 Erickson.stacey@epa.gov
Office of Ecosystems, Tribal and Public Affairs	http://yosemite.epa.gov/r10/ECOCOMM.NSF	Judith Lee (206) 553-6911 lee.judith@epa.gov
		Peter Murchie (206) 326-6554 murchie.peter@epa.gov

Department of Transportation

The Offices listed below address issues that may be associated with environmental justice and/or sustainability. Contact information is provided for individuals who address issues that may be associated with environmental justice and or sustainability.

Department/Office	Web Site	Contact Information
Federal Aviation Administration		
National Airport Policy & Compliance	http://www.faa.gov/about/office_org/headquarters_offices/acr/	Wilbur Barham (202) 385-6210 Wilbur.barham@faa.gov Pattie Tom (202) 385-6209 Pattie.tom@faa.gov
Airports Planning & Environmental Division	http://www.faa.gov/about/office_org/headquarters_offices/arp/	Ed Melisky (202) 267-5869 Edward.melisky@faa.gov
Director		Maria Sarra (718) 553-3290 Maria.sarra@faa.gov
Specialist		Nicholas Sun (781) 238-7068 Nicholas.sun@faa.gov

Federal Highway Administration		
Office of Civil Rights	http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/civilrights/	Candace J. Groudine 1200 New Jersey Ave, SE E81-332 Washington, DC 20590 (202) 366-4534 Candace.groudine@fhwa.dot.gov
Office of Planning and Environment, and Reality (OPER)	https://international.fhwa.dot.gov/hep/hepdivoff.cfm	
Federal Lands Highway	http://flh.fhwa.dot.gov/	Aung Gye 1200 New Jersey Ave, SE Washington DC 20590 (202) 366-2167 Aung.gye@dot.gov
Human Environment – Livability Team	http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/environment/human.htm	Shana V. Baker HEPH-10, Room E72-3101200 New Jersey Avenue, SE Washington, DC 20590 (202) 366-4649 Shana.Baker@dot.gov
Human Environment – Livability Team	http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/environment/human.htm	Sharlene Reed 1200 New Jersey Avenue, SE Washington, DC 20590 (202) 366-9629 sharlene.reed@dot.gov
Office of Natural and Human Environment: Human Environment – Livability Team	http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/environment/human.htm	Brenda C. Kragh 1200 New Jersey Avenue, SE, Room E72-314 Washington, DC 20590 (202) 366-2064 Brenda.Kragh@dot.gov
Office of Real Estate Services/ Program Implementation Team (OPER)	http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/realestate/index.htm	Carolyn Winborne James 1200 New Jersey Avenue, SE Washington, D.C. 20590 (202) 493-0353 carolyn.james@dot.gov
Office of Planning, Environment, and Realty	http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/hep/index.htm	James A. Cheatham 1200 New Jersey Ave, SE Washington, DC 20590 (202) 366-6221 james.cheatham@dot.gov
OPER/Office of Project Development and Environmental Review	http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/environment/index.htm	Bruce H. Bradley, SR/WA HEPR-10, Room E74-411 1200 New Jersey Avenue, SE Washington, DC 20590 (202) 493-0564 Bruce.bradley@dot.gov

OPER/Office of Project Development and Environmental Review	http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/environment/index.htm	Harold E. Peaks 1200 New Jersey Avenue, SE Washington, D.C. 20590 (202) 366-1598 Harold.peaks@dot.gov
Regional Resource Center: Planning	http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/resourcecenter/	Brian Betlyon 10 S. Howard Street, Suite 4000 Baltimore, MD 21201 (410) 962-0086 brian.betlyon@dot.gov
Regional Resource Center: Environment	http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/resourcecenter/	Katiann Wong-Murillo 201 Mission St, Ste 1700 San Francisco, CA 94105 (415) 744-2612 katiann.wong-murillo@dot.gov
Regional Resource Center	http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/resourcecenter/	Lisa Randall FHWA Resource Center 12300 West Dakota Ave, Suite 340 Lakewood, CO 80228 (720) 963-3209 lisa.randall@dot.gov
Office of Planning: Transportation Planning Capacity Building Team	http://www.planning.dot.gov/	Kenneth Petty 1200 New Jersey Avenue, SE Washington, DC 20590 Kenneth.petty@dot.gov
Georgia Division	http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/gadiv/index.htm	William Farr 61 Forsyth Street, Suite 17T100 Atlanta, Georgia 30303 (404) 562-3635 william.farr@dot.gov
Planning Capacity Building Team	https://international.fhwa.dot.gov/hep/hepoffice.cfm http://www.planning.dot.gov/	Frederick Bowers 1200 New Jersey Avenue, SE Washington, DC 20590 (202) 366-2374 Frederick.bowers@dot.gov
Sustainable Transport and Climate Change Team		Dave Carlson 1200 New Jersey Avenue, SE. Washington D.C. 20590 dave.carlson@dot.gov
Federal Railroad Administration		
Office of Civil Rights	http://www.fra.dot.gov/	Calvin Gibson (202) 493-6012 Calvin.gibson@dot.gov
Office of Railroad Policy and Development	http://www.fra.dot.gov/	Alexander Newcomer (202) 493-6394 Alexander.newcomer@dot.gov

Federal Transit Administration		
Office of Budget and Policy		Sharon E. Pugh 1200 New Jersey Avenue, SE. Mail Code: E52-317 Washington D.C. 20590 (202) 366-0713 Sharon.pugh@dot.gov
Office of Civil Rights	http://www.fta.dot.gov/civil_rights.html	Amber Ontiveros 1200 New Jersey Ave., S.E., 5th Floor, East Building Washington, D.C. 20590 (202) 366-5130 amber.ontiveros@dot.gov
Office of Planning and Environment	http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/environment/	Joanne Waszczak 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, E45-131, Washington, DC 20590 (202) 493-0207 Joanne.Waszczak@dot.gov
Office of Planning and Environment	http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/environment/	Tricia Harr 1200 New Jersey Ave SE Washington, DC 20590 (202) 366-9139 Tricia.harr@dot.gov
Office of Planning and Environment	http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/environment/	Katie Grasty 1200 New Jersey Ave SE Washington, DC 20590 (202) 366-1568 Katie.grasty@dot.gov
		Tom Thompson (404) 865-5629 tom.thompson@dot.gov
		Elizabeth Martin (404) 895-6212 elizabeth.martin@dot.gov
Office of Planning and Program Development	http://www.fta.dot.gov/regional_offices_864.html	Peter Butler 55 Broadway Cambridge, MA 02142 (617) 494-2729 Peter.butler@dot.gov
Community Planner	http://www.fta.dot.gov/regional_offices_865.html	Leah Flax One Bowling Green Rm. 429 New York, NY. 10004 (212) 668-2326 Leah.flax@dot.gov
	http://www.fta.dot.gov/regional_offices_867.html	Philadelphia, PA.

Civil Rights Officer	http://www.fta.dot.gov/regional_offices_871.html	Frank Billue 230 Peachtree NW Atlanta, GA 30303 Frank.billue@dot.gov
Civil Rights Officer	http://www.fta.dot.gov/regional_offices_3494.html	D. Erick Allen or Dwight Sinks 200 W. Adams Suite 320 Chicago, IL 60606 (312) 353-3855 or (312) 353-3770 Donald.allen@dot.gov or Dwight.sinks@dot.gov
Community Planner	http://www.fta.dot.gov/regional_offices_888.html	Lynn Hayes Suite 8A36819 Taylor St. Fort Worth, TX 76102 (817) 978-0565 Lynn.hayes@dot.gov
Planning and Program Team Leader	http://www.fta.dot.gov/regional_offices_895.html	Joni Roeseler 901 Locust St. Suite 404 Kansas City, MO. 64106 (816) 329-3921 Joan.roeseler@dot.gov
Team Leader for Planning and Program Development	http://www.fta.dot.gov/regional_offices_897.html	David Beckhouse 12300 W. Dakota Ave. Suite 310 Lakewood, CO. 80228 (720) 963-3306 David.beckhouse@dot.gov
Equal Opportunity Specialist	http://www.fta.dot.gov/regional_offices_909.html	Derrin Jourdan 201 Mission St. Suite 1650 San Francisco, CA. 94105 (415) 744-2729 Derrin.jourdan@dot.gov
Deputy Regional Manager	http://www.fta.dot.gov/regional_offices_918.html	Linda Gehrke 915 2nd Avenue Rm. 3142 Seattle, WA. 98174 (206) 220- 4463 Linda.gehrke@dot.gov
Maritime Administration		
Office of Environment	http://www.marad.dot.gov/environment_safety_landing_page/environment_and_safety_landing_page.htm	Richard S. Corely (202) 366-1838 Richard.corley@dot.gov
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration		
	http://www.nhtsa.gov/	1 (888) 327- 4236
Office of the Secretary		
Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization	http://www.dot.gov/ost/	Arthur Jackson (202) 366-1930 Art.jackson@dot.gov

Transportation Policy	http://www.dot.gov/ost/	Camille Mittelholtz (202) 366-4861 Camille.mittelholtz@dot.gov
	http://www.dot.gov/ost/	Rebecca Searl 1200 New Jersey Ave SE Washington, DC 20590 Rebecca.searl@dot.gov
Pipeline & Hazardous Materials Safety Administration		
Office of Civil Rights	http://www.phmsa.dot.gov/	(202) 366-9638 Phmsa.civilrights@dot.gov
Research and Innovative Technology Administration		
	http://www.rita.dot.gov/	(202) 366-3492 ritainfo@dot.gov
Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation		
Director of Civil Rights	www.greatlakes-seaway.com	Vicki J. Garcia 180 Andrews St. Massena, NY 13662 (315) 764- 3208 Vicki.garcia@dot.gov
Volpe National Transportation Systems		
	http://www.volpe.dot.gov/	Elizabeth Murphy 55 Broadway Cambridge, MA 02142 (617) 494-3137 elizabeth.murphy@dot.gov

Department of Housing and Urban Development

The Offices listed below address issues that may be associated with environmental justice and/or sustainability. Contact information is provided for individuals who address issues that may be associated with environmental justice and/or sustainability.

Offices/Programs	Web Site	Contact Information
Headquarters		
Office of Sustainable Housing and Communities	http://portal.hud.gov/portal/page/portal/HUD/program_offices/sustainable_housing_communities	Sunaree Marshall 451 7th St. SW, Room 10180 Washington, D.C. 20410 (202) 402-6011 sunaree.k.marshall@hud.gov
Office of Community Planning and Development Neighborhood Stabilization Program	http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/communitydevelopment/programs/neighborhoodspg/index.cfm	

Office of Community Planning and Development Office of Environment and Energy	http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/environment/index.cfm http://portal.hud.gov/portal/page/portal/HUD/topics/environment	Antoinette G. Sebastian, PhD Director, Environmental Planning Division Washington, DC 20410 (202) 402-4458 Fax: (202) 708-3363 antoinette.sebastian@hud.gov
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Office of Community Planning and Development Economic Development	http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/economicdevelopment/index.cfm	http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/about/staff/index.cfm#oed
Office of Community Planning and Development Office of Block Grant Assistance	http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/about/staff/index.cfm	(202) 708-3587
Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity Office of Programs	http://www.hud.gov/offices/fheo/fheodir.cfm	(202) 708-2288
Office of General Counsel	http://www.hud.gov/offices/ogc/hq-managers.cfm	(202) 708-2244
Office of Public and Indian Housing	http://www.hud.gov/offices/pih/about/headquarters.cfm#pih	(202) 708-0950
Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control	http://portal.hud.gov/portal/page/portal/HUD/program_offices/healthy_homes	http://www.hud.gov/offices/lead/leadstaff.cfm
Policy Development and Research Office of University and Community Partnerships	http://www.huduser.org/portal/research/oup.html	(202) 708-3061

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Section 3: Environmental Justice

Part A: U.S. EPA Office of Environmental Justice Showcase Community Projects

In 2009, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency committed \$1,000,000 to address environmental justice challenges in ten communities across the nation through its Environmental Justice Showcase Community Initiative. EPA provided \$100,000 to each EPA Region over two years to help alleviate environmental and human health challenges facing many American communities. This initiative is bringing together governmental and non-governmental organizations in order to leverage their collective resources and expertise on the best ways to achieve real results in communities. The Partnership for Sustainable Communities is considering the EJ Showcase communities as place based areas to evaluate for opportunities to implement sustainability and environmental justice principles. Summaries of the EJ Showcase Communities that were part of Team-EJ's efforts are described below, according to the following data elements: Showcase Community Name, Region, Selection criteria, Location, Population descriptions, Environmental challenges, Public health challenges, Public involvement challenges, Agency involvement & stakeholder involvement, Goals/Objectives, Funding, and Status/assessment re PSC principles. Information on the Environmental Justice Showcase Community projects may be updated on a periodic basis.

Bridgeport Environmental Justice Showcase Pilot

Region 1

Selection Criteria: The Region selected its Showcase Community Pilot based on the following factors as identified by the EJ Executive Steering Committee - EJ Showcase Community Priority Team in the July 2009 implementation plan guidance document: the existence of multiple, disproportionate environmental and health burdens; population vulnerability; limits to effective participation in decisions with environmental and health consequences; opportunities for multiple federal, state and local agency collaboration, particularly in areas of green development; ability to show sustainable success within two to three years.

Location: Bridgeport, CT

Population Descriptions: According to City officials, Bridgeport, CT is one of the most populous cities in the state with a population of approximately 138,000 residents, where 18% live below the federal poverty line and 63% are people of color. The median income for a city household is \$39,571, less than 75% of the state median income. Approximately 35% of households have children under eighteen years of age and 11.3% of households have someone living alone aged 65 years or older. Local officials have also said that the city lost most of its factory base in the 1970's and 1980's and many former industrial sites are heavily polluted, abandoned, and now leave large sections of the city vacant, contaminated and unused.

Environmental Challenges: Stormwater; lack of green space, Reduce and evaluate impacts of hazardous waste incineration, Reduce vehicle idling, Promote water security projects in the area

Public Health Challenges: Elevated asthma and lead levels, cancer, endometriosis, and diabetes; Evaluate drinking water infrastructure projects and compliance,

Public Involvement Challenges: Recidivism, high unemployment

Agency Involvement & Stakeholder Involvement: Communities and Organizations Involved: Connecticut Coalition for the Environment; East End Neighborhood Revitalization Zone; East End Community council; Fairfield County Environmental Justice Network

Goals/Objectives: Increasing participation in jobs programs with a direct benefit to the environment; increasing recycling rates; introducing green chemistry to school system; conducting training for high school students and chronically unemployed; providing compliance training for small and minority businesses; producing materials management assessment; evaluating for lower asthma rates; Encourage transit-oriented development incorporating a mix of residential, entertainment and business uses; Create downtown design standards within a strong pedestrian-friendly environment; Remediate and redevelop brownfield sites; Foster the use of clean and renewable energy sources; Expand and upgrade parks and open spaces

Funding: Through an initial CARE Level I grant with the Connecticut Coalition for Environmental Justice (CCEJ) the community began to create a partnership of stakeholders. The region will use the \$100,000 allocated to this pilot project as follows: Competitive Grants through 2010 Healthy Community Grants Competition, \$75,000, Training support: Greenscaper/Low Impact Development training and internship, \$2,000; Water Boot Camp, \$13,000; Sampling and Analysis Support, \$5,000; EPA internship service fees, \$5,000

Status/Assessment Re PSC Principles: Bridgeport School Recycling Pilot - The Bridgeport Board of Education and the City of Bridgeport was awarded a \$25,000 dollar grant in order to pilot a recycling project at two local schools. Bridgeport Showcase Showdown with Asthma - Connecticut Coalition for the Environment was awarded a \$25,000 grant to coordinate a community fair focused on asthma, bring together city organizations working on asthma and healthy homes to effectively share resources. Water Resource Protection in Bridgeport- Groundwork Bridgeport was awarded a \$25,000 grants to improve water quality and inform four neighborhood groups about how they can protect water resources, mark 600 street drains indicating that they drain into Long Island Sound and must be kept clean, and train and develop 20 water resources protection advocates. Brownfields and cleanup work continues and inspections and compliance assistance are underway.

North Shore, Staten Island

Region 2

Selection Criteria: In June 2009, the Region formed an EJ Showcase Community Assessment Team, comprised of representatives from the Environmental Justice, Children's Health, NEPA, and GIS programs. Its focus was to examine federally-managed data available to Region 2 (either standalone or linked to an EPA-developed GIS application) that would allow analysts to assess the type(s) of, and extent of, potential environmental impacts attributed by former and/or current regulated facilities managed under air-, water- and land-based programs within a selected area. A variety of data sources and tools were investigated, including: U.S. Census, EPA's Envirofacts Data Warehouse, EPA's OECA EJ Strategic Enforcement Assessment Tool (EJSEAT), and EPA Region 2's Environmental Justice GIS Screening Tool. Based on the analysis of the data, coupled with the myriad of concerns expressed by community residents and stakeholders, Region 2 has chosen to apply a place-based strategy for addressing, where applicable, the environmental, health, and quality of life concerns affecting the North Shore community of Staten Island.

Location: The term North Shore is frequently applied to a series of neighborhoods within New York City's borough of Staten Island, USA. This definition includes Mariners Harbor, Port Richmond, West Brighton, New Brighton, St. George, Tompkinsville, Stapleton, Clifton, and Rosebank among the North Shore's neighborhoods.

Population Descriptions: According to the most current U.S. Census data, the population in the neighborhoods typically lumped together as the North Shore is almost evenly split among whites, African-Americans and Hispanics, which each group comprising slightly more than 30 per cent of the total. They are joined by recent immigrants from such countries as Sri Lanka, Albania, Trinidad, Liberia and the Philippines. Since the late 1990s, the North Shore has seen a large influx of Mexican immigration, many from Michoacán, and centered around Port Richmond and Tompkinsville. The area also continues to see a large number of Italian immigrants.

Environmental Challenges: The Kill Van Kull shoreline — stretching from St. George to Mariners Harbor — was once a major manufacturing hub, but today most of its factories are closed. The North Shore also suffered economic blows when the branch of the Staten Island Railway serving it ceased passenger service in 1953, and when the Staten Island Mall opened in 1973, attracting many businesses from Port Richmond, which heretofore had been a prominent commercial district. The North Shore Waterfront Conservancy of Staten Island, Inc. identified 21 sites along Staten Island's North Shore waterfront that may harbor environmental contaminants and how such contamination has negatively influenced the perception of Staten Islanders and others about the local community. Every year, hundreds of cargo ships and tankers pass through the kull, which is zoned for industrial use. Fuel lines connecting New York and New Jersey run under the water. Some experts estimate that over 300 oil spills occur in the kull every year from the fuel lines and from ship transfers like the one in March. While the Coast Guard was able to clean up most of the March spill, the guard also has promised to step up its enforcement on spills in the Kill Van Kull, as well as illegal dumping.

Public Health Challenges: More than 1 in 5 adults in Port Richmond smoke, and the heart disease hospitalization and death rates are higher in this community than NYC overall. Less than half of older adults in Port Richmond have had a colonoscopy in the past 10 years, and colon cancer is one of the top three cancer-related causes of death for both men and women. Port Richmond has a higher hospitalization rate for injuries due to motor vehicle traffic crashes than the rate in NYC overall. Stapleton and St. George have much higher rates of hospitalizations due to alcohol and drugs than NYC overall. Stapleton and St. George have the third highest rate of child lead poisoning among all 42 neighborhoods. Hospitalizations for injuries due to falls among older adults are more common in Stapleton and St. George than in New York City overall.

Public Involvement Challenges: For details, contact EPA Regional EJ Staff

Agency Involvement & Stakeholder Involvement: New York State

Department of Environmental Conservation,

Goals/Objectives: Lead based paint (older homes) and residential home testing, testing of children (0-6 years) for elevated blood lead levels, proposed rezoning of North Shore and transfer of property ownership (esp. if former/current property is contaminated)

Funding: Grant from the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, under its Environmental Justice Community Impacts Grant Program.

Status/Assessment Re PSC Principles: Region 2's Emergency Response and Remediation Division will investigate community's claims of environmental contamination at multiple sites. Region 2's

Enforcement and Compliance Division will develop and implement a multi-phased enforcement strategy to address local concerns involved EPA regulated facilities. Future next steps include plans to: work with local colleges/ universities (e.g. Wagner College) to develop long-term community partnerships; establish student internships (voluntary/paid) to conduct community-based participatory research (e.g., in the field of environmental health); develop an educational network to disseminate information to community residents through a variety of social forums (civic organizations, churches, etc.); work with local school nurses, clinics, other health practitioners to provide current information regarding asthma management, lead contamination, and integrated pest management techniques (a Healthy Home & School Environment).

District of Columbia Environmental Justice Showcase Community Project

Region 3

Selection Criteria: Region 3 chose the District of Columbia as its EJ Showcase Community site following an intensive, data-driven analysis of different geographical areas (Delaware, DC, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia) throughout the Region. The screening methodology used to assess the area was based upon a multi-layered assessment process. The Region used GIS screening, environmental and health data, demographic information, and potential partnering opportunities to target specific communities within the District. The preliminary evaluation took into account the basic concepts of Environmental Justice and examined the potential for disproportionate impacts as identified by EPA's Office of Environmental Justice (OEJ). It sought to identify contributions to disproportionate environmental health impacts including: 1) proximity and exposure to environmental hazards; 2) susceptibility/vulnerability; 3) unique exposure pathways; 4) cumulative burdens; 5) diminished ability to participate in the decision making process; 6) physical infrastructure; and 7) chronic community stress.

Location: Wards 7 & 8 in Washington, DC

Population Descriptions: High ethnic minority populations

Environmental Challenges: Hazardous facilities (Washington Navy Yard, Kenilworth Landfill, Pepco Benning Plant, Poplar Point, Washington Gas and Light), subsistence fishing, poor water quality and impaired aquatic habitats at the Anacostia River, and green jobs/green economy.

Public Health Challenges: Lead, Asthma, Children's Health, pesticides (use and application indoors and bed bugs), day care centers, and vehicle idling.

Public Involvement Challenges: Poverty, degraded infrastructure, poor access to environmental and other amenities, high asthma rates, and child lead exposure.

Agency Involvement & Stakeholder Involvement: Coalition for Environmentally Safe Communities, American University, DOL's Potomac Job Corps Center, Environmental Health Collaborative, Children's Environmental Health Network, District Department of Health. Already, Region 3 has forged connections with the District's Department of Environment (DDOE) and Department of Health; the U.S. Department of Interior (including National Park Service and Fish and Wildlife Service); the Department of Labor; and has existing relationships with numerous other agencies, non-governmental groups, and community organizations within the District. Forging partnerships with academic, government, business, and community stakeholders is critical to successfully implementing this Showcase Community project.

Goals/Objectives: This Implementation Plan describes technical assistance and contract support that EPA Region 3 intends to provide to the target areas to: 1) improve the ability of District residents

to manage human health impacts resulting from local environmental stressors; and 2) to promote collaborative problem solving and capacity building. With its partners, Region 3 will administer outreach programs and workshops on topics identified through the forums and other outreach opportunities on topics including, but not limited to lead, asthma management, green jobs, and pesticide application and use for District residents. The District has also identified the cleanup and restoration of the Anacostia River as a major environmental justice priority.

Funding: Funds are intended for use in a specific project to initiate a green jobs training and job creation program. The planning committee agreed that this is an important project to start with. About \$50K will be allocated to initiate the green jobs training program. Funds will also be provided to supplement project activities identified through a multi-stakeholder dialogue that will bring in a number of partners to share in the development of a joint vision of action in the District. This is a developmental process that requires the involvement and input from DDOE, DDOH, community partners (including the EJ Collaborative Problem-Solving CA recipient), Region 3, other District Agencies, the private sector, and federal partners to be identified later.

Status/Assessment Re PSC Principles: The first phase of data gathering for the project is underway. Using the CESC EJ Collaborative Problem Solving Cooperative Agreement as a starting point, information has been gathered through public forums over the last two years regarding the environmental health and health concerns of citizens across the District of Columbia. The report on the information that has been gathered was to have been presented to the public in a final forum on February 6, 2010. That forum was cancelled due to a major snow storm. The final forum took place on March 20, 2010.

Jacksonville, FL Health Zone 1

Region

Selection Criteria: Region IV utilized the Regional Environmental Justice Council (Council) to provide recommendations to the Acting Regional Administrator on choosing potential communities. The Council is comprised of leaders from each of the seven divisions. The pilot location selection process groundwork began with the Environmental Justice Strategic Enforcement Assessment Tool (EJ SEAT), which provided the Council the locations of potential environmental justice areas across the southeast. In addition, the Council explored indicators such as priority watersheds, non-attainment areas, Brownfield sites, active community-based organizations, Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) emissions, poverty level information, human health statistics, as well as other environmental health indicators (see Attachment Two). Subsequently, the Council narrowed the list of viable communities to present to senior managers. After careful consideration, EPA Region IV Acting Regional Administrator selected Jacksonville, Florida as its Environmental Justice Showcase Community Pilot project.

Location: Jacksonville is located in northeast Florida and is centered on the banks of the St. Johns River. It has a total area of 874.3 square miles, in which 757.7 square miles are land and 116.7 square miles are water. Jacksonville is the largest city in the State of Florida; Jacksonville is also the largest city in land area in the contiguous United States. Because the majority of Jacksonville's metropolitan population resides within the city limits, this makes Jacksonville the most populous city proper in Florida and the twelfth most populous in the United States.

Population Descriptions: The racial makeup as of 2008 in the City of Jacksonville was 62.3% White, 30.2% Black, 0.3% Native American, and 3.4% Asian, 0.1% Native Hawaiian, 2.0% other race, and 1.7% two or more races. Population of Hispanic of any race was 5.9%. Jacksonville has a 58.7% population of non-Hispanic White; the percent minority is 41.3. As of October 2009, Jacksonville had

an unemployment rate of 10.7%. According to the 2008 estimates, the median income for a household in Jacksonville was \$49,784. The per capita income for Jacksonville was \$39,191; Jacksonville has a population of 12.8% that were below the poverty line, in which 18% of those were under the age of 18 and 10.3% of those were 65 and older.

Of the six health zones, Health Zone 1 is considered to be the most urban area with a population density of 2,766.5 people per square mile. As of 2006, Health Zone 1 had a population of 128,613 and also contains the largest number of minority residents in the county with a population of 107,001. According to the US Census Bureau, Health Zone 1 has the lowest median household income and the highest population of people living below the poverty level of 26% compared to the other five health zones. In addition, Health Zone 1 has the lowest level of education with only 32.1% having more than a high school education.

Environmental Challenges: Health Zone 1 has a few Superfund sites, including the Jacksonville Ash, Brown's Dump, and Kerr McGee/Tronox. Jacksonville Ash and Brown's Dump sites are best known as the Ash Sites. Moreover, along with several Brownfield sites, there are a number of vacant and abandoned lots where contamination is suspected, including impacted waterways.

Public Health Challenges: Health Zone 1 has the highest mortality rate from heart disease of all the six health zones. The rate in Health Zone 1 is 64.7% higher than the health zone with the lowest rate. Health Zone 1 has the second highest cancer mortality rate with 213.5 deaths per 100,000. Furthermore, residents in Health Zone 1 have the highest rate of mortality due to diabetes related conditions, with a mortality rate of 116.2 per 100,000 residents. Similarly, residents of Health Zone 1 have the highest rate of emergency room visits due to uncontrolled diabetes. The rate is 220.7% higher than the second highest rated health zone. Environmental health is also a major concern in Health Zone 1. Health Zone 1 has the highest rate of asthma emergency room visits with a rate of 1,381.8 per 100,000 residents. The rate is 131.8% higher than the overall county rate. Additionally, Health Zone 1 has the highest percent of low birth weight babies with 13.07%. Likewise, Health Zone 1 also has the highest rate of infant mortality with 13.1 per 1,000 live births.

Public Involvement Challenges: For details, contact EPA Regional EJ Staff

Agency Involvement & Stakeholder Involvement: POTENTIAL PARTNERSHIPS

Federal - Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, Centers for Disease Control, Federal Emergency Management Agency, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, US Army Corps of Engineers, US Department of Energy, US Department of Housing and Urban Development, US Department of Labor

State - First Coast Workforce Development, Inc. (Region 8 of the Workforce Florida, Inc.), Florida Department of Agricultural & Consumer Services, Florida Department of Community Affairs, Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Florida Department of Health – Duval County Health Department, Florida Division of Emergency Management, Florida Energy Office, Northeast Florida Regional Planning Council, St. Johns River Water Management District

City - The City of Jacksonville, JEA (electric and water utility, formerly known as Jacksonville Electric Authority), Jacksonville Ports Authority (JaxPort), Jacksonville Housing Authority

Community-Based Organizations - Citizens Organize for Environmental Justice, Inc., Destined for a Change, Inc., Eastside Environmental Council, Fresh Ministries, Inc., North Riverside Community Development Association, Second Chance Help Center

Non-Profit Organizations - Community in Schools, Episcopal Children Services, Healthy Jacksonville

Asthma Coalition, Jacksonville Urban League Head Start, Northeast Florida Head Start Coalitions, Inc., Southeast Pediatric Environmental Health Specialty Unit, Green Job Alliance

Academia - Edward Waters College, Florida Agricultural & Mechanical University (FAMU), Florida Cooperative Extension, Florida State College at Jacksonville, Jacksonville Board of Education, Jacksonville University, University of Florida Shands Hospital, University of North Florida

Businesses - American Association of Port Authorities, Jacksonville Lean Consortium

Goals/Objectives: to develop community-capacity building, which will have a youth component (local community residents have a keen interest in environmental issues but need training to be more effective, i.e. environmental leadership development training); to develop a multi-stakeholder partnership that is sustainable; to provide support for specific water quality restoration activities outlined in the Basin Management Action Plans for the nutrient and pathogen impairments in the St. Johns River watershed, including McCoy, Hogan, and Deer Creeks; to perform air quality assessments or related activities which community residents have raised after an increase of respiratory problems; and to develop an environmental justice component of the green jobs training efforts.

Funding: For details, contact EPA Regional EJ Staff

Status/Assessment Re PSC Principles: For details, contact EPA Regional EJ Staff

Milwaukee Project - 30th Street Corridor

Region 5

Selection Criteria: Region 5 EJSEAT screening tool identified Milwaukee as a city with several areas that have environmental justice concerns and vulnerable populations. One of those areas is the 30th Street Industrial Corridor which is demographically primarily minority (92% of residents are mostly African-American) and substantially poor (37% of corridor residents live below the poverty level)

Location: Milwaukee is Wisconsin's largest city (pop. 596, 974) and presently one in four people are living at poverty levels; a figure that has worsened since 2000, when it was one in five. In north-central Milwaukee, a rail corridor runs north-south along 30th Street for five miles, through what was once the manufacturing and economic backbone of the city. This area is called the 30th Street Industrial Corridor (the "Corridor"). A great percentage of the manufacturing jobs are now gone, and many industrial properties are vacant and under-utilized. Certain areas within the Corridor are being redeveloped through public-private partnerships, but a formidable task remains in many areas of the Corridor

Population Descriptions: The census tracts that include portions of the Corridor are substantially more economically challenged than the rest of the City of Milwaukee or the state; a city whose poverty rate is now the 9th worst in the nation (Milwaukee's Business Journal, Sept. 29, 2006, Vol. 23 No. 54, p. A11). A comparison of US census tract data from the last 6 years reveals the following:

- 95% of the residents are considered "minority," compared to 55% in the entire city and 20% statewide;
- 37% of adults lack a high school diploma, compared to 25% in the city and 15% statewide;
- more than 39% of the area residents live below the poverty level, compared to 21% in the city and 9% statewide;

- 45% of the area's residents 16 years and older report not being in the labor force;
- unemployment is over 9%, compared to 4.6% in the state; and (this has obviously changed)
- the area's median household income is \$19,467, compared to \$46,538 statewide.

Environmental Challenges: The 30th Street Corridor's 200 known brownfield properties threaten contaminated groundwater discharging to surface water. It also imposes a blighting effect (i.e. graffiti, weeds, trash dumping)

Public Health Challenges: The 30th Street Corridor's 200 known brownfield properties threaten public health - exposure to contaminated soil and airborne contaminants, presence of illegal drug markets, unsafe buildings, and rodent infestations

Public Involvement Challenges: Residents of the Corridor's neighborhoods also have more safety concerns compared to others within the city. In 2005, there were 141 serious crimes per 1,000 residents in the Corridor, compared to 91 per 1,000 residents for the entire city.

Agency Involvement & Stakeholder Involvement: ATSDR, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR), City of Milwaukee Department of Redevelopment,

Goals/Objectives: Improve Water Quality by: Reducing Non-point source pollutions, Preventing Sewer Overflows, Implementing TMDLs. Remove Soil Contamination by: remediating BF sites, preventing Chemical releases, and cleanup Lead contaminated soils and with lead abatement. Improve Air Quality by: reducing GHG and implementing energy efficiency practices, eliminate Emissions from stationary sources, reduce emissions from mobile source.

Improve the environment and health of vulnerable neighborhoods; support sustainable economic development; build long-term capacity and partnerships; and provide the Region with important information about environmental justice best practices

Funding: For details, contact EPA Regional EJ Staff

Status/Assessment Re PSC Principles: For details, contact EPA Regional EJ Staff

Port Arthur, Texas, Westside

Region 6

Selection Criteria: For details, contact EPA Regional EJ Staff

Location: Port Arthur, Texas, 77640

Population Descriptions: Port Arthur's Westside is an economically stressed and predominately minority community living on the fence lines of two major refineries (the largest and 7th largest by production in US) and the Port of Port Arthur. Port Arthur, Texas is located along the Gulf Coast of southeast Texas. Racially and ethnically diverse populations call Port Arthur home---according to 2000 data collected by the U.S. Census Bureau, African Americans make up 35 percent of the population and Hispanic population stands at 18 percent. Recent population estimates in the Westside section of the City are estimated to be approximately 97% African American.

Environmental Challenges: In addition numerous facilities including chemical plants, refineries and a hazardous waste incinerator are located here as well. Port Arthur was also recently identified as the

possible location for disposing of imported hazardous waste.

Public Health Challenges: The Houston/Galveston/Beaumont/Port Arthur area hosts 54.4% of the nation's ethylene production capacity (15,644,896 tons per year).

Public Involvement Challenges: According to the information from the City's website, over the last 20 plus years, Port Arthur's economy has steadily declined. This trend has perpetuating an increase in those of low to moderate income. In addition, Port Arthur was severely impacted as a result of three recent major hurricanes—Katrina, Rita and Ike.

Agency Involvement & Stakeholder Involvement: NGOs and non-profits (Community In Power & Development Association, Westside Neighborhood Association, Port Arthur Community Fund, Digital Workforce Academy/Golden Triangle Empowerment Center, Downtown Renewal Association, Tekoa Charter School, various local churches); Local Government (city of Port Arthur, Southeast Texas Regional Planning Commission, Jefferson County, Port Arthur Housing Authority, Port Arthur Economic Development Corporation, Port Arthur Independent School District); State Government (Texas Commission of Environmental Quality Beaumont and Austin offices, Texas General Land Office, Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs); Federal Government (HUD, DOT, US Dept Commerce EDA, ATSDR, US Dept Homeland Security Coast Guard); Industry (Port Arthur Industrial Group, various local industrial facilities); Academia (Lamar University, University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston, Texas Southern University)

Goals/Objectives: Region 6 proposes to develop and implement a comprehensive, cross-media pilot project in Port Arthur, Texas. The Port Arthur Showcase project includes various activities (e.g., emergency response workshops and training; air quality and permit evaluations; water quality and permit evaluations; drinking water evaluation; groundwater evaluation; brownfields technical site assessment services; indoor air, lead paint, and asthma program outreach; health awareness events; job training outreach and grant; federal partner engagement; after-school science lab support; community environmental newsletter; community meetings on potential buffer zone creation

Funding:

OEJ Funds (\$100k for Showcase Project)

Contract<\$15k to non-profit (DWA/GTEC), job training support, application/award pending; Grant<\$15k to non-profit (Tekoa), after-school science lab, application/award pending; Grant <\$15k to non-profit (CIDA), community outreach, application/award pending; EPA Procurement, meeting facilitation, \$2,951, award January 2010

OSWER – Brownfields Funds

Technical assistance, amount TBD, World Trade Building environmental assessment

Technical assistance, amount TBD, Port Arthur News Building environmental assessment

Technical assistance, amount TBD, City Limits Building environmental assessment

US Department of Commerce Economic Development Administration

Grant \$750k to non-profit (Downtown Renewal Association), downtown revitalization, award April 2010.

Status/Assessment Re PSC Principles:

Recent events held in community: 1/19/10 EPA Community Meeting; 3/4/10 EPA Stakeholder

Meeting; 3/16/10 COG (SETXRPC) event to celebrate Lighthouse Program (rehabilitation of 100th residence in community using SEP funds); 4/10/10 city Disaster Preparedness Symposium; 4/28/10 LEPC/EPA Workshop

Kansas City, MO

Region 7

Selection Criteria: The Region 7 EJ Showcase community is consistent with the target area for the Healthy Homes Community Initiative, a current EJ Action Plan commitment. During the summer of 2008, EPA Region 7 held an EJ stakeholders meeting in which community representatives were asked to identify environmental concerns and opportunities for partnership and collaboration. During the spring and summer of 2009, Region 7 staff held small group meetings with individual neighborhood representatives to gain input regarding community priorities and best practices for engaging the community in addressing environmental concerns.

Location: EPA Region 7 has identified eleven economically distressed neighborhoods in the Kansas City Metropolitan Area and include zip codes: 64130, 64127, 64218, 64106, 64102, 66101, and 66103.

Population Descriptions: Kansas City, Kansas, is 44.2% minority and Kansas City, Missouri, is 39.3% minority. Kansas City, Kansas, has 17.1% of its populations living below poverty, and Kansas City, Missouri, has 14.3% of its population living below poverty. The targeted neighborhoods are those which have the highest percentages of low income and minority populations.

Environmental Challenges: air quality, vacant and abandoned property, clean water, storm water and flooding, urban farming, illegal dumping and proper waste disposal,

Public Health Challenges: asthma, housing conditions, lead and children's health.

Public Involvement Challenges: Kansas City, Kansas, has 17.1% of its populations living below poverty, and Kansas City, Missouri, has 14.3% of its population living below poverty.

Agency Involvement & Stakeholder Involvement: Ruskin Heights, Hispanic Economic Development Corporation, Hispanic Chamber of Commerce, Strawberry Hill, Oak Park, The Whole Person, Northeast Business Association, Alianzas, Front Porch Alliance, Guadalupe Center, Kansas City Freedom Schools, Benton Boulevard Beautification, Paseo Garden/Troostwood, Heart of America Indian Center, Prescott , Argentine Westside Housing Organization, The Family Conservancy, Black Health Care Coalition, Cabot Westside Health Center, Westside CAN Center, Ivanhoe, Kansas City Chronic Disease Coalition, Washington Wheatley, Quindaro Ruins, Asthma & Allergy Found Of America, Building A Sustainable Earth Community, United Parents Against Lead, Migrant Farmworker Project, Rosedale, Harvest America, KC Harmony, Big Brother Big Sister, USCAA, Metropolitan Energy Center, D.R.E.A.M. Center Partners, Inc., Samuel Rogers Healthcare Center, Oak Grove Neighborhood Association, Pachamama Alliance, Heartland All Species Project, El Centro, Front Porch Alliance, Bridging the Gap, KCMO Health Department, PEHSU, University of MO-KC, U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, LU Urban Impact Center, Children's Mercy Hospital, Bridging the Gap, Project Lead-Safe Housing and Urban Development: Fair Housing, Metropolitan Energy Center, HUD, HHS

Goals/Objectives: Region 7 has identified the following environmental concerns: air quality, vacant and abandoned property, asthma, lead, housing conditions, clean water, storm water and flooding, urban farming, illegal dumping and proper waste disposal, and children's health.

Funding: Partners on this project will be asked to identify existing funding which may be committed to addressing environmental issues in the showcase community and identify funding gaps. Funding will be sought from all available sources and the local, state, and federal levels. Existing OEJ Showcase communities funding will be used to leverage additional resources.

Status/Assessment Re PSC Principles: Region 7 will conduct an assessment to identify environmental hazards, sources of pollution and other environmental problems within the showcase area. Sources of information will include EPA databases, information from community members, information from local, state, and other federal agencies.

Children's Environmental Health & Environmental Justice Geographic Initiative - Salt Lake City, UT

Region 8

Selection Criteria: The Region selected its target community utilizing a comprehensive set of criteria which included community capacity, environmental burden, agreement and general willingness of the State and local governments to be involved, EPA and/or State baseline health and environmental data, recent history of community-based effort to improve the environment and public health, and an area where EPA Region 8 has not had a history of providing assistance to the community in the past

Location: Region 8 chose the six neighborhoods that occupy the central-city and west side of Salt Lake City, UT as its Showcase Community: Glendale, Jordan Meadows, Poplar Grove, Rose Park, State Fairpark and Westpointe.

Population Descriptions: This area is home to approximately 60,000 of the 181,743 residents of Salt Lake City, half of whom speak a language other than English in their homes. Salt Lake City's minority profile is 21 percent. In the target community, 39 percent of residents are minorities. In addition, Salt Lake City is a designated refugee resettlement site, and the target community is home to over 80 percent of the city's refugee population. The average median household income of the target community is \$29,455, which is below the median household income of \$36,944 for all of Salt Lake City.

Environmental Challenges: Environmental concerns in this area include numerous historic and current sources of industrial waste and pollution. 4 sites within the area are on the National Priorities List; 48 sites listed in the CERCLIS system; 186 Leaking Underground Storage Tank sites, 20 Large Quantity Generators classified under RCRA and 29 Toxic Release Inventory facilities. 40% of the TRI facilities in Salt Lake County are located within, or adjacent to, the target community, including four of the five largest TRI facilities in the County.

Public Health Challenges: The neighborhoods also lie within a narrow strip of land bounded on three sides by major freeways (I-15, I-215 and SR-201) and are bisected by interstate highway I-80. Topographically, this is the lowest portion of the Salt Lake Valley, where wintertime inversions result in dense ground pollution that exceeds national ambient air quality standards. The target community is intersected by the Jordan River corridor, a significant open space and recreation asset which runs through Salt Lake City. However, the river receives the non-point source runoff pollution of Salt Lake County, and the stretch of Jordan River that flows through the area is impacted with high e-coli levels, creating a health risk for children and adults that fish, swim and play in the waters in this area.

Public Involvement Challenges: While the community has expressed concerns about the nature of potential risks posed by these visible pollution sources, the citizens have historically been less environmentally active than other Salt Lake City communities; potentially due to economic, educational and language obstacles

Agency Involvement & Stakeholder Involvement: Children’s Environmental Health, EPA Environmental Justice, and EPA Indoor Air programs. Salt Lake Solutions, a community support initiative housed in SLC Mayor Becker’s office has established partnerships including State and Local governments, NGOs, non-profits, industry, academia and grass roots level community groups. Additional involvement from: city councils, the mayor’s office, Salt Lake City Corporation , Utah Society for Environmental Education, Coalition for Utah’s Future, Salt Lake County Health, Utah Dept of Health, Utah Dept of Environmental Quality, Utah Study Center, Salt Lake City School integrated pest management implementation team, and SLC school district

Goals/Objectives: Empower the community to reduce environmental risks to children. Achieve a more holistic, integrated approach to children’s environmental health that is sustainable and replicable for communities outside of the initiative. Build collaborative and long-lasting community-based partnerships. Improve agency coordination and leverage resources.

Funding: \$100,000.00 - EJ Showcase Funding, \$20,000 for a project facilitator from the Air Program at EPA. Utah is one of only 16 States and 1 Local Health Department in the Nation that have been funded to implement the Environmental Public Health Tracking (EPHT) Network and the only one in our Region. Available Environmental Public Health Indicators (EPHIs) contain valuable information about environmental contaminants, exposure to contaminants, or health outcomes that may be related to the environment.

Status/Assessment Re PSC Principles: Three partnership meetings have been held with representative from community groups, city councils, the mayor’s office, Salt Lake County Health, Utah Dept of Health, and Utah Dept of Environmental Quality

Greater Los Angeles Area Environmental Enforcement Collaborative

Region 9

Selection Criteria: Beginning roughly two years ago, senior leadership at CalEPA and Region 9 had engaged in discussions about priority areas in which aligning our resources would bring about better results. From a population perspective, about half of the Region’s total population—20 M, reside in LA County. Almost 70% are people of color. From an environmental impacts perspective, the focus area is one of the most heavily impacted in the state.

Location: A 23-mile stretch from the Ports of LA and Long Beach along the I-710 corridor northward to East LA of approximately a million people 15 communities anchored in the north by Bell, Cudahy and Maywood and in the south by Wilmington.

Population Descriptions: In the heavily populated Los Angeles air basin, over 71 percent of African Americans and 50 percent of Latinos live in areas with the most polluted air, compared to 34 percent of whites. Approximately a million people live along this corridor in 15 cities and unincorporated areas. The majority of the population are people of color and low-income

Environmental Challenges: The ports of Long Beach and LA are the entry point of 40% of all imports to the US and 20% of diesel particulate emissions in southern CA.

Public Health Challenges: Approximately 1,200 premature deaths are associated with diesel emissions from goods movement in the South Coast Air Basin. The area is dense with truck traffic, industrial facilities such as refineries, residences, schools, daycares, and senior centers

Public Involvement Challenges: For details, contact EPA Regional EJ Staff

Agency Involvement & Stakeholder Involvement: CA Department of Toxic Substance Control, Air Resources Board, the South Coast Air Quality District and the LA Regional Water Quality Control Board

Goals/Objectives: Partner with community leaders to identify pollution sources, “ground-truth” agency data sources, and develop plans for immediate action. Improve compliance with environmental laws by targeting inspections and enforcement at the state, federal, and local levels to address the pollution sources of most concern to communities. Build on the existing community partnerships and the targeted enforcement efforts of CalEPA’s Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC). Sustain multi-year partnerships with communities, offering voluntary programs, tools, capacity-building grant opportunities, educational information, and training.

Funding: For details, contact EPA Regional EJ Staff

Status/Assessment Re PSC Principles:

During the month of January, CalEPA and Region 9’s core team will, via a series of conference calls and in-person meetings of the larger committee, which includes representatives of the LA EJ Network, will develop a draft plan for implementation in Year 2 (Feb 2010 – Feb 2011). The planning effort will be guided by the scope of work and workplan for DTSC’s state EJ grant and the constraints in the use of R9 showcase funding.

Note: US EPA Region 3 and 10 did not participate in the PSC Team-EJ. Further, Region 2 participation extended to the regional sustainability projects rather than the EJ Showcase Community project.

Yakima Valley

Region 10

Selection Criteria: The EPA Region 10 Environmental Justice Executive Team developed an internal deliberative process to identify a community for the EJ Showcase pilot. Communities and corresponding pilot projects were nominated for consideration by regional EPA staff. Demographics, environmental health impacts, and EPA resource commitments were all factors in the selection process. The Yakima area was chosen for the pilot due to populations experiencing EJ issues, the multiple environmental health stressors involved, and EPA’s current engagement on groundwater issues. The Yakima area’s rural setting also provides a contrast to the urban communities with environmental justice concerns within the region.

Location: The Yakima Basin is located in south-central Washington State with a western boundary adjacent to the Cascade Mountain range and an eastern boundary alongside the Columbia River. The Yakima Valley is a high-value agricultural region in the middle of the basin. In 2005, Yakima County ranked first in the nation in the production of apples, hops, as well as milk per cow; livestock and dairy industries contribute significantly to the region’s economy.

Population Descriptions: Nearly 240,000 people reside in the region with approximately 40% of residents living in unincorporated areas outside town or city municipalities. Many of these homes abut farm fields and rely on private wells and septic systems for infrastructure. The Yakama Indian Reservation spans nearly one million acres and has checkerboard ownership of leased, deeded, and tribally owned lands

Environmental Challenges: Communities in the Yakima Valley are rural in nature but are experiencing industrial-type pollution due to the size and number of farms in the region. Fish advisories for mercury are in effect, and eutrophication due to high nutrient levels cause concern for listed salmon species

Public Health Challenges: In many of these homes, exposure to lead, asbestos, or pesticides may be co-occurring. Aerial, ground, and fine mist application of pesticides are a common occurrence near homes. Monitoring of groundwater quality is not systematically performed by any agency in the agricultural parts of the Basin, however >20% of wells sampled in a survey in 2001 exceeded drinking water standards for nitrates. Surface water quality monitoring of the Yakima River revealed the nation's highest levels of DDT (a legacy pesticide) and a mixture of many currently used pesticides. Over the past decade research conducted by the Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center has documented concentrations of organophosphate pesticides in the homes, cars, and bodies of farm workers and their children in the Yakima Valley. Of patients receiving care in the Yakima Farm Workers Clinic system, countless receive treatment for pesticide induced illnesses including asthma; half the patients receiving treatment are children

Public Involvement Challenges: Poor educational opportunities, inadequate housing, immigration status, and high poverty levels all combine in Yakima County to create a situation in which many families are at a greater risk of exposure to environmental stressors and a greater risk of the health impacts correlating with such exposure. Yakima County is a Medically Underserved Area (MUA) and a primary care Health Professional Shortage Area (HPSA) for the migrant/seasonal farm worker population. Farm workers and their families are likely to live in inadequate rental housing near farm land and rely on private drinking wells for water

Agency Involvement & Stakeholder Involvement: Northwest Communities Education Center (NCEC), the University of WA, Heritage University, Yakima Valley Farm Workers Clinic, The Yakima Alternative Dispute Resolution Center. Non-profits: Friends of Toppenish Creek, Concerned Citizens of the Yakama Reservation, Nuestra Casa, Marie Rose House, Latinas Working for Justice, and Community Association for Restoration of the Environment. The US Geologic Survey (USGS), The United States Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Rural Development Program, The Indian Health Service, USDA's Natural Resource Conservation Service. EPA region 10 office support: The Office of Ecosystems, Tribal and Public Affairs, Office of Water and Watersheds, Office on Environmental Assessment, Office on Compliance and Enforcement, Office of Air, Waste and Toxics, Office of Regional Counsel

Goals/Objectives: Region 10 proposes to address drinking water health stressors in rural poor, including Latino and tribal communities, in the Yakima Valley of Washington State. The primary focus of the work will be to reduce exposure through contaminated private well drinking water. This will be accomplished through a tiered strategy that includes assessing homes with contaminated wells, providing facilitated engagement of stakeholders, and reducing pollution sources through available regulatory tools and best management practices

Funding: Funding from the Office of Research and Development RARE program (Regional Applied Research Effort) will provide limited analysis for groundwater contaminant source characterization in Spring 2010. (\$90,000). This funding is held within EPA and will pay for ORD laboratory analysis of bacteria, pesticides, and other chemical contaminants of concern in a few private wells in the community.

Status/Assessment Re PSC Principles: for details, contact EPA Regional EJ Staff

Part B: Authorities Relevant to Environmental Justice

EPA Definitions

Environmental Justice: The fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies. EPA has this goal for all communities and persons across this Nation. It will be achieved when everyone enjoys the same degree of protection from environmental and health hazards and equal access to the decision-making process to have a healthy environment in which to live, learn, and work.

Fair treatment means that no group of people should bear a disproportionate share of the negative environmental consequences resulting from industrial, governmental and commercial operations or policies

Meaningful Involvement means that:

1. people have an opportunity to participate in decisions about activities that may affect their environment and/or health;
2. the public's contribution can influence the regulatory agency's decision;
3. their concerns will be considered in the decision making process; and
4. the decision makers seek out and facilitate the involvement of those potentially affected

<http://www.epa.gov/compliance/environmentaljustice/index.html>

EXECUTIVE ORDER 12898: "Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations"

Summary:

Executive Order (E.O.) 12898 - Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations - was issued by President William J. Clinton on February 16, 1994. Its purpose is to focus federal attention on the environmental and human health effects of federal actions on minority and low-income populations with the goal of achieving environmental protection for all communities.

The E.O. directs federal agencies to identify and address the disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of their actions on minority and low-income populations, to the greatest extent practicable and permitted by law. The order also directs each agency to develop a strategy for implementing environmental justice. The order is also intended to promote nondiscrimination in federal programs that affect human health and the environment, as well as provide minority and low-income communities access to public information and public participation.

In addition, the E.O. established an Interagency Working Group (IWG) on environmental justice chaired by the EPA Administrator and comprised of the heads of 11 departments or agencies and several White House offices.

Text of Executive Order 12898:

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1-1. IMPLEMENTATION.

1-101. Agency Responsibilities. To the greatest extent practicable and permitted by law, and consistent with the principles set forth in the report on the National Performance Review, each Federal agency shall make achieving environmental justice part of its mission by identifying and addressing, as appropriate, disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of its programs, policies, and activities on minority populations and low-income populations in the United States and its territories and possessions, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the Commonwealth of the Marian Islands.

1-102. Creation of an Interagency Working Group on Environmental Justice (a) Within 3 months of the date of this order, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency ("Administrator") or the Administrator's designee shall convene an Interagency Federal Working Group on Environmental Justice ("Working-Group"). The Working Group shall comprise the heads of the following executive agencies and offices, or their designees: (a) Department of Defense; (b) Department of Health and Human Services; (c) Department of Housing and Urban Development; (d) Department of Labor; (e) Department of Agriculture; (f) Department of Transportation; (g) Department of Justice; (h) Department of the Interior; (i) Department of Commerce; (j) Department of Energy; (k) Environmental Protection Agency; (l) Office of Management and Budget; (m) Office of Science and Technology Policy; (n) Office of the Deputy Assistant to the President for Environmental Policy; (o) Office of the Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy; (p) National Economic Council; (q) Council of Economic Advisers; and (r) such other Government officials as the President may designate. The Working Group shall report to the President through the Deputy Assistant to the President for Environmental Policy and the Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy.

(b) The Working Group shall: (1) provide guidance to Federal agencies on criteria for identifying disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects on minority populations and low-income populations;

(2) coordinate with, provide guidance to, and serve as a clearinghouse for, each Federal agency as it develops an environmental justice strategy as required by section 1-103 of this order, in order to ensure that the administration, interpretation and enforcement of programs, activities and policies are undertaken in a consistent manner;

(3) assist in coordinating research by, and stimulating cooperation among, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Department of Health and Human Services, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and other agencies conducting research or other activities in accordance with section 3-3 of this order;

(4) assist in coordinating data collection, required by this order;

(5) examine existing data and studies on environmental justice;

(6) hold public meetings as required in section 5-502(d) of this order; and

(7) develop interagency model projects on environmental justice that evidence cooperation among Federal agencies.

1-103. Development of Agency Strategies. (a) Except as provided in section 6-605 of this order, each

Federal agency shall develop an agency-wide environmental justice strategy, as set forth in subsections (b) - (e) of this section that identifies and addresses disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of its programs, policies, and activities on minority populations and low-income populations. The environmental justice strategy shall list programs, policies, planning and public participation processes, enforcement, and/or rulemakings related to human health or the environment that should be revised to, at a minimum: (1) promote enforcement of all health and environmental statutes in areas with minority populations and low-income populations; (2) ensure greater public participation; (3) improve research and data collection relating to the health of and environment of minority populations and low-income populations; and (4) identify differential patterns of consumption of natural resources among minority populations and low-income populations. In addition, the environmental justice strategy shall include, where appropriate, a timetable for undertaking identified revisions and consideration of economic and social implications of the revisions.

(b) Within 4 months of the date of this order, each Federal agency shall identify an internal administrative process for developing its environmental justice strategy, and shall inform the Working Group of the process.

(c) Within 6 months of the date of this order, each Federal agency shall provide the Working Group with an outline of its proposed environmental justice strategy.

(d) Within 10 months of the date of this order, each Federal agency shall provide the Working Group with its proposed environmental justice strategy.

(e) Within 12 months of the date of this order, each Federal agency shall finalize its environmental justice strategy and provide a copy and written description of its strategy to the Working Group. During the 12 month period from the date of this order, each Federal agency, as part of its environmental justice strategy, shall identify several specific projects that can be promptly undertaken to address particular concerns identified during the development of the proposed environmental justice strategy, and a schedule for implementing those projects.

(f) Within 24 months of the date of this order, each Federal agency shall report to the Working Group on its progress in implementing its agency-wide environmental justice strategy.

(g) Federal agencies shall provide additional periodic reports to the Working Group as requested by the Working Group.

1-104. Reports to The President. Within 14 months of the date of this order, the Working Group shall submit to the President, through the Office of the Deputy Assistant to the President for Environmental Policy and the Office of the Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy, a report that describes the implementation of this order, and includes the final environmental justice strategies described in section 1-103(e) of this order.

Sec. 2-2. Federal Agency Responsibilities For Federal Programs.

Each Federal agency shall conduct its programs, policies, and activities that substantially affect human health or the environment, in a manner that ensures that such programs, policies, and activities do not have the effect of excluding persons (including populations) from participation in, denying persons (including populations) the benefits of, or subjecting persons (including populations) to discrimination under, such, programs, policies, and activities, because of their race, Color, or national origin.

Sec. 3 -3. Research, Data Collection, and Analysis

3-301. Human Health and Environmental Research and Analysis. (a) Environmental human health research, whenever practicable and appropriate, shall include diverse segments of the population

in epidemiological and clinical studies, including segments at high risk from environmental hazards, such as minority populations, low-income populations and workers who may be exposed to, substantial environmental hazards.

(b) Environmental human health analyses, whenever practicable and appropriate, shall identify multiple and cumulative exposures.

(c) Federal agencies shall provide minority populations and low-income populations the opportunity to comment on the development and design of research strategies undertaken pursuant to this order.

3-302. Human Health and Environmental Data Collection and Analysis. To the extent permitted by existing law, including the Privacy Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. section 552a): (a) each federal agency, whenever practicable and appropriate, shall collect, maintain, and analyze information assessing and comparing environmental and human health risks borne by populations identified by race, national origin, or income. To the extent practical and appropriate, Federal agencies shall use this information to determine whether their programs, policies, and activities have disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects on minority populations and low-income populations;

(b) In connection with the development and implementation of agency strategies in section 1-103 of this order, each Federal agency, whenever practicable and appropriate, shall collect, maintain and analyze information on the race, national origin, income level, and other readily accessible and appropriate information for areas surrounding facilities or sites expected to have substantial environmental, human health, or economic effect on the surrounding populations, when such facilities or sites become the subject of a substantial Federal environmental administrative or judicial action. Such information shall be made available to the public unless prohibited by law; and

(c) Each Federal agency, whenever practicable and appropriate, shall collect, maintain, and analyze information on the race, national origin, income level, and other readily accessible and appropriate information for areas surrounding Federal facilities that are: (1) subject to the reporting requirements under the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act, 42 U.S.C. section 11001-11050 as mandated in Executive Order No. 12856; and (2) expected to have a substantial environmental, human health, or economic effect on surrounding populations. Such information shall be made available to the public unless prohibited by law.

(d) In carrying out the responsibilities in this section, each Federal agency, whenever practicable and appropriate, shall share information and eliminate unnecessary duplication of efforts through the use of existing data systems and cooperative agreements among Federal agencies and with State, local, and tribal governments.

Sec. 4-4. Subsistence Consumption Of Fish And Wildlife.

4-401. Consumption Patterns. In order to assist in identifying the need for ensuring protection of populations with differential patterns of subsistence consumption of fish and wildlife, Federal agencies, whenever practicable and appropriate, shall collect, maintain, and analyze information on the consumption patterns of populations who principally rely on fish and/or wildlife for subsistence. Federal agencies shall communicate to the public the risks of those consumption patterns.

4-402. Guidance. Federal agencies, whenever practicable and appropriate, shall work in a coordinated manner to publish guidance reflecting the latest scientific information available concerning methods for evaluating the human health risks associated with the consumption of pollutant-bearing fish or wildlife. Agencies shall consider such guidance in developing their policies and rules.

Sec. 5-5. Public Participation and Access to Information.

(a) The public may submit recommendations to Federal agencies relating to the incorporation of environmental justice principles into Federal agency programs or policies. Each Federal agency shall convey such recommendations to the Working Group.

(b) Each Federal agency may, whenever practicable and appropriate, translate crucial public documents, notices, and hearings relating to human health or the environment for limited English speaking populations.

(c) Each Federal agency shall work to ensure that public documents, notices, and hearings relating to human health or the environment are concise, understandable, and readily accessible to the public.

(d) The Working Group shall hold public meetings, as appropriate, for the purpose of fact-finding, receiving public comments, and conducting inquiries concerning environmental justice. The Working Group shall prepare for public review a summary of the comments and recommendations discussed at the public meetings.

Sec. 6-6. General Provisions.

6-601. Responsibility for Agency Implementation. The head of each Federal agency shall be responsible for ensuring compliance with this order. Each Federal agency shall conduct internal reviews and take such other steps as may be necessary to monitor compliance with this order.

6-602. Executive Order No. 12250. This Executive order is intended to supplement but not supersede Executive Order No. 12250, which requires consistent and effective implementation of various laws prohibiting discriminatory practices in programs receiving Federal financial assistance. Nothing herein shall limit the effect or mandate of Executive Order No. 12250.

6-603. Executive Order No. 12875. This Executive order is not intended to limit the effect or mandate of Executive Order No. 12875.

6-604. Scope. For purposes of this order, Federal agency means any agency on the Working Group, and such other agencies as may be designated by the President, that conducts any Federal program or activity that substantially affects human health or the environment. Independent agencies are requested to comply with the provisions of this order.

6-605. Petitions for Exemptions. The head of a Federal agency may petition the President for an exemption from the requirements of this order on the grounds that all or some of the petitioning agency's programs or activities should not be subject to the requirements of this order.

6-606. Native American Programs. Each Federal agency responsibility set forth under this order shall apply equally to Native American programs. In addition the Department of the Interior, in coordination with the Working Group, and, after consultation with tribal leaders, shall coordinate steps to be taken pursuant to this order that address Federally- recognized Indian Tribes.

6-607. Costs. Unless otherwise provided by law, Federal agencies shall assume the financial costs of complying with this order.

6-608. General. Federal agencies shall implement this order consistent with, and to the extent permitted by, existing law.

6-609. Judicial Review. This order is intended only to improve the internal management of the executive branch and is not intended to, nor does it create any right, benefit, or trust responsibility, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or equity by a party against the United States, its agencies,

its officers, or any person. This order shall not be construed to create any right to judicial review involving the compliance or noncompliance of the United States, its agencies, its officers, or any other person with this order.

William J. Clinton
THE WHITE HOUSE,
February 11, 1994.

Part C: Title VI of the Civil Rights Act

A Summary of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act is provided below, along with relevant citations.

Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended (42 U.S.C. §2000d to 2000d-7) (PDF), (13 pp, 23K, About PDF) prohibits recipients of federal financial assistance from discriminating on the basis of race, color, or national origin in their programs or activities. Title VI itself prohibits intentional discrimination. Title VI discrimination complaints should be filed with the federal agency that provided the financial assistance.

Under EPA's Title VI implementing regulations found at 40 C.F.R. Part 7, EPA-funded agencies are prohibited from taking acts, including permitting actions, that are intentionally discriminatory or have a discriminatory effect based on race, color, or national origin. EPA's Office of Civil Rights (OCR) is responsible for the Agency's administration of Title VI. All Title VI administrative complaints are processed and investigated by OCR.

<http://www.epa.gov/civilrights/t6lawrg.htm>

49 C.F.R. Part 21 illustrates DOT's adherence to Title VI regulations. Specifically, it notes that in determining the site or location of facilities, a recipient or applicant may not make selections with the purpose or effect of excluding persons from, denying them the benefits of, or subjecting them to discrimination under any program to which this regulation applies on the grounds of race, color, or national origin... (49 CFR 21.5(b)(3)). The Secretary is responsible for recording Compliance reports, and complaints, as well as conducting investigations into alleged violations (49 CFR 21.9-11).

http://www.access.gpo.gov/nara/cfr/waisidx_99/49cfr21_99.html

24 C.F.R. Part 1 reveals HUD's compliance related to Title VI. In addition to enforcing other Federal statutes that prohibit discrimination in housing, HUD has a statutory obligation to ensure that families and individuals are not subjected to discrimination on the basis of race, color, or national origin by any HUD-funded grantee or sponsor. Title VI covers all HUD housing programs except for its mortgage insurance and loan guarantee programs. HUD's Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity and regional Fair Housing Enforcement Centers have been entrusted with recording and investigating complaints.

<http://portal.hud.gov/portal/page/portal/HUD/programdescription/title6>

Section 4: Mapping Exercise

Team-EJ of the PSC conducted an mapping exercise. As background, a number of place-based efforts are underway within EPA. Further, HUD and DOT are providing significant resources through funding programs to advance sustainability and livability principles. Team-EJ sought to understand the relationship between these place-based efforts and the EJ Showcase Community pilots, considering physical proximity as well as subject matter. In addition, this effort help clarify the existing capacity of regional environmental justice staff to use mapping for place-based efforts and stimulate consideration of measures by DOT and HUD that can help overcome limits in mapping.

Mapping was considered broadly to include both simple and complex maps. Simple maps were considered to be maps produced by Team-EJ using available on-line mechanisms (e.g. Google Maps) as a base for adding place based information. Complex maps were considered to be multi-dimensional data and information (e.g. GIS) developed by external sources, such as state governments, for specific place-based efforts. Sources of information considered for the simple mapping exercise include pilot projects (i.e. EJ Showcase Communities, EPA Local Government Climate Change pilots, and Partnership for Sustainable Communities Brownfields pilots), technical assistance (i.e. EPA Smart Growth Implementation Assistance), and resources (i.e. EPA Urban Waters). Additional sources were reviewed but not applied (e.g. EPA CARE and HUD TIGER grants) to the mapping exercise due to limitations in Team-EJ capacity. Sources of information considered for the complex mapping exercise include EPA Region 5 maps produced for the Partnership for Sustainable Communities Brownfield pilot in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and EPA Region 1 maps produced for the EPA CARE and EJ Showcase Community projects in Bridgeport, Connecticut.

Team-EJ made several important observations. *First, simple maps produced with available on-line mechanisms (e.g. Google Maps) are an efficient instrument for identifying potential collaborations and resource leveraging opportunities. Second, complex maps of specific place-based efforts developed by external sources can increase awareness of the comprehensive and integrated challenges facing disadvantaged communities and the range of opportunities available to address these challenges. Third, clarification of the need and value provided by both simple and complex mapping helps align potential capacity available through core DOT and HUD programs to support regional environmental justice efforts.*

Part A: Simple Mapping Exercise

Team-EJ produced a series of basic maps to illustrate the geographic/spatial relationship between various EPA programs related to environmental justice and sustainability principles. The following EPA programs were included in the mapping exercise: EJ Showcase Communities, PSC Pilots, Smart Growth Implementation Assistance, Urban Waters, and Local Government Climate Change. Based on this mapping exercise, areas of overlap between EJ Showcase Communities and other place-based initiatives include Region 7's Kansas City, MO; Region 5's Milwaukee, WI; Region 9's Los Angeles; and, Region 3's Washington, DC. Areas of overlap between other place-based initiatives without an EJ Showcase Community include Boston and Denver, which both have multiple projects. These simple maps produced by Team-EJ using available on-line mechanisms (e.g. Google Maps) as a base for adding place-based information are an efficient instrument for identifying potential collaborations and resource leveraging opportunities.



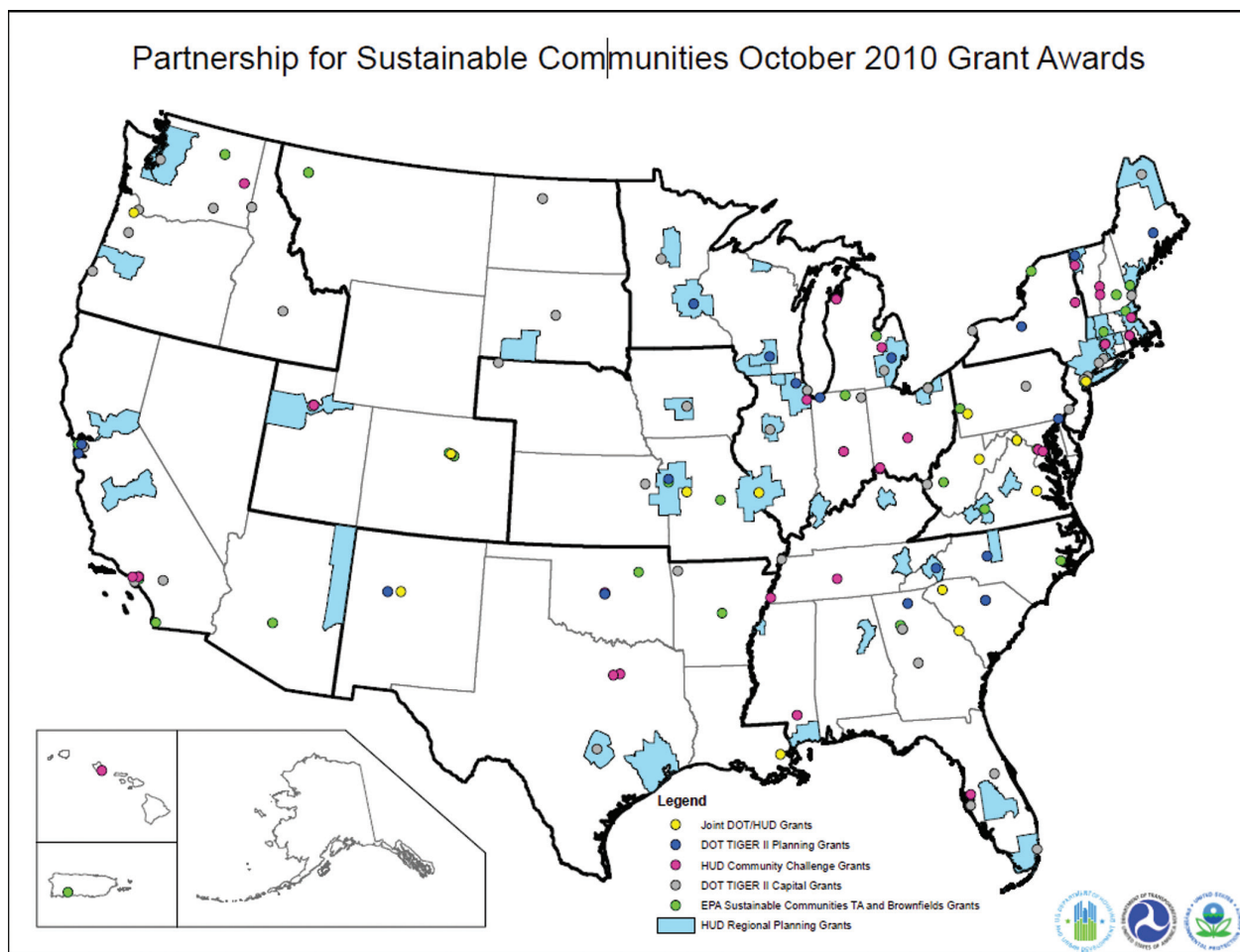
EJ-Related programs at EPA: EJ Showcase (yellow), PSC Brownfields (red), Smart Growth Implementation Assistance (green), Urban Waters (purple), Climate Showcase (blue)



EJ Showcase Communities & Smart Growth Programs: EJ Showcase Community Pilots (yellow), and Smart Growth Programs: PSC Brownfields Pilots (red), and Smart Growth Implementation Assistance (green).



Department of Transportation TIGER Grant Recipient Showcase: In two batches in February and October 2010, USDOT gave out a total of \$2.1 billion for innovative transportation projects that address economic, environmental and travel issues at once. The Transportation Investments Generating Economic Recovery program, or TIGER as it's known, is a competitive and merit-based process selecting infrastructural investments that 1) improve the condition of existing facilities and systems, 2) contribute to the economic competitiveness of the U.S. over the medium- to long-term, 3) improve the quality of living and working environments for people, 4) improve energy efficiency, reduce dependence on foreign oil, reduce greenhouse gas emissions and benefit the environment, and 5) improve public safety to serve as models for other communities. (TIGER 1 Grants (red), TIGER 2 Grants (blue))



Partnership for Sustainable Communities Grant Awardees

Part B: Complex Maps

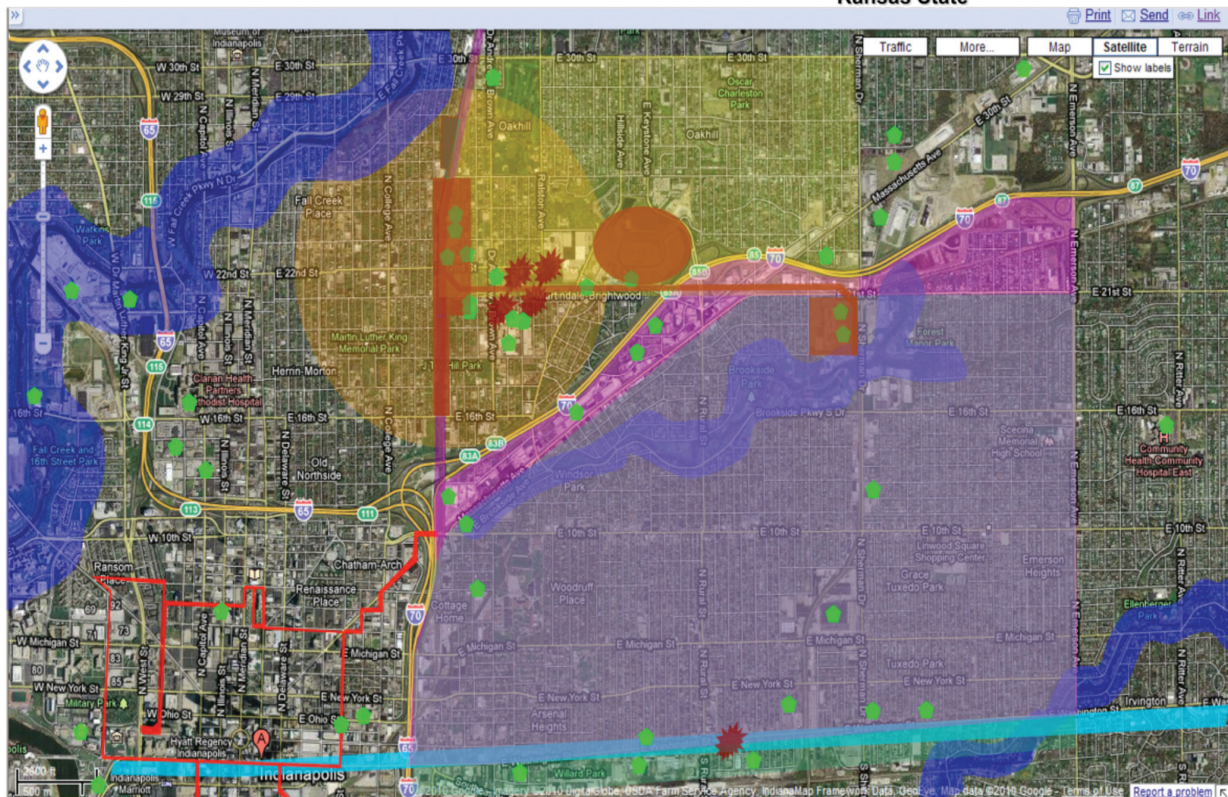
Complex maps of specific place-based efforts can increase awareness of the comprehensive and integrated challenges facing disadvantaged communities and the range of opportunities available to address these challenges. Clarification of the need and value provided by both simple and complex mapping helps align potential capacity available through core EPA, DOT and HUD programs to support regional environmental justice efforts. Information generated for these maps was derived from sources external to EPA (e.g. state government).

“INDY Map”

Smart Growth Redevelopment District
Brownfields Redevelopment Area
CSO Long Term Control Plans
Sustainable Skylines Initiative

East Washington/Historic US 40 corridor
Monon Parkway
NFL Legacy Project
Cultural Trail

RCRA Sites – Toxic or Air Releases only
CARE Grant Superfund Removal Sites
ORD & Brownfields K6 Grantee
Kansas State

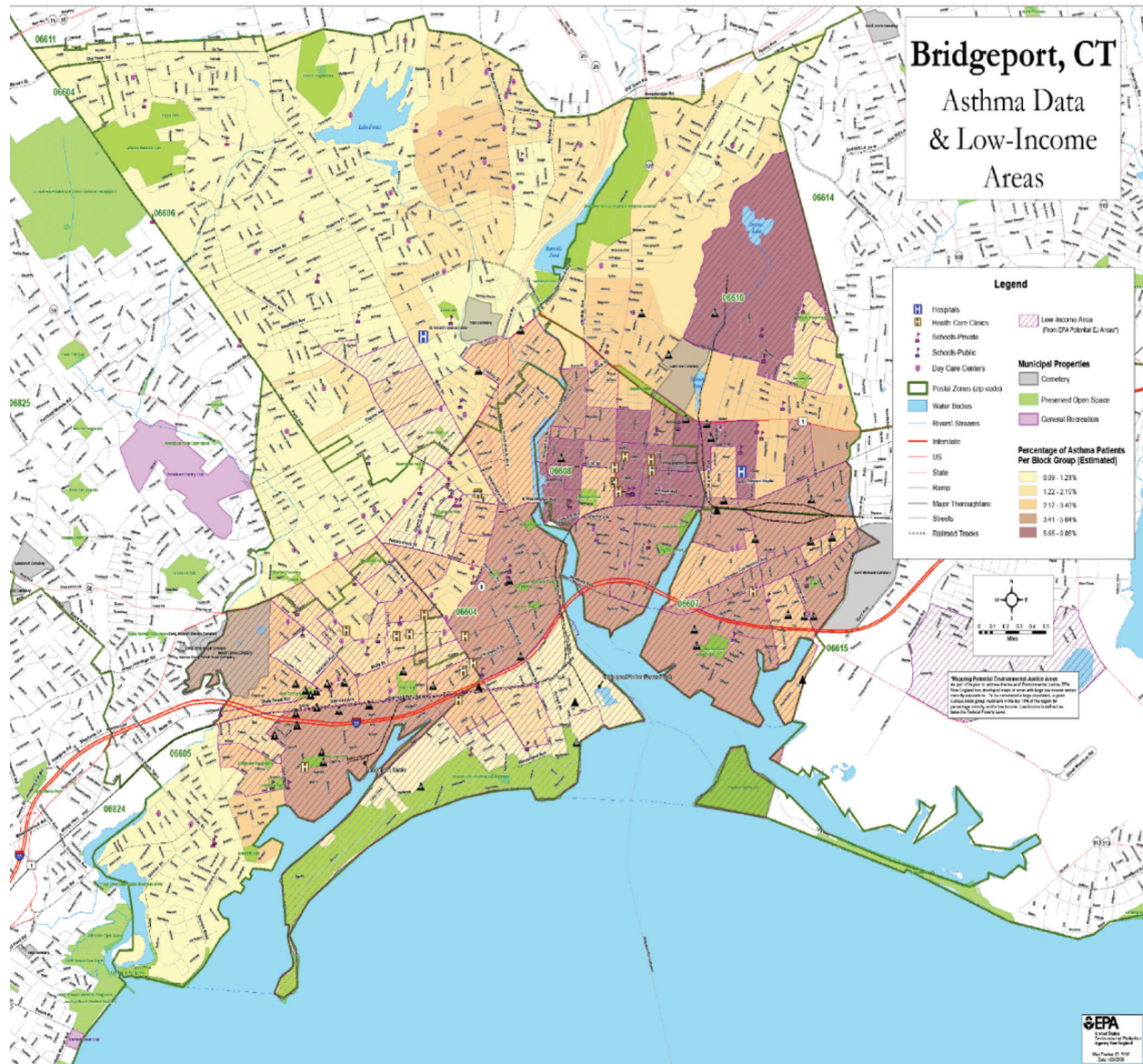


1. Smart Growth Redevelopment District – Received Sustainable Communities Pilot Project Grant and \$50K additional contractor support for sustainable reuse plan with green stormwater management approaches
2. Brownfields Redevelopment Area – Area identified by Phase I ESA Assessment project as having high concentration of brownfields
3. CSO Long Term Control Plans – Three urban waterways that contribute to the CSO enforcement action
4. Sustainable Skylines Initiative – Air program/ Climate change grant focusing on developing green infrastructure strategies, training and implementation; worker re-entry tree planting program; multimodal enhancement study; and neighborhood air quality study

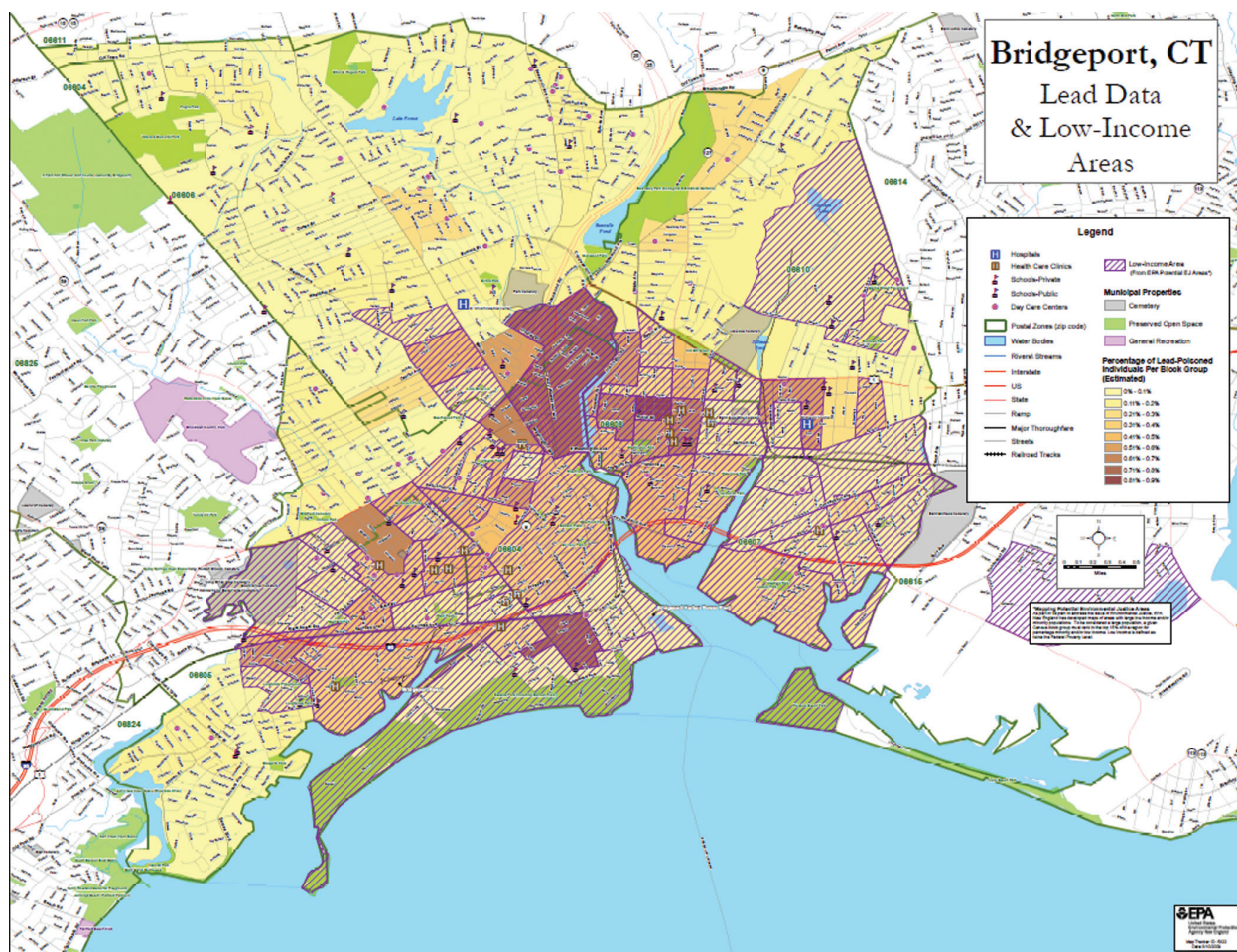
5. RCRA sites – sites listed are those which showed a toxic or air release only. Map does not include all hazardous generators.
6. Superfund Removal sites – active superfund sites waiting for completion.
7. ORD and Brownfields K6 Grantee Kansas State – We are in discussion with ORD to do urban agriculture/ bioavailability studies and with KSU to do compost/soil amendment studies as a portion of the reuse strategy on this parcel.
8. CARE Grant – data collection, outreach and education to community to build capacity to develop and implement risk reduction activities for toxic pollutants
9. East Washington Street/ Historic US 40 corridor – FHWA project
10. Monon Parkway – FTA/ Indy MPO future site for light rail system
11. NFL Legacy Project - spurring redevelopment on the city's blighted near-east side by rehabbing or building about 300 housing units and constructing an indoor training facility at Arsenal Tech High School.
12. Cultural Trail – TIGER grant recipient, used to build the remaining 4.5 miles of the trail connecting Fountain Square (Southeast Corridor), Washington St. (Central Corridor) and Blackford St. (West Corridor). Once completed, the Cultural Trail is expected to have a total economic benefit of more than \$800 million and create more than ten thousand jobs—all through direct construction, private sector investment along the trail and an expansion of tourism.

Bridgeport, CT Maps

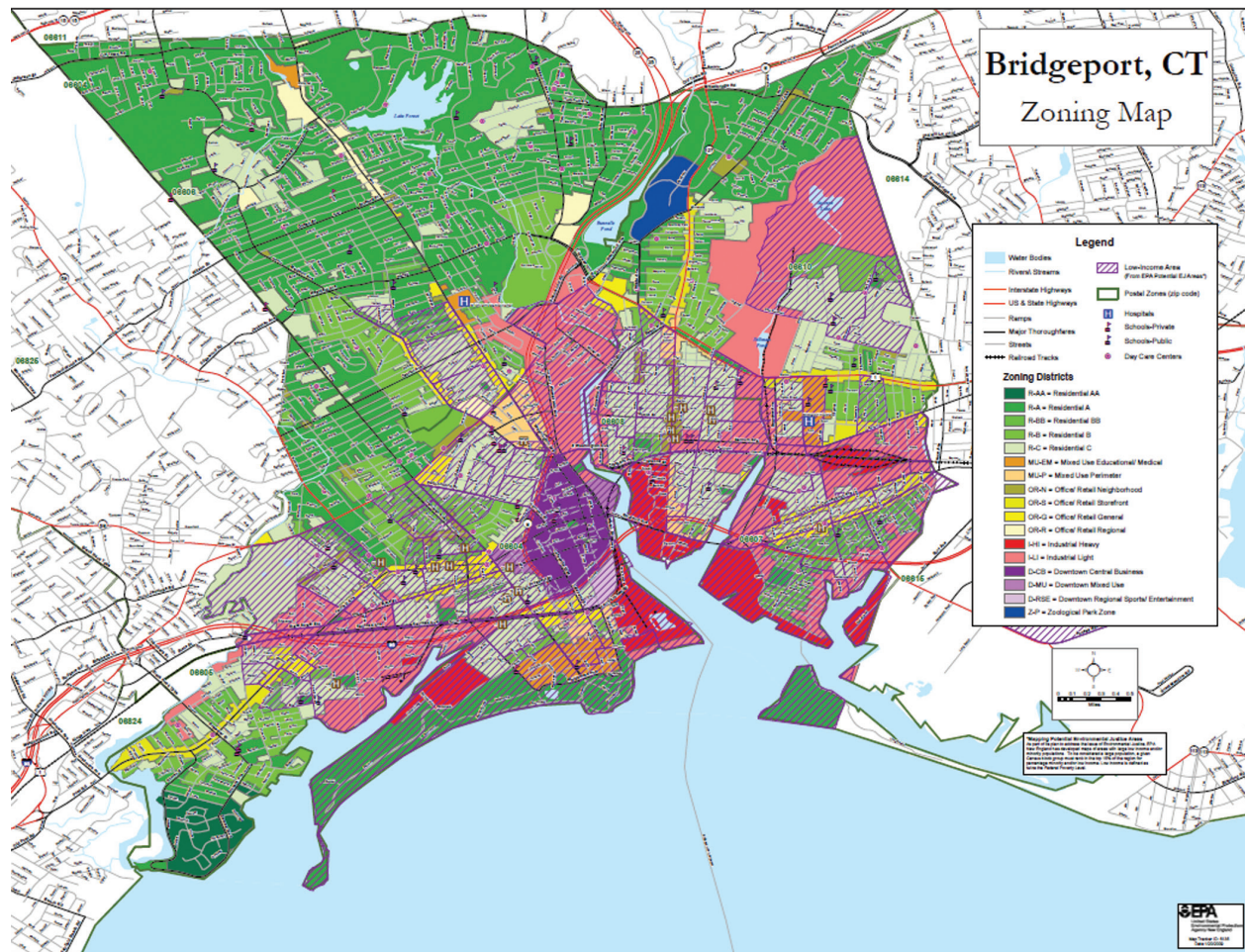
EPA Region 1 has initiated a mapping project of Bridgeport, CT with the assistance of a CARE grant to show the geographic distribution of health issues in low-income areas. The region has developed multiple maps including depicting the concentration of health impacts related to asthma and lead, as compared to the industry establishments in the area. The maps reveal that lower-income areas have significantly more cases of asthma, in some cases reaching over 8.5 percent of the population; a higher frequency of lead exposure, with some areas nearing a 1 percent lead-poisoning rate; and the highest density of industry facilities.



Bridgeport, CT. Asthma and Low-Income Areas



Bridgeport, CT. Lead Data & Low-Income Areas



Bridgeport, CT. Zoning Map

Section 5: Supplemental Information *(provided on Web only)*

Additional documents created by the Partnership for Sustainable Communities and the Interagency Working Group on Environmental Justice, which serve as effective tools to achieve sustainability and environmental justice, are provided on the Web. See the following websites for additional information:

<http://www.epa.gov/smartgrowth/partnership/index.html>

<http://www.epa.gov/compliance/environmentaljustice/index.html>