Columbia Pacific Economic Development District FY 2022 EPA Revolving Loan Fund Grant

EPA Revolving Loan Fund Agreement: BF# 02J21101

Prepared for:



Columbia Pacific Economic Development District

PO Box 1535 St. Helens, OR 97051

Prepared by:

270 Peachtree St NW Ste 1500 Atlanta, GA, 30303

Phone: (678) 787-9576

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Community Involvement Plan Columbia Pacific Economic Development District FY 2022 EPA Revolving Loan Fund Grant

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1.0 COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT OVERVIEW

A Community Involvement Plan (CIP) is a strategic framework designed to engage and empower individuals, groups, and organizations within a specific community. It serves as a blueprint for fostering meaningful collaboration, promoting active participation, and addressing the unique needs and aspirations of community members. Community involvement brings together residents, local businesses, government agencies, nonprofits, and other stakeholders to collectively work toward common goals. By actively involving the community, a CIP helps build social capital, strengthens relationships, and enhances the overall quality of the project's goals.

Columbia Pacific Economic Development Authority (ColPac) has been awarded a FY2022 EPA Revolving Loan Fund Grant (Cooperative Agreement No. 02J21101) that will be utilized to support EPA's goals and objectives, specifically to:

- Safeguard and Revitalize Communities and
- Clean Up and Restore Land for Productive Uses and Healthy Communities.

The goals and objectives of this program will enhance human health, the environment, and the economic vitality of this area. The CIP for the ColPac FY 2022 EPA Revolving Loan Fund Grant (RLF) recognizes the value of community input and diverse perspectives and strives to create a sense of ownership and shared responsibility among its stakeholders.

ColPac will pursue active engagement with residents and institutions in the community throughout the lifetime of the grant. ColPac will seek input from various stakeholders; include public meetings at key project milestones; and implement the use of media/newsletter/bulletins and a document repository.

As the revolving loan fund progresses, this plan will be amended as necessary to incorporate expanded schedules, new stakeholders, and community-based initiatives. ColPac's community partners include, but are not limited to, community partners referenced in Section 6.5 and Appendix A.

ColPac and its Qualified Environmental Professional (QEP), CHA Consulting, Inc. (CHA), will

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work with each loan or subgrant applicant/recipient to coordinate community outreach efforts associated with each individual RLF-funded cleanup project once a draft Analysis of Brownfield Cleanup Alternatives (ABCA) is completed for each project.

2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

ColPac is a non-profit economic development organization established to assist in diversifying and strengthening the economy and livability of communities in northwest Oregon. ColPac's FY2022 EPA RLF will capitalize and facilitate cleanup activities in ColPac's service area which includes 5,200 square miles across Clatsop, Columbia, and Tillamook counties, as well as the western part of Washington County. Following an initial round of meetings in the four counties, future public outreach needs will be planned as needed, with a minimum of one general public meeting per year anticipated for the duration of the RLF program. Various communication materials will be dispersed during and after these meetings, including newsletters, social media, website updates, and program information sheets. Further, as the project evolves, ColPac and CHA will work with each loan or subgrant applicant to coordinate outreach activities regarding each individual RLF-funded cleanup project.

More specifically, the revolving loan fund will make loans and subgrants so that recipients can clean up brownfield site(s). As referenced, ColPac has competitively procured the services of CHA. CHA will have the following responsibilities:

- Serve as the QEP for the RLF program;
- Oversee the environmental site activities;
- Assist with community engagement efforts,
- Develop administrative records for each site that is remediated.
- Assist with the issuance of interim progress reports, and closeout reports for each loan or subgrant.
- Track individual project progress via EPA's Assessment, Cleanup, and Redevelopment Exchange System (ACRES) with the assistance of ColPac.

ColPac anticipates issuing multiple loans and subgrants to remediate brownfield site(s), hold community meetings, finalize Analysis of Brownfield Cleanup Alternatives Reports, and regularly

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submit quarterly reports. Work conducted under the RLF will benefit the residents, business owners, and stakeholders in ColPac's service area.

The community involvement process will market the revolving loan fund and educate the community about opportunities in addition to highlighting relevant project updates. Community involvement affords the public the opportunity to learn about potential sites and how the revolving loan fund works. Each of the four Counties serviced by ColPac has different sites and conditions which will be addressed during the course of individual funded project outreach efforts.

The goals of the revolving loan fund include the following:

- Origination of loans and subawards to eligible entities for cleanup of sites to facilitate
 the properties' redevelopment. These goals will be accomplished by site-specific and
 non-site-specific activities.
 - O Non-site-specific tasks include developing the loan program, marketing the program to developers, relevant non-profits, and governments within our service area. ColPac will continue conducting public outreach and preparing outreach materials relevant to the RLF program.
 - O Site-specific tasks include verifying site and borrower/subaward recipient eligibility, preparing loan documents, preparing Quality Assurance Project Plans (QAPP), conducting site-specific public relations activities, preparing ABCAs, and consulting with, and enrolling sites in, the Oregon State Voluntary Cleanup Program (VCP) (Oregon DEQ Voluntary Cleanup) or the Oregon Prospective Purchaser Program (Oregon DEQ Prospective Purchaser Agreements).

The greatest needs within the ColPac service area are workforce housing and living-wage job creation. ColPac will utilize the RLF program to attract investors to in-need communities in our service area to facilitate the creation of suitable jobs and appropriate housing options. In addition to ColPac being awarded the RLF grant, both Clatsop and Tillamook Counties were awarded FY2022 Community-wide EPA Brownfield Assessment Grants; as such, ColPac will work with both counties to market the RLF program for sites assessed by their respective active EPA Community-wide Assessment grants.

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3.0 SPOKEPERSON AND ADMINSTRATIVE RECORD

Project Manager/Grant Administrator & Community Liaison:

Sarah Lu Heath, Deputy Director, Columbia Pacific Economic Development District

Telephone: 971.328.2877

Email: SarahLu@nworegon.org

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4.0 COMMUNITY PROFILE

Northwestern Oregon supports a population of approximately 170,000 (4% of Oregon's total population) primarily concentrated in rural communities of less than 10,000. The region holds abundant natural resources, creating opportunities for recreation and employment, but also plagued by the growing impacts of climate change. In addition to the challenges of climate change, real or perceived environmental impacts from brownfields in our area are deterring developers from moving forward with redevelopment projects that will have a catalytic impact on our community. Cleaning up and redeveloping brownfields in the ColPac region is paramount to the health and welfare of residents, and to building a stable, greener economy.

Fishing, food production, and timber have been the primary drivers of the regional economy for the last century. All of these sectors are climate dependent. *The Fifth Oregon Climate Assessment*, a report issued by the Oregon Climate Change Research Institute (2021) warns that extreme weather, natural disasters (floods and wildfires), and marine hazards (potential tsunamis) have increased in number and severity, resulting in significant impacts to residents, including health, displacement, and income loss. Without intervention, these threats are expected to worsen. Flooding from extreme rain events and sea level rise can exacerbate the environmental impacts from brownfields by spreading hazardous materials and contaminated soil across our communities. In addition to the challenges of climate change, real or perceived environmental impacts from brownfields in our area are deterring developers from moving forward with redevelopment projects that will have a catalytic impact on our community. Cleaning up and redeveloping brownfields in the ColPac region is paramount to the health and welfare of residents, and to building a stable, greener economy.

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5.0 NATURE OF THREAT TO PUBLIC HEALTH

Brownfields refer to abandoned or underutilized properties, typically industrial or commercial sites, where there is potential contamination from hazardous substances or pollutants. Brownfields can be found in urban, suburban, and rural areas and can include former industrial sites, gas stations, dry cleaners, and other types of commercial and industrial properties. These sites often pose threats to public health and the environment due to the presence of contaminants, which can include chemicals, heavy metals, petroleum products, and other hazardous materials. The nature of the threats associated with brownfields can vary depending on the specific contaminants involved and the extent of their spread.

The nature of the threat to public health and the environment from brownfields depends on the type and amount of contaminants present on the site. Exposure to these contaminants can occur through various routes, including inhalation, ingestion, and skin contact. The most common types of contaminants found on brownfields include lead, asbestos, petroleum products, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and volatile organic compounds (VOCs).

Exposure to lead can lead to developmental delays, learning disabilities, and behavioral problems in children. Asbestos exposure can cause lung cancer, mesothelioma, and other respiratory diseases. Petroleum products and PCBs can contaminate soil and groundwater, leading to long-term environmental damage and health risks for nearby communities. VOCs can cause irritation of the eyes, nose, and throat, as well as headaches, nausea, and dizziness.

In addition to the health risks associated with brownfield contaminants, these sites can also have a significant impact on the environment. Contaminants can leach into the soil and groundwater, causing long-term damage to ecosystems and natural resources. Brownfields can also contribute to air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions, further exacerbating environmental problems.

In summary, brownfields pose a significant threat to public health and the environment due to the presence of hazardous substances and pollutants. The nature and extent of the threat depend on the type and amount of contaminants present on the site, as well as the proximity of nearby communities and natural resources. Effective remediation and management of brownfields are critical to protecting public health and the environment. Here are some of the key risks:

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- Soil Contamination: Brownfields are often characterized by contaminated soil, which can pose risks to public health if people come into direct contact with it or if the contaminants leach into groundwater. Exposure to contaminants in soil can lead to various health issues, such as respiratory problems, skin irritation, and even cancer.
- Groundwater Contamination: Contaminants present in brownfields can infiltrate the underlying groundwater, potentially affecting nearby water sources. This contamination can spread beyond the site boundaries, affecting drinking water supplies and ecosystems. Consuming or using contaminated groundwater can have severe health consequences, including gastrointestinal illnesses, organ damage, and long-term chronic diseases.
- Air Pollution: Some brownfields may have volatile contaminants that can evaporate into
 the air, leading to air pollution. This can occur during site remediation or due to the release
 of gases from decaying organic matter or stored chemicals. Inhaling contaminated air can
 cause respiratory problems, exacerbate existing conditions like asthma, and contribute to
 the overall degradation of air quality in the surrounding areas.
- Ecological Impact: Brownfields can disrupt local ecosystems and harm wildlife.
 Contaminants can accumulate in plants and animals, leading to toxic effects and disruptions in the food chain. The loss of habitat and degradation of natural areas associated with brownfields can also result in decreased biodiversity and ecological imbalances.
- Vapor Intrusion: Vapor intrusion occurs when volatile contaminants seep into buildings
 from contaminated soil or groundwater. This can happen through cracks in foundations or
 other openings. Inhabiting or working in buildings affected by vapor intrusion can expose
 individuals to harmful levels of contaminants, leading to health issues such as respiratory
 disorders, neurological problems, and increased cancer risks.
- Community and Social Impacts: Brownfields are often located in economically disadvantaged areas, and the presence of these contaminated sites can perpetuate environmental injustice. Communities living near brownfields may suffer from increased health risks, decreased property values, limited access to green spaces, and reduced economic opportunities. The burden of contamination disproportionately affects marginalized populations, exacerbating existing social disparities.

Addressing brownfield contamination requires careful assessment, remediation, and redevelopment strategies to mitigate the threats to public health and the environment. These efforts

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involve conducting site investigations, removing or isolating contaminants, and implementing protective measures during redevelopment to ensure safe land use and minimize potential hazards. ColPac's redevelopment strategy will focus on using the RLF to remediate any threat to public health through cleanup efforts and redeveloping sites while protecting area ecosystems. Brownfield remediation can reduce exposure to chemicals, prevent contamination of groundwater, reducing the runoff of toxins into nearby rivers leading to improvements in overall health. The adaptive use of brownfield sites in ColPac's service area will serve to reduce threats to public health while adding value to the local economy and improving access to public recreation.

6.0 COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT ACTIVITIES

6.1 PUBLIC ANNOUCEMENT AND MEETINGS

Public announcements and meetings are crucial to engage and inform the public about the brownfield sites and their potential risks. In addition to initial outreach meetings in each of the four counties, it is anticipated that annual public meetings will be held. Further ColPac and CHA will meet individually with parties interested in either loans or subgrants.

Other related activities include:

- Identify stakeholders: Identify the key stakeholders in the community who should be involved in the public announcements and meetings. This will include residents, local businesses, community organizations, environmental groups, government officials, and relevant regulatory agencies. ColPac will also target developers with experience working with both for-profit and non-profit organizations, with expertise in developing projects aligned with the community minded goals and objectives, including but not limited to: the Oregon Regional Solutions Team, area Chambers of Commerce, and Business Oregon to identify qualified developers. Property owners will be contacted individually about the availability of cleanup funds, to answer questions and engage them.
- Develop marketing materials: Marketing materials will include information brochures, web page, and social media content. These print and electronic tools will outline the loan process and the required loan procedures. There will be initial RLF public meetings/open houses for interested property owners, developers and community-interest groups in each County to kick off the program following an initial

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promotions blitz. Most importantly, staff will follow up with property owners, businesses, and nonprofits that are identified through this process as controlling brownfield sites. In marketing the RLF to potential borrowers and subgrantees, ColPac will consider: 1) compliance with federal brownfield laws; 2) site location; 3) past and current uses of the site; 4) proposed future use of the site; 5) current property owner's disposition/willingness to sell and allow site access; 6) anticipated economic benefit to the community; 7) the likelihood for success encouraging additional nearby redevelopment, and; 8) the likelihood of brownfield redevelopment to mitigate risk to human health and the environment.

- Communication channels: Determine the most effective communication channels to reach the community. This will include a combination of methods such as local newspapers, radio stations, social media platforms, community bulletin boards, and the organization's website. Consider the preferences and demographics of the target audience to ensure effective outreach that includes the following on an ongoing or quarterly basis as applicable: 1) project website; 2) social media outlets (LinkedIn and others); 3) one-to-one marketing; 4) group workshops and economic development conference(s) participation; 5) collaborative marketing through lenders; 6) advertising in local business media; 7) the Regional Solutions Team network.
- **Public announcements:** Prepare clear and concise public announcements to inform the community about the brownfield sites, its potential hazards, and the planned public meetings. Public announcements will include relevant details such as the date, time, and location of the meetings, as well as contact information for further inquiries. Language will be easily understood by the general public and avoid technical jargon.
- Public meetings: Public meetings will occur across the ColPac service area and provide an opportunity for community members to ask questions, voice concerns, and receive information about the brownfield site. Meetings will be held at accessible locations within the community and provide adequate notice to ensure maximum participation. Public meetings will engage experts, such as environmental consultants or health officials, to present information and address concerns raised by the community.
- **Public comment period for individual cleanup projects:** A designated period for public comments (generally 15 to 30 days) will be provided following engagement efforts for

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each specific project-related outreach effort. Community members will be encouraged to share their opinions, suggestions, and concerns regarding the brownfield site and its potential impacts. All comments will be documented and considered in relation to the final design of the site remedy.

- Multilingual and inclusive approach: The diversity of the community will be considered to ensure that information and meetings are accessible to individuals with different language needs and abilities. As necessary important materials will be translated into relevant languages, most likely Spanish) and interpreters will be provided when requested. Community organizations will be included to help facilitate engagement with underserved or marginalized populations.
- Follow-up communication: After public meetings, summaries of discussions, decisions, and any actions taken will be provided in follow-up communication. This information will be shared through various channels, including local media outlets and the organization's website. Open lines of communication with the community will be maintained to address ongoing concerns and to provide updates on the progress of brownfield assessment, remediation, or redevelopment plans.

Community involvement will be an ongoing process throughout overall project and the lifecycle of each cleanup project.

Deliverables resulting from the CIP include: community meeting summaries; community input regarding potential sites; program brochure; marketing materials; participation of investors, and fund marketing.

6.2 COMMUNITY SUPPORT

Community support is crucial for the successful redevelopment of brownfield sites in the ColPac service area. When the community is involved and supportive of the remediation and redevelopment efforts, it can lead to numerous benefits, including improved public health, increased economic opportunities, and enhanced environmental quality. Below are ways in which stakeholders can foster community support for brownfield redevelopment:

• Education and Awareness: Conduct educational campaigns to inform the community about the benefits of brownfield redevelopment and the potential risks associated with

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contaminated sites. Raise awareness about the positive impacts of revitalizing brownfields, such as job creation, increased property values, and revitalization of blighted areas.

- Engage Stakeholders: Engage and involve stakeholders throughout the process, including community members, local businesses, neighborhood associations, environmental groups, and relevant government agencies. We will seek their input, address their concerns as feasible, and actively involve them in decision-making processes.
- Open and Transparent Communication: Maintain open lines of communication with the
 community by providing regular updates, sharing information about the progress of
 remediation efforts, and addressing any concerns or questions. Use various
 communication channels, such as public meetings, newsletters, websites, and social media
 platforms.
- Collaboration and Partnerships: Foster partnerships with community organizations, local
 government, nonprofits, and other stakeholders. Collaborate with these entities to leverage
 resources, share expertise, and build a collective vision for the redevelopment of
 brownfields.
- Community Benefits: Emphasize the potential benefits that brownfield redevelopment can bring to the community, such as affordable housing, parks and green spaces, community facilities, and improved infrastructure. Highlight how the redevelopment will positively impact the quality of life for residents and contribute to the overall well-being of the community.
- Environmental Justice: Ensure that brownfield redevelopment efforts prioritize equity and consider the needs of disadvantaged communities. Address any environmental justice concerns and strive for fair distribution of benefits and risks associated with the redevelopment.
- Demonstrate Success Stories: Share success stories and case studies of other brownfield redevelopment projects to inspire and showcase the potential positive outcomes. Highlight how these projects have revitalized communities, improved public health, and enhanced environmental conditions.

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Community support for brownfield redevelopment using the revolving loan fund may take time to develop. It requires ongoing engagement, active listening, and responsiveness to community concerns. By involving the community and addressing their needs, brownfield redevelopment projects can gain the necessary support to create lasting positive impacts.

6.3 INFORMATION REPOSITORY

Information on the Brownfield Assessment Grant and other documentation will be maintained at The ColPac Offices located at the St Helens, Oregon Public Library, 375 S 18th St A, St Helens, OR 9705.

Community Liaison/Project Manager:

Sarah Lu Heath, Deputy Director, Columbia Pacific Economic Development District

Telephone: 971.328.2877

Email: SarahLu@nworegon.org

6.4 PROJECT/PUBLIC MEETING SCHEDULE

A proposed implementation schedule is provided below. This schedule assumes a five-year implementation period. However, ColPac's goal is to periodically request supplemental funds.

Task	Start Date	End Date
Consultant Contract Award & Contract	-	June 19, 2023
Execution		
Project Team/EPA Kick-off Meeting	-	July 26, 2023
Initial County Stakeholder Meetings	September 2023	November 2023
Project Site Meetings	-	As needed
Individual site cleanup Community	-	As needed
Outreach		
Closeout Report Development	August 2026*	December 2026*

^{*} Closeout date will be modified if supplemental funds are requested and granted.

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6.5 REVOLVING LOAN FUND BROWNFIELD STAKEHOLDERS

Task	Start Date	End Date
Clatsop Economic	Kevin Leahy, 503-338-2402,	Will identify funding sources for
Development	kleahy@clatsopcc.edu	developers and communities to move
Resources		projects towards completion.
Astoria-Warrenton	David Reid, 503-325-6311	Will identify potential developers or
Area Chamber of	David@oldoregon.com	business interested in expansion
Commerce		or investment in project sites
Seaside Chamber	Brian Owen, 503-738-6391	Will help to solicit community input
of Commerce	CEO@seasidechamber.com	for potential project sites for
		project inclusion beyond the priority
		sites
Cannon Beach	Jim Paino, 503-436-2623	Will promote community meetings
Chamber of	jim@cannonbeach.org	and activities to enhance public
Commerce		involvement in the project
Columbia Economic	Paul Vogel, 503-805-5139	Will identify potential developers and
Team	paulvogel@columbiacountyoregon.com	promote meetings to community
		members
Clatskanie	Monica Seidl,	Will solicit community input for
Chamber of	monicaseidl@umpquabank.com	potential project sites for project
Commerce		inclusion beyond the priority sites
First Presbyterian	Pastor Bill Van Nostran, 503-325-1702;	Community group and potential
Church- Astoria	pastorbill@FPCAstoria.org;	property owner would engage
		community members in reuse
		planning
Rainier Chamber	Meagan Fawcett	Will solicit community input for
of Commerce	meagan@cpfoodbank.org	potential project sites selection for
		inclusion beyond the priority sites
South Columbia	Alex Tardif, 503-397-0685	Will identify potential developers or
County Chamber	mgr@sccchamber.org	business interested in expansion
of Commerce		or investment in project sites
Tillamook Small	Leon Telesmanich	Will identify potential funding
Business Dev.	LeonTelesmanich@tillamookbaycc.edu	sources to move projects towards
Center		completion

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Task	Start Date	End Date
Tillamook Chamber	Justin Aufdermauer, 503-842-7525	Will identify potential developers or
Commerce	justin@tillamookchamber.org	business interested in expansion or investment in project sites

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7.0 PLAN REVISION LOG

ColPac will maintain and record revision to this plan in the table provided below.

Version	Dated	Event	Prepared By
1	November 2, 2023	First version of Community Involvement Plan	CHA Consulting, Inc
2	December 5, 2023	Second Version of CIP With ColPac Edits Addressed	CHA Consulting, Inc

APPENDIX A

Community Contacts

A.1 Federal Elected Officials

Senator Ron Wyden (202) 224-5244

Senator Jeff Merkley (202) 224-3753

Representative Suzanne Bonamici, Oregon 1st Congressional District (503) 469-6010

A.2 State Elected Officials

Senator Suzanne Weber, District 16 (503) 986-1716 Sen.SuzanneWeber@oregonlegislature.gov

Representative Dan Rayfield, District 16 (503) 986-1416 Rep.DanRayfield@oregonlegislature.gov

A.3 County Commissioners

Clatsop County

County Chair Mark Kujala mkujala@ClatsopCounty.gov (503) 440-4636

Commissioner Vice Chair Courtney Bangs cbangs@ClatsopCounty.gov (971) 286-0175

Commissioner John Toyooka jtoyooka@ClatsopCounty.gov (503) 298-9056

Commissioner Pamela Wev pwev@ClatsopCounty.gov (971) 207-5666

Commissioner Lianne Thompson lthompson@ClatsopCounty.gov (503) 741-1715

Columbia County

Commissioner Casey Garrett (503) 397-7210
BoardofCommissionersOffice@columbiacountyor.gov

Commissioner Margaret Magruder (503) 397-7210
BoardofCommissionersOffice@columbiacountyor.gov

Commissioner Kellie Jo Smith (503) 397-7210
BoardofCommissionersOffice@columbiacountyor.gov

Tillamook County

Commissioner Erin Skaar (503) 842-3403

Commissioner Mary Faith Bell (503) 842-3403

Commissioner David Yamamoto (503) 842-3403

Western Washington County

County Commissioner, District 4, Jerry Willey (503) 846-8681

District4@washingtoncountyor.gov

A.4 EPA Region 10 Official

Sarah Frederick
Frederick.Sarah@epa.gov
(206) 553-1601

Margaret Olson 805 SW Broadway, Suite 500 | Portland, OR 97205 olson.margaret@epa.gov (503) 326-5874

Griffith, Brownfields Region 10 Coordinator griffin.terri@epa.gov (206) 553-8511

A.5 Oregon Department of Environmental Quality

Kara Master
Brownfields Coordinator/Project Manager
DEQ NWR Cleanup Program
kara.e.master@deq.oregon.gov

Direct: (503) 229-5585 Mobile: (503) 686-3903

A.6 Qualified Environmental Professional for ColPac

Keith J. Ziobron, PE Associate Vice President CHA Consulting

Office: (678) 405-3125 Cell: (678) 787-9576

kziobron@chacompanies.com

APPENDIX B

Glossary of Terms

AAI: All Appropriate Inquiries **AAP**: Asbestos Action Program

ABCA: Analysis of Brownfields Clean up Alternatives

ACBM: Asbestos-Containing Building Material

ACM: Asbestos-Containing Material

ACRES: Assessment, Cleanup, and Redevelopment Exchange System **ARC**: Assessment, Revolving Loan and Cleanup (Brownfields grants)

ASTM: American Society for Testing and Materials

ATSDR: Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry

AWP: Area-Wide Planning

BF: Brownfields

BMP: Best Management Practice

CAA: Clean Air Act

CAR: Corrective Action Report **CBD**: Central Business District

CBEP: Community-Based Environmental Project

CERCLA: Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (a.k.a.

Superfund)

CFR: Code of Federal Regulations

CIP: Community Involvement Plan

COC: Contaminants of Concern **CTL**: Clean up Target Levels

DAO: Designated Approving Official

DQO: Data Quality Objective

EAP: Environmental Action Plan

ED: Economic Development

EIS: Environmental Impact Statement

EJ: Environmental Justice

EPA: Environmental Protection Agency

ESA: Environmental Site Assessment (Phase I or Phase II)

EWDJT (or JT): Environmental Workforce Development and Job Training (Job Training)

FFY: Federal Fiscal Year

FY: Fiscal Year

GCTL: Groundwater Cleanup Target Levels

GIS: Geographic Information Systems

GPR: Ground Penetrating Radar

GPRA: Government Performances and Results Act

GWPS: Groundwater Protection Standard

HAZMAT: Hazardous Materials

IAQ: Indoor Air Quality IC: Institutional Controls LOD: Limit of Detection

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level

MDL: Method Detection Limit

NFA: No Further Action

NFRAP: No Further Remedial Action Planned

P2: Pollution Prevention

PAH: Polyaromatic Hydrocarbons **PIP**: Public Involvement Program

PO: Project Officer **POC**: Point of Contact

PPB/PPM: Parts per Billion, Parts per Million **QA/QC**: Quality Assurance/Quality Control **QAPP**: Quality Assurance Project Plan

QR: Quarterly Report

RCRA: Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

REC: Recognized Environmental Concern

RFP/RFQ: Request for Proposals, Request for Qualifications

RLF: Revolving Loan Fund

SCTL: Soil Clean up Target Level

SESD: Science and Ecosystem Support Division

SVOC: Semi-volatile organic compounds

TLV: Threshold Limit Value
TRI: Toxic Release Inventory
UST: Underground Storage Tank
VCP: Voluntary Cleanup Program
VOC: Volatile Organic Compound