APPENDIX F

► ANCILLARY BCP MATERIALS ◀

- Table F-1, BCP Distribution List
- Summary of Environmental Justice Issues at UMDA
- Figure 3-3, Suitable Property for Transfer

► TABLE F-1, BCP DISTRIBUTION LIST **¬**

TABLE F-1. BCP DISTRIBUTION LIST

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TABLE F-1. BCP DISTRIBUTION LIST

Continued

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ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE ISSUES AT UMDA

There has been growing concern during the past decade about the effect of environmental pollution on particular population groups. A movement to ensure environmental justice for all individuals is the outgrowth of a widespread belief that minority and low-income communities bear a disproportionately high risk of exposure to health hazards related to contamination or pollution.

The President issued Executive Order 12898 on Environmental Justice on February 11, 1994. The Order and its accompanying Presidential memorandum marked a significant step toward focusing the attention of Federal agencies on concerns of environmental justice. The order requires certain Federal agencies, including the DoD, to the greatest practicable and permitted by law, to make environmental justice part of their missions by identifying and addressing disproportionately high and adverse health or environmental effects on minority and low-income populations.

At realigning (and ultimately closing) installations such as UMDA, considerations of environmental justice must be examined in the content of cleanup activities, including their relationship to plans for reuse of land and community redevelopment initiatives. The decision-making processes for establishing cleanup priorities, determining relative risk, developing reuse plans, and other actions related to installation closure, must ensure that environmental protection and environmental justice are adequately addressed.

The Defense Environmental Response Task Force (DERTF) of the DoD formed the Environmental Justice Subworking Group (EJ SWG) to determine whether concerns related to environmental justice are being adequately addressed at installations affected by BRAC. The EJ SWG has identified a number of significant issues related to environmental justice that are applicable to environmental restoration at BRAC installations. These include:

- Outreach
- ► Cultural Resources
- ► Risk Assessment
- ► Cleanup Priorities
- Risk Communication
- Epidemiology
- Natural Resources
- ▶ Brownfield or Urban Revitalization
- Deed and Lease Restrictions.

UMDA has proactively addressed many of these issues in its current BRAC environmental restoration, compliance, and natural resources strategies. UMDA's approach for addressing each

of the EJ SWG issue areas is summarized below and is also addressed in context, in applicable sections of the BCP.

October 1990. The plan establishes the procedures for effective communication with all elements of the surrounding community on environmental issues. A RAB has been formed at the installation and meets monthly to promote public involvement and provide a forum for public input on the UMDA IRP. During the formation of the RAB, particular attention was placed on ensuring balanced community representation. Public hearings are conducted to obtain community input on particular environmental documents including EISs and PPs. The installation also keeps community members informed through the issuance of Fact Sheets and newsletters and the maintenance of information repositories.

Cultural Resources. Investigations conducted at UMDA to date have not identified any religious sites or sacred lands at the installation which could have environmental justice impacts.

Risk Assessment. The baseline risk assessment conducted during the RI did not discriminate in its evaluation of risk. An exposure pathway analysis was conducted to identify all potential onsite or off-site receptor population. The risk assessment then calculated risk caused by each restoration site and installation total risk for each of the identified receptor populations. The potential for varying patterns of consumption or other risk factors relative to particular population groups in the UMDA area were considered in the RI risk assessment exposure pathway analysis. This ensured that the risk assessment accurately evaluated risk for all potential receptor populations.

Cleanup Priorities. The prioritization of environmental restoration at the UMDA versus other BRAC installations is conducted on a programmatic level by the DA and DoD. The U.S. Army is working in partnership with Howard University to identify U.S. Army installations located near minority and low-income communities so that environmental justice can be incorporated in the prioritization process.

On an installation basis, the UMDA RI and the Comprehensive (Community Reuse) Plan provide the basis for determining cleanup priority. The RI risk assessment identified site-specific and installation total risks to on-site and off-site populations. This information was evaluated in conjunction with community reuse goals presented in the Umatilla Army Depot Comprehensive Plan.

Risk Communication. Issues relative to human health risks are fully disclosed to the public through the various outreach activities conducted by the installation.

Epidemiology: The most current risk assessment data and epidemiological studies were utilized in the preparation of the UMDA RI Risk Assessment. The potential for differences in contaminant impacts based on racial or demographic differences in receptor populations were considered in the risk assessment.

Natural Resources. The baseline risk assessment conducted during the RI evaluated potential contaminant pathways to on-site and off-site receptors.

Brownfield and Urban Revitalization. UMDA is located in a rural area in eastern Oregon. In order to maximize the reuse opportunities for UMDA, the UMDA Redevelopment Task Force was established to plan and implement reuse of UMDA in a manner that mitigates the negative impacts of installation closure and meets the communities long term goals. Full community participation was solicited in the reuse planning process by establishing broad-based community representation on the UMDA Task Force and by conducted numerous public meetings to obtain community input.

No-cost public conveyance and donation of property disposal mechanisms which could benefit the urban development of the area will be conducted prior to other forms of property transfer, as part of the established DoD disposal process.

Deed and Lease Restrictions. A Disposal Plan or Report of Excess is being prepared that will outline potential deed and lease restrictions on the property based upon factors including environmental condition. Small, small disadvantaged and minority-owned business impacts from potential deed and lease restrictions will be considered in the disposal plan for UMDA.

Figure 3-3 Suitable Property for Transfer