

Beyond Toxics & Centro Latino Americano Environmental Justice White Paper



**Brownfield Redevelopment and Community Involvement:
A case Study in the City of Eugene, Oregon**

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Foreword

Beyond Toxics has taken a leading role to systematically challenge the root causes of toxic pollution in Oregon, advance environmental justice, and provide direct action to improve environmental health in communities. **Centro Latino Americano** is dedicated to the empowerment of the Latino community of Lane County by offering social services, access to community resources, and advocating for fair treatment. These nonprofits are providing assistance to low-income underserved Latino families, including residents of West Eugene who experience cultural and linguistic barriers to access resources, and overcome environmental health challenges. Together, the two organizations have undertaken several environmental justice outreach and asthma education projects in West Eugene, Oregon, providing information and voice for diverse and vulnerable communities impacted by environmental health issues. This white paper on brownfields redevelopment and community participation addresses the need for inclusive and culturally appropriate education, information, and resources, while engaging low-income, underserved residents in West Eugene to better understand environmental conditions that affect their lives.

The author, Kelly Groth, is a graduate student in Planning, Public Policy, and Management Oregon Leadership in Sustainability, University of Oregon. Kelly has worked with this partnership on several projects, showing particular interest on brownfield redevelopment, community engagement, and demographic and environmental data mapping. Her work coincides with the partner organizations shared vision that families in underserved neighborhoods will benefit from promoting community awareness and engagement in order to reduce resident's exposure to environmental health triggers, and improve people's opportunities to take control of their wellbeing.

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Glossary

Brownfield: Real estate property in which the expansion, redevelopment, or reuse of may be complicated by the presence (or possible presence) of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants.

Charette: A collaborative design or planning activity in which a group of designers incorporate visions for land use or urban planning to draft proposals for a site or property.

Enterprise Zones: Policies to encourage economic growth and development in a blighted area or distressed neighborhood, offering tax concession and reduced regulations to attract investments and companies into the area.

Empowerment Zones: Distressed areas eligible for grants, tax credits for businesses, and bonding authorities. These are primarily managed through either a local entity or the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Environmental Justice: Environmental justice is ensuring equal human health and environment protection for everyone – with special consideration for communities that are disproportionately burdened by environmental pollution and who are more likely to be economically and socially disadvantaged.

Environmental Site Assessment: Report prepared for a property that identifies possible or existing environmental contamination liabilities, and addresses the condition of the land. These are conducted on-site and require permission from property owners. Evaluation of risks of neighboring properties, soil and water contamination, and identification of possible chemicals in building materials are often examined and reported in the assessment. Sampling of soil, air, or water does not occur during this phase.

Phase I Assessment: Environmental site assessment conducted by an environmental professional.

Phase II Assessment: Conducted after the Phase I assessment has been completed. Sampling of soil, water, or air on a site to screen for chemical or metal contamination occurs.

Revolving Loan Fund: Source of money used to make loans for small development projects. A central fund is replenished as individual projects pay back their loans, creating the opportunity to issue other loans to new projects

Urban Growth Boundary: The regional boundary set to contain urban sprawl by designating the area inside the boundary to be used for high-density urban development.

Executive Summary

Focusing on the case study of the City of Eugene's public outreach and participation plan in brownfield development, this study finds challenges caused by limited information and outreach within communities, and lack of communication between the local government and community-based organizations. The author presents a comprehensive framework that could be used to encourage communication between stakeholders and agencies, and could assist in providing solutions to various challenges. While there is no clear-cut solution to brownfield assessment, redevelopment, and framework for stakeholder involvement, early community involvement and effective collaboration among stakeholders will assist in overcoming challenges to the assessment process. Residents living near brownfields sites are more likely to be low-income, minority or Latino and have less access to information. These residents are also impacted by brownfield pollution and the results of re-development. Accordingly, the author recommends that government bodies, agencies and developers approach brownfield redevelopment within an environmental justice framework. Involving all stakeholders within the process will help to effectively create understanding and strong communication between local governments, agencies, and community groups in brownfield redevelopment. Early involvement and education for the public should be incorporated into the framework for community outreach to create a shared understanding to accommodate participation.

What Is a Brownfield?

When passing an abandoned boarded up gas station or former industrial site, one might wonder why the property remains vacant for so long. Are the property owners bankrupt or is the land difficult to resell? Is the redevelopment of the site complicated? These areas are brownfields, difficult to sell or remediate due to potential liability of contamination on the property. Recent efforts to clean up and redevelop these sites provide a solution to stimulate the economy, promote job growth, and reduce the health and environmental impacts of contaminated areas.

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) defines a brownfield as real property on which the expansion, redevelopment, or reuse may be complicated by the presence or potential presence of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant. Cleaning up and redeveloping these properties helps protect the environment, reduces blight and contaminants in an area, and offers a development solution for better property utilization within a city's urban growth boundary.

There are challenges to brownfield assessment and redevelopment such as (a) insufficient amount of information on brownfield locations, (b) unwillingness of property owners to participate in assessments of the possible contaminated land, (c) liability associated with owning a contaminated property, (d) scarce funding and financial support, and (e) insufficient information about the benefits that brownfield redevelopment projects generate. The expensive and lengthy process of remediating brownfields may deter owners from allowing assessments of their properties.

Brownfield Sites Correlate with Low Socioeconomic and Ethnic Minority Status

Brownfield sites located near residential areas may expose the nearby residents to contaminants in the soil, air, and/or water. These create neighborhood blight. Brownfield locations often correlate with lower socioeconomic status and racial/ethnic minority populations (see Table 1 in Appendix with data on households in poverty, per capita income, ethnic minority, and Latino population in Eugene, Springfield, and Lane County). Residents may be apprehensive of public agency-led advisory boards or coalitions for public outreach, uncertain of their opportunities for civic representation. Also, local governments and agencies may not have knowledge or information on how to engage the community, assuming that involving the community early on is counterproductive and would deter property owners from participating in site assessments.

Looking at brownfield assessment processes from a community involvement lens, the tactics recommended in this paper address the level of stakeholder participation necessary in each phase to ensure efficient and successful redevelopments. Cleanup efforts should focus on coordinating early community involvement, and creating effective communication between stakeholders to address the environmental, social, and economic components of brownfields.

Community Involvement and Agency Collaboration

Brownfield inventory and assessment processes must include community awareness. Remediation and reuse plans need to be endorsed by the community. Early visioning to create a common goal, in addition to community interaction and engagement with agencies throughout the process, will improve an agency's credibility and understanding of the community (Cairns 2005, Wong and Owens-Viani 2000).

Education, effective communication, and coordination are pertinent to all stakeholders involved in a development project that may affect a residential area (National Environmental Justice Advisory Committee [NEJAC] 2004). Involving residents during initial site inventories and assessments will connect redevelopment with the community's revitalization priorities, and ensure that the assessment begins with the end redevelopment in mind (American Planning Association [APA] 2010). Community information and education components should include measures to ensure understanding and comprehension at all levels (Cairns 2005). Thus, community engagement and participation before site assessments can provide useful information for identifying sites, site conditions and history, surrounding neighborhood ecology, and the community's goals (Cairns 2005, McCarthy 2002, Wong and Owens-Viani 2000).

Integrating Community Goals and Economic Redevelopment

Researchers indicate that connecting brownfield reuse to broader community goals while incentivizing private redevelopment presents policy challenges (APA 2010, McCarthy 2002). Evaluating sites only by potential economic return of redevelopments may be problematic when priority is given to less costly site preparation, overlooking potential more impactful contamination and environmental concerns (Meyer 2010).

Economic developers and local agencies may want to conduct clean up on larger sites located closer to an urban core to create more economic value and attract businesses. Individual owners of smaller sites may be financially burdened and less willing to conduct site assessments. Financial liability may hinder their decisions.

Often, brownfield redevelopment is conducted under private property management (Lee, Sangyun, and Mohai 2011). The decision-makers may have little knowledge of a community's environmental justice concerns and how to address them.

Similarly, residents of affected communities may not know how to affect the process of private redevelopment efforts. For all stakeholders to benefit from redevelopment, specific community-based goals that include economic, environmental, and social benefits must be defined.

Beginning Brownfield Redevelopment

Establishing a coalition or advisory board from the beginning will (a) help build consensus among stakeholders, (b) allow for shared information, (c) create a mutual understanding among community members, (d) serve as an educational source for residents, (e) encourage communication, and (f) allow the public to voice their concerns (APA 2010, Cairns 2005). When committees are formed without appointment of community members, residents have little power to affect decisions or operations. Partnerships between the public and private sectors provide the opportunity to establish understanding and trusting relationships between citizens, public officials, community groups, and private organizations (Cairns 2005). Additionally, incorporating community-based organizations concerned with public involvement is necessary, as these organizations are well equipped to determine the community benefit of certain projects.

Opportunities for involvement during each phase of the project should be conveyed to the community. Lack of opportunities for public participation imply that—rather than encouraging public input—the leading agencies involved may decide what site assessments will provide the best economic return. Participation from all stakeholders throughout the entire process is necessary to coordinate these efforts and address challenges to redevelopment (APA 2010, Beal and Koontz 2007). To facilitate feedback, agencies should establish a procedure to follow up with community concerns, and acknowledge whether or not the community's suggestions are considered (NEJAC 1996).

Creating criteria to measure success can help all stakeholders realize what strategies are working, what progress is being made, and determine when to publicize information about the project. Demonstrating unity and cooperation between organizations can help measureable outcomes, benefit the acceptance of a plan supported by all stakeholders, and expedite assessment and redevelopment efforts (Bartsch 2003).

Framework to Begin Brownfield Redevelopment

The framework below proposes steps to begin conversation between stakeholders and guide each stakeholder in understanding the type of information and services that participants can provide. This framework could encourage communication and transparency to accelerate collaboration among parties interested in redeveloping contaminated sites.

Level 1: Community Outreach

A. Approach Community Organizations

To start the community involvement process, local governments and agencies should meet with community-based organizations involved in areas surrounding underutilized or abandoned properties that could contain contamination. To initiate conversation with communities is necessary to provide assistance to inform and educate. Effective and regular communication throughout the process will keep the public informed, promote transparency, and build agency accountability. Community members, agencies, and local governments should address credibility and trust issues to avoid unwillingness to participate (Wong and Owens-Viani 2000).

B: Conduct Outreach and Education

Outreach to communities located near brownfield sites is the first step to overcome challenges to brownfield assessment. Education about brownfields and the processes to redevelopment is necessary to encourage public participation and collect a comprehensive inventory from residents. Public notification about activities may not be enough to reach community members, and certain tactics may be seen as a form of one-way communication (Wong and Owens-Viani 2000). Several mechanisms should be used to notify and increase community participation including community activities, access to public database, community surveys, telephone hotlines, workshops and education programs (NEJAC 2004).

Level 2: Collaborate with Stakeholders

A. Establish a Committee/Advisory Board

Establishing a committee comprised of diverse agencies will allow for shared information and knowledge of the legal and political processes included in brownfield

redevelopment. Agencies from several backgrounds have much to learn from one another and can benefit from each other's knowledge of zoning codes and potential economic impacts.

B. Collaboration between Agencies and Organizations

Community organizations, advisory boards, agencies, and local governments must work together to outline a shared understanding of goals, and develop a realistic approach that includes community outreach and input. Doing so will (a) ensure accountability, (b) match the goals with community needs, and (c) ensure that state and federal environmental justice policies are met.

Level 3: Site Inventory and Prioritizing Sites

Refer to Level 1B to incorporate various strategies of outreach to determine location of possible brownfields. Local government, agencies, and organizations should work together to share information and determine how to prioritize redevelopment sites. To ensure that site proposals will be accepted by a wide variety of stakeholders, the community, committees, agencies, and local governments should work to prioritize sites based on economic, environmental, and equitable metrics. For example, site location and size, potential economic and environmental benefits, and stakeholder consensus.

Level 4: Sources of Funding

Before approaching property owners for Phase I assessments, the committee should work to identify regional and state funding sources (APA 2010). Integration of brownfield redevelopment in empowerment zones, enterprise zones, and community development blocks is encouraged to allow for coordination. For example, EPA offers grants to private developments that involve community-wide planning. Financial assistance in Phase I and II assessments will incentivize property owners to allow access and testing on their site.

Level 5: Community-Led Redevelopment

Unlike an agency-appointed advisory board, the community is inherently invested in redevelopment projects. Communities have the potential to lead cleanup and redevelop efforts on sites while working with local agencies, governments, and property owners. Oftentimes, the redevelopment efforts may provide local jobs for the community.

Case Study: The City of Eugene

The City of Eugene received a community-wide assessment grant from the EPA in 2012 to compile a listing of inventory sites, characterize its past uses, assess the sites to determine the existing contamination, conduct cleanup, plan the process of redevelopment, and promote community involvement and engagement. The City of Eugene partnered with the City of Springfield and Lane County to form a Brownfields Coalition, whose task is to compile an inventory of brownfields located in the area, and conduct site assessments. A contractor hired by the Coalition is conducting initial inventory, and will assist in conducting site assessments and soil sampling for Phase I and II assessments. See Table 2 in Appendix with data on households in poverty, low-income rate, ethnic minority, disabled, and elderly population in communities targeted by the Coalition in Eugene, Springfield, and Lane County.

On average, households in the cities of Eugene and Springfield are of lower socioeconomic status than the state of Oregon or the United States. Ethnic minority residents of these cities are more likely to reside in areas of industries, high-traffic, and brownfield sites. In Table 2, census data shows that two residential areas that are within or closest to industrial sites – West Eugene and Glenwood – have the highest percent of households in poverty, and disabled and minority residents.

The Brownfield Coalition Plan

The Brownfield Coalition formed a Task Force that will serve as an advisory committee to provide advice and recommendations to prioritize sites. Members of a Community Coalition are working to involve the community by conducting surveys, public outreach events, and distributing maps and information on brownfields to help residents identify brownfields. Later factsheets focusing on brownfield education, the results of the assessments, and the estimated extent of contamination will be distributed in the communities.

In the State of Oregon's Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) Environmental Cleanup Site Information (ECSI) database for Eugene there are 166 sites that contain some level of contamination (see Table 3 in Appendix with data on contaminated sites and brownfields per Eugene ZIP code). Sources of contamination may

include underground storage tanks, petroleum spills, illegal chemical dumping, or landfill. The location of various sites in the database is outdated and imprecise. This finding underscores importance of community engagement to assist in identification of sites.

The Coalition estimated that in the cities of Eugene and Springfield are 140 brownfield sites; about eighty (80) will be assessed, and of those sites only six (6) could be targeted for cleanup. The Coalition plans to collect an inventory of brownfield sites and determine the feasibility of site cleanup. These decisions would be based on the probability of overcoming challenges to brownfield identification and assessment.

The Coalition plans to prioritize sites considering feasibility of redevelopment, site characteristics and history, and property owner willingness. Once Phase I site assessments are conducted, the Task Force will advise the Coalition on how to prioritize the inventory of sites. In addition, consultants commissioned by the City of Eugene have developed a 'Triple Bottom Line' (TBL) tool to weigh different sites according to impacts on the surrounding environment, the community, and the economy. If property owners do not have enough funding to conduct a site assessment, the tool will assess the cost of site testing and apply TBL metrics of redevelopment to determine which site is most practical. Community input on specific sites will be considered before sampling and testing assessments (Phase II).

For example, residential areas in West Eugene are home to low-income status and racial/ethnic minorities. The 97402 ZIP code contains the majority of brownfields. Also, most of the city industries, including steel manufacturing, mills, and lumberyards are located in West Eugene. Given these environmental inequities in areas with high proportion of minority and low-income residents, the Coalition has given preference for assessments and redevelopment efforts in West Eugene.

To address community concerns regarding being at a disadvantage and disconnected from local government and redevelopment efforts, the Coalition will work with community-based organizations active in West Eugene to survey residents for identification of potential sites and access site history. The Coalition hoped information gathered would be used to compile an inventory of these sites, understand the scale of possible contamination, and move forward with assessments on the properties.

Additionally, the Coalition has hired a public involvement consultant to assist in community outreach and involvement.

Challenges

The local government and the community-based organizations that endorsed the EPA grant application initially were not in communication with one another. The Coalition outlined a plan for an advisory committee to provide balanced representation from (a) individuals with backgrounds in environmental analysis, (b) local business or industry, and (c) members of community organizations. However, local community groups are concerned about how the Task Force would weight sites and address community needs, due to Task Force members' limited background in environmental health or environmental justice. Community organizations are apprehensive that agencies and local governments would focus on economic metrics alone, rather than asking for community input that could include health concerns and neighborhood priorities. Public participation may not going be considered until Phase II assessments are ready for testing. Community organizations are wary that this decision may cause resentment from the community, and the project may not garner enough support, or meet the needs of the neighborhood.

For example, community groups know about residents who live a few blocks away from a cluster of abandoned and/or underutilized sites in West Eugene but are unaware of the existence of such properties in their neighborhood, pointing to the need of educating the public about brownfields before collecting site data. Outreach and education can help overcome the initial challenges to brownfield assessment.

Community organizations requested that the Coalition update the public involvement plan to include education of the residents who can assist in identifying sites. Community organizations also requested open communication and collaboration with the Task Force. In response, community groups believe they should be consulted regarding the development of the Triple Bottom Line Tool because of their on-the-ground experience with social equity and environmental justice issues. They have requested that the Coalition work with the all stakeholders to apply environmental justice aspects to the

TBL tool and prioritization methods. Nevertheless, economic planning has been kept separate from community engagement.

Recommendations

1. Residents living near possible brownfield sites should be informed of what a brownfield site is, how it affects their community, and strategies for cleanup and redevelopment that create a healthy, safe, and vibrant community. Asking residents to identify potential brownfield sites will expedite the site inventory process—an otherwise lengthy and difficult process due to outdated and missing. It will also empower residents to improve the community's environmental health and economy.

2. Apply an environmental justice lens to community outreach and ensure that stakeholders' concerns are heard and understood. Such an environmental justice approach will help address the likely scenarios: (a) disproportionate exposure, (b) community concerns and (c) needs of low-income and minority communities in a fair and just manner. Communities can be reached through neighborhood surveys, publically available videos and websites, and community meetings. All materials should be available in different languages. Outreach efforts should accommodate different work schedules.

3. Identify individuals who can represent stakeholder interests, including those involved in environmental health, local business, and community organizations. Create a committee or advisory board comprised of these individuals to provide insight and recommendations on how to effectively involve the stakeholders. Integrate tactics from organizations such as EPA and NEJAC, advocating for roundtables, constituency meetings, charettes, and websites to ensure public participation.

4. Incorporate broader community vision in the redevelopment plan, and search for funding. Brownfield site assessment and cleanup are expedited when efforts combine community involvement and economic incentives. Several federal, regional, and state resources exist for community-led redevelopment projects. In private-public developments, revolving loan funds are often used to finance redevelopments.

5. Coordinate site prioritization with broad community vision. For example, redevelopment may be paired with infrastructure improvement, high-density housing, or a new park.

6. To promote success of effective partnerships, acknowledge community input. Economic, social, and environmental benefits from redevelopment should be documented. Using metrics to demonstrate community feedback promotes transparency and fosters strong relationships between stakeholders.

Conclusions

Effective public involvement from the start of the project builds credibility and improves understanding among agencies and governments (see Table 4 in Appendix with a list of community-based organizations and resources for community involvement). It can strengthen relationships between stakeholders and align redevelopment efforts to community goals. Open communication and collaboration helps to overcome challenges, and can expedite site identification and assessment, allocate funding sources, and encourage community support. Commitment to inclusive community participation in the process is essential to reach community consensus to prioritize and assess brownfield sites. Collaboration between all stakeholders is necessary to coordinate these efforts and address these issues. A clear community vision should be defined to improve environmental health, and benefit the economy. The table below proposes a roadmap for a successful outcome of this process.

Stakeholder	Community	Community Group/Coalition	Property Owners	Local Agencies	State & Regional Agencies	Federal
City of Eugene	Neighborhood groups & individuals	Beyond Toxics, Centro Latino Am., Brownfield Coalition Task Force	Owners of abandoned/underutilized dry cleaners, gas stations, industries	Cogito Consulting, City of Eugene	Citizen Involvement Committee, DEQ	EPA

Site Identification & history	Information, survey, mapping of brownfields	Outreach to agencies, community members & property owners	Provide site use and history	Site database, zoning, property owner contact information	Site database	Site database
Challenge	Uncertainty, feeling underrepresented in decision-making process	How to incorporate concerns of all stakeholders, find financing for all phases	Unsure of conducting site assessments, fear of blame & cost of assessment	Incentivizing property owners to conduct assessment, prioritization, identification of sites	Incentivizing property owners, knowledge of brownfield sites and conditions	Funding for to all sites
Approach	Educate and inform, develop goals, create a vision	Communicate views, develop new approaches to overcome obstacles, establish measures of success	Get involved, Seek assistance in cleanup	Share tools, strategies, resources	Funding for private-public development, support for stakeholder involvement	Funding for private-public development, support for stakeholder involvement
Education	Brownfield identification, process	Identify resources that meet community needs	Funding, assurance of no penalty for assessments	Community needs, assessment and cleanup process	Community needs	Favor community involvement process
Funding	n/a	Research funding, resources & eligibility	n/a	Grants	Grants, RLF	Grants, RLF
Technical Assistance	n/a	Inventory, community needs	n/a	Provide current zoning codes, identify potential reuses	Phase I & II assessments	Phase I & II assessments
Milestones & Feedback	Site identification, feedback on prioritization of sites	Prioritization of sites based on needs, identify a vision for potential reuse of property	Conduct assessment, cleanup as needed	Engage property owners to conduct site assessment	Clean-up and redevelop site, update database	Success of brownfield cleanup and redevelop

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Appendix

Table 1: Households in Poverty, Per Capita Income, Ethnic Minority, Latino population in Eugene, Springfield, Lane County, state of Oregon, and the United States.

2010	City of Eugene	City of Springfield	Lane County	Oregon	USA
Households in Poverty	20.9%	18.3%	16.2%	13.6%	13.5%
U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 2005-09, Table B17017 B17017. POVERTY STATUS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER - Universe: HOUSEHOLDS					
Per Capita Income	\$23,710	\$19,137	\$23,256	\$25,893	\$27,041
U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 2005-09, Table B19301 B19301. PER CAPITA INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (IN 2009 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS) - Universe: TOTAL POPULATION					
Ethnic Minority	10.2%	7.4%	7.9%	9.8%	19.9%
U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010, Table P5					
Latino	7.8%	12.1%	7.4%	11.7%	16.3%
U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010, Table P5					
Households in Poverty	20.9%	18.3%	16.2%	13.6%	13.5%
U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 2005-09, Table B17017 B17017. POVERTY STATUS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER - Universe: HOUSEHOLDS					

Source: City of Eugene Brownfield Grant Application Proposal to EPA for, 2011.

Table 2: Households in Poverty, Low-income Rate, Minority and Latino, Disabled, and Elderly (65 and over) Population in Target Communities of Eugene, Springfield, and Lane County.

Target Community	Households in poverty	Low-income Rate	Median Income	Minority & Latino Population	Disabled	Elderly (65 & over)
West Eugene in Eugene	25.9%	56.3%*	\$18,843-\$58,696	19.7%	n/a	7.5%
Glenwood in Springfield	32.9%	64.6%*	\$19,139	16.3%	60%*	22.2%
Goshen in Lane County	4.5%	31.7%*	\$56,821-\$83,188	10.5%	n/a	19.9%
City of Eugene	20.9%	40.9%	\$40,090	18.0%	11.9%	12.6%
City of Springfield	18.3%	48.2%	\$37,738	19.5%	17.2%	11.6%

*Low Mod Data: Low income rate includes non-entitlement areas of lane county. Data is HUD FY 11 Low Moderate split block group data

* % Disabled: Source is City of Springfield Glenwood Existing Conditions Report, 2009, available on City of Springfield website.

Households in poverty: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 2005-09, Table B17017. Poverty status in the past 12 months by household type by age of householder - Universe: households

Median Household Income: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 2005-09, Table B19013 Median household income in the past 12 months (in 2009 inflation-adjusted dollars)

Minority and Hispanic Population: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010, Redistricting Data, table p7; Census 2010, Table P5

Population with Disability: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 2010, Table S1810

Elderly Population: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010, Table P12; Census 2010 QT-P1

N/A: Data not available in the recent census at lower geographies

Source: Final Narrative Proposal to EPA for City of Eugene Brownfield Grant Application. 2011.

Table 3: Contaminated Sites and Brownfields per Eugene ZIP code.

	DEQ ESCI	DEQ identified Brownfields	Zoned Nearby Residential*
Eugene (Total)	166	7	38
North Eugene (97401)	27	1	6
West Eugene (97402)	96	4	18
97403	12	1	4
97404	6	0	1
South Eugene/Goshen (97405)		1	0
Springfield	35	3	9

*Nearby indicates housing within ~50 feet of a listed site. Sources: DEQ & Google Maps

Table 4: Community-based Organizations and Resources for Community Involvement

Community-based Organizations	
National	Groundwork USA United States Department of Housing and Urban Development Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry National Environmental Justice Advisory Council
Oregon	Oregon Department of Environmental Quality Oregon Citizen Involvement and Advisory Committee Portland Brownfields Program Business Oregon Oregon Health Alliance 1000 Friends
Eugene-Springfield, Lane County	Community-based organizations Neighborhood associations Chamber of Commerce
	Resources
	Creating Community-Based Brownfield Redevelopment Strategies Resource List, American Planning Association (2006) Equitable Development Toolkit, PolicyLink The Model Plan for Public Participation, National Environmental Justice Advisory Committee (1996)