

11.2 Description of EPA C.A.R.E. Program

11.2.1 Description from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) website

- The EPA's description of the "Community Action For a Renewed Environment (CARE) Program" and request for proposals.
(22 pages)

11.2.2 Garfield County Public Health (GCPH) grant application – 2008 original

- Garfield County Public Health Department Work Plan submitted to EPA
(17 pages)

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(22 pages)



http://www.epa.gov/aging/grants/grant-list/2007_0409_grant_1.htm

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Aging Initiative

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Community Action For a Renewed Environment (CARE) Program

The US Environmental Protection Agency has issued a funding notice for the COMMUNITY ACTION FOR A RENEWED ENVIRONMENT (CARE) PROGRAM.

CARE is a unique community-based, community-driven, multimedia demonstration program designed to help communities understand and reduce risks due to toxics and environmental pollutants from all sources.

The CARE grant program will help communities form collaborative partnerships, develop a comprehensive understanding of the many sources of risk from toxics and environmental pollutants, set priorities, and identify and carry out projects to reduce risks through collaborative action at the local level.

CARE's long-term goal is to help communities build self-sustaining, community-based partnerships that will continue to improve human health and local environments into the future. The objective of the CARE grant program is to investigate the effectiveness of the CARE process--whether this cross-Agency, multi-media program provides greater environmental benefits than either non-collaborative or single media approaches.

We are very excited to announce that the 2007 CARE Cooperative Agreement Request for Proposals (RFP) is now available on-line at:

<http://www.grants.gov/search/search.do?oppId=12472&mode=VIEW> .

The CARE website has additional information related to the CARE RFP, including our upcoming Q&A Webcasts, so also visit: <http://www.epa.gov/CARE>

Please share this information far and wide. **The 60-day timer for applications has begun and the deadline is April 9.**

About the CARE Request for Proposals:

The US Environmental Protection Agency will award about \$2.7 million in cooperative agreements in two levels through the Community Action for a Renewed Environment (CARE) program.

Level I cooperative agreements will help establish community-based partnerships and set priorities for reducing toxic risks in a community. EPA anticipates awarding eight to ten cooperative agreements under Level I, ranging from \$75,000 to \$100,000.

Level II cooperative agreements are for communities that already have a broad-based collaborative partnership, have identified risk reduction priorities and are ready to implement risk reduction strategies. EPA expects to award six to eight cooperative agreements, ranging from \$150,000 to \$300,000.

A range of community groups may apply for funding, including county and local governments, tribes, non-profit organizations and universities. EPA will conduct three conference calls, February 20, 26 and March 1, for prospective applicants to ask questions about the application process. Applications are due April 9, 2007.

The CARE program, which began in 2005, helps to build broad-based local partnerships for reducing risks from toxic pollutants that come from numerous sources. For additional information about CARE, projects awarded in 2005 and 2006, or how to apply for the cooperative agreements, visit EPA's Web site at <http://www.epa.gov/care> .

CARE Request for Proposals Q&A Webcast (also available on <http://www.epa.gov/care>)

The CARE program will conduct three identical national informational sessions for potential applicants via a national Webcast on the following dates and times:

February 20, 2007 3:00 - 4:30 p.m. eastern time

February 26, 2007 3:00 - 4:30 p.m. eastern time

March 1, 2007 10:00 - 11:30 a.m. eastern time

A. Background

EPA developed the CARE program in response to community requests for help in addressing environmental concerns and in recognition of the need for a new approach to help communities develop locally-led solutions to address these concerns. While national regulatory approaches have resulted in significant reductions in toxic releases and other environmental improvements, these methods have not always been effective in addressing specific community concerns and cumulative risks resulting from toxic releases from multiple and often diffuse sources.

CARE is designed to complement national regulatory approaches and meet community needs by building the capacity of communities to understand and take effective actions at the local level to address existing environmental concerns. The CARE program will provide funding, information, training, technical support, and help to build collaborative local partnerships, improved access to voluntary programs and address community environmental concerns.

This help will focus on building the communities' capacity to understand and reduce the risks from toxics and environmental pollutants in all environmental media. Since the first round of CARE grants in 2005, EPA has already provided over \$8 million in funding for 51 projects: 32 Level I and 19 Level II cooperative agreements. Two communities have graduated from Level I to Level II cooperative agreements. This is the fourth CARE solicitation. Because each solicitation has been similar to the previous three years, applicants may find it useful to go to the CARE Web site (www.epa.gov/care) and read the descriptions of the existing CARE projects. Note, however, that there has been some evolution to the CARE grant solicitation over time, especially with regards to the threshold criteria for a Level II project, so applicants need to focus on the specific criteria in this solicitation.

B. Scope of CARE Projects

1. Goals -- The goals of the CARE program are to:

- Reduce exposures to toxic pollutants through collaborative action at the local level.
- Help communities gain an understanding of all potential sources of exposure to toxic pollutants.
- Work with communities to set priorities for risk reduction activities.
- Create self-sustaining, community based partnerships that will continue to improve the local environment.

2. Strategies -- To achieve these goals, the CARE program will use the following strategies:

- Build effective collaborative partnerships that include community organizations and residents, businesses, and governments and other appropriate partners.
- Provide information, tools, and technical assistance to help communities understand all potential sources of exposure to toxic pollutants.
- Establish consensus in communities on priorities, effective action to reduce risks.
- Focus on action, mobilize local resources and utilize EPA voluntary programs to

implement risk reduction activities.

- Facilitate networking among CARE communities to share experiences and lessons learned.
- Build long-term community capacity to continue improving the local environment.

3. Definition of “toxics” under the CARE program:

multi-media
The CARE program is designed to help communities reduce toxics in their environment and solve environmental problems that affect the health and/or the environment of the people who live and/or work in the community. EPA uses the term toxics to mean environmental pollutants that cause negative health or environmental impacts. These environmental pollutants can be in any environmental media--air, water, land and/or in the indoor environment. EPA is not limiting the term toxics to chemicals listed in one or more environmental statute or regulations. For additional information please refer to the CARE Solicitation Questions and Answers. This document can be found on the CARE Web site, www.epa.gov/care.

4. Definition of “community” under the CARE program:

CARE is designed to help place-based communities build collaborative partnerships that can work to understand and improve environments at the local level. The funded recipient will act as a catalyst to bring the community together and empower the community to help in the completion of the CARE projects.

Since the size of local level place-based communities varies depending on the project, the CARE program is not strictly defining the term community. A community is **all** the people living in the same area sharing the same environment, including both residents and businesses. A community will often be in a relatively small area, but in rural locations a larger area such as a watershed would be considered a community. A tribal reservation would normally be considered a community. Eligible CARE partnerships can be formed at the neighborhood level or in larger place-based areas.

However, for purposes of CARE program’s focus on building capacity at the local level, New York City or watersheds the size of the Missouri or the Columbia Rivers would be considered too large to be a community. Sections of New York City or the watershed of smaller rivers would be considered communities. Moreover, a subpopulation of a community (e.g., all the schools in a specific area; or all the people of the same ethnic group; or all the people with a single occupation to the exclusion of the other people living in the same area), does not qualify as representing the entire community and a project addressing a subpopulation is not be eligible for a CARE grant. For additional information please refer to the CARE Solicitation Questions and Answers on the CARE Web site: www.epa.gov/care.

5. What we are looking for in a community-based partnership and a collaborative stakeholder group:

The key to the CARE process is the community partnership. One of our goals is to work in

partnership with the funded entity to create a self-sustaining, community-based partnership that will continue to improve the local environment, even after the CARE cooperative agreement ends. The community-based partnership needs to include representative from all three different “sides” in a community: residents, local businesses, and local government. All three sides must work together to allow a true community-wide consensus to be created and for sustainable solutions. These members work together to get information about environmental risks, disseminate that information out to the community, collect feedback, and use a consensus-based process to make decisions.

Everyone in the partnership is committed to work together to identify and address their environmental problems of concern and not point fingers at potential responsible parties. All the participants are willing to look fairly at their contribution to risk and are willing to participate in voluntary and other programs to reduce that risk. EPA realizes that this means that CARE is not appropriate for all communities. CARE requires a community where all sides are willing to work together and collaborate to produce long-term solutions.

When EPA asks for a list of the applicant’s “partners”, EPA is asking the applicant to name the organizations/groups/local leaders/volunteers that will be part of the community stakeholder group and/or those who will work to support and lead the project. EPA is looking for a stakeholder group that represents all three “sides” of a community.

EPA recognizes that there are other stakeholders in a community besides residents, local businesses, and local governments (for example colleges and universities). These other stakeholders can, and where appropriate, should be included in the stakeholder group. The three major “sides” of a community are the minimum needed for a true community-wide partnership.

6. What is a good CARE project?

A good CARE project would have a partnership that reflects all aspects mentioned in the above question. In addition, the grantee, or recipient of the CARE funds, would have the capacity and ability (and preferably successful experiences) to be a catalyst and convener for the community and the partnership working to bring about a consensus within the community and not trying to drive the community to their pre-determined risks and solutions. The grantee recognizes that the project is about empowering the community to improve their environment.

A good CARE project has a sound plan and ability to achieve results in helping the community identify sources of exposure to toxic pollutants and set priorities for risk reduction activities through a collaborative process (Level I); take action to reduce exposures to toxic pollutants through collaborative action (Level II); and create self-sustaining, community-based partnerships to continue to improve the local environment after the EPA grants ends (Level I and II).

7. What resources are provided by EPA through the CARE program?

When recipients receive a CARE cooperative agreement, in addition to funding they may also receive:

- EPA Program Support: EPA will provide information about EPA programs and support to help CARE recipients use the EPA programs they select;
- ~~EPA Technical Advisor Support:~~ EPA will provide regional technical advisory staff who will work directly with the partnership group. The technical support provided by the EPA staff will be both scientific information, such as access to databases, models and other forms of technical support to evaluate and reduce risks, and community organizational support, such as how to make partnerships work better, consensus-building, strategic planning, becoming self-sustaining, among other skills.
- ~~CARE National Training Workshop:~~ CARE cooperative agreement recipients will be required to attend an annual multi-day, CARE training. Some of the training's objectives will be to help the recipient with strategic planning, cooperative agreement management, and afford numerous opportunities to network with other CARE community representatives. **Expenses for this annual national training (i.e., travel, lodging, etc.) must be included, for both years of the grant, in the applicant's budget narrative proposal (see Appendix B).** We do not know, at this time, where the training location will be, so proposed travel costs can be considered estimates. Previous trainings were located in Denver, Seattle, and Atlanta.
- ~~CARE Community Network:~~ All CARE communities are networked together through regular emails, formal conference calls or other methods, so the communities can provide informal and formal support to each other, share experiences and help each other solve problems. EPA views this portion of the program as one of the keys to its success.

8. Utilization of EPA partnership programs:

CARE is designed to deliver partnership programs to communities. Partnership programs in EPA include a wide variety of programs, initiatives, and activities that are based on communities and citizens taking action not required by statute or regulation. There are two major categories of partnership programs:

- **Category One:** Participants specifically sign up for a partnership program, and must meet certain criteria to be considered members. The motivation for participation is usually based on a combination of a desire for improved environmental performance, economic savings, or improved performance and/or recognition. Examples include: EPA's WasteWise, Best Workplaces for Commuters, National Priorities for Environmental Pollutants, Performance Track, and Source Water Protection programs.
- **Category Two:** Participants are provided information to carry out EPA's partnership programs, or to design their own approaches to reduce health risks to them or others, examples include: EPA's Indoor Air Quality Tools for Schools, Integrated Pest Management, Pollution Prevention, and Make a Difference Campaign programs.

EPA's Web site includes a Voluntary Program Guide which lists the national EPA voluntary partnership programs that could be of use to communities. The Guide provides information on where to find the requirements for each of the programs listed. (www.epa.gov/care)

9. There are two Levels of CARE funding – EPA will provide CARE funding to applicants through cooperative agreements to support projects at two different levels (Level I and Level II) as follows:

a. Level I CARE Funding

The goal of Level I projects is to ensure, at completion, that the community has developed an effective problem solving partnership, has an understanding of toxic risks facing the community, and has reached consensus in prioritizing those risks.

CARE Level I cooperative agreement funding will:

- Provide assistance to applicants to create, develop and or sustain a collaborative partnership dedicated to understanding toxic risks and environmental pollutant impacts in their community. Community partnerships should be as inclusive as possible including community residents, representatives of community organizations, small and large businesses, state, tribal, local government agencies, EPA and other federal agencies, colleges and universities, and other organizations and individuals as appropriate.
- Build local capacity and organizations (e.g. using the funds to develop local leaders, hold leadership-building workshops, build local networks that have long-term sustainability, build local environmental coalitions that can aid local environmental agencies, and environmental solution implementation.)
- Assist broad-based partnerships, with technical support from EPA, states, and other partners;
- Identify all sources of toxics and environmental pollutants in the community (however, CARE funding cannot be used for surveys of more than 9 people by the recipient. CARE funding can pay for the assessment of survey data), perform a multimedia screening level assessment of the risks from them, and work to help determine community priorities for risk reduction.

**An example of a model for doing this prioritization is the PACE-EH process (<http://pace.naccho.org/DownloadPage.asp>)

b. Level II CARE Funding

A CARE Level II community will demonstrate success by continuing to reduce identified toxic risks and environmental pollutants and build healthier communities, even after the completion of the funded Level II project.

Applicants are not required to have been a recipient of a Level I agreement in order to receive a Level II agreement. However, they are designed for communities that have **already** established a broad-based, collaborative, problem solving partnership; that have developed an understanding of all or most of the toxic risks and environmental pollutants facing their community in multiple environmental media; and that have set community priorities for risk reduction.

CARE Level II cooperative agreement funding will:

- help communities identify and accomplish risk reduction actions to address the community's priority risks (as identified before the Level II project was started). Risks will be addressed through the selection and use of EPA-programs and technical assistance or other voluntary actions selected by the partnership.
- help the community partnership become self-sustaining. (Please note: CARE assistance may include training and assistance in how to attract new resources and partners to support further risk reduction activities, but CARE funds cannot be used to pay for filling out grant applications or other fund raising activities.)

Please note: A group, no matter how broad its constituents, which was convened about a specific kind of toxin or toxic source must demonstrate that they did a detailed examination of more than that single source or class of toxics. For example, a group called "Good People Against Diesel Emissions", cannot say that they simply looked at all multi-media impacts of diesel emissions and then decided that Diesel Emissions are the top priority in the community.

10. Examples of Suggested Activities for Level I Projects:

- building, convening, facilitating, and providing environmental information to community stakeholder group(s);
- investigating different environmental toxic problems in the different environmental media in the community and preparing education materials for the community regarding the results of the investigations;
- analyzing the toxics problems in the community and their relative risks and potential solutions;
- providing information to the stakeholder group, community or the general public about any of the above activities and their results;
- evaluating and tracking the progress of the project, and communicate lessons learned with their and other communities.

11. Examples of Suggested Activities for Level II Projects:

- activities to reduce risks, including: identifying, choosing and implementing options for risk reduction and mobilizing local resources to carry out new or existing voluntary programs (e.g. Indoor Air Quality Tools for Schools, Design for the Environment, and the Pesticide Environmental Stewardship Program, and pollution prevention of Priority

Chemicals);

- convening, facilitating, and providing environmental information to community stakeholder group(s) that may hopefully lead to toxic risk reductions;
- finding additional partners and resources to make the project self-sustaining;
- evaluating and tracking the progress of the project, measuring results, and communicating lessons learned with their and other communities;
- providing information to the stakeholder group, community or the general public about any of the above activities and their results.

12. How is the CARE program different from other EPA grant programs?

The CARE cooperative agreements are designed to investigate and demonstrate the long-term value of the CARE program. Specifically, EPA has developed the CARE program as a different approach to address the problems of cumulative risk in communities. While CARE builds on the efforts of previous community-based programs, CARE does offer a different approach. The CARE approach combines all of the following factors (each of which may not be unique to CARE, but the combination of approaches and tools is unique):

- CARE is a multimedia program that takes a comprehensive view of toxics and environmental pollutants in a community and is not limited to a single media (air, water, land) or source.
- CARE is based on providing the tools and information to communities so they can set their own priorities for risk reduction and select the voluntary programs that best fit their needs.
- CARE creates a network that includes all the CARE communities. This network will allow communities to learn from and support each other.
- Through a single program, CARE cooperative agreements allow communities to get organized, examine and prioritize toxic risks, and take voluntary actions to reduce those risks.
- CARE uses collaborative stakeholder processes and voluntary programs to bring the various sectors of the community together to solve problems.
- CARE mobilizes a network of EPA staff from across programs and regional offices to provide support, training, and tools to help communities achieve success.
- CARE establishes an effective mechanism to deliver the full range of the EPA voluntary partnership programs to the communities that need and want them.
- CARE helps develop community capabilities that will be self-sustaining, collaborative, and will hopefully continue improving the environmental health in the community even after the grant funding expires.

13. Timing of CARE funding (especially important for Level I applicants):

It is the expectation of EPA that communities who receive CARE Level I cooperative agreements will successfully complete their CARE Level I project; and continue by applying and competing for a CARE Level II cooperative agreement. All Level I projects should consider the timing of the CARE funding cycle in planning their projects. Applications for CARE grants will be due in the February to March timeframe. Successful applicants will receive their money in September or October of the same year. A CARE Level I project that wants to apply for a CARE Level II cooperative agreement will have to demonstrate that they have examined the environmental risks in their community and gone through a consensus process to prioritize those risks. In other words, they must complete most of their work before applying for a Level II cooperative agreement.

Level I grants provide two years of funding, the applicant can complete the project more quickly to apply for a Level II grant in 18 months or plan to ask for a 1 year no-cost extension, they then would apply for a Level II grant in 30 months after their CARE Level 1 project is awarded. In this way, the grant recipient can finalize or extend the project to match with EPA's funding cycle. Of course, the applicant can take a full two years on the project and then use other resources to keep the partnership together until they apply, compete and hopefully receive a Level II cooperative agreement.

C. EPA Strategic Plan Linkage to CARE and Anticipated Outcomes/Outputs.

1. EPA's Strategic Plan (<http://www.epa.gov/ocfopage/plan/plan.htm>) has five goals:

- Goal 1: Clean Air and Global Climate Change
- Goal 2: Clean and Safe Water
- Goal 3: Land Preservation and Restoration
- Goal 4: Healthy Communities and Ecosystems
- Goal 5: Compliance and Environmental Stewardship

Awards under the CARE program directly support progress towards EPA Strategic Plan's **Goal 4: *Healthy Communities and Ecosystems***; **Objective 4.2: *Communities Sustain, Clean Up, and Restore Communities and the Ecological Systems That Support Them***; and **Sub-objectives: 4.2.1 (Sustain Community Health); 4.2.2 (Restore Community Health); and Objective 4.3 (Ecosystems); 4.3.1 (Protect and Restore Ecosystems).**

2. The CARE program supports the other goals in EPA's Strategic Plan. In the CARE program, communities will select and carry out EPA partnership programs to reduce toxic exposures and protect the environment in their communities. While the partnership programs and other actions taken will differ from community to community, overall, the actions taken by communities through the CARE program will support a number of the other goals, objectives, and sub-objectives in the EPA Strategic Plan across all the environmental media. In addition to

Goal 4 they are:

- **Goal 1 - Clean Air and Global Climate Change:**
Objective 1.1 (Healthier Outdoor Air)
 Sub-Objective 1.1.2 (Reduced Risk from Toxic Air Pollutants)
Objective 1.2 (Healthier Indoor Air)
- **Goal 2 - Clean and Safe Water**
Objective 2.1 (Protect Human Health)
 Sub-objective 2.1.1 (Water Safe to Drink)
Objective 2.2: Protect Water Quality
 Sub-objective 2.2.1: Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis
- **Goal 3 - Land Preservation and Restoration**
Objective 3.1 (Preserve Land)
 Sub-objective 3.1.1 (Reduce Waste Generation and Increase Recycling)
- **Goal 5 - Compliance and Environmental Stewardship**
Objective 5.2: Improve Environmental Performance through Pollution Prevention and Innovation,
 Sub-objective 5.2.1 (Prevent Pollution and Promote Environmental Stewardship by Government and the Public)
 Sub-objective 5.2.2 (Prevent Pollution and Promote Environmental Stewardship by Business)
 Sub-objective 5.2.3 (Business and Community Innovation)

3. Outcomes -- Through the agreements expected to be awarded under this solicitation, EPA expects to work with communities so they can:

- Create self-sustaining community-based partnerships that will continue to improve local environments. (CARE Level I and II projects)
- Develop a comprehensive understanding of all sources of risk from toxics and set priorities for effective action. (CARE Level I projects)
- Demonstrate the reduction of risk from exposure to toxic pollutants through collaborative action at the local level. (CARE Level II projects)

4. Outputs -- The anticipated outputs for awards expected to be made under this solicitation will vary from community to community. The main expected outputs are the following:

- CARE Level I project: The creation of a broad-based community stakeholder group that has developed an understanding of and has prioritized the list of the toxic risks and environmental pollutants in their community and engaged the community through a consensus process.
- CARE Level II project: The community reaches consensus on the selection of partnership programs and/or other approaches to address the community's priority risks

(to address the risks identified in a Level I or similar project) and these programs and approaches are implemented to reduce risks in the community. While different communities will select different partnership programs, they will be expected to achieve the specific outputs/outcomes of the programs they choose.

5. Developing Performance Measures

To receive a cooperative agreement under the CARE program, the applicant must develop performance measures they expect to achieve through the proposed, funded activities. *The performance measures should focus on specific, quantitative actions related to the applicant's activities, outputs, and outcomes.* These performance measures will help gather insights and will be the mechanism to track progress concerning successful process and outcome strategies and will provide the basis for developing lessons to inform future CARE recipients.

During the two-year cooperative agreement period, every CARE grant recipient is encouraged to measure performance success in the environmental, economic, and social dimensions. While the CARE project may not lead to dramatic improvement in all three of these dimensions, the CARE applicant is encouraged to think long-term on how the environmental, economic and/or social progress of the project could be monitored long-time through data collection.

Level II cooperative agreement recipients are encouraged to address actual environmental and human health improvement, whether it is through reduced impact, a more effective use of materials, control of toxics and other pollution sources, healthier ecosystem (land, air, water) functioning, or other measures. In addition, Level II cooperative agreements recipients should collect and/or use data to measure and track both short and long-term progress and success.

See Appendix A for the Level I and Level II list of specific required performance measures that must be reported to EPA and examples of the kinds of measures projects could use.

D. Supplementary Information.

1. National CARE Internet Seminar Web cast:

The CARE program will conduct three identical national informational sessions for potential applicants via a national web cast seminar on the following dates and times:

January 18, 2008	12:30 - 2:00 p.m. eastern time
February 11, 2008	11:00 - 12:30 p.m. eastern time
February 27, 2008	10:00 – 12:00 a.m. eastern time

To register for the upcoming CARE Internet Seminar for either of the above dates, please go to: <http://www.cluin.org/studio/seminar.cfm> and click on the registration link for the "CARE Request for Proposals Q&A".

according to the criteria set forth below. **EPA strongly suggests that you refer to the guidance in Appendix C when writing your proposal.**

Applicants must clearly and explicitly address these criteria as part of their proposal submittal and must state whether they are applying for a Level I or Level II agreement.

Each proposal will be rated under the specific Levels' point system, with a total of 100 points possible.

LEVEL I PROPOSAL EVALUATION CRITERIA

For the award of Level I cooperative agreements, the proposals will be evaluated on the following criteria:

Level I Evaluation Criteria	Maximum Points per criterion
<p>1. Extent of environment and public health problems: Proposals will be evaluated based on the extent the community is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ impacted by toxic pollution by various environmental media (air, water, land, indoor environments, etc.), including significant community exposures to toxics and environmental pollutants from multiple sources and/or multiple stresses to the local environment, and/or, ▪ impacted by multiple stresses on economically disadvantaged communities and/or vulnerable communities and populations. <p><i>Note:</i> Proposals that describe multiple environmental concerns, instead of a single environmental threat, may be given more weight in the evaluation process.</p>	15
<p>2. Project Goals and Performance Plan: The proposal will be evaluated on the extent and detail to which the project presents a comprehensive, well thought-out performance plan with activities, milestones, and timelines to achieve the identified goals of the CARE project including coming to consensus on priority risks, while remaining in line with the project budget, and how the project will assist the partnership to be ready to apply in the future for a CARE Level II cooperative agreement.</p>	25

<p>3. Community Involvement/Collaboration/Partnerships: The proposals will be evaluated based on the applicant organizational capacity and its ability to organize and run an effective collaborative partnership (e.g., citizens, businesses, governments, academic institutions, non-profit organizations) and any other appropriate partners. The partnership must include all parties necessary to identify sources of toxics and environmental pollutants, set priorities, and bring about solutions.</p> <p>Any gaps in membership representation (e.g., community organizations, personnel or citizens not now participating), and how those gaps will be addressed, should be described. Proposals with detailed letters of specific commitment (explaining how the committed entity will act in partnership with the applicant) from partnership members will be scored higher than proposals which do not have them, or only include letters of general support. Proposals with letters of commitment from multiple stakeholders representing different types of interests will be scored higher than those with only a few stakeholders or with only a few types of interests represented.</p>	<p>25</p>
<p>4. Alignment with CARE Strategies: In the “Scope of CARE Projects” section (I.B.2) of this solicitation, the CARE program has identified six strategies to achieve its goals. Proposals will be evaluated based on the extent and quality to which they demonstrate how they will address the following three CARE strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide information, and a variety of tools, and technical assistance to help communities understand and assess all potential potential sources of exposure to toxic pollutants. ▪ Focus on action and mobilize local resources and utilize EPA voluntary programs to carry out risk reduction activities. ▪ Build effective, long-term, collaborative partnerships that include community organizations and residents, businesses, and governments and other appropriate partners. <p>Each strategy is worth five points.</p>	<p>15</p>
<p>5. Tracking and Measuring Environmental Results: The proposal will be evaluated on the effectiveness of the proposed plan for tracking and measuring of the expected environmental results, particularly documenting progress toward finalizing project activities and achieving the expected project outputs and outcomes; including those identified in Section I.C and Appendix A of the solicitation. The applicants should clearly specify the performance measures they will be tracking. The performance measures should focus on solid, quantitative measures related to the project activities, outputs, and outcomes.</p>	<p>10</p>

build
 your own
 multi-stakeholder
 CARE efforts

<p>6. Programmatic Capability/Reporting Environmental Results: Proposals will be evaluated based on the degree and detail to which they describe and demonstrate the applicant’s ability to successfully complete and manage the proposed project, taking into account the following factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ its past performance in successfully completing and managing federally-funded assistance agreements similar in size, scope, and relevance to the proposed project performed within the last three years (no more than five projects, and preferably EPA projects); ▪ its history of meeting reporting requirements under federally-funded assistance agreements similar in size, scope, and relevance to the proposed project performed within the last three years and submitting acceptable final technical reports under those agreements; ▪ its organizational experience and plan for timely and successfully achieving the objectives of the proposed project; ▪ its staff expertise/qualifications, staff knowledge, and resources or the ability to obtain them, to successfully achieve the goals of the proposed project; and ▪ the extent and quality to which they adequately documented and/or reported on their progress towards achieving the expected results (e.g., outcomes and outputs) under Federal agency assistance agreements performed within the last three years, and if such progress was not being made whether the applicant adequately documented and/or reported why not. <p><i>Note:</i> In evaluating proposals under this factor, EPA will consider the information provided by the applicant and may also consider relevant information from other sources including Agency files and prior/current grantors (e.g., to verify and/or supplement the information supplied by the applicant). Applicants with no relevant or available past performance reporting history in the first, second, and last bullets will receive a neutral score (5 pts) for these factors.</p> <p>Each item is worth 2 points.</p>	<p>10</p>
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LEVEL II PROPOSAL EVALUATION CRITERIA

For the award of Level II cooperative agreements, proposals will be evaluated based on the following criteria:

Evaluation Criteria	Maximum Points per criterion
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Appendix A CARE Required Performance Measures

Why measure performance?

Measuring project progress is critical to achieving your desired goals. Targeting work toward specific project outcomes can help you manage your project to achieve these results. Measurement can tell you what is working with your project and what is not, and when it may be necessary to adapt your approach. It will give you the information to know that your efforts are having a positive impact on your community. It will help you remain sustainable, by giving you the information to demonstrate to EPA and other supporting organizations that you are achieving your project goals.

CARE Performance Measurement Requirements

To ensure the long-term viability of individual CARE projects it is critical that the program as a whole demonstrate strong results. As a part of each cooperative agreement, CARE requires grantees to provide performance information through quarterly progress reports and a final report. This information will help the CARE Team track the successes of the program and manage the program effectively.

“Output” and “Outcome” measures

Under EPA Order EPA Order 5700.7 "Environmental Results Under Assistance" (<http://www.epa.gov/ogd/grants/award/5700.7.pdf>), EPA requires that all of its grants and cooperative agreement programs ensure that grantee work plans contain not only well-defined outputs, but also, to the maximum extent practicable, well-defined outcomes.

The term “outcome” means the result that will occur from carrying out an activity that is related to a project goal. Outcomes may be environmental, behavioral, health-related, or programmatic in nature, must be quantitative, and may not necessarily be achievable within an assistance agreement funding period.

The term “output” means an environmental activity, effort, and/or associated work products related to an environmental goal or objective, that will be produced or provided over a period of time or by a specified date. Outputs may be quantitative or qualitative but must be measurable during an assistance agreement funding period. Outputs reflect the products and services provided by the recipient, but do not, by themselves, measure the programmatic or environmental results of an assistance agreement.

There are two major types of outcomes - end outcomes and intermediate outcomes. End outcomes are the desired end or ultimate results of a project or program. They represent results that lead to environmental/public health improvement. A change in water quality and resultant change in human health or environmental impacts are examples of end outcomes.

Intermediate outcomes are outcomes that are expected to lead to end outcomes but are not themselves “ends.” Given that the end outcomes of an assistance agreement may not occur until after the assistance agreement funding period, intermediate outcomes realized during the funding period are an important way to measure progress in achieving end outcomes. For example, for an air pollution program, reductions in pollution emissions may be viewed as an intermediate outcome to measure progress toward meeting or contributing to end outcomes of improved ambient air quality and reduced mortality from air pollution.

The following examples illustrate the relationship between outputs and outcomes.

1. If a project goal is to meet regularly with partners to plan for and conduct business or other outreach activities to involve others in pollution prevention activities, you may wish to measure:
Outputs: The frequency of these meetings, whether an outreach plan is developed.
Outcomes: The percentage of targeted businesses involved in pollution prevention programs or efforts—before and after outreach, the results of the pollution prevention activities’ contact (e.g., financial, technical, or in kind assistance).
2. If a project goal is to reduce idling at schools through an anti-idling campaign, you may wish to measure:
Outputs: The number of schools that are a part of the campaign, the percentage of the target population reached with the anti-idling messages.
Outcomes: Reductions in air toxic emissions at schools from buses and cars and based on the calculations of pre and post idling campaign estimates.

Developing Performance Measures for your Proposed Work Plan

The following are questions to consider when developing output and outcome measures of quantitative and qualitative results.

- 1) What are the measurable short term and longer term results the project will achieve?
- 2) How does the plan measure progress in achieving the expected results (including outputs and outcomes) and how will the approach use resources effectively and efficiently?

One tool that may be useful to you in developing output and outcome measures is a “logic model.” A logic model is a visual model that shows the relationship between your work and your desired results. It communicates the performance story of your project, focusing attention on the most important connections between your actions and the results. A logic model can serve as a basic road map for the project, explaining where you are and where you hope to end up.

The following Web Sites provide information on how to develop a logic model and how to use a logic model as a tool to develop your project measures.

The Kellogg Foundation guide to developing logic models:
www.wkkf.org/Pubs/Tools/Evaluation/Pub3669.pdf

An EPA Region 10 Web Page with measurement information and tools:
<http://yosemite.epa.gov/R10/ECOCOMM.NSF/webpage/measuring+environmental+results>

A University of Wisconsin Extension Service online course on enhancing performance using logic models: <http://www.uwex.edu/ces/lmcourse/>

A page with National Fish and Wildlife Foundation logic framework examples:
<http://www.nfwf.org/evaluation/logicframework.cfm>

Data collection

There are various methods for collecting or tracking data. Those selected will depend on the specifics of the project.

Example 1: To measure the effectiveness of an educational training workshop, the applicant may want to administer a pre and post tests to those who attended.

Example 2: The pre and post tests may be appropriate for this element of the project, while another element of the project may want to document pre and post project behavioral changes by community members.

For your measures, think about what your data source will be (e.g., people, existing records, observation) and how you will collect the data (e.g., observing behavior changes, administering pre and post tests). Note that measures of environmental or human health benefits resulting from the project may be estimated or projected.

CARE Program Measures

The EPA CARE team has developed a set of measures to track the progress and results of all CARE projects. To develop this set of measures, EPA used a “logic model” approach. Using this approach, the EPA CARE tracking team first mapped out the relationships between the program’s key activities and intended results, and then used this model to identify feasible and informative measures of progress. This information will be gathered primarily from grantee quarterly progress reports and final reports. EPA will use these measures to track and communicate program results.

The information that EPA is tracking for all of its CARE grantees is:

Level I Measures:

- Whether you form or focus a broad, results-oriented, collaborative, multi-stakeholder partnership to address toxics and environmental pollutants within 18 months of beginning work;
- How many and which toxic awareness raising and analytical risk screening and assessment tools did the stakeholder group use;
- Whether the stakeholder group obtained consensus on a list of priority toxic concerns;
- The amount of reductions of toxics and environmental pollutants and associated benefits achieved, if any;
- Whether you choose to apply for a CARE Level II cooperative agreement grant;
- The number and type of other organizations with whom you are partnering; and
- The resource contributions (dollar and other) the partnership has obtained from other organizations.

Level II Measures

- Whether the stakeholder group reaches consensus and produces a set of priority actions based on their priority toxics concerns within nine months of beginning work;
- Which voluntary programs you implement;
- The amount of toxics and environmental pollutants reductions and associated benefits achieved;
- Whether you are reaching your priority action targets;
- Whether you are meeting your milestones to achieve sustainability, as outlined in your work plan;
- The number and type of other organizations with whom you are partnering;
- The resource contributions (dollar and other) the partnership has obtained from other organizations;
- The amount of money the partnership raises after CARE grant funding ends; and
- Whether the partnership continues to exist after CARE grant funding ends.

Suggestions for the Type of Information To Include in Your Narrative Proposal

Section V.A contains the evaluation criteria. EPA is providing Appendix C to give the applicant a description of the types of material we are looking for in your narrative. The same numbering system is being applied that is used in the Evaluation Criteria to make it easier to follow.

The following list is applicable to Level I Projects only

1. Extent of environment and public health problems:

Level I projects should be designed to help communities assess and prioritize risks, so communities are not expected to present a detailed analysis of community risks and impacts. Available information and community knowledge can be used to present a preliminary picture of community risk and impacts.

- Describe the environmental problems that cause the applicant to seek a Level I CARE cooperative agreement.
- Using available information, describe the nature of pollution in your community and identify any health and/or environmental impacts that may be related to toxics.

2. Project Goals and Performance Plan:

The Agency encourages applicants to use a one-page Logic Model to detail the project's plan. (See Appendix A for information on resources to help you develop a Logic Model)

- Specifically identify measurable project goals, outcomes and outputs;
- Describe how the project work planned will directly address the community's needs.
- Enumerate in the proposal tasks, and milestones (i.e. dates by which tasks will be carried out and outputs will be produced.)
- Identify what persons or organizations will have lead responsibility for tasks and milestones.
- The budget narrative should show support and alignment with the project goals and performance plan.
- The plan needs to explain the timeline the applicant will use to be ready to apply for a CARE Level II cooperative agreement. The explanation should clearly state whether they will be ready to apply for a CARE Level II in 18 or 30 months and how they will keep the partnership together until they receive additional funding.
- A Level I applicant should, to the extent possible, include a description of your plan to identify risks by identifying possible data sources and potential ways of gathering information about possible risks, the ways those risks will be communicated to the stakeholders in the community, and to the extent possible, applicants should also discuss some options that you may employ to rank and prioritize those risks once identified. There are no required sets of data or required risk ranking tools and therefore applicants are encouraged to be as descriptive as possible as to their scope of work.

- The scope of the CARE work project need only reflect the federally funded work.

3. Community involvement/collaboration/partnerships:

- Describe what you will do to bring the community together for the purpose of collaboratively, identifying, and reducing exposure to toxics in the community.
- Be clear about how you will identify and prioritize risks.
- The narrative should explicitly describe what groups (i.e. community, business government and others as appropriate) the applicant will work with. The point of this is to allow us to evaluate your proposal in terms of whether you (1) understand who is needed, (2) understand who is missing and (3) have a plan to either get them to the table or deal with their absence.
- Explain how you not only will work with key community groups but how you will engage the community as a whole regarding the process. CARE's Level 1 intent is to engage the community as a whole regarding the identification, education and the understanding of the environmental problems and their ideas of what should be their prioritized concerns.
- List all groups that have already agreed to work with you on this project and their reason for inclusion. Use of a table which includes the name of the partner, which part of the community they represent and what they bring to or will do for the group is a good way to make this clear to reviewers.
- Indicate if you have ever worked with any of these groups in the past, and if so, when and what were the results. Please understand that consultants who are going to be paid for working on the CARE project are not considered businesses when we look to see if you have businesses represented in your partnership.
- To the extent known, spell out the roles the different organizations will play and the processes through which the organizations will work together and communicate.
- For any organization listed include a contact name with a phone number in order for EPA to consider that organization to be part of the partnership.
- Please include letters of commitment from your partners wherever possible. (The discussion of the organizations you will work with will count against your page total - the letter of commitment will not). Remember EPA gives more weight to letters of specific commitment over general support. EPA reserves the right to contact organizations to verify their involvement.
- Explain your plans for providing meaningful stakeholder participation in the decision-making process and facilitating stakeholder meetings and your plans and/or process for bringing the diverse group of stakeholders together to achieve consensus.
- Also, include (if known) partners within your community that may need to be involved but are not a part of this proposal. Explain why these partners are not included.

4. Alignment with CARE Strategies:

Discuss the connection between the three specific CARE strategies listed in Section V.A, Evaluation Criteria 3 and the problems the CARE project is intended to address, the approach the applicant plans to use, and how the proposed work aligns with these strategies. EPA recommends a separate short write-up for each strategy.

5. Tracking and Measuring Environmental Results:

- Describe the applicant's plan for tracking environmental results and what performance measures will be used (outputs and outcomes). Outputs are what is done and what the level of effort is (i.e. will hold a number of meetings throughout the district). Outcomes are the quantitative and qualitative effects of the results from the actions taken (i.e. the meetings engaged four additional neighborhood groups to commit to the project).
- Identify indicators and performance measures the applicant will use to determine at the conclusion of the project if goals were achieved and if the project is a success.

For additional information regarding performance measures and tracking, refer to "Developing Performance Measures" Section I.C.5 for general information and Appendix A "CARE Required Performance Measures" for specific information.

6. Programmatic Capacity:

- Describe other projects that have been successfully managed, or organizational features and controls that will help ensure the project can be effectively managed and successfully completed.
- Describe and provide substantiation of the applicant's ability to manage this CARE project.
- Describe the system(s) that will be used to appropriately manage, expend, and account for federal funds.
- If the applicant is, or has been, a recipient of an EPA grant/cooperative agreement in the last 3 years the applicant must provide information regarding compliance reporting measures, and annual financial status reporting.

The following list is applicable to Level II Agreements only.

1. Environmental issues and concerns:

- Include information from the stakeholder group's multi-media investigation of the risks in the community.
- Specifically identify the extent of the environmental and human health toxic problems in the community.
- Describe the severity of the environmental and human health problems in the community.

11.2.2 Garfield County Public Health (GCPH) grant application – 2008 original

- Garfield County Public Health Department Work Plan submitted to EPA
(17 pages)

Project Title: Building Awareness and Establishing Community Support for Responses to Environmental Health Concerns in Garfield County, Colorado: Ground Zero for Colorado's Energy Development Boom

Work Plan

Project Contact:

James A. Rada, REHS
Environmental Health Manager
Garfield County Public Health Department
195 W. 14th Street
Rifle, CO 81650
970-625-5200 ext 8113
D-U-N-S Number 182774802



James Rada, Environmental Health Manager

**Requested Level I Funding Amount:
\$99,375.00**

A. INTRODUCTION

This Work Plan modifies the proposal Garfield County Public Health submitted and EPA approved for funding under EPA's CARE GRANT Level 1 Funding Request effective October 1, 2007. We are providing additional detail at the request of EPA, after receiving comments and reconsidering the scope of work on the initial funding proposal.

We welcome EPA's involvement as a cooperating agency and understand this project will be governed by an EPA Cooperative Agreement. We and EPA anticipate substantial involvement among EPA's technical monitoring coordinator, its project officer and Garfield County Public Health and its partners, including the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE). We hope and expect to use EPA staff to help us with the following activities:

- Offering thoughts and expertise as we initiate key project tasks
- Monitoring our performance to verify project results
- Collaborating during performance of the scope of work, including participating in key meetings when possible
- Reviewing qualifications of key personnel
- Reviewing and commenting on reports prepared under this Cooperative Agreement
- Performing an initial site visit (by EPA's technical monitoring coordinator) within 30 days after start of monitoring, if EPA travel funds are available

We are eager to get started on this important project and excited about the opportunity to utilize the expertise and other resources of EPA.

B. OVERVIEW OF ORGANIZATION

The Garfield County Public Health Department (Garfield County) serves a growing community of over 50,000 people. Current projections are that the County's population will more than triple to almost 150,000 people by 2030. Concurrently, energy resource development is expected to continue increasing at unprecedented levels. Our mission is to prevent disease and to promote healthy behaviors by working diligently to ensure that the County's residents have access to

resources that promote optimal health, safety and well-being. Garfield County has provided basic public health nursing services for several decades. At the urging of the community, Garfield County Commissioners reintroduced an Environmental Health Program in 2005 (it had been dormant since 1990) to address environmental health issues associated with the expanding energy development industry and the anticipated growth of our community. Most of our work since 2005 has involved working with the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) to design and carry out several studies to assess the extent of environmental health (primarily air and water quality-related) issues associated with energy development. The Garfield County Board of County Commissioners also created the Garfield County Energy Advisory Board (EAB) which is comprised of business and community leaders to help us begin to digest new information, respond to what we are learning and float options for addressing concerns of the community. We, in historically rural Garfield County, are in the nascent stages of this challenge and see a steep learning curve before us; however we have now built the partnership to respond.

C. GARFIELD COUNTY PROFILE

General - Garfield County is located in Western Colorado. It is bounded on the east by Glenwood Canyon and the Flat Tops Wilderness area and on the west by the Colorado state line. Eastern Garfield County is mountainous with alpine environments and is home to skiing and numerous other recreational and tourism opportunities. The western third of the County is dominated by desert climates and is sparsely populated by ranchers. While the central third of the County historically has been predominantly agricultural, the new millennium has brought unprecedented change --- transforming the region into a bedroom community for the wealthy tourism centers within neighboring Eagle and Pitkin counties and home to an energy industry workforce. The growing population centers in Garfield County's central region are Glenwood Springs, Rifle and Parachute; which are essentially bisected by Interstate - 70, Colorado's primary east - west transportation corridor. Importantly, this region has also become "*ground zero*" for an explosively growing energy development industry, with natural gas among the primary resources of interest, as well as oil shale, oil, uranium and geothermal. Public health and welfare risks are presented by all business sectors including consumer services, construction, mining, agriculture and asphalt production. In addition, the rapid growth of our population and development of our communities has brought attention to the presence of a number of public environmental health issues or at minimum, increased the potential for other public environmental health issues to occur in our community. This is why we have decided to focus our efforts on conducting a community environmental health assessment. We believe that a solid understanding of the community's environmental health issues is key to development of a sound and effective public environmental health program at the Garfield County Public Health Department.

The Garfield County government is accountable to the people through the elected Board of County Commissioners. In addition, Garfield County partners with the CDPHE on a host of public and environmental health initiatives that support the mutual goals of understanding and addressing concerns as they arise, as well as working to anticipate them.

Key Background Information/Selected Efforts to Date - Garfield County wants to emphasize that all efforts to date and those presented in this CARE grant application are a direct response to concerns expressed by local elected officials and members of the community. There have been specific requests for the formation of an effective local, state and federal partnership to characterize and address the environmental health impacts of oil and gas development and community growth on the public health and community well-being in Garfield County. Garfield County is responding.

Air Quality - Our initial response to these requests began in 2005 when we embarked on a **2-year local ambient air quality monitoring study**. Total investment through 2007 has been

approximately \$325,000; with funding coming from the County and technical assistance coming from the State. The purpose of this study is to allow us to begin characterizing ambient air quality in the central part of Garfield County. We are monitoring PM10 and volatile organic compounds to gauge ambient air impacts and potential environmental and public health issues.

The objectives of this 2-year study are to:

1. Provide a response to citizen requests to characterize the air quality impacts of oil and natural gas development.
2. Establish a baseline measure of the VOCs present and their concentration.
3. Evaluate potential localized impacts.
4. Provide a basis for an initial human health risk screening.

The initial human health risk screening effort will: 1) identify chemicals of potential concern to health and determine how humans may be exposed to them (including sensitive subpopulations, such as children, pregnant women, and the elderly); 2) quantitatively estimate the level of exposure to these chemicals; 3) summarize the characteristic cancer and non-cancer health effects of these chemicals and provide quantitative toxicity factors that can be used to calculate health risk levels; and, 4) combine the available data to yield quantitative estimates of cancer and non-cancer health risks in exposed humans. Recommendations that arise from the study may address exposure reduction and directions for further study or action.

In addition to the advancing the local ambient air monitoring project, staff and citizens have been working together to **characterize air quality during odor events** by taking grab samples in detectable odor plumes. The early results of these sampling events have determined that some citizens are being or may be episodically exposed to significantly higher than ambient concentrations of volatile organic compounds, including benzene, a known human carcinogen.

Also in 2005, Garfield County, collaborating with the CDPHE, began **evaluating health risks posed by the air exposure pathway** across the County. This ongoing assessment, funded by CDPHE and by an Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) cooperative agreement, will be completed in 2007 using the 2-year air quality monitoring study data set (see above) and will provide needed additional information for this CARE grant project.

Garfield County has also retained The Saccomanno Research Institute of St. Mary's Hospital in Grand Junction, Colorado to develop a **Community Health Risk Assessment**, due to be completed in 2007. This institute is working with the GCAQTWG and the Grand Valley Citizens Alliance (GVCA) to assess how registered health concerns associated with energy development might be affecting public health.

Water Quality - Of particular concern is the unknown surface and groundwater quality, and stormwater run-off/erosion, effects presented by extensive energy-related land disturbances (e.g. road building, well-sites and product processing facilities). Some contamination issues have already been documented. Several efforts are underway to evaluate the nature and extent of these impacts, including: 1) A hydrogeologic study of the Mamm Creek Gas Field in central Garfield County, which raised many questions about the potential geological connection between gas-bearing formations and shallower formations that serve domestic and irrigation water supplies; 2) Initiation of additional hydrogeologic studies involving the Colorado Oil and Gas Conservation Commission and Williams Production to get a better handle on the effects of gas drilling has local water supplies (this is particularly important since several communities rely on

this water for their drinking water supply); and, 3) A statewide stakeholder effort led by CDPHE with participation from Garfield County to evaluate the extent of stormwater run-off concerns and update stormwater permit requirements to ensure energy development and other impacts are understood and addressed.

We are also **collaborating with the energy industry** in hopes of achieving long - term solutions to concerns and developing a sustainable working partnership even after this project is completed. Specifically, the **energy industry is monitoring air and water quality** to establish baseline conditions and to observe changes over time. With the recently formed Garfield County Air Quality Technical Work Group (GCAQTWG) (see below for description of this project partner) we have embarked on a coordinated effort to bring these data sets together to estimate pollutant loading and measure impacts and associated trends in air and water quality. Furthermore, later this year, CDPHE and EPA Region VIII, collaborating with the oil and gas industry, will embark on a study to test how fugitive emissions from drilling and pumping operations can be detected using **advanced leak detection technology that will monitor emissions** from various oil and gas industry emission sources. This effort will also offer key information regarding the magnitude, location and need to control such emissions around the County. At the very least, its results could lead to new Best Management Practice guidance.

D. PROJECT SUMMARY

Partners – This project includes a host of project partners that will serve on a Project Advisory Committee and offer perspective and guidance during critical project phases. On at least a quarterly basis, Garfield County will hold Advisory Committee meetings to brief this group of advisors and ask for guidance, input, and advice on various project elements still in the development stage. In the long run, this Advisory Committee will play a key role in building capacity within Garfield County for continuing efforts to address environmental health concerns well after this project has been completed. In addition to their role on the Project Advisory Committee, the partners listed below will be resources on a day to day basis for a variety of project elements.

Primary Partners are: Garfield County, CDPHE, the Garfield County Energy Advisory Board (EAB) (see attached letter for members list), the Grand Valley Citizens Alliance, the Colorado News Media and the Saccomanno Research Institute of St. Mary's Hospital in Grand Junction, CO. Other partners playing pivotal roles at certain stages of this project will be the community at large, energy industry leaders, Colorado Mountain College, the Chamber of Commerce, and the regional Council of Governments. We also look forward to having EPA and its wealth of technical and policy expertise as an advisory partner. Summaries of key partners and their general roles are presented below:

- **CDPHE-** No project partnership involving public health and the environment is complete without the CDPHE. Not only has this agency been delegated federal authority for enforcing both the Clean Water and Clean Air Acts, but it also has vast technical and policy resources to assist local environmental departments with their assessment, enforcement and community responsibilities. CDPHE will serve as a primary partner and will be extensively involved in this project. It will provide oversight, guidance and input to each step of the project and review all work products for accuracy and consistency with state and federal guidelines and initiatives.
- **The Garfield County Energy Advisory Board (EAB)** was created in 2004 to bring citizens from the community and industry representative from across Garfield County to the table to discuss various issues surrounding the rapid development of the oil and natural gas industry. This key project partner is comprised of oil and gas industry representatives, school districts,

ranchers and farmers and others with a stake in the future of the County. This partner will be instrumental in facilitating information gathering and conveying project results from and to the community; it will also be a key promoter of community education about the energy industry and its impacts.

- **The Grand Valley Citizen's Alliance (GVCA)** is the local community group affiliated with the Western Colorado Congress and was formed in 1997 in response to reduction in well pad spacing from one pad per 320 acres to one pad per 40 acres. GVCA works to protect the quality of life in Garfield County for all residents by promoting best industry practices and responsible development. The role of this partner will be to offer a citizens' (including ranchers/farmers) perspective as we move develop a better understanding of environmental health concerns and solutions for addressing them.
- **Garfield County Air Quality Technical Working Group (GCAQTWG)** consists of representatives from CDPHE, Colorado Mountain College, the US Forest Service, private modeling and monitoring consultants, the energy industry, the environmental community and Garfield County. This group exists to explore and offer technical advice on a range of environmental issues in the County, with emphasis on air quality. It will serve the CARE project by acting as technical advisors; particularly with respect to air/water monitoring data evaluation, monitoring systems assessment, emission inventories and human health risks. The committed professionals that make up this group will play a key role developing technical information and helping to communicate it to the community.
- **Colorado Mountain College (CMC)**, our regional community college, is contracted with the Garfield County to conduct many of the technical aspects of the current air monitoring study. CMC has also developed an Oil and Gas Industry Advisory Committee that will focus on energy industry needs, looking at the broad picture of how CMC can best serve the community with educational opportunities. This partner will serve as a technical and educational resource to this project, as well as offer a "neutral voice" when collaborating, educating and gaining input from the public.
- **Colorado Mountain News Media**, publisher of the Glenwood Post-Independent and La Mision Comunidad, a local Latino newspaper, have long been environmental and public health advocates in Garfield County. This partner will lend its media opportunities and expertise to all project communication efforts. Additionally, this partner will assist Garfield County Public Health ensure that representatives from minority (primarily Hispanic) and other less visible segments of our community's population play an active and advisory role on this project.

As the project gets underway, we will continue to build additional partnerships that make sense, based on our progress. One potential partner that could help with efforts to address "smart growth and development" concerns associated with oil and gas development in Garfield County is *Healthy Mountain Communities* (HMC), located in Garfield County's third largest community of Carbondale. HMC has developed a strong reputation in the region for helping rural communities, like ourselves, understand and advance smart growth initiatives. We plan to contact them once we confirm project funding.

With the balance and depth of the foregoing partnership, Garfield County can be sure of considering concerns from all segments within our community; including those with potential environmental justice concerns. Furthermore, this partnership approach establishes a strong likelihood of long term sustainable problem-solving in Garfield County even after this project is completed.

Project Description - Garfield County will be the lead sponsoring agency and fiscal agent of this CARE Grant Level 1 project. The **project's goal** is to better understand and evaluate the extent of environmental health impacts associated with energy development and community growth, effectively work with all community interests to identify priorities for addressing them, to begin implementing mitigation measures and to establish the foundation for continued community involvement even after this project is completed. Once we are able to fully understand the problem before us and communicate it to our community, we then want to use partnerships we build throughout the community to ensure that a "bottom-up" communications pipeline becomes a well established mechanism for understanding community concerns and preferences.

Along with our partners we would use a four-pronged project approach for this project as follows:

- Evaluate and communicate current existing data and gather needed additional data to further define environmental health issues along with the nature, sources and location of emissions relative to populations.
- Target groups from throughout the community and gather input from and educate them about the concerns and solutions regarding environmental health issues.
- Expand collaborative processes underway to garner ideas and develop effective responses to issues, and prioritize them.
- Enhance overall understanding of environmental health as well as growth and development issues facing our community.

We propose to pursue this approach by building on work Garfield County and its partners have already completed or have underway, which is providing a solid view of the larger public health problems presented by energy development and overall community growth. We believe need for this effort is well established and essential for guiding future efforts to understand public health issues and protect our community. CARE grant funds will be used for the following **Project Elements**:

Element 1 - Issues and Opportunities Assessment and Analysis: Using project partners' perspective, experience and expertise (especially that of the CDPHE), develop a detailed technical/policy assessment of what we know today about the environmental health issues in Garfield County as a result of growth and development. We would also assess means available for addressing these issues, including pollution mitigation measures, transportation control measures, consideration of smart growth principles and implementation of those that make sense for our relatively rural but changing community. This initial product would be targeted to professionals and used as a foundation for all other work under this project scope; including serving as a baseline discussion document for identifying and advancing responses to environmental public health concerns, including:

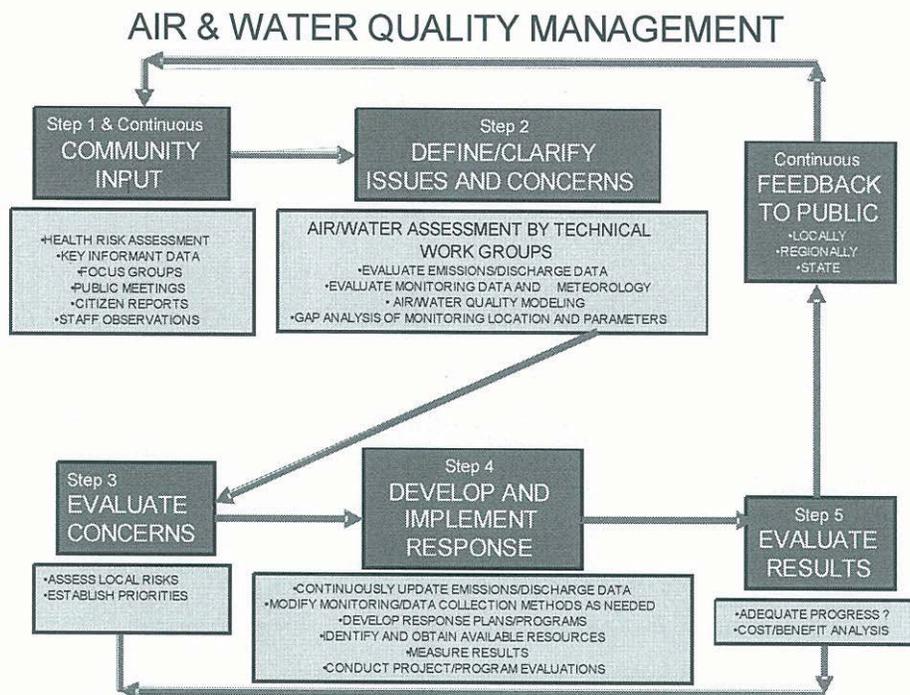
- Assessment of current and historical environmental monitoring data and emission inventories
- Evaluation of the impacts of energy development activities on the environment and people of Garfield County
- Presentation of data and views on evolving public health risk
- Identification of public concerns registered to date regarding environmental health concerns
- Presentation and prioritization of available measures for addressing environmental health concerns, including but not limited to:
 - Air quality source mitigation measures
 - Water quality source mitigation measures
 - Emission reduction incentives and best management practices
 - Children's environmental health initiatives
 - Built environment initiatives
 - Energy and water conservation initiatives

- Waste reduction strategies
- Smart growth and development initiatives
- Recommendations for the County and State authorities for protecting air and water quality; including consideration of air and watershed based solutions.¹

Element 2 - Comprehensive Citizen's Guide to A Healthy Garfield County: Using the content of the "Issues Assessment" described above and contents from a general Citizens Guide to Air Quality in Garfield County (to be developed within the next few months with support from EPA's Regional Geographic Initiatives Grant Program), write and creatively distribute a *Comprehensive, ("plain English" and "plain Spanish") Guide to A Healthy Garfield County*. This important product will offer citizens a current understanding of and basis for multi-media environmental impacts and Smart Growth considerations presented by Garfield County's energy and population boom. It will also offer a host of ideas for addressing concerns and what the solutions will mean for the day-to-day lives of citizens. This guide will ensure the community not only understands why its leaders are taking the initiative to evaluate health and environmental concerns, but also to give the community the actual tools for actively participating in a dialogue on how to respond to these problems and live with the solutions. This product would target the general community-wide audience, while communicating key aspects of Element 1. It will also serve to assess the community's pulse on these issues, through subsequent public and focus groups meetings.

Element 3 - Two Phased Public Education and Involvement Campaign & Process: The process map on the following page represents a "road map" for how this public process would be carried out. Effective use of this model requires strong leadership and facilitation skills, as well as use of the media as a partner. It also requires an emphasis on seeking and responding to community attitudes and its "pulse", the nature of the perceived problem (including its associated economic benefits and environmental costs), and an awareness that in a rural community like Garfield County complex technical environmental analysis and assessment are new tools. To this end, this process must be clear, transparent and predictable. While Garfield County has begun aspects of a public process, the process efforts to date have not been particularly calculated or "surgical". This CARE grant would support a more effective process by offering the capacity for community ideas to be harnessed and directed toward outcomes that can effectively enhance public health and the environment.

¹ It is important to note the key difference between this Project Element and Task 3 of the RGI Grant Work Plan. Specifically, this Project Element will address all relevant environmental media (air quality, water quality and associated public health considerations, as well as land use/growth development impacts associated with oil and gas development and community growth. It will also expand and refine what we learn about air quality from RGI grant project Task 3 results. These efforts are not redundant; one facilitates expansion on and refinement of the other.



The actions, key participants and methods/tools led by the Project Partners using this model are:

Public Process Action	Key Participants	Method/Tools(s)
Further define roles and responsibilities of project partners & Define/clarify/publicize community issues & concerns	Project Partners, targeted community focus participants and the public	Project partner, focus groups and public meetings, phone hotline, media, website
Review and assess air and water quality data and possible responses	Technical Work Group of Project Partners	Assessment Report, website, media updates/materials/op eds
Evaluate, communicate and discuss air and water quality concerns and available solutions; gain a sense of community's response priorities.	Project Partners, community leaders, focus group participants and the public	Citizen's Guide, issue papers follow-up focus group meetings general community meetings, media updates, hotline, internet website
Evaluate community responses to the Assessment Report and Citizens Guide; refine recommendations; use communications tools (website, hotline, etc) and follow-up assessments of emission/discharge levels, public health exposure, source controls, etc, to build community awareness growth and energy development impacts	CDPHE/Garfield County with support from project partners	Recommendations Report, "State of the County" newsletter, media materials, hotline and website updates, etc
Prioritize responses and initiate implementation steps	Garfield County and CDPHE with support from primary project	Policies, regulations, best management practices, incentives. Media placement and

	partners	updates.
Through meetings, determine community impression of leadership response to their concerns and publicize results	Primary Project Partners and public	Focus group meetings, media

How Project Meets Evaluation Criteria

Criteria 1: The Extent of Environment and Public Health Problems - Garfield County is located in the heart of one of the most oil and gas rich regions of the United States. Although the immense richness of energy reserves in this community has been understood for some time, the value of natural gas, the price of foreign oil, new extraction technology improvements, price and federal energy policy changes in recent years have caused the rate of extraction of these resources to reach a fever pitch. Large industrial corporations, their associated workforce and infrastructure have had major impacts. What was once a sleepy, rural western community is now headquarters for rapid expansion of heavy industry into rural ranching and residential areas. Dreams of people in these communities to escape pollution, traffic and other maladies usually reserved for urban areas have been shattered by the reality that they live above valuable national assets that will be extracted regardless of the impacts.

At the end of 2006, over 3,600 natural gas wells and associated facilities currently existed in Garfield County, with most having been drilled since 2001. Federal and State officials project that Garfield County will be home to over 20,000 natural gas wells and all associated infrastructure in the next 10-15 years. Pollution associated with development of gas wells (including diesel powered drilling and hydraulic fracturing rigs, wastewater reserve pits and produced gas venting during exploration, etc.) is presently exempt from air quality regulation. Hundreds of diesel-powered vehicles service these sites, usually traveling on dirt roads often passing close to homes of local residents. Interstate-70 and a major railroad corridor both traverse Garfield County, with increasingly frequent and larger numbers of transport vehicles that supply the ever-increasing construction material demands of the energy industry.

Air, water and stormwater permit requests for non-exempt energy development operations have more than tripled in recent years, including those for natural gas well sites, condensate tank batteries, compressor stations, evaporation ponds, gas plants, and related facilities that discharge produced water or affect stormwater patterns and erosion. Furthermore, initial air and water emission/discharge inventories are also to be growing at an astounding rate. This fact, coupled with the rapidly increasing number of industrial sites and strong challenges for federal, state and local budgets have created a difficult, if not impossible, situation for adequate compliance monitoring to occur. These industrial sites are frequently within a few hundred feet of residences. Consequently, an increasing number of issues are arising with regard to environmental pollution and potential human health impacts. Specific areas of concern include:

Air Quality - Frequent and intense episodes of chemical odors frequently permeate residential areas around active gas production facilities. Over the last five to six years public complaints and concerns have grown, with many people suspecting health impacts from exposure to emissions from natural gas production facilities. The Colorado Air Quality Control Commission has recently made regulatory changes establishing that permit (and BACT) requirements apply to smaller stationary sources, thus giving us more authority for managing air quality. While this step is a good one, it places more pressure on state and local government partners to understand and act to protect public health and the environment. We anticipate this project will help establish both the basis for and future support for additional investments to fully perform the essential functions of a local environmental health department.

Additionally, development expansion into rural areas of the county are beginning to raise concerns about degradation of air quality and possible health impacts associated with increased vehicle and commercial/industrial emissions along with impacts from traditional rural/agricultural air pollutions sources of open burning of agricultural waste and household trash.

Impacts we have been able to establish to date include detection, via the 2-year air quality monitoring study (see earlier discussion for more detail), of the presence of ambient levels of PM10 and VOCs, including benzene, in the Garfield County region. The significance of this important new monitoring data to public health and welfare will be fully evaluated later this year and early next; at which time, we will be better positioned to address more fully the issue of VOC and PM 2.5 exposure to resident populations. This key effort is being aided by a recent EPA Regional Geographic Initiatives Grant. As a result of increased oil and gas exploration/production activity in the region, as well as findings such as the ones mentioned above, state and federal leaders are looking more closely at controlling pollution. These potential future actions would be aimed at reducing public health impacts associated with this development.

Water Quality - Water is of critical importance to western Colorado, including Garfield County. As a predominantly agricultural community, many parts of Garfield County rely on a limited supply of groundwater and surface water to provide drinking water to the resident population, and to irrigate farmland and provide fresh water to livestock. The rapid influx of drilling and hydraulic fracturing has raised concerns about contamination of domestic and irrigation water supplies by cross connection of aquifers and use of industrial chemicals and fuels in various gas well development phases. A natural gas seep in central Garfield County, identified in 2003, was determined to be directly related to natural gas drilling activity. This seep contaminated a localized area of groundwater and a stream with a number of organic compounds. As a result, the Colorado Oil and Gas Conservation Commission established a drilling moratorium around the seep area. Several municipalities also rely on the Colorado River and other surface waters as their source of drinking water. Industrial activity in many of the sub-watersheds of the river has raised concerns as to the long-term safety of public water supplies. Although drinking water wells in the various areas of the county including the gas fields have been long known to have low producing, poor quality aquifers, rapid gas field and other development has given rise to concerns that the industry and development is both depleting and contaminating drinking water aquifers in the region.

Stormwater & Erosion - Although soils in Garfield County are generally very susceptible to erosion, rapid expansion of the gas fields along with housing and commercial developments has also resulted in an enormous amount of land disturbance, thus raising stormwater and erosion control issues. Construction of roads, well pads and housing, commercial and industrial sites appear to be the major culprits. Although Colorado has regulations in place for stormwater permitting, inspection and enforcement is relatively weak due to lack of resources. In addition, increasing numbers of commercial vehicles haul construction materials, fuel, industrial chemicals, oil and produced saline water along local roads, many of which are not designed for such use, resulting in regular spills and surface degradation contributing to concerns about surface water quality and erosion.

Growth & Development – Growth of infrastructure and services associated with energy development are combining with tourism and other economic development to create general pressures on environmental quality in Garfield County. This trend has increased population, contributed to sprawling development, and diversified environmental values; all resulting in greater impacts to air, water, land and other resources and human health. As the number of jobs increases, particularly in the energy industry, and the tourism communities in Eagle and Pitkin Counties grow, the demand for lower cost housing in Garfield County has also increased. Housing supply shortages have resulted in much greater commute distances, which can be

particularly difficult in a mountain region. Current estimates are that nearly 70% of commuters drive alone each day. Demand for new housing has also led to demand for new commercial development. These trends are effectively increasing pressure on the natural environment, more akin to pressures experienced in urban areas. **Citizens routinely raise concerns about air quality impacts from congested traffic along with water quality concerns related to large scale surface disturbance related to development projects. Additional consumer issues continue to present in the form of housing sanitation, indoor air quality, food safety, drinking water safety, on-site wastewater systems and other environmental health concerns.** Garfield County's capacity to respond is limited, even though we are investing mightily to address concerns².

Community Involvement /Collaboration/Partnerships - Garfield County Public Health only recently incorporated environmental health into its overall programs; a measure taken in response to community concerns over energy development and growth rates. With a small staff, our early collaboration efforts have been focused primarily on building relationships throughout the community, including an important Hispanic population. We have also begun to establish methods for listening to concerns and taking initial steps toward understanding potential environmental and human health risks associated the growth we have discussed above. Much work remains in this area.

Among the areas of community involvement where we have made the most gains is with the business community. Not only are members of the oil and gas community actively participating in air and water quality monitoring efforts, but also they are key members of the Garfield County Energy Advisory Board. In fact, the oil and gas industry has over 15 representatives serving on this key advisory board (evidenced by the list contained in one of the letters of recommendation provided with this document). Other small and different business sectors are generally involved and poised to become more involved as we learn more about the impacts of oil and gas development and overall growth in the region.

As our collaboration has grown, so too has interest among current and potential partners and within the community at large. The partnership we have assembled for the CARE grant is extensive and varied; it represents the key "players" needed to develop and achieve our goals and holds at its core, the people of Garfield County. The partners (including the community) and their roles in the CARE grant project are presented in detail on Page 3 of this document. However, as the project gets underway, we may identify and utilize other partners to ensure broad participation AND continued future progress, even after this project is completed.

Alignment with CARE Strategies

Information & Tools to Help Communities – In the interest of space, we refer you to the discussion of Project Elements on Pages 4 and 5 for a presentation of the variety of tools and methods for helping the community understand and assess environmental health issues and health risks.

Mobilize Local Resources and Use EPA Voluntary Programs - The project utilizes key groups of individuals, businesses and organizations/institutions across the community to guide and offer insight into this project. This partnership also will establish priorities and develop strategies for reducing pollution and health risks presented by energy development and general

² Garfield County hired a Registered Environmental Health Specialist in 2005 to initially manage a 2-year Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Study and a Human Health Risk Assessment. Additionally, the County created the Energy Advisory Board, consisting of energy industry representatives, local and regional government, and others to help guide responses to area's rapidly growing energy industry (see attached letter of support).

community growth. By including citizens, governments, educational institutions, media and industry in the development of these strategies, we expect positive relationships and outcomes to result. This project will supplement current efforts by the oil and gas industry, local government, a regional community college, citizen groups and others to improve citizen knowledge about key environmental issues and their solutions. Improved and current information will be developed and strategically disseminated in various written and electronic formats. Students and faculty from CMC will be enlisted to assist with this aspect of the projects as much as possible. Educational partners also will help develop educational materials and assist with community forums. We will also work with EPA Region VIII to identify voluntary programs appropriate for use in Garfield County, including pollution prevention programs, and include them in Project Elements that involve pollution and risk reduction option ideas and recommendations.

Create A Positive Environment for Community-Wide Engagement - Our aim is to raise awareness about environmental health from all stages of energy development and community growth. In a community like Garfield County, we must do this with particular sensitivity to how new these issues are for this relatively rural community and to the fact that we are rural and have an important Hispanic population. Given these sensitivities, we will also raise awareness about the regulatory aspects of environmental management, opportunities presented by Smart Growth principles and initiatives, ancillary impacts of transportation and urban growth, and available best management practices. We also expect to create broad community interest in our efforts by carefully selecting Project Partners that garner respect in the community and represent the community's diversity; and by retaining Colorado facilitation and media experts to manage a transparent, logically designed, even-handed and civil public process. We will pace meetings/events to garner public input strategically with media activities so as to generate broad interest in and input to this effort. We will also be sure to involve those people in the community who will champion various actions for addressing environmental concerns.

Project Goals and Performance Plan – The project goals and performance plan are discussed in detail beginning on page 3 of this document. During the **project's first year**, we will complete Element 1 (*Issues Assessment*), Element 2 (*“Comprehensive Plain English (and “Spanish”) Citizens Guide to a Healthy Garfield County”*) and we will initiate Phase 1 of the Element 3 (*Two-Phased Public Education and Involvement Campaign & Process*). Phase 1 includes developing a web page on the Garfield County website devoted to environmental health issues related to energy development and community growth, offering a hotline for those without internet access to become informed and active, convening 2 focus group and 2 public meetings, and developing supporting communications/media tools. Additional examples of materials for this effort are presented on pages 5 and 6. During the **project's second year** we will refine recommendations and reconvene stakeholder focus groups to discuss and prioritize strategies for addressing environmental health concerns. During this time, we will also begin implementing mitigation recommendations and solicit feedback from the community on leadership responses to their concerns.

Tracking and Measuring Environmental Results - Project results will be tracked and measured using EPA's output and outcomes guidance, as presented on the following page. Quarterly reporting will assure this effort enjoys thorough and thoughtful evaluation along the way.

Programmatic Capability - Garfield County and its partners have managed a number of federally funded programs. Financial management systems are designed to closely track funding to assure proper use of resources. Garfield County uses financial accounting software systems that can be specifically utilized to track planned expenses and activities related to grant projects. As the County is new to the environmental health arena, no recent projects of this type have been attempted. We also have support relationships with CDPHE and EPA Region VIII. Technical support on environmental issues is currently and will continue to be provided by various study

partners including Colorado Mountain College, CDPHE, US Forest Service, environmental consulting firms, Encana Oil and Gas and Williams Production. These partners bring expertise to the table regarding monitoring, environmental and health issues and improvement planning. Also, we recently completed EPA's Community Leadership Training and will seek future opportunities with this program.

Our principal partner, CDPHE, has extensive experience managing projects that involve EPA funds. Projects that demonstrate success include Vasquez Blvd/I-70 Community Health Program and the Rocky Mountain Arsenal Medical Monitoring Program. In the Denver Metro Area and the Grand Junction Air Toxics Monitoring Program, which is part of the National Air Toxics Trends Study. Garfield County will work closely with CDPHE to ensure Garfield County is equally successful.

Tracking and Measuring Environmental Results

Project Element/ Completion Date/ Tracking Msrs	Outputs	Outcomes
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<p>Issue Assessment <i>Apr 2008</i></p> <p>Media Placement Frequency</p> <p>Op/Ed Pieces</p> <p>Meeting Attendance, Diversity & Input Volume/ Quality/</p> <p>Citizen Response To Report/Materials</p> <p>Offers sounds basis for action, per EPA/ CDPHE</p>	<p>Report using results of ongoing work to understand the nature and extent of environmental health issues & offer options for managing them. Completion of task will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stand-alone Executive Summary and Power Point Presentation with recommendations targeted to leaders and decision-makers - Specific strategies and best management practices for managing environmental health issues so that established standards are protected, including Smart Growth initiatives - Meetings with Business Advisory Board, Senator Salazar, County Commissioners and the public to discuss report findings and recommendations - Report summarizing meeting feedback/input/attendance - Possible environmental health protection implementation steps 	<p>Short Term: Technically sound, thorough and publicly scrutinized data and materials necessary for use in building knowledge and acceptance of the need for management of environmental health in Garfield County and beyond.</p> <p>Intermediate: Along with completion of tasks listed below, this additional data will be used by environmental health managers and other community leaders to establish a basis for and to encourage citizens, community leaders and industry to better understand why and to what extent environmental health needs to be managed in Garfield County. It will also begin to provide people the knowledge they need to change their behavior, in part through building greater awareness of Smart Growth Principles. In turn, this will help environmental managers and leaders gain the political support for environmental health and related values.</p> <p>Long Term: Long-term environmental health protection initiatives.</p>
<p>Comprehensive Citizen's Guide to a Health Garfield County <i>June 2008</i></p> <p>Copies Requested</p> <p>Copies Distributed</p> <p>Surveyed Response To Guide</p>	<p>A comprehensive, accessible, readable and reproducible educational document to be widely distributed in the community, to state etc.; including schools, homeowners associations, community groups etc</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Built on an initial general guide to air quality to be developed in 2007 - Modeled after the Citizen's Guide to the Clean Air Act, developed by EPA subsequent to CAA Amendments of 1990 - Spanish Translation 	<p>Short-Term: Essential detailed citizen knowledge base about environmental health management and available Smart Growth Initiatives in general and the environmental health status of Garfield County and what leaders hope to do about it in their community.</p> <p>Intermediate: Basis for behavior change that lends support to regulatory and non-regulatory efforts to manage environmental health, as well as individual efforts to develop more sustainably (i.e. with fewer impacts) and "smarter".</p> <p>Long Term: Healthful natural and built environments in Garfield County and the West due to behavior change.</p>

<p>Public Involvement Process Oct 2007-Oct 2009</p> <p>Focus Group/ Meeting Attendance/Diversity</p> <p>Clear Priorities Set</p> <p>Support for Action</p> <p>Citizen Response</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 6 advisory group meetings - 3 focus group meetings to gain input on issues and concerns - 3 focus group meetings to gain input on assessment - 2 community wide meetings on suggested priorities - Community discussion at project end to evaluate citizen knowledge of environmental health issues and their solutions 	<p>Short Term: Increased and widespread knowledge and involvement in community meetings</p> <p>Intermediate: Consideration, prioritization and eventual implementation of measures necessary for protecting and perhaps enhancing the environment health of Garfield County.</p> <p>Long Term: Up to 3 clear community supported priorities for addressing environmental health issues associated with energy development and community growth; initial implementation of priority measures and reduction of public health risk presented by energy development.</p>
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Quarterly Report Schedule

Assuming the project start date is January 1, 2008, we propose the following schedule for quarterly cumulative project reports to EPA

- April 1, 2008, 2009
- July 1, 2008, 2009
- September 1, 2009
- January 1, 2009

These reports will address the status of each project element and its associated output and outcome. Reports will also discuss any findings from earlier accomplishments that may affect future project elements; including proposed adjustments that would lead to the most effective and long lasting project outcomes, as well as a report of grant status.

The final project report would be due no later than December 1, 2009.

Biographical Sketches of Key Technical Experts

Jim Rada – Garfield County Environmental Health Manager, with over twenty six years as a local environmental public health specialist (DuPage County, Illinois 1981-1986, Tri-County Health Department Colorado, 1986-1988, Summit County, Colorado 1988-2005, Garfield County, Colorado 2005-present). He has extensive experience in air and water quality, as well other public health programs. Mr. Rada holds a B.S. in Environmental Health from Illinois State University, 1981, Cum Laude. Among his recent/present leadership positions are: 1) Past President of Colorado Environmental Health Association, 1995; 2) Founding member and Past President of Colorado Professionals in Onsite Wastewater, 2004, and 3) Current President of Colorado Directors of Environmental Health.

Gordon Pierce - Has worked in the ambient air monitoring field for the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Air Pollution Control Division, since 1987. He currently supervises the Continuous Monitoring and Data Support Section in the Technical Services Program. During this time, he has worked on many air monitoring projects for air toxics, ozone, carbon monoxide and particulates. He has also been involved with a number of different groups across Colorado, including the Four Corners Air Quality Task Force and the Garfield County Air Quality Technical Work Group. He has a BSc in Geological Engineering from the Colorado School of Mines and a MSc in Environmental Science from the University of Colorado-Denver.

Mike Wilson – CDPHE chief of the Environmental Epidemiology Section of the Colorado

Department of Public Health and Environment, a position he has held for 15 years. In this position he directs statewide consultation on environmental epidemiology, toxicology and health risk assessment to local and state government officials, private citizens, organizations, and businesses. Duties also include collaborative public health policy development and oversight of management of the state's birth defects monitoring program, "Colorado Responds to Children with Special Needs."

Additionally, Dr. Wilson is chair and administrator of the Department's Institutional Review Board, an approval and oversight committee of internal and external public health scientists, physicians and non-scientists responsible for protecting the rights and welfare of human research subjects recruited under the auspices of the Department. He is also an assistant professor adjunct in the Department of Preventive Medicine and Biometrics at the University of Colorado Health Sciences Center.

Dr. Wilson earned a Bachelor of Arts degree in Zoology from Humboldt State University and a doctorate in Microbiology/Environmental Health from Colorado State University.

Ray Mohr - Ray Mohr is currently employed at the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment where he works in the Air Pollution Control Division in the Policy and Planning Program. At the APCD, Mr. Mohr has worked on a variety of program activities including the development of State Implementation Plans (SIPs) to assisting and facilitating Community based environmental programs. In this later role, he has made numerous presentations on these subjects in a variety of settings. Some of these include:

- Workshops for local health staff around Colorado
- Colorado Air Quality Control Commission
- National and state conferences on air quality
- Teaching environmental science classes at DeVry University here in Denver.

Mr. Mohr has earned two Masters degrees in the areas of Zoology (from Colorado State University) and Environmental Planning and Public Administration from CU Denver Center.

Detailed Budget

Cost Category/Activity	Grant Dollars
<p>Personnel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff time necessary to oversee all aspects of this project, including Advisory Committee oversight and participation, partner review & comment of all project materials, finalizing & distributing the Issues Assessment Report & Comprehensive Citizen's Guide, and coordinating all project consulting efforts (see "Contractual", below) (In-Kind) • Garfield County Environmental Health Manager Project Management And Involvement (In Kind) • CDPHE technical and advisory support (In Kind) • EAB member technical and advisory support and data gathering (In-Kind) 	
<p>Fringe Benefits None</p>	
<p>Travel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meetings with Partners 1000 miles @\$.415/mile • National Training Workshop <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Airfare (2 trips) ○ Hotel (2 trips) ○ Per Diem (2 trips) at \$46/day for 5 days 	<p style="text-align: right;">\$415</p> <p style="text-align: right;">\$1,000</p> <p style="text-align: right;">\$1,500</p> <p style="text-align: right;">\$460</p>
<p>Supplies (Needed to support community meetings and general project management)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Printing • Mailings and envelopes • Flipcharts/ markers • Project Partner Conference Calls • Refreshments 	<p style="text-align: right;">\$3,500</p> <p style="text-align: right;">\$2,000</p> <p style="text-align: right;">\$500</p>
<p>Contractual</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental communications and media firm to coordinate all outreach efforts, create community outreach/media materials, write the Comprehensive Citizen's Guide, and review the Assessment Report for effectiveness as outreach tools, and design and administer Citizen Focus Group meeting for feedback • Expert Facilitator with knowledge of rural Colorado issues pertaining to energy development & environmental issues to design and run community focus group and public meetings and provide meeting outcomes reports. 	<p style="text-align: right;">\$55,000</p> <p style="text-align: right;">\$35,000</p>
<p>TOTALS</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">\$99,375</p>