

# SOUTHERN ENVIRONMENTAL LAW CENTER

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August 24, 2012

***VIA ELECTRONIC MAIL***

Ms. Elizabeth W. Cannon, Chief  
North Carolina Hazardous Waste Section  
MSC 1646  
Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-1646  
[Elizabeth.cannon@ncdenr.gov](mailto:Elizabeth.cannon@ncdenr.gov)

**Re: Alcoa Badin Operations, Badin Lake Sediment Remedial Action Plan and the Draft Administrative Agreement for State-Directed Remedial Action Pursuant to N.C.G.S. 130A-310.9(b)**

Dear Ms. Cannon:

We appreciate the opportunity to submit comments on behalf of the North Carolina Environmental Justice Network (“NCEJN”) regarding the above referenced Remedial Action Plan (the “Plan”) and Draft Administrative Agreement (the “Agreement”). NCEJN is a coalition of community organizations and its supporters who work with low-income communities and people of color to promote health and environmental equity, clean industry, safe work places and fair access to all human and natural resources through organizing, advocacy, research and education based on principles of economic and political equity. The NCEJN works to empower impacted communities through organized forums, conferences and support of member advocates on environmental issues that negatively impact their health and quality of life.

The Southern Environmental Law Center (“SELC”) is a non-profit legal advocacy group dedicated to protecting the environment of the South. SELC works with more than 100 partner groups in six southeastern states. SELC has been actively involved in a variety of efforts to protect and improve water quality in the Yadkin River Basin and strives to incorporate principles of environmental justice in its program work.

We urge the North Carolina Hazardous Waste Section to extend the comment period for the Draft Administrative Agreement and the Remedial Action Plan in order to comply with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the federal Executive Order on Environmental Justice and North Carolina policy guidance on Environmental Equity.

**I. The comment period should be extended to comply with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.**

Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 states that “[n]o person in the United States shall, on the ground of race, color or national origin, be excluded from

participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance.”<sup>1</sup> As a division of the North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources (“NCDENR”), a state agency receiving federal funds, the North Carolina Hazardous Waste Section must comply with Title VI and its regulations. If implemented as drafted, the Remedial Action Plan and the Draft Administrative Agreement will have an adverse and disproportionate impact on the local community on the basis of race, in violation of Title VI.

The area impacted by the Remedial Action Plan consists of higher than county-wide, low-income and minority populations. According to the Environmental Protection Agency’s environmental justice assessment tool, “EJ View”, the population within the 5-mile buffer around the Alcoa Badin Works facility is 23.2% minority, 19.5% African-American and 10.2% of the population is below the poverty level.<sup>2</sup> Within a 3-mile buffer around the facility, the population is 25% minority, 21.1% African-American and 9.8% of the population is below the poverty level.<sup>3</sup> These percentages are all higher than the Stanly County population which is 16.4 % minority, 11.8 % African-American and 8.1% of the county-wide population is below the poverty level.<sup>4</sup>

There are numerous omissions and areas of concern in the Remedial Action Plan and Draft Administrative Agreement that reflect a lack of attention to the potential adverse and disproportionate impacts to the local community on the basis of race. First, the Remedial Action Plan and Draft Administrative Agreement fail to take into consideration existing health disparities in the local community. In the less than four pages<sup>5</sup> of the “Focused Feasibility Study to Address Potential Resuspension of Impacted Sediment” for the Plan that address the potential for human health impacts, no single mention was made of research into baseline health concerns of the impacted community in Badin, nor the potential impact to humans that may have suffer from pre-existing health concerns.

The Plan is also flawed in that the Remedial Action Objective (RAO) outlined in it is too narrowly crafted. The RAO, as set out in the Plan is to “[r]educe the potential for re-suspension of sediments with relatively elevated PCB [polychlorinated biphenyls] concentrations.”<sup>6</sup> As articulated, it states no intention to protect communities or the environment from the impacts of continued release of regulated substances. The

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<sup>1</sup> 42 U.S.C. § 2000d (2012).

<sup>2</sup> See [http://iaspub.epa.gov/enviro/fii\\_query\\_dtl\\_disp\\_program\\_facility?p\\_registry\\_id=110017425614](http://iaspub.epa.gov/enviro/fii_query_dtl_disp_program_facility?p_registry_id=110017425614), navigate to Site Demographics and change buffer value to 5.

<sup>3</sup> See [http://iaspub.epa.gov/enviro/fii\\_query\\_dtl\\_disp\\_program\\_facility?p\\_registry\\_id=110017425614](http://iaspub.epa.gov/enviro/fii_query_dtl_disp_program_facility?p_registry_id=110017425614), navigate to Site Demographics and change buffer value to 3.

<sup>4</sup> 2000 US Census Data.

<sup>5</sup> Plan, Appendix A, Sections 3.2 – 3.4.

<sup>6</sup> Plan at 7.

“Focused Feasibility Study to Address Potential Resuspension of Impacted Sediment” itself acknowledges that PCBs are persistent chemicals that are slow to degrade in the environment. PCBs are of concern to fish as well as species that consume fish, like people and other wildlife.<sup>7</sup> This concern arises from the fact that PCBs accumulate in the tissue of fish, and the people and wildlife that consume them. With this risk, the RAO should be expanded to state directly the intention to protect public health and the environment.

The Plan is also flawed because of the inadequate detail regarding the extent of contamination in fish. It has already been documented that fish with elevated concentrations of PCBs have been found in Badin Lake.<sup>8</sup> Because of the heightened concentrations of PCBs in these fish, a consumption advisory was issued in February of 2009. The Plan notes studies<sup>9</sup> regarding Badin Lake sediment investigations, but provides inadequate details on the extent of PCB bioaccumulation in fish in the Lake. And while Badin Works is the only industrial facility on Badin Lake, the Feasibility Study concludes, that the PCBs in the fish in Badin Lake are from regional sources.<sup>10</sup> The Plan and Agreement are seriously flawed where more detail on the extent of fish contamination is not a part of the clean-up evaluation, and where Alcoa attempts to foist responsibility for the contamination on unidentified “regional sources.”

While the stated aim in the Remedial Action Plan to remedy PCB-impacted sediments is to be protective and address concerns relating to future re-suspension or migration of sediments<sup>11</sup>, the Plan, as drafted, fails to provide any assurance that capping will *actually reduce the impact* that existing PCB contamination has on the fish in the lake and the humans that may consume those fish. In fact, the “Focused Feasibility Study” states that “remediation in the outfall areas is unlikely to result in any long-term improvement”<sup>12</sup> with regard to PCB levels. It defies logic that the state would move forward with a plan that has been determined to result in no marked improvement to conditions in Badin Lake.

The Plan is also flawed in that it provides scant data to substantiate that the release of other contaminants into the Lake and the environment has actually ceased. The Plan states that “releases (of PCB) ceased prior to 1968”<sup>13</sup>, but provides no details on how the multiple Solid Waste Management Units on the Alcoa site have not contributed and will not continue to contribute to other toxic releases into the environment.

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<sup>7</sup> Plan, Appendix A, Section 3.1.

<sup>8</sup> <http://epi.publichealth.nc.gov/fish/current.html#badin> accessed Aug 23, 2012.

<sup>9</sup> Plan pp. 3-4.

<sup>10</sup> Plan at Appendix A, Section 3.2.3.

<sup>11</sup> Plan at 1.

<sup>12</sup> Plan, Appendix A, Section 3.2.3.

<sup>13</sup> Plan at 3.

## **II. The comment period should be extended to comply with Executive Order 12898 on Environmental Justice.**

The Plan and Administrative Agreement also fail to adequately consider the principles of Environmental Justice. Because Nationwide Permit #38 – Cleanup of Hazardous and Toxic Waste is applicable for this project,<sup>14</sup> the obligation for the permit applicant and the permitting agency to comply with Executive Order 12898 is triggered. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) defines environmental justice, as:

[f]air treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin or income with respect to development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies. *Fair treatment* means that no group of people should bear a disproportionate share of the negative environmental consequences resulting from industrial, governmental, or commercial operations, or the execution of federal, state, local, and tribal programs and policies. *Meaningful involvement* means that potentially affected community residents have an appropriate opportunity to participate in decision-making about a proposed activity that will affect their environment and/or health.<sup>15</sup>

The Executive Order requires that each federal agency shall identify and address, as appropriate, disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of its programs, policies and activities on minority populations and low-income populations.<sup>16</sup> The Remedial Action Plan, and the Administrative Agreement proposed by the state and Alcoa to contain, stabilize and remove hazardous or toxic waste material does not adequately consider the impact of the activity on low-income communities and people of color, nor does the Army Corps of Engineers Nationwide Permit #38 and its Regional Conditions. While preliminary comments by the EPA on Alcoa's Community Involvement Plan<sup>17</sup> detail how to begin considering environmental justice, the Remedial Action Plan itself does not reflect that an environmental justice analysis was performed nor does it reflect meaningful involvement of the Badin Lake Community with respect to the drafting of the Agreement or the creation of the Plan. The Army Corps of Engineers, the state and Alcoa should work collaboratively with the impacted community to ensure that adequate time is given to appropriately consider the environmental justice impacts of this proposal.

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<sup>14</sup> Plan at 9; Plan at Appendix B.

<sup>15</sup> <http://epa.gov/region4/ej/index.html> accessed August 22, 2012.

<sup>16</sup> Exec. Order No. 12898, § 101.1-101, 59 C.F.R. 7629 (1994), amended in 60 FR 6381 (1995).

<sup>17</sup> Attachment A, pp. 3, 6, 23, 24.

### **III. The comment period should be extended to observe the state of North Carolina's Environmental Equity Initiative.**

The Draft Administrative Agreement and the Remedial Action Plan are flawed because they do not represent the principles of environmental equity as reflected in NCDENR's October 19, 2000 "Environmental Equity Initiative" Policy.<sup>18</sup> In order to meet the goals of the Initiative, the policy provides that NCDENR will, among other actions:

- Address environmental equity issues in permitting decisions for projects potentially having a disparate impact on communities protected by Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964;
- Use demographic information to determine whether there is: 1) a need for greater outreach to community in order to encourage more meaningful participation, or 2) special health risks based on the nature of the population;
- Resolve environmental equity complaints, consistent with the protection afforded by Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964;
- Provide opportunities for interested parties to raise concerns on Environmental Equity in NCDENR's decisions.

As drafted, neither the Plan nor the Agreement meet the goals of the Initiative. For this reason, the comment deadline should be extended to give adequate attention to the North Carolina policy on Environmental Equity.

### **IV. Conclusion.**

Rather than rush forward with the Draft Administrative Agreement and Remedial Action Plan, which Alcoa acknowledges will not result in marked improvements to the conditions of Badin Lake, the Hazardous Waste Section should follow its own guidance as well as federal law and extend the comment deadline to get additional input to craft a more effective plan. Because the impacted area contains a higher than county average population of people of color and a higher than county average population of low-income people, and because of the numerous flaws and omissions in the Administrative Agreement and the Remedial Action Plan, the comment period should be extended by at least 90 days to allow for adequate consideration of the extent of PCB contamination in Badin Lake, to clarify additional questions regarding the content of the Plan and

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<sup>18</sup> Attachment B.

Ms. Elizabeth W. Cannon, Chief  
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Agreement, to consider, adequately, the principles of Environmental Justice and to avoid violation of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this important matter.

Sincerely,



Chandra T. Taylor  
Senior Attorney  
Southern Environmental Law Center

cc with attachments:

Via U.S. mail only:

Lisa P. Jackson, Secretary, United States Environmental Protection Agency  
Gwendolyn Keyes Fleming, Region IV Administrator, USEPA

Via email only:

Denise Tennessee, Acting Region IV Environmental Justice Program Manager  
Frank Yelverton, US Army Corps of Engineers, Wilmington District  
Amy Simes, NC Environmental Justice State Contact, NCDENR



REV. 1; DATED 2/16/12 PRELIMINARY COMMENTS IN RED BY BRIAN HOLTZCLAW,  
COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT COORDINATOR, RCRA DIVISION, U.S. EPA;  
[HOLTZCLAW.BRIAN@EPA.GOV](mailto:HOLTZCLAW.BRIAN@EPA.GOV); 404-821-0697

## COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN

Badin Lake Sediment Capping Project  
Alcoa Badin Operations  
Badin, North Carolina 28009

September 2011

Prepared for:

Alcoa, Inc.



Prepared by:  
BHE Environmental, Inc.  
**Lead: Tim Gessner**  
11733 Chesterdale Rd.  
Cincinnati, OH 45246-4131  
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**Overall Comments:**

1. Thank you for the opportunity to comment. Note the following comments are preliminary. EPA cannot fully comment adequately until EPA visits the community itself. Next planned step is for the EPA RCRA community engagement coordinator to conduct a field visit, interview different aspects of the affected community, make observations, etc. so as to ensure the writing of a meaningful draft Community Involvement Plan.
2. Refer to embedded text comments in red, to help generate next revision.
3. Feedback, please feel free to respond to Brian Holtzclaw, U.S. EPA Region 4, RCRA Division, Community Engagement Coordinator (CEC), [holtzclaw.brian@epa.gov](mailto:holtzclaw.brian@epa.gov); cell 404-821-0697. Thank you.

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**PLEASE MODIFY BASED UPON EMBEDDED TEXT COMMENTS**

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## FIGURE

Figure 1-1. General Site Map, Badin Lake.

Add other descriptive figure suggested related to main capping project and other visuals to describe capping, as necessary.

## APPENDICES

Appendix A	Agency Contacts
Appendix B	Alcoa Officials
Appendix C	Local Officials
Appendix D	Elected State and Federal Officials
Appendix E	Media Contacts
Appendix F	Meeting Location
Appendix G	Repository Locations

NOTE: There exists a need for other Appendices for the sake of citizen engagement, understanding and comprehension, such as

- CAB members
- Stakeholder groups and Local grassroots organizations (Riverkeepers, Uwharrie Regional Commissioners, Central Park NC, Yadkin River Alliance, NAACP, neighborhood associations, churches especially in West Badin which is largely an EJ community)
- Glossary (of terms, such as the RAP, environmental justice, monitoring, feasibility study, facility investigation, etc)
- Acronyms
- References (the author makes some conclusions/remarks with no citation as to the source of these, this will help),
- Environmental Justice Map and Interpretation Guide
- ToxFAQs Sheet on PCBs; EPA uses these health fact sheets for the benefit of community engagement and education, refer to <http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/tfacts17.pdf> for one on PCBs

Note: 1. Generally speaking, use clearer plain English terms throughout (e.g., capping is a technical term and can be better used within the context of environmental pollution cleanup or remedial project to better safeguard public health and the environment). The details of the subject of this CE itself, the “cover system” appears to be noticeably absent and being the main part of the reason for this CIP, it needs to be added. Refer to simplifying sections of the draft RAP (8/19/11) in a portion of the CIP, using pages 13-18.

2. Missing the message upfront that “Citizens are encouraged to submit comments concerning how this CIP may be improved to incorporate and address additional meaningful community engagement” Please add this upfront, suggest timeframe for public comment and let’s talk about how this can be accomplished.

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

Refer to other CIPs that have better upfront introduction to first-time readers of CIPS, which include Overview, Introduction to Site and Community, Moving Forward (e.g., see Owens Corning, SC; Hudson River PCB Site; Portland, OR CIPS); the later sections of CIPS can get into more details. The e-mail transmitting this rev. 1; 2/16/12 version will have these CIPs attached.

### 1.0 COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN OBJECTIVES

Needs some work.

The objectives of the community involvement plan are to ensure all segments of the community are informed (NOTE: Community involvement/engagement is much more than informing the community about plans to install the cover system in the Alcoa cove of the south portion of Badin Lake, have an opportunity to offer comment prior to implementation, and receive ongoing updates about project status.

The Community Involvement Plan outlines the methods to promote two-way communication between citizens and Alcoa, and to provide opportunities for meaningful and active involvement by the community in the remediation process. The plan is designed to be flexible and responsive to changing community concerns.

A combination of public meetings, advertising, media relations and electronic communications will be employed in order to distribute information broadly in the community and to ensure transparency. The Plan will ensure opportunity for input from the community through direct meetings, email contact and an anonymous telephone hotline. It will also outline the strategy to maintain regular communications throughout the implementation of the project to update the community on the progress.

## 1.1 BACKGROUND AND HISTORY

Alcoa Primary Metals (Alcoa) began operations at the Badin Works facility in 1915 as a primary aluminum smelter. Principal products manufactured at the plant included carbon cathodes and anodes, continuous cast sheets and specialty metals. Badin Lake (aka Narrows Reservoir) is the reservoir for the Narrows Dam hydroelectric facility. The lake property and powerhouse are owned and operated by Alcoa Power Generating, Inc. (APGI).

In addition to the Narrows facility, APGI owns and operates three additional dams along the Yadkin River in North Carolina. The dam series includes (starting at the most upstream): High Rock, Tuckertown, Narrows, and Falls. In series, the dams work together to manage water levels throughout the Yadkin River and lake reservoir pools.

## 1.2 SITE DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Badin Works facility is located in Stanly County, North Carolina. Badin Lake is located along the Yadkin River in Montgomery County and Stanly County. The Badin facility is on State Highway 740 just north of the town of Badin and occupies 123 acres of land. The fenced portion of the site is roughly 90 acres. Figure 1-1 shows the Town of Badin, Alcoa's Badin Works, Badin Lake, and the Narrows Dam.

Suggest you add another figure 1-2, "Badin Lake Impacted Areas" from 8/11 document, "BADIN LAKE SEDIMENT REMEDIAL ACTION PLAN". This zooms in on the capping project area. And add any other helpful visuals.

Suggest you clearly identify roles and responsibilities of NC DENR, EPA, Alcoa. Refer to EPA January 17, 2012 letter to Director, Duke Env. Law and Policy Clinic, Duke University, first paragraph, and NC DENR December 29, 2011 letter to Alcoa. Also suggest the start of a Community Engagement Team (Alcoa, NC DENR and EPA), not just a Technical Team presence to help ensure this CIP is carried out for the public interest.

### **ADD NEW "AFFECTED COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION" SECTION (draft language)**

The affected community of the Sediment Capping Project is broad, considering the fact the targeted cleanup area is on Badin Lake, which is a ..... acre lake, part of the second largest watershed in North Carolina and is a natural resource, economic resource, source of subsistence and recreational fishing, and provides other benefits to the public interest. The communities directly surrounding the lake, as well as users that may not live nearby are the proposed targeted populations for outreach, community-right-to-know and involvement. It has been reported citizens as far as 50-100 miles away are users (fishing/recreation), so an efficient, creative outreach strategy needs to be developed to "catch their attention" (e.g., infield notification boards) and educate them on the positive remediation project underway. Since the community interview process being offered by EPA has not began, it has not been fully determined the scope of outreach. The tiered targeted community may change, as a result of future dialogue by NC DENR, EPA and Alcoa, but for now..... As to

demographics, refer to Figure....., EPA Environmental Justice Demographic Map and the accompanying, "Interpreting Potential Environmental Justice Area Maps" (see NEW APPENDIX) As evidenced, the southern part of the lake is clearly defined as EJ areas, however, because ground-truthing has not occurred, other areas may indeed have pockets of minority or low-income areas. As to demographics of Badin and the surrounding area, it is the following.....(refer to attached file on demographics, keep it simple).

## PROJECT BACKGROUND AND Purpose of Remediation

Note: The purpose below is suggested to be expanded and to be more in plain English and clearly state that this being done for the sake of protecting public health and the environment. For instance, for public health sake, the mention of the fact of PCB contaminated fish (which have been found) is noticeably absent below and this project itself will hopefully improve upon this key human health exposure route from ingesting fish (much more of a practical citizen concern than their direct exposure to buried sediments underwater). If this CIP and our outreach avoid this subject, this may jeopardize our credibility/integrity and interactions with the affected community.

The Alcoa Badin Works facility is located adjacent to Badin Lake. Historical storm water discharges from the facility into the lake had resulted in the accumulation of low levels of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and carbon materials in sediments in proximity to the outfalls from the plant into Badin Lake. This site was first investigated and results communicated to the North Carolina Department of Environment, Health and Natural Resources (NCDEHNR), Stanly County Department of Health and to the community through a press release and article published in the Stanly News and Press in 1997. At that time, the data was evaluated by the NCDEHNR Division of Epidemiology and later incorporated into the analysis conducted in support of the RCRA Facility Investigation report, prepared and submitted by the environmental consulting firm McCulley, Frick and Gilman in 2001.

Additional characterization studies were completed in 2005, 2007, 2008, 2010 and 2011 to understand the nature, extent and character of the contamination. The conclusion of these studies is that the site does not pose an unacceptable risk, however there is a lingering concern that the sediments could contribute to future risk if resuspension and migration occurs to areas where they could be contacted by the community, or to the Narrows Dam and discharged in violation with its operating permit (Please provide citation references to support statement, Appendix...). Existing data suggests the sediments are very stable and there is no evidence of any past resuspension or migration occurring (the data shows the extent of contamination is very limited, given the releases may have began more than 90 years ago and ceased more than 30 years ago). (Please provide citation references to support statement, Appendix...)

Although the likelihood of any risk resulting from resuspension and migration is considered low, a remedy involving partial removal and capping was identified and selected based upon a detailed feasibility study performed by Anchor QEA (Please provide citation references to support statement, Appendix...). Here is where you need to add more plain English detail on removal and capping activities for citizens. This remedy is being proposed to be proactive and is intended to address any potential agency, community and stakeholder concerns regarding the future stability of these sediments. The remedial project will be completed under an Administrative Agreement with the North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources (NCDENR). Appendix A lists the agency officials involved with this project. Appendix B lists the appropriate Alcoa officials.

### 1.31 PROJECT PHASES AND COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

NOTE: Please add a simplified visual gantt or similar chart of main project aspects/phases here, like Administrative Agreement, RAP, the public safety aspects of construction, and associated community involvement tools planned to be used (e.g., public comment and estimated time frames, etc.). The rationale is to map the project schedule in a way that identifies and describes the interrelationship of major project elements, their timing and sequence, and the opportunities for public input. Key opportunities for public input, how they will be integrated to the best extent practicable and how project decisions will be made are important.

### 1.35 COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT GOALS

Alcoa and the Community Engagement Team and Technical Team partners (NC DENR, EPA) are committed to involving the public in the sediment capping project in a substantial and significant manner and has established the following goals for the overall community involvement effort.

- Provide the public with accurate, timely, and understandable information and/or access to the information needed to understand the project as it moves forward;
- Provide the public with the opportunity to give informed and meaningful input;
- Ensure adequate time and opportunity for the public to provide input and for that input to be considered;
- Respect and give full consideration to community input; and
- Assist the public in understanding the project decision-making process during project design and cleanup and the community's role in that process.

Community involvement goals and needs must be considered and balanced with the project's technical and scientific requirements. EPA will focus its community involvement efforts on getting public input on the issues that are most important to community members and organizations.

### 1.36 COMMUNITY CONCERNS ABOUT THE REMEDY ACTION

The following are potential concerns that may arise and may need to be addressed during the course of community engagement with the public.

#### Human Health

Possible resuspension and residuals of PCB-contaminated sediments that may affect human health, such as ingesting contaminated fish (e.g., how this may make the fish we eat healthier).

### Quality of Life

Capping and removal operations and potential noise, odor, and traffic, activities in and around the lake.

### Economic Impacts

Potential tourism-related issues, negative public perceptions.

### Fish and Other Wildlife

Resuspension of contaminants, the loss of fish and wildlife habitat, affect on fish spawning and the long-term impacts of the remedy on the health of fish in the lake and tributaries, and the health of citizens who eat fish (e.g., how will this make the lake healthier)

### Remedy-specific community concerns

Relate to the capping and removal project at south Badin Lake.

### Lake Navigation and Use

How would the remedial project and lowering of lake levels affect recreation and fishing (reportedly some citizens use the lake for subsistence fishing for their families)

## 1.3 HISTORY OF COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

Alcoa has **started** an existing community outreach and involvement program intended to seek community and stakeholder involvement in all aspects of Alcoa redevelopment of the former Badin Works location. **Add details on background, for instance, how long existed, how the CAB came about, # times meet per year, selection process of members, have they commented on draft CIP, where are minutes posted, and to see member list added in new Appendix.** The program includes a community advisory board (CAB), which consists of a significant cross-section of the community, their leaders, and interested groups. Additional stakeholders can be added to this panel, such as NCDENR and the EPA, to address specific communication objectives and needs. Alcoa is submitting this plan in the belief that the most effective means of communicating this project and seeking community support is through the existing community involvement program. This plan incorporates and builds upon the existing community involvement program.

**Beyond using this CAB outreach vehicle for 2-way communications, Alcoa believes there are other tools that can be leveraged and other members of the affected community that need to be reached out to. Please refer to Appendix on Stakeholder groups and Local grassroots organizations, and Appendix on Local Officials.**

## 2.0 COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT TOOLS AND ACTIVITIES ~~PLAN NOTIFICATION METHODS~~

Note that Appendix E lists the various media outlets that will be engaged as part of this Community Involvement Plan.

The following provides a description of each of the proposed tools and activities of **Community Engagement information dissemination**. **The objectives of these tools generally fall into one or more of four categories**

- **Input** - How Team (NC DENR, EPA, Alcoa) receives information from the public.
- **Output** - How Team (NC DENR, EPA, Alcoa) shares information with the public.

- **Outreach** - How Team (NC DENR, EPA, Alcoa) promotes education and awareness about the project.
- **Involvement** - How Team (NC DENR, EPA, Alcoa) encourages public participation in the project.

NOTE: Tim, please get with me on how the following may be presented better and described. Also some outreach materials may have to be translated into Spanish and Asian, like Fact Sheets, so the affected community can understand our outreach (EPA may be able to assist).

#### 2.01 PUBLIC AVAILABILITY SESSIONS

#### 2.02 PUBLIC COMMENT PERIODS

#### 2.03 PUBLIC MEETINGS

#### 2.04 PUBLIC INPUT

#### 2.05 FACT SHEETS

2.06 **INFIELD NOTIFICATION.** This type of information consists of advisories, restrictions and explanatory signs posted on banks or other locations to clearly mark project work areas, lake-access restrictions, affected areas, and summarize the project itself.

#### 2.07 MAPS, VISUAL AIDS

#### 2.08 PROGRESS REPORTS/NEWSLETTERS

#### 2.09 OUTREACH AT COMMUNITY EVENTS

### 2.0 ADVERTISING

Advertising will be placed in the Stanly News and Press and the Montgomery Herald. The advertisements will include the notice of proposal and location of project information for public review/comment.

#### 2.1 PRESENTATION TO COMMUNITY ADVISORY BOARD

~~Alcoa and~~ As necessary, the Community Engagement Team (NC DENR, Alcoa, EPA) and members of the Technical Team (NC DENR, Alcoa, EPA) will prepare and present the project to the Community Advisory Board details of the scope and objectives of the remediation project. Timing of this presentation will be planned to correspond with the formal public announcement and 30-day public comment period of the project.

#### 2.2.5 PRESENTATION TO OTHER STAKEHOLDER GROUPS AND GRASSROOT ORGANIZATIONS, LOCAL OFFICIALS

The Community Engagement Team will conduct presentations as necessary to best reach out to citizens and officials (e.g., Town Hall meeting, County Commissioner meetings, neighborhood association, churches in West Badin and other locations)

## 2.2 WEBSITES AND EMAILS

Presentation fact sheets and other appropriate project information will be posted to the website [Alcoa Badin Works](#) . **Insert URL here.**

Notice will be posted to the Yadkin Project blog and sent to an email distribution of about 1,000 recipients representing key community constituents regionally. The posts will include links to information posted online.

## 2.3 COMMUNITY MAILER

Alcoa will prepare a community mailer that identifies in detail the scope and objective of the remediation project. The mailer will also incorporate by reference to additional information posted on the Alcoa project website, a mailbox where questions can be asked informally regarding the scope and purpose of the project and how to formally submit comments to DENR on the project.

## 2.4 INFORMATION REPOSITORIES (PUBLIC ACCESS TO DOCUMENTS)

Presentation materials, formal agencies documents (feasibility study, remedial action plan and consent order), fact sheets, newspaper articles, communication materials and other appropriate project material will be placed on file at Badin Town Hall for community access.

## 3.0 COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

This project will engage the Badin community in general and the residents near Badin Lake in particular. Appendix C contains a list of local officials in the vicinity of Badin Lake. Appendix D contains a list of state and federal elected officials for the Badin Lake area.

### 3.0 METHODS TO OBTAIN COMMUNITY FEEDBACK

**Needs more work for the sake of community input.**

Presentations, fact sheets and other appropriate project information will be available at the website [Alcoa Badin Works](#) . **Need to show URL here.** The website includes a feedback link to accept comments/questions. The community is encouraged to post questions and comments on the webpage. Alcoa will also create a telephone hotline for questions/comments from the community.

Presentations, a fact sheet and other appropriate project material will also be placed on file at Badin Town Hall or another appropriate public facility for community access. These files will include contact information for offering comments/questions. Appendix G contains repository locations for project materials.

As part of the regulatory approval process, NCDENR will be making a public notice and soliciting comments from the public. In accordance with the Inactive Hazardous Site Response Act of 1987, public notice will be issued for three weeks followed by a four week public comment period. Comments obtained from this process will be directed back to Alcoa from NCDENR.

Note: Residents have a lot of trust issues before, during and after the public comment processes. We need to add some material here.

#### 4.0 COMMUNITY MEETINGS

Needs work.

An open meeting will be conducted with the Alcoa Badin CAB, a broad-based group of community stakeholders, including elected officials, neighborhood representatives, business leaders, social service organizations and educators. Appendix F contains the location of the meeting. The Alcoa Badin CAB has 30 members who meet regularly for updates on the Badin Smelter revitalization project as well as the Yadkin Project relicensing effort.

Alcoa will create a project overview presentation in consultation with the NCDENR and federal EPA. Alcoa will also create a project fact sheet for distribution to community leaders in consultation with NCDENR and federal EPA. NCDENR and EPA representatives will be invited to attend, to answer questions, and provide other relevant background.

Other ideas need to be conveyed to conclude this CIP (forthcoming).

## Appendix A - Agency Contacts

### U.S. EPA

Russ McLean  
Corrective Action Section, RCRA Division  
US EPA, Region 4,  
61 Forsyth St. SW  
Atlanta, GA 30303-8960

Office: (404) 562/8504  
Email: [mclean.russ@epa.gov](mailto:mclean.russ@epa.gov)

Karen Knight  
Southern Section Chief, RCRA Division  
US EPA Region 4  
61 Forsyth Street, S.W.  
Atlanta, GA 30303-8960

Office: 404-562-8885  
Email: [knight.karen@epa.gov](mailto:knight.karen@epa.gov)

Brian Holtzclaw  
Community Engagement Coordinator  
US EPA, Region 4,  
61 Forsyth St. SW  
Atlanta, GA 30303-8960

Office: 404-562-8684  
Cell: 404-821-0697  
Email: [holtzclaw.brian@epa.gov](mailto:holtzclaw.brian@epa.gov)

### N.C. DENR

Rob McDaniel  
Hydrogeologist, HW Facility Management Branch  
Division of Waste Management  
N.C. Department of Environment and Natural Resources  
1601 Mail Service Center  
Raleigh, NC 27699-1601

Office: (919) 508-8553  
Email: [robert.mcdaniel@ncdenr.gov](mailto:robert.mcdaniel@ncdenr.gov)  
Fax: (919) 715-3060

Bud McCarty  
Branch Head, HW Facility Management Branch  
Division of Waste Management  
N.C. Department of Environment and Natural Resources  
1601 Mail Service Center  
Raleigh, NC 27699-1601

Office: (919)508-8552  
Email: [bud.mccarty@ncdenr.gov](mailto:bud.mccarty@ncdenr.gov)

Amy Simes  
Environmental Justice State Contact  
N.C. Department of Environment and Natural Resources  
1601 Mail Service Center  
Raleigh, NC 27699-1601

Office: 919-715-4151  
Email: [Amy.simes@ncdenr.gov](mailto:Amy.simes@ncdenr.gov)



## Appendix B - Alcoa Contractor and Officials

### Contractor - Community Involvement Plan

Timothy P. Gessner, P.E.  
Vice President  
BHE Environmental, Inc.  
(513) 326-1518 (o)  
(513) 312-7469 (c)  
tgessner@bheenvironmental.com

### Alcoa Officials

Robert Prezbindowski  
Environmental Remediation Manager  
Alcoa, Inc.  
Remediation Work Group  
2300 North Wright Road  
Alcoa, TN 37701-3141

Office: (865) 977-3811  
Email: [Robert.Prezbindowski@alcoa.com](mailto:Robert.Prezbindowski@alcoa.com)

Mike Belwood  
Director, Media and Corporate Relations  
Alcoa, Inc.  
PO Box 10  
Newburgh, IN 47629-0010

Office: (812) 604-0530  
Email: [Mike.Belwood@alcoa.com](mailto:Mike.Belwood@alcoa.com)

## Appendix C - Local Officials

### Town of Badin Mayor

Mayor James L. Harrison  
P.O. Box 805  
Badin, NC 28009

Office: (704) 422-3470 ext. 223  
Email: [jimharrison@badin.org](mailto:jimharrison@badin.org)

### Badin Town Council Members

P.O. Box 682  
Badin, NC 28009

Anne Harwood  
Larry Milano  
Steve Lowder

Email: [anneharwood@badin.org](mailto:anneharwood@badin.org)  
Email: [lmilano@badin.org](mailto:lmilano@badin.org)  
Email: [slowder@badin.org](mailto:slowder@badin.org)

### Badin Police Department

Bryan C. Lambert  
Chief of Police  
Emergency: 911

Non-Emergency: (704) 422-5386  
Email: [bclambert@badin.org](mailto:bclambert@badin.org)  
Fax: (704) 422-5344

### Badin Volunteer Fire Department - Station 26

Dale Ward  
Fire Chief  
P. O. Box 1450  
Badin, NC 28009

Office: 704-422-3614  
Email: [badinvfd@yahoo.com](mailto:badinvfd@yahoo.com)  
Fax: 704-422-6875

### Badin Town Clerk

Becky F. Troutman

Office: (704) 422-3470 ext. 221

### Stanly County Commissioners

LIST HERE; all are missing

### Stanly County Sheriff

Rick Burris  
223 South 2nd Street  
Albemarle, N.C. 28001

Office (704) 986-3714  
Email: [rjburris@co.stanly.nc.us](mailto:rjburris@co.stanly.nc.us)  
Fax: (704) 986-3733

### Stanly County Manager

Andy Lucas  
Stanly Commons  
1000 N. First Street, Suite 10  
Albemarle, NC 28001

Office: (704) 986-3602  
Email: [alucas@co.stanly.nc.us](mailto:alucas@co.stanly.nc.us)

**Stanly County Health Department**

Dennis Joyner  
Health Director  
Stanly Commons  
1000 N. First Street, Suite 3  
Albemarle, NC 28001

Office: (704) 982-9171  
Email: [djoyner@co.stanly.nc.us](mailto:djoyner@co.stanly.nc.us)  
Fax: (704) 982-8354

**Montgomery County Manager**

Lance L. Metzler  
PO Box 425  
Troy, NC 27371

Office: (910) 576-4221 ext. 325  
Fax: (910) 576-4566

**Montgomery County Health Department**

217 South Main Street  
Troy, N.C. 27371

Phone: (910) 572-1393  
Fax: (910) 572-8177

**Montgomery County Sherriff's Office**

111 West Main Street  
Troy, N.C. 27371  
Emergency phone: 911

Non-emergency phone: (910) 572-1313  
Fax: (910) 572-9236

**Montgomery County Commissioners**

Jackie Morris, Chairman

Office: (910) 576-6171 ext. 210  
Email: [jmorris@firstbancorp.com](mailto:jmorris@firstbancorp.com)

Dolon W. Corbett

Phone: (910) 572-2869

Anthony G. Copeland

Phone: (910) 974-7011  
Email: [acopeland45@embarqmail.com](mailto:acopeland45@embarqmail.com)

Edgar Morris

Phone: (910) 572-3517  
Email: [edgarmorris24@earthlink.net](mailto:edgarmorris24@earthlink.net)

Jim Matheny

Phone: (336) 461-1558  
Email: [jmatheny@rtmc.net](mailto:jmatheny@rtmc.net)

## Appendix D - Elected State and Federal Officials

### STATE OFFICIALS

#### Governor

Bev Perdue (D)

Website: [www.governor.state.nc.us](http://www.governor.state.nc.us)

Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-0301

Phone: (919) 733-4240

Fax: (919) 733-2120

- [Bev Perdue](#) (D)

#### Senate

William Purcell (D-25)

Website:

[www.ncga.state.nc.us/gascrpts/members/viewMember.pl?sChamber=Senate&nUserID=51](http://www.ncga.state.nc.us/gascrpts/members/viewMember.pl?sChamber=Senate&nUserID=51)

Raleigh Office:

517 Legislative Office Building,

North Carolina 27603-5925

Phone: (919) 733-5953

Fax: (919) 754-3278

Laurinburg Office:

1301 Dunbar Drive

Laurinburg, North Carolina 28352

Phone: (910) 276-7328

Fax: (910) 276-7323

#### House of Representatives

Justin Burr (R-67)

Website:

[www.ncga.state.nc.us/gascrpts/members/viewMember.pl?sChamber=House&nUserID=582](http://www.ncga.state.nc.us/gascrpts/members/viewMember.pl?sChamber=House&nUserID=582)

Raleigh Office:

538 Legislative Office Building,

North Carolina 27603-5925

Phone: (919) 733-5908

Albemarle Office:

125 South Third St.

Albemarle, North Carolina 28001

Phone: (704) 983-4663

### FEDERAL OFFICIALS

#### Senators

Richard Burr (R)

Website: [burr.senate.gov](http://burr.senate.gov)

Washington, D.C. Office:

217 Russell Senate Office Building,

District of Columbia 20510-3306

Phone: (202) 224-3154

Fax: (202) 228-2981

Winston-Salem Office:

2000 West First Street, Suite 508

Winston-Salem, North Carolina 27104

Phone: (336) 631-5125

Fax: (336) 725-4493

Kay Hagan (D)

Website: [hagan.senate.gov](http://hagan.senate.gov)

Washington, D.C. Office:  
521 Dirksen Senate Office Building,  
District of Columbia 20510-3301  
Phone: (202) 224-6342  
Fax: (202) 228-2563

Greensboro Office:  
701 Green Valley Road, Suite 201  
Greensboro, North Carolina 27408  
Phone: (336) 333-5311  
Fax: (336) 333-5331

**Representative**

Larry Kissell (D-8)

Website: [kissell.house.gov](http://kissell.house.gov)

Washington, D.C. Office:  
1632 Longworth House Office Building,  
District of Columbia 20515-3308  
Phone: (202) 225-3715  
Fax: (202) 225-4036

Concord Office:  
325 McGill Avenue, Suite 500  
Concord, North Carolina 28027  
Phone: (704) 786-1612  
Fax: (704) 782-1004

## Appendix E - Media Contacts

Tammy Dunn,  
Montgomery Herald  
139 Bruton Street  
P.O. Box 466  
Troy, NC 27371

Email: [tdunn@montgomeryherald](mailto:tdunn@montgomeryherald)  
Phone: (910) 576-6051  
Fax: (910) 576-1050  
Web: <http://www.montgomeryherald.com/>

Stanly News and Press  
237 W. North Street  
Albemarle, NC 28001

Phone: (704) 982-2121  
Web: <http://thesnaponline.com/>

Alcoa Website  
Maintained by Alcoa

[Alcoa Badin Works](#)

Yadkin Project Blog  
Maintained by Alcoa

<http://yadkinproject.blogspot.com/>

Alcoa Hotline

Phone: (800) 346-7319

## Appendix F - Meeting Location

Badin Town Hall  
36 Falls Rd.  
Badin, NC 28009

Phone: (704) 422-3470

## Appendix G - Repository Locations

Alcoa Website  
Maintained by Alcoa

[Alcoa Badin Works](#)

Badin Town Hall  
36 Falls Rd.  
Badin, NC 28009

Phone: (704) 422-3470

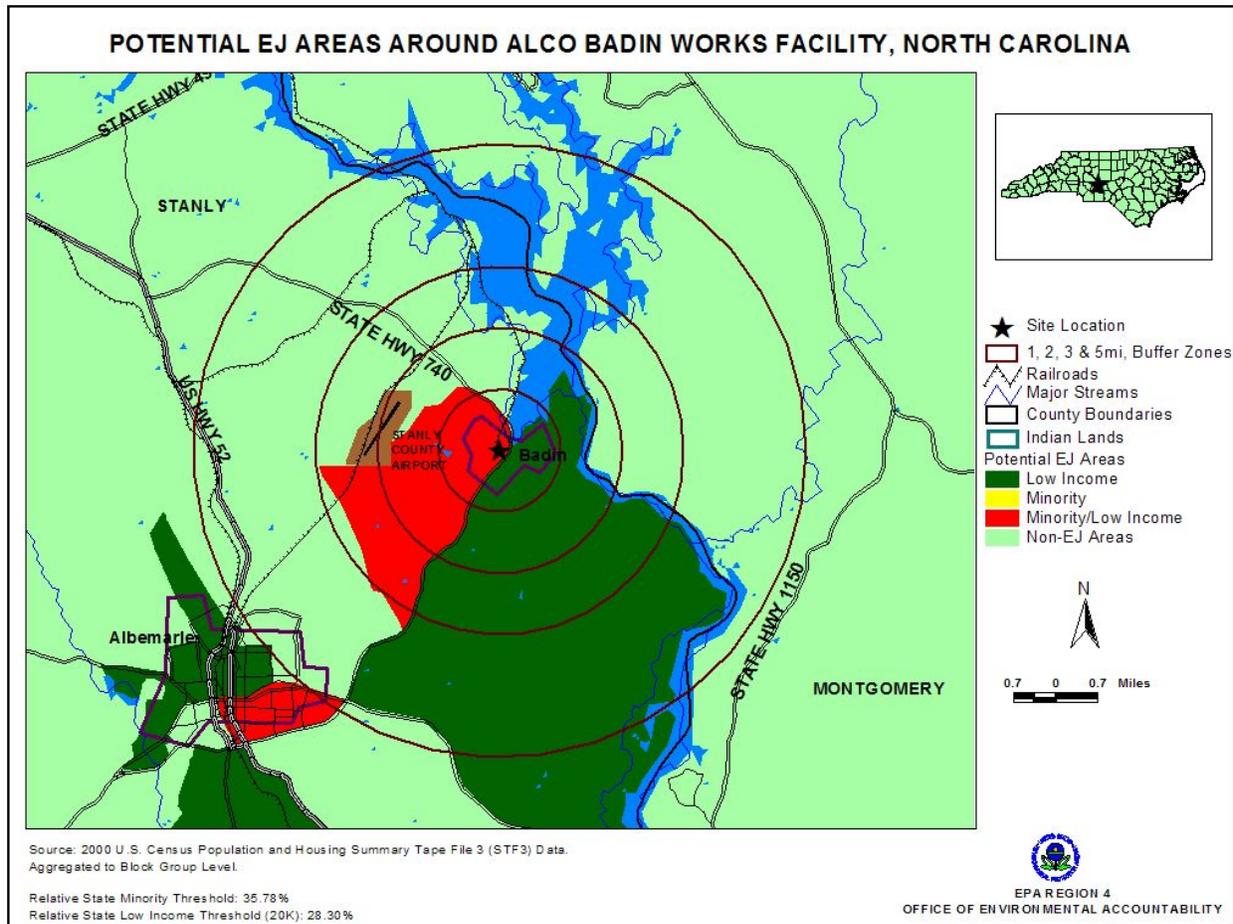
NCDENR  
1601 Mail Service Center  
Raleigh, NC 27699-1601

Phone: (919) 508-8553

## Appendix H -- Members of Alcoa CAB

<b><u>Name</u></b>	<b><u>Company</u></b>
Allen, Ray	City Manager
Mayor Whitley	City of Albemarle Mayor
Dennis, Tony	Commissioner
Guy Cornman	Davidson Co Planning & Zoning
Greg Greene	Rowan Co Planning & Zoning
Paul Stratos	Economic Development Center
Judy Stevens	Economic Development Center
Larry Jones	High Rock Lake Association
Jason Walser	Land Trust of Central North Carolina
Jason Gwinn	Morrow Mountain State Park
Rep. Justin Burr	NC House of Representatives
Sen. William Purcell	NC Senate
Dr. Michael Miller	Pfeiffer University
Ramseur, Tom	Stanly Co Chamber of Commerce
Andy Lucas	Stanly Co Government/Co. Manager
DePaul, Dr. Samuel	Stanly Co School Superintendant
Taylor, Dr. Mike	Stanly Community College
Selvy, Sandy	Stanly News & Press
Harrison, Jim	Town of Badin - Mayor
Christy Bogle	United Way of Stanly Co
Chip Conner	Uwharrie Point Community Association
Warren, Leon	WSPC 1010AM Radio
Brownlee, Ann	Trading Ford Historic District Preservation Association
Westbrook, Johnny	West Badin representative

## NEW APPENDIX – Environmental Justice



### Interpreting Potential Environmental Justice Areas Maps

Using the

### U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region 4 Interim Policy on Identifying and Addressing Potential Environmental Justice Areas

GUIDANCE (Rev. 1; 12/09)

The U.S. EPA Administrator, Lisa Jackson, has made one of her seven priorities for EPA's future, the issue of environmental justice. Refer to the following:

***“Expanding the Conversation on Environmentalism and Working for Environmental Justice:** We have begun a new era of outreach and protection for communities historically underrepresented in EPA decision-making. We are building strong working relationships with tribes, communities of color, economically distressed cities and towns, young people and others, but this is just a start. We must include environmental justice principles in all of our decisions. This is an area that calls for innovation and bold thinking, and I am challenging all of our employees to bring vision and creativity to our programs. The protection of vulnerable subpopulations is a top priority, especially with regard to children. Our revitalized Children’s Health Office is bringing a new energy to safeguarding children through all of our enforcement efforts. We will ensure that children’s health protection continues to guide the path forward.”*

The U.S. EPA Region 4 Interim Policy on Identifying and Addressing Potential Environmental Justice Areas provides a method for defining minority AND/OR low-income populations which is the first step to identifying potential EJ areas of concern. The Interim Policy utilizes EJ GIS maps to help the analyst understand the demographics of the area of concern and provides population data on two key indicators - minority AND/OR low-income populations. The radii (or rings around the facility of interest) on the GIS maps, are at the 1, 3 and 5 mile distances. If the maps have the colors of dark green, red or yellow, this represents potential EJ areas (see description below).

This guidance defines the definitions used to create the maps, the thresholds used in the state populations, and way the maps should be interpreted. The EJ maps discussed below are those typically obtained from Region 4 GIS specialist Serdar Ertep.

A. **Defining Populations**

1. **Minority Populations**

The Interim Policy uses U.S. Census categories to define “minority” populations. These categories include *American Indian or Alaskan Native, Asian or Pacific Islander, Black, Hispanics* and other *non-White* populations.

2. **Low-Income Populations**

Low-income populations are defined using the current poverty level per the U.S. Census.

## B. Determining Potential EJ Areas of Concern

### 1. Relative Minority and Low-Income Thresholds

For both the minority and low-income data, use of a relative threshold in EJ analyses is generally recommended for determining significant minority and low-income populations, ( i.e., potential EJ areas of concern.)

- **Non- Minority and Non-Low Income** - Areas are not considered meeting EJ criteria, the census tract is a light green color. Be sure to read the interpretation section below, as sometimes census tracts dilute small concentrations of these demographics of minority and low-income.
- **Minority Thresholds** - The recommended relative threshold for use in Region 4 EJ analyses is 1.2 times the state average. This approach assumes that the distribution of minorities is the same in all reference areas (e.g., Region 4 states). See Table 1 for the recommended thresholds to use by state. On the GIS ordered EJ map, if a census tract reflects a yellow color, this indicates this area has equaled or surpassed the minority threshold.
- **Low-Income Thresholds** - The use of a relative threshold is recommended for EJ assessments in Region 4. The relative threshold is defined as 1.2 times the percent of households with incomes below \$20,000 (or the percent of persons in a target area for whom poverty status is determined) in a state. On the GIS ordered EJ map, if a census tract reflects a dark green color, this indicates this area has equaled or surpassed the low-income threshold.
- **Achieves Minority AND Low-Income Thresholds**. Refer to definitions above. On the GIS ordered EJ map, if a census tract reflects a red color, this indicates this area has equaled or surpassed the minority AND low-income threshold.

Table 1. Relative Thresholds for Region 4

*[Note: U.S. Census 2000 Data; these may change as new data becomes available]*

State	Minority Threshold	Low-Income Threshold (Poverty)
North Carolina	35.76%	28.30%

## C. Interpreting EJ GIS Maps

The section above provides background information regarding the two main indicators in the maps; however, the maps that are generated by the Enforcement and Compliance and Analysis Planning Section incorporate the thresholds in the final product, so the analyst does

not have to do the calculation. For example, if an analyst requests an EJ GIS map of Holly Hill, SC, they will receive a map that contains representations for four indicators: low-income, minority, minority/low income, and non-EJ areas populations. The thresholds have already been incorporated in the map and no comparisons are necessary. The areas indicated that are low-income, minority, or minority/low-income would be considered potential EJ as defined by the Presidential Executive Order #12898 - Environmental Justice.

Take note that the EJ GIS map includes limitations and one cannot solely rely upon these maps for doing effective EJ outreach or other outreach. There exists a strong need to ground truth the data because clusters of EJ populations may exist that may be not represented on the map at all due to the dilution factor of large census block areas. For instance, a small trailer park with majority low-income and/or minority demographics may be present, but may be overshadowed if this is a small portion (5% area) of a large census block that may appear to be a non-EJ area (or green) on the GIS map. That is why "ground truthing" the data in the field is very important.

Also, our Region 4 EJ guidance (refer to first sentence; obtain copy from Region 4 Office of EJ), allows communities to self identify themselves as EJ communities, so keep this under consideration as well.

**NOTE.** Please add other Appendices as described on page 3



## P O L I C Y

**Section: Administration**

**Subject: Environmental Equity Initiative**

**Approved By: DENR Secretary**

**Eff. Date: Oct 19, 2000**

**Revised:**

**Page 1 of 2**

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### **Environmental Equity Policy**

The Environmental Equity Initiative supports the NC DENR's mission of protecting our state's precious human and natural resources. We do this by ensuring clean air, clean water, and proper and safe disposal of pollutants in a manner consistent with sustainable development. Our key focus is to address issues as they arise, establish lines of communication with industries and affected communities, and bridge the gap of misunderstanding that often becomes a significant barrier in problem resolution. By fostering meaningful participation and greater understanding, we reduce risk, share responsibility and enjoy mutual benefits. By building consensus with our two primary customers (community and industry) and assuring that we protect our silent customer (nature), we allow all parties to become true stakeholders in the environmental regulatory process.

Low income and minority communities often believe that they are burdened with a disproportionate share of our state's environmental risks. This belief in some instances, may be well founded. However, these beliefs can also create a hostile environment in which good-faith efforts to resolve disputes, address concerns, and seek consensus solutions are nearly certain to fail. The NC DENR's Environmental Equity Initiative attempts to create opportunities for successful and productive communication between the agency, local community, and neighboring industries. Providing all citizens the opportunity for meaningful input into decision-making processes is critical to effective government.

### **DENR Goals for Environmental Equity:**

- To ensure that agency programs substantially affecting human health or the environment operate without discrimination,

- To provide information for citizens and neighborhood groups to allow meaningful participation in regulatory processes,
- To respond in a meaningful manner to allegations of environmental injustice,
- To provide a link for communication and information between the community, industries and the government,
- To increase awareness of environmental conditions in minority and low-income communities.

**To Meet The Goals, DENR Will:**

- Inform potentially affected and protected communities about the Environmental Equity Initiative which seeks first to fully understand environmental issues as raised by the community, staff, industry, or other interested parties, and then attempts to address them in an environmentally sensitive manner that is consistent with sustainable economic development.
- Address environmental equity issues in permitting decisions for projects potentially having a disparate impact on communities protected by Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964,
- Promote greater use and analysis of demographic information to identify communities that may be disproportionately impacted by sources of pollution,
- Use demographic information to determine whether there is: 1) a need for greater outreach to community in order to encourage more meaningful participation, or 2) special health risks based on the nature of the population,
- Develop guidelines for assessing the cumulative effects of permitted facilities.
- Provide opportunities for interested parties to raise concerns on Environmental Equity in DENR's decisions,
- Develop a process for intervention or mediation specific for each instance with a focus on mutually acceptable solutions,
- Resolve environmental equity complaints, consistent with the protection afforded by Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964,
- Develop a full record of environmental equity issues.