



EPA's Office of Emergency Management

Brief Overview

EPA's Office of Emergency Management

- *Addresses emergency prevention, preparedness, and response duties by joining together the Oil Program Center, Emergency Response & Removal Center and the Chemical Emergency Preparedness and Prevention Office*
- *MISSION: to provide national leadership to prevent, prepare for, and respond to health and environmental emergencies.*
- *This is facilitated through partnerships, joint strategy development, technology development and deployment, and training and exercises.*

Local Government Reimbursement (LRG) Program

- *Provides federal funds to local governments for costs related to temporary emergency measures conducted in response to releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances.*
- *Serves as a “safety net” – must exhaust all other resources before accessing LGR funds.*
- *Local governments may submit applications to EPA for reimbursement of up to \$25,000 per incident.*

Local Government Reimbursement Program (continued)

- *EPA also provides training to local emergency responders to help them identify and respond to hazardous substances emergencies.*

Contact: Lisa Boynton – (202) 564.2487

- *General Information:
<http://www.epa.gov/superfund/programs/er/lgr/index.htm>*



EPA Brownfields Program

*Illegal Drug Manufacturing
& Brownfields*

Small Business Liability Relief and Brownfields Revitalization Act

- *On January 11, 2002, President Bush signed the Small Business Liability Relief and Brownfields Revitalization Act (Public Law 107-118)*
- *The new law expands potential financial assistance for brownfields cleanup and revitalization, including grants for assessment, cleanup, and job training.*
- *The new law limits the liability of certain contiguous property owners and prospective purchasers of brownfield properties, and clarifies innocent landowner defenses to encourage brownfield reuse.*
- *Enhances roles and funding of state and tribal response programs.*
- *The law defines a brownfield as “real property, the expansion, redevelopment, or reuse of which may be complicated by the presence or potential presence of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant”*

Small Business Liability Relief and Brownfields Revitalization Act (con't)

- *The law also specifically states a “Brownfields site” includes those “contaminated by a controlled substance (as defined in section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802)).”*
- *Typical sites that fit this definition are clandestine drug labs used to manufacture illegal drugs (e.g., methamphetamine, phencyclidine (PCP), and lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD)).*
- *The most common sites found are those used to manufacture methamphetamine – referred to as “meth labs.”*



Crystal Meth

An aerial photograph of a brownfield site. The foreground is a large, flat, brownish-grey area, possibly a former industrial or agricultural site. In the background, there is a large body of water, likely a bay or a large lake, under a clear blue sky. The text is overlaid on the image in a white, italicized font.

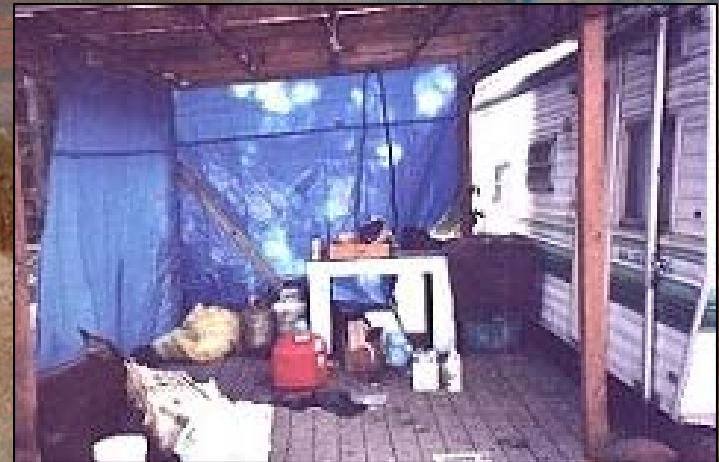
*How are Brownfields
Funds Being Used to
Combat Meth?*

Seattle/King County Public Health Grant

- *Seattle/King County Public Health was awarded an EPA Brownfields Assessment Grant in 2004 to directly combat the meth lab problem through assessment and cleanup activities.*

What activities are taking place?

- *Post warnings*
- *Inform the public of hazards*
- *Assess the extent of the contamination once the bulk of lab-related materials are removed*
- *Oversee decontamination and determining when a structure can safely be reoccupied*
- *Assure that clean up contractors properly handle and dispose of wastes generated during the cleanup process.*



A meth lab set up next to an RV-camper

State Use 128(a) Program Grant

- *Colorado, Kansas, Minnesota and Tennessee are using portions of their state response program funds to combat meth problems in their communities by*
 - *Public outreach (workshops, production of decals/placards, etc.)*
 - *Meth lab training*
 - *Technical assistance*
 - *Building response capacities*
 - *Collaboration with other government offices*
- *The Clandestine Lab Program in Kansas has provided training to other states to provide information on the establishment of similar programs in their respective states.*
- *Colorado's workplan specifically mentioned working with other state divisions to help develop risk-based cleanup standards.*

An aerial photograph of a brownfield site. The foreground and middle ground are dominated by a large, flat, brownish-grey area, likely a former industrial or agricultural site. There are some faint lines and structures visible, including a prominent vertical line on the right side. In the background, a large body of water is visible under a clear blue sky. The text is overlaid in the center of the image.

*What Is the
Brownfields Program
Doing to Increase the
Meth Initiative?*

Brownfields Grants - Ranking Criteria

- *Competitive Grant Process*
- *Brownfield pillars are 1) protecting the environment 2) promoting partnerships 3) economic revitalization and 4) sustained reuse*
- *Ranking Criteria such as:*
 - *Ability to Manage Grants*
 - *Community Need/Impact of BF on Community*
 - *Preserving Green Space*
 - *Leveraging*

Recent Activities

- *Worked with EPA Regional Brownfields Coordinators to gather input on how funds are being used currently.*
- *Developed a “MethFields” brochure to provide outreach to stakeholders*
- *Establishing Partnerships*
 - *Within EPA*
 - *NAMSDL*
 - *DOJ’s Weed & Seed Program (working on an MOU)*

For More Information:

- <http://www.epa.gov/brownfields/>
- http://www.epa.gov/brownfields/policy/initiatives_co.htm#meth
- *Staci Gatica (thru 12/05) – 202 566 2748*