

Soil pile remediation for educational and recreational use at Kingman Island

1. Project Area Description and Plans for Revitalization (50 Points)

1.a. Target Area and Brownfields (15 points)

1.a.i. Background and Description of Target Area (5 points) Kingman Island is a small partially wooded island located east of Oklahoma Avenue, NE, between Benning Road and East Capitol Street in Ward 7 of Washington, DC. Kingman Island is located between Kingman Lake to the west and the Anacostia River to the east. Kingman Island was created in 1916 by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers from Anacostia River dredging operations. The placement of dredged material at the site ceased prior to 1920. The intent of the island was to provide outdoor recreational areas for surrounding city communities, but development was interrupted during World War II. During this time, the neighboring communities used the island for fishing and nature walks, and to create “victory gardens”. Since mid 1940s, the Site has generally been left unattended and undeveloped and at times used as an unauthorized and illegal dump. There have been many plans to develop the site however, those plans were unrealized due to funding, approval processes and issues of jurisdiction. Illegal and unauthorized dumping of refuse and contaminated material occurred resulting in three distinct soil piles on the island, two of which have been confirmed as contaminated. In 1993, Congress passed the Children’s Island Development Plan Act of 1993 (D.C. Law 10–57] transferring ownership of Kingman Island from the National Park Service to The District of Columbia (DC). In 2016, the DC Council appointed the Department of Energy and Environment (DOEE) to restore and develop Kingman and Heritage Islands as an educational and recreational resource and in 2018, Mayor Bowser designated the Islands a Conservation Area appropriating \$5.4 million for The Kingman Island Restoration and Development Project (Restoration Project).

The development and reuse of Kingman Island as a recreational and educational site will bring enormous benefits to the resource-poor people in Wards 7 and 8 by mitigating some disparities through safe, healthy and easily accessible outdoor recreational activities. The adjacent neighborhoods near Kingman Island are home to more people of color than other areas of the DC, 92% are African American. Residents in these neighborhoods suffer higher rates of poverty (27% in Ward 7 and 32% in Ward 8), unemployment (15-17%), no physical activity (38%), and asthma (23.4% in Ward 7 and 11.7% in Ward 8) than anywhere else in the region (DC Health Matters and Nesbitt, 2019).

1.a.ii. Description of Brownfield Site (10 Points) The site includes two contaminated soil piles located adjacent to a central meadow on Kingman Island. The piles were formed by illegal dumping prior to the DC acquiring the property in 1996. Soil Pile 1 is comprised of approximately 1.13 acres and Soil Pile 2 is comprised of approximately 1.92 acres. While the contaminated soil piles are disused, capping them will make the uncontaminated areas of the island that are utilized for environmental education, community events and recreation safer. Environmental Assessments completed in 2006 detected contaminants at the site and a subsequent assessment in March 2016 used soil borings, groundwater samples and test pits to further characterize the site. The 2016 results confirmed the presence of Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs), Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH), and metals above the EPA Regional Screening Levels and DOEE Risk-Based Screening Levels for recreational use. Groundwater results indicated detectable concentrations of PAHs, TPH, and metals above the EPA Biological Technical Assistance Group

(BTAG) freshwater screening values and DOEE screening levels. Soil Piles 1 and 2 pose an ongoing risk to visitors, workers and the island's ecology if left unabated.

1.b. Revitalization of the Target Area (20 Points)

1.b.i Reuse Strategy and Alignment with Revitalization Plans (10 points) When the DC Council appointed DOEE to restore and develop Kingman Island as an educational and recreational resource plans were to be consistent with the National Children's Island Act of 1993 and utilize resources that were garnered with stakeholder input such as the [Anacostia Waterfront Framework Plan](#), and the [District Comprehensive Plan](#). -Kingman Island is a wilderness oasis in the middle of a bustling city that is underutilized by its nearby communities. The goal of this project is to remediate the contaminated site, significantly enhancing Kingman Island's educational and recreational offerings while preserving its ecosystem and natural surroundings. In collaboration with DOEE, Hickok Cole Architects and partners developed a draft proposal in 2017 entitled: [The Kingman Island and Heritage Island Planning and Feasibility Study](#) (KIHI Study). This report presents a vision for enhancing the Islands as a unique educational and recreational asset for residents of DC. The soil pile cleanup at Kingman Island will be a significant step toward bringing this vision to fruition.

1.b.ii Outcomes and Benefits of Reuse Strategy (10 points)

Equitable Access - Equitable access to recreation and educational opportunities at Kingman Island will make Kingman Island a destination. Once the soil piles are capped and other restoration efforts are complete, the island will be a place that will bring people together to bike, hike and boat from both sides of the Anacostia River. Kingman Island will be a unifying entity and create a hub for the type of activities that will contribute to the Anacostia River Renaissance and Revitalization. It will also begin to mitigate the health disparities in neighboring disenfranchised communities by offering safe, healthy and easily accessible recreational activities.

Habitat Restoration - In 2018, DOEE designated Kingman Island and nearby Heritage Island as a State Conservation Area and the southern area of Kingman Island is registered as a Critical Wildlife Area. The island is home to important and rare ecosystems, including tidal freshwater wetlands, vernal pools, wildflower meadows, tidal swamp forests, and more than 100 species of birds, mammals, and other wildlife. The soil pile capping proposed in this application, revegetation and subsequent installation of a solar panel is an ideal complement to the overall island restoration efforts. Adopting the latest biophilic concepts, DOEE plans to modify these piles into a badly needed urban habitat for native plants and animals.

Solar panel Installation - Capped piles will be the highest elevation on the island making the location ideal for installation of solar arrays. The largest of six classrooms planned for construction by DOEE will be built at the nearby meadow area and will also function as a performance stage for small events. After capping, solar panels installed on the piles will provide electricity to the facility. Creation of a base for generating electricity and wildlife habitat are both in line with goals of restoration of Kingman Island as an environmental, education and a wildlife refuge. Given the project sites proximity to the local utility's Benning Service Center, a decision will be made to interconnect the installed panels with the electric distribution system to take advantage of net energy metering or community solar program opportunities.

1.c Strategy for Leveraging Resources (15 Points)

1.c.i. Resources Needed for site reuse (10 points) 5.4 The Kingman Island Restoration and Development Project springs from the 2017 KIHI Study and has been leveraged to start other

initiatives starting in 2018 when Mayor Bowser appropriated \$5.4 million. Since 2018, DOEE has secured additional funding for an ADA compliant boat dock, boat storage and pavilion, waterline, composting toilets a water quality kiosk that displays current monitoring data for Anacostia River and restoration of wetlands in Kingman Lake. Other DC government agencies are contributing to the reconstruction of Benning Road and the Benning Bridge to provide a pedestrian friendly access and bike lanes to Kingman Island. No funding has been allocated for capping the soil piles as part of the broader Restoration Project. Capping the soil piles will make the island safer and eliminates unutilized areas that obstruct other parts of the Restoration Project. When completed, the Restoration Project will result in the construction of six classrooms, a network of trails, canopy walk, wayfinding, and other facilities. With the island becoming a destination for neighboring communities, funding is urgently needed to restore these piles into an asset.

1.c.ii. Use of Existing Infrastructure (5 points) No sewer, or electrical service currently exists on Kingman Island. The main road into the island is adjacent to both soil piles and will facilitate the transport and placement of capping material. Local funds will be used to modify the road slightly to protect a vernal pool adjacent to one of the piles. Once remediated, the capped and revegetated soil piles will become an invaluable resource for establishing sustainable solar power generation and WiFi in support of current and future educational programs. Solar array funding will be provided using 100% match funds from the Renewable Energy Redevelopment Fund (REDF).

2. Community Need and Community Engagement (40 points)

2.a. Community Need (25 points)

2.a.i. The Community's Need for Funding (5 points) Remediation of contaminated soil piles will make the island more accessible to residents from nearby communities in Wards 7 and 8 and provide the mental and physical health benefits of natural areas to the community. This is especially important for these communities because they disproportionately experience social, health, employment, and income inequities. These communities also scored 80% or higher on all 11 EJSCREEN indicators when compared to the national average.

Presence of these contaminated soil piles in this community are symbolic of many other environmental injustices that have plagued this area for decades such as being the only regional incinerator, open pit burn dump, a power plant that burned used oil and combined sewer discharge. While these other injustices are in the process of being addressed, the remediation of these contaminated soil piles needs to be resolved to remove one of the last signs of environmental injustice. The community currently lacks any independent sources of funding and the only source of funding the applicant (DOEE) has identified is the Brownfield Cleanup Grant.

2.a. ii. Threats to Sensitive Populations (20 points)

(1) Health or Welfare of Sensitive Populations (5 points) The neighborhoods adjacent to the island are home to more people of color than other areas of the District; approximately 92% are African American and suffer higher rates of poverty (Ward 7 at 25% and Ward 8 at 32%), unemployment (15-17%), no physical activity (38%), and asthma (Ward 7 at 23.4% and Ward 8 at 11.7%) than anywhere else in the region (DC Health Matters and Nesbitt, 2019). The vulnerable and marginalized communities surrounding Kingman Island are more than twice as likely to report 15-30 days of poor mental health than anywhere else in the region (Floyd, 2016). Further, these inequities in health and socioeconomics contribute to disproportionate outcomes of COVID-19 infection by race. Black residents make up 50% of confirmed COVID-19 cases to date but constitute the vast majority (74.9%) of COVID-19 fatalities as of July 1, 2020. This Cleanup

Grant and the associated restoration of Kingman Island will transform the property into a safe and equitable area for outdoor recreation.

(2) Greater than Normal Incidence of Disease and Adverse health conditions (5 points)

Recent reports show a significantly higher rate of premature death, infant mortality, and poor to fair health in the areas of Ward 7 and Ward 8 located adjacent to Kingman Island, when compared to more affluent areas of the District. The legacy of contamination on Kingman Island represents an additional disservice to these most vulnerable communities. Without the proposed remediation and restoration efforts, the visitors of Kingman Island will have these health outcomes exacerbated through exposure to VOCs, PAHs and heavy metals. VOCs are known to be responsible for eye, nose, and throat irritation; cancer; fetal malformation; damage to liver, kidney, and central nervous systems; allergic/immune effects; visual disorders; and memory problems. PAH are responsible for cataracts; kidney/liver damage; jaundice; cancer; low birth weight; premature delivery; pre-natal heart malformations; developmental delays; lower IQ scores; and behavioral problems. Heavy metals are linked to cancer; gastrointestinal and nervous system effects; anemia; neurological, kidney and liver damage.

(3) Promoting Environmental Justice (10 points)

The District does not lack public greenspace with more than 630 parks and over 6200 acres of National Park land and parkways however, the District follows a national trend that correlates access to public parks to income and race. Communities of color are three times as likely to live in nature-deprived areas as white Americans (Center for American Progress, 2020) Local data shows District residents who earn less than 75% of the median city income have reduced levels of park access (Nesbitt, et al) and 72% in Ward 7 and 83% in Ward 8, meet this criterion (DC Health Matters). Parks and other green spaces are shown to improve physical and psychological health; however, these green spaces are distributed in ways that make it harder for communities of color and low-income people to access. Furthermore, though studies suggest lower crime rates in neighborhoods near green spaces (Wolf, K.L. 2010). Find local crime statistics as a way to further support this is an EJ issue. Remediation of Kingman Island will improve health conditions for residents and eliminate potential exposure to legacy contamination, unlocking the increased health effects afforded by recreational and educational opportunities in the natural environment.

2.b. Community Engagement (15 points)

2.b.i. Project Involvement (5 points) In 2018, DOEE established the Kingman Island Community Advisory Group (Kingman CAG) to host quarterly gatherings with nonprofit partners, sister agencies, local businesses, and community leaders including stakeholders and the River Terrace Community Organization as listed below. DOEE will utilize the existing Kingman CAG to keep community stakeholders informed and engaged in the project. Prior to submitting this application, a meeting was held with Kingman CAG. A copy of the grant application was provided at the meeting to solicit comments. As part of the \$5.4 million restoration project that DOEE awarded earlier this year, significant resources are already dedicated to community engagement for restoration activities at Kingman Island. Discussion about this project, including contract requirements, will be a part of those community meetings. This community engagement is ongoing and scheduled once a quarter which will give DOEE a head start on the soil remediation project.

2.b.ii. Project Roles (5 points)

Stakeholder	Point of Contact	Specific Involvement in the Project or Assistance Provided
VCP/Brownfield Program	Brian Barone: 202-499-0437 Brian.barone@dc.gov	Regulatory oversight for project through the DOEE VCP Program.
DOEE	Hamid Karimi:202-5644824 Hamid.karimi@dc.gov	Project implementation and coordination
Living Classroom	Darnell Eddy deaddy@livingclassroomsdc.org	Responsible for island operation and programing
Anacostia Watershed Society	Ariel Trahan - 989.450.6792, atrahan@anacostiaws.org	Environmental education and outreach activities
Anacostia River Keeper	Trey Sherard - 910.200.0788, trey@anacostiariverkeeper.org	Environmental education and outreach activities
Friends of Kingman and Heritage Island	Lora Nunn - 703.945.9057, lora_nunn@yahoo.com	Community outreach
River Terrace Community Organization	Malissa Freese, 202.271.1449, Malissfree@aol.com	Community outreach

2.b.iii Incorporating Community Input (5 points) DOEE will disseminate project information and updates to the CAG during quarterly virtual meetings, e-mail blasts, and postings on the DOEE and Kingman Island website. DOEE will actively solicit feedback from the community during every stage of the project and all community input will be considered in decision-making. Written comments on draft deliverables will be addressed in a formal “response to comments” posted in a public administrative record established for the site. Notices will be provided in English and Spanish with additional translations available on request.

3. Task Descriptions, Cost Estimates and Measuring Progress

3.a. Proposed Cleanup Plan (10 points) As summarized in the ABCA, the District of Columbia considered multiple remedial alternatives for the Kingman Island soil pile project. The selected cleanup approach involves capping portions of the existing Soil Piles 1 and 2, revegetating the site, including a vegetative fence of thorny plants along the perimeter of the uncapped areas. Native plant species capable of reducing levels of contaminants of concern through phytoremediation will be installed within the protected up-capped areas within the vegetative fence. DOEE will first conduct a survey of invasive species of overgrown vegetation in the soil piles to evaluate which vegetation should remain in place. Once these species are marked a temporary fence will be installed to ensure public health and safety from ongoing remedial activities. A ~~stormwater~~ engineering survey will also be completed to better delineate the extent of the soil piles. Temporary fencing will be erected when vegetation removal is complete. Upon completion of the vegetation removal, debris from historic dumping activities will be removed containerized, and transported to landfill. then a 12” layer of locally sourced soil, from a soil borrow area approved by DOEEs VCP, will be placed and compacted over the cleared areas of Soil Piles 1 and 2. The cap depth will be sufficient to allow for a vegetative cover to be added to

the site. All of the fill material is free of deleterious materials, COCs, and free of foreign objects. Upon completion of the cap, vegetation such as blackberry bushes, or other thorny, bramble bushes will be planted, to limit trespassing and access to the uncapped areas. Areas on the interior of the soil piles will be seeded with a shallow rooted species of turn grass, or other species of grass that is capable of remediating in soils in-situ. Once seeded, the area will be allowed to grow to limit potential risk to trespassers at the site, an act as an ongoing form of remediation. Once the vegetation fence and cap are in place, restrictions on future excavations will be established through an environmental covenant for the site. Current plans include construction of an elevated solar array within the fenced area post-remediation to provide renewable power to proposed new educational facilities.

3.b. Description of Tasks/Activities and Outputs (25 points)

3.b.i. Project Implementation (10 points) Task 1 – Project Coordination: As lead agency, DOEE will manage the planning and coordination of cleanup activities on behalf of the District. DOEE will appoint a Project Coordinator who will work with the selected remediation contractor, the community, the DOEE VCP Program Manager and other key stakeholders to establish implementation timelines and project deliverables. The DOEE Project Coordinator will also serve as the liaison to EPA for grant reporting purposes. **Task 2 - Community Outreach:** Community outreach will be completed as indicated in Section 2.b.ii Incorporating Community Input. The DOEE RPM will inform stakeholders and the local community about the proposed remediation measures, and will document feedback for consideration on the proposed approach. Upon commencement of the remedial activities DOEE will provide quarterly updates to the Kingman Island CAG and will provide email blasts to interested stakeholders when field activities are being completed. No EPA grant funds will be utilized for the Community Outreach Tasks, which will be conducted as part of the grant match. **Task 3 - Cleanup Planning:** Cleanup planning will include finalizing the ABCA document, preparing the Cleanup Action Plan (CAP), preparing a Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP), a site specific Health and Safety Plan (HASP) and negotiating and receiving the necessary regulatory approvals from DOEE’s Voluntary Cleanup Program (VCP). The CAP, QAPP and HASP will be submitted to DOEE for approval prior to obtaining bids from qualified cleanup contractors. Following the acceptance of these documents, DOEE’s Natural Resources Administration (NRA) will initiate a competitive selection process and contract with a qualified cleanup contractor. **Task 4 – Site Cleanup:** The District has budgeted the majority of the grant funds to this task, which will be primarily completed by environmental consultants and their sub-consultants. Those contractors will be selected through a federally compliant competitive bid process. In addition, the District’s cost share (\$100,000) for this task will be satisfied through local funds expenditure for site preparation, access road construction and staff hours. Site cleanup cost-share tasks include, but are not limited to, correspondence with the environmental consultant and remediation contractor, providing minimal site prep and conducting periodic site inspections during cleanup activities.

3.b.ii. Anticipated Project Schedule If the grant is funded, the contracting process will be completed within one year from the date of award. Capping and revegetation will be completed following year. Post construction work will occur in the final grant period (three-year grant period).

Activity	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10	Q11	
----------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	-----	--

<i>Engagement with the Community</i>	[Redacted]											
<i>Soil pile capping – Design-build</i>												
Post Request for Proposals	[Redacted]											
Select contractor		[Redacted]										
Vegetation & Wildlife Survey			[Redacted]									
Design to be completed				[Redacted]								
Finalize Design					[Redacted]							
Secure permits						[Redacted]						
Commence field work												
Vegetation removal							[Redacted]					
Reshaping the site slopes							[Redacted]					
<i>Begin capping process</i>												
Sample selected pile locations												
Apply cap												
Stabilization through planting								[Redacted]				
<i>Post capping activities</i>												
Install solar panels									[Redacted]			
Maintain planting w/irrigation										[Redacted]		
Post construction monitoring											[Redacted]	
<i>Admin. Reports and Requirements</i>	[Redacted]											

3.b.iii. Task/Activity Lead (5 points) Dr Karimi who is experienced in the management of EPA Grants will act as the project coordinator with support from senior staff. Community Involvement will be managed by the Project Coordinator in consultation with stakeholders of the Kingman Island CAG. Cleanup Planning will be conducted as a joint effort between DOEE and the selected environmental consultant, who will be chosen in accordance with federal procurement regulations using a competitive bidding process. Cleanup activities will be undertaken using qualified, well-vetted subcontractors under the direct oversight of the environmental consultant. All cleanup activities will be completed in accordance with DOEE’s VCP.

3.b.iv. Outputs (5 points) Task 1 – Project Coordination: Outputs include a request for proposals (RFP) for an Environmental Remediation contractor, a remediation contract for the selected contractor, a project implementation timeline including deadlines for draft and final project deliverables, and a written management plan to establish roles and responsibilities for the project. **Task 2 - Community Engagement:** Outputs include a quarterly progress report to the Kingman Island CAG, regular e-mail blasts to CAG members and key stakeholders during project implementation. a regularly updated administrative record and establishing a dedicated Kingman Island Remediation Web page. **Task 3 - Cleanup Planning:** Outputs include finalizing the ABCA document, preparing the CAP, preparing a QAPP, a site-specific HASP and obtaining the regulatory approval of these documents from DOEE’s VCP. **Task 4 – Site Cleanup and restoration:** Outputs include a removal of large vegetation that inhibit soil capping efforts, placement of a 12” thick soil cap covering over 75% of the impacted soil pile area, establishing a vegetative fence of thorny bushes and shrubbery around the remaining 25% of the soil piles, establishing native species capable of phytoremediation of PAH compounds within the confines of the vegetative fence areas, and installation of solar panels

3.c. Cost Estimates (20 points)

3.c.i. Development of Cost Estimates (5 points)

Items	Cost Estimate	Total Cost	Match	Federal Request
Personnel				
DOEE Project Coordinator	.2 FTE (416 hours @ \$37.00 per hour)	\$15,392	\$15,392	\$0.00
Associate Director	.05 FTE (104 hours @ \$88.00 per hour)	\$9,152	\$9,152	\$0.00
				\$0.00
Fringe	23.9% of salaries	\$5,866	\$5,866	\$0.02
Travel				
Travel for community outreach and clean up coordination	Approx 151 miles @ \$0.56 per mile	\$85	\$85	\$0.00
				\$0.00
Contactual				
Site Clean up and Restoration		\$525,000	\$25,000	\$500,000.00
Temporary Access Road		\$29,300	\$29,300	\$0.00
				\$0.00
Indirect	50% of personnel and Fringe	\$15,205	\$15,205	\$0.01
Total		\$600,000	\$100,000	\$500,000.02

3.c.ii. Application of Cost Estimates (5 points)

DOEE’s Associate Director will spend 5% of his time on this project. He will oversee this project. He directly supervises the Project Coordinator and will take the lead on doing clean up planning.

DOEE’s Project Coordinator will spend 20% of his time on the project doing community outreach, (approx. 75 hours) serving as the Contract Administrator for the subcontract that will be procured specifically for this project (approx. 112 hours), assisting with coordinating and reporting to EPA (approx. 144 hours) and clean-up planning (approx. 85 hours).

ORLP Grant application meeting Fringe is calculated at 23.9 %

Travel – The Project Coordinator will travel in order to participate in community outreach events and back and forth from the site. He will travel approximately 151 miles using the federally approved milage rate of 56 cents per mile.

Contract 1 – Site Clean-up cost is based on site visit and estimate provided by a contractor with experience in contaminated site clean up. Restoration cost is based on site visit by DOEE staff familiar with solar panel installation. The cost is estimated at \$50,000 for temporary fencing and erosion and sediment control; \$30,000 for debris removal and grading; \$100,000 for invasive species survey, vegetation removal and chipping; \$25,000 for stormwater engineering; \$245,000 for 4,920 cubic yards of clean fill for the 12” soil cap; \$40,000 for regrading; \$35,000 for capping; and \$60,000 for seeding, planting and irrigation for six months;

Contract 2 – \$32,779 for building a temporary access road to be able to conduct the work on the soil piles and \$50,000 for installation and connection to the grid

3.c.iii. Eligibility of Cost Share (5 points)

DOEE's \$100,000 cost share will be applied to project oversight, community outreach, and site cleanup activities. It includes approximately \$50,000 in-kind for DOEE staff time to manage the project and provide contractor oversight, \$50,000 in site preparation costs associated with site staging and vegetation removal, and \$10,000 in VCP application costs.

3.d. Measuring Environmental Results

DOEE will input the project schedule into a Microsoft Project based Gant chart which will be updated with tasks, subtasks, milestones, and reporting requirements specific to the project. Updates will be submitted to EPA and DOEE VCP staff on a quarterly basis to ensure that all programmatic requirements are fulfilled. Each task will be evaluated for timeline, expenditure, and outputs and outcomes.

Cleanup Outputs: The anticipated short-term cleanup results or outcomes for the project will be documented in quarterly progress reports and include: 1) the square feet of vegetation removed in advance of soil capping 2) the square feet of contaminated soil capped, 3) The square feet of vegetative fence installed, 4) the square feet of phytoremediation species planted.

Cleanup Outcomes: The long-term outcomes that will be tracked and measured include: 1) acres of land for which environmental exposure risks have been fully addressed and thereby made available for reuse, 2) dollars of public and private funding leveraged, and 3) Facilitation of educational uses of the property by capping and reuse of the soil piles.

The outputs and outcomes will be reviewed and revised regularly in conjunction with regional EPA and VCP staff to ensure the project is successful.

4. Programmatic Capability and Past Performance (30 points)

4.a. Programmatic Capability (15 Points)

4.a.i. Organizational Structure (5 points) The Soil Pile project will be overseen by DOEE's Natural Resource Administration (NRA) using staff familiar with the redevelopment efforts planned for Kingman Island. NRA will be supported by outside contractors hired for the project.

NRA Brownfields Coordinator: Will consult with community groups and stakeholders, will oversee the RFP preparation for an environmental consultant and will ensure the bidding and selection process for contractors is completed in accordance with all applicable regulations. Upon selection of an environmental consultant (EC) the Brownfields Coordinator will coordinate DOEE's needs, verify progress and will prepare all EPA grant reporting.

Environmental Consultant: Will prepare all deliverables for the project including work plans, CAPs and VCP application documents. Upon acceptance into the VCP Program the EC will execute the approved CAP and provide all necessary documentation and reporting requirements for the project. The EC is responsible for their chosen subcontractors and must ensure all site activities are completed in accordance with the approved CAP, QAPP and HASP.

4.a.ii. Description of Key Staff (5 points)

Dr. Hamid Karimi is the designated Project Director for the Kingman Soil Pile Capping project and will oversee all aspects of the project. Dr. Karimi currently oversees the management of all Kingman Island Restoration projects which represent a \$6.5 million in investment from the DC Government and partners. As the former Deputy Director of the Natural Resources Administration at DOEE, he developed partnerships with government agencies and private stakeholders to complete several complicated restoration initiatives. Lee Cain will assist the team with field

coordination duties and provide contractors access to the site and coordination with ongoing public visits to the island and concurrent projects that border the brownfield site.

4.a.iii Acquiring additional Resources (5 points) DOEE will follow the DC statute to procure a qualified environmental consultant to assist with technical and reporting portions of the Brownfield Cleanup project. In addition, the DOEE will comply with the EPA's "Professional Service" procurement process (2 CFR 200.317-200.326).

4.b Past Performances and Accomplishments (15 points)

4.b.i. Currently Has or Previously Received an EPA Brownfields Grant (15 points)

(1) Accomplishments (5 points) DOEE has successfully managed an EPA Section 128(a) Grant which partially funds DC's Brownfield/VCP Program for over 17 years. DOEE has successfully performed all phases of work on the Section 128a grant every year since the inception of the grant in 2004.

(2) Compliance with Grant Requirements (10 points)

As the project applicant, DOEE has extensive experience managing grants. In FY19, DOEE managed 33 federal grants from 11 government funding sources and 2 private foundations. Some examples:

- U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) for \$10,171,927 over three years.
- U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) Weatherization Assistance Program (WAP) for \$1,345,089 for 18 months.
- The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Brownfield State Response Program for \$254,200 for one year.
- U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI) Sport Fish Restoration Program for \$442,500 for one year.
- The Federal Emergency Management Administration (FEMA) Community Assistance Program State Services Support Element for \$78,420 over four years.

DOEE has an excellent track record for on-time reporting, tracking and spending funds and projects meeting outcomes and outputs.

v.b Other factors and Considerations

Viability and reasonableness of the project's budget

See budget narrative

Partner Support and Leveraging

The Government of the District of Columbia is working to restore the island in collaboration with the DC Department of Energy and Environment (DOEE), the DC Department of Parks and Recreation, and Environmental nonprofit groups like DC Appleseed, Living Classrooms, and the Anacostia Watershed Society. Through these partnerships DC has directed all available resources including 5.4 million from DC appropriated capital funds. to rehabilitate the island via habitat restoration, the removal of invasive species, and installation of low-impact infrastructure in support of an expanding program of community-focused environmental education opportunities. These improvements will facilitate use of the island as a community meeting space, foster the development of youth programs focused on environmental education and significantly increase

recreational opportunities in the natural environment for some of the District of Columbia's most disadvantaged residents. The restoration of Kingman Island has been a priority for the District since the proposed KIHI Study in 2017 and since then, DOEE and our partners have committed significant funding in support of its transformation, from a forgotten dump site, to a center for environmental education and community pride.

Works Cited

Center for American Progress. “The Nature Gap: Confronting Racial and Economic Disparities in the Destruction and Protection of Nature in America”. July, 2020.

DC Health Matters. “2020 Demographics.” *DC Health Matters Demographics*, District of Columbia, www.dchealthmatters.org/?module=demographicdata.

D.C. Policy Center, www.dcpolicycenter.org

Finney, Carolyn. *Black Faces, White Spaces: Reimagining the Relationship of African Americans to the Great Outdoors*. The University of North Carolina Press, 2014.

Floyd, Brian, et al. Georgetown University School of Nursing & Health Studies, 2016, *The Health of the African American Community in the District of Columbia: Disparities and Recommendations*.

Kingman Island and Heritage Island Planning and Feasibility Study Act of 2016 Part 1, 2017.

Kingman Island and Heritage Island Planning and Feasibility Study Act of 2016 Part 2, 2017.

Nesbitt, LaQuandra S. “Health Equity Report District of Columbia 2018.” *DHealth.dc.gov*, United States of America, District Department of Health, Office of Health Equity, 2019, app.box.com/s/yspij8v81cxqyeb17gj3uifjumb7ufsw.

Sustainable DC 2.0 Plan, <http://www.sustainabledc.org>

Wolf, K.L 2010 Crime and Fear – A Literature Review in Green Cities: Good Health (www.greenhealth.washington.edu). College of the Environment, University of Washington.