

Superfund Research Program

Strategic Planning Your Input for Future Directions



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HE
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Agenda of Session

- Welcome
- Agenda
 - Program Mandates
 - Historical Perspective
 - Strategic Planning Process
 - Responses to Questions

SRP Authorities under SARA

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, AND DEMONSTRATION.
 HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE RESEARCH AND TRAINING.—
 AUTHORITIES OF SECRETARY.—The Secretary of Health
 (human Services (hereinafter in this subsection referred to
 Secretary), in consultation with the Administrator, shall
 ish and support a basic research and training program
 h grants, cooperative agreements, and contracts) consist-
 f the following:

“(A) Basic research (including epidemiologic and ecologic
 studies) which may include each of the following:

“(i) Advanced techniques for the detection, assess-
 ment, and evaluation of the effects on human health of
 hazardous substances.

“(ii) Methods to assess the risks to human health
 presented by hazardous substances.

“(iii) Methods and technologies to detect hazardous
 substances in the environment and basic biological,
 chemical, and physical methods to reduce the amount
 and toxicity of hazardous substances.

“(B) Training, which may include each of the following:

“(i) Short courses and continuing education for State
 and local health and environment agency personnel
 and other personnel engaged in the handling of haz-
 arduous substances, in the management of facilities at
 which hazardous substances are located, and in the
 evaluation of the hazards to human health presented
 by such facilities.

“(ii) Graduate or advanced training in environmen-
 tal and occupational health and safety and in the
 public health and engineering aspects of hazardous
 waste control.

“(iii) Graduate training in the geosciences, including
 hydrogeology, geological engineering, geophysics, geo-
 chemistry, and related fields necessary to meet profes-
 sional personnel needs in the public and private sectors
 and to effectuate the purposes of this Act.

“(2) DIRECTOR OF NIEHS.—The Director of the National Insti-
 tute for Environmental Health Sciences shall cooperate fully
 with the relevant Federal agencies referred to in subparagraph
 (A) of paragraph (5) in carrying out the purposes of this section.

“(3) RECIPIENTS OF GRANTS, ETC.—A grant, cooperative agree-
 ment, or contract may be made or entered into under paragraph
 (1) with an accredited institution of higher education. The insti-
 tution may carry out the research, training, and the grant,
 cooperative agreement, or contract through contracts, including
 contracts with any of the following:

“(A) Generators of hazardous wastes.

“(B) Persons involved in the detection, assessment, eval-
 uation, and treatment of hazardous substances.

“(C) Owners and operators of facilities at which hazard-
 ous substances are located.

“(D) State and local governments.

- A university-based grant established in 1986 un
- Administered by NIEHS
- Supports interdisciplin between disciplines su molecular biology, eng epidemiology, bioavail hydrogeology, fate & t
- Facilitates training, cor outreach, partnering, a technology transfer

SRP Authorities under SARA

Development of:

- ◆ Methods and technologies for the detection, assessment, and treatment of hazardous substances in the environment
- ◆ Advanced techniques for the detection, assessment, and treatment of the human health effects of hazardous substances
- ◆ Methods to assess the risks to human health presented by hazardous substances
- ◆ Basic biological, chemical, and physical methods to reduce the amount and toxicity of hazardous substances

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, AND DEMONSTRATION. —
HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE RESEARCH AND TRAINING. —
AUTHORITIES OF SECRETARY.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services (hereinafter in this subsection referred to as the Secretary), in consultation with the Administrator, shall establish and support a basic research and training program through grants, cooperative agreements, and contracts) consisting of the following:

“(A) Basic research (including epidemiologic and ecologic studies) which may include each of the following:

“(i) Advanced techniques for the detection, assessment, and evaluation of the effects on human health of hazardous substances.

“(ii) Methods to assess the risks to human health presented by hazardous substances.

“(iii) Methods and technologies to detect hazardous substances in the environment and basic biological, chemical, and physical methods to reduce the amount and toxicity of hazardous substances.

“(B) Training, which may include each of the following:

“(i) Short courses and continuing education for State and local health and environment agency personnel and other personnel engaged in the handling of hazardous substances, in the management of facilities at which hazardous substances are located, and in the evaluation of the hazards to human health presented by such facilities.

“(ii) Graduate or advanced training in environmental and occupational health and safety and in the public health and engineering aspects of hazardous waste control.

“(iii) Graduate training in the geosciences, including hydrogeology, geological engineering, geophysics, geochemistry, and related fields necessary to meet professional personnel needs in the public and private sectors and to effectuate the purposes of this Act.

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Research Program Goals

Elucidate relationship between exposure and disease

Develop efficient and cost-effective cleanup strategies and detection technologies

Conduct science that contributes to human health risk assessment and decision-making for remediation

Reduce the risk of exposure

Improve public health

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n Overview

Superfund Research Program



\$50 M budget FY10 budget

>500 investigators
>100 graduate students

Strong focus on "basic" re

Expectation: interdisciplinary

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Mechanisms of Funding

Project Grants (P42)

Project structure allows for integration across disciplines
 Supports basic and application oriented research

Special Researcher (R01)

Used to address specific issues to complement the multi-
 research programs

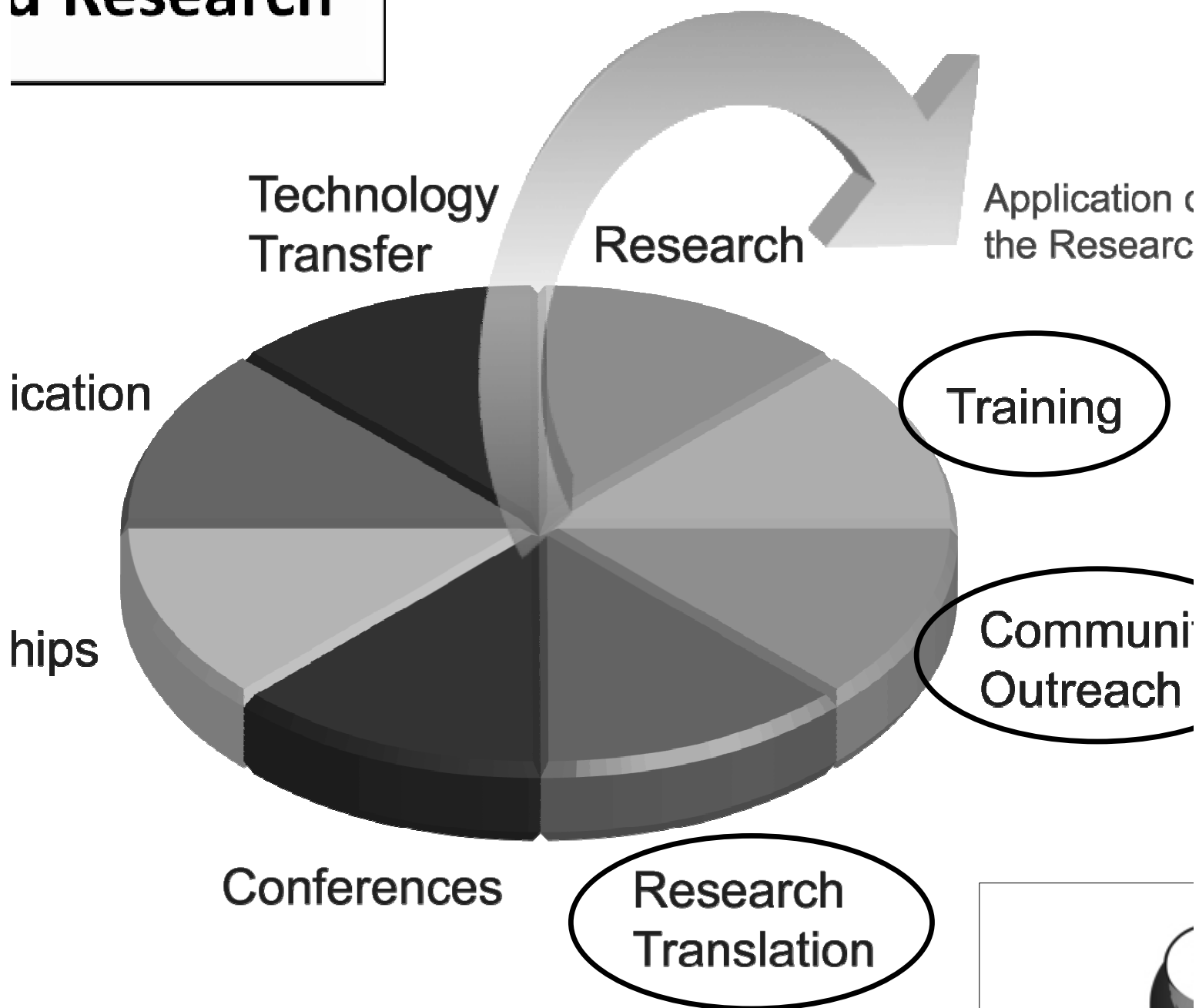
Issues of emerging concern for Superfund

TR (R43/R44)

Used to foster the commercialization of technologies
 Products and devices relevant to clean-up and monitoring

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Research



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Strategic Planning?

Provide the program with a framework to guide the SRP for the next five years:

Prioritize the scope of the science

Establish an approach for attaining scientific balance and growth, enhancing translation, community outreach, and training along with

Develop guidelines for managing the program/decision-making.

Ultimately, the strategic plan will enable us to better promote the use of the SRP's resources to protect human health.

Public Planning – Reaching Out to Stakeholders

- Lay public
- Environmental Health Researchers
- Sister Superfund Agencies (EPA & ATSDR)
- Other Government Officials – federal, state and local
- Tribes
- Non-governmental Organizations
- Private Sector
- Policy Makers
- Who Else?

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Public Planning – Process

- Web-based seminars
- Series of public meetings
- Request for Information in NIH Guide
- Questionnaire

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Strategic Planning – the Questions

have developed a series of questions

look forward to discussion today

please fill out the on-line questionnaire

compile input, identify themes, develop strategic plan

submit draft for comments: SRP web site and in Federal Register

<http://www.niehs.nih.gov/srp/strategicplan>

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of Science

scientific themes and issues are most important to address in Superfund Research Program and why?

prioritization criteria should SRP use to guide inclusion of themes and issues in program activities?

ch to Science

are the key teams and disciplines needed for the SRP to make greatest advances in scientific themes and issues most important to Superfund Research Program?

disciplinary Science

given the interdisciplinary nature of the SRP, is the current approach the most effective approach? Why or why not?

are there specific barriers to interdisciplinary research that SRP should know about? If so, how can SRP overcome these issues?

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re interdisciplinary nature of the SRP, what approaches to
are most appropriate for the SRP?

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ould be SRP's stakeholders?
n SRP most effectively interact with them?

Translation

re the best ways for SRP to achieve its goal of research translation;
making research more accessible by
irs?

ty Outreach

re the appropriate goals for community outreach for SRP?

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disciplinary Research

Given the interdisciplinary nature of the SRP, what framework is the most effective approach? Why or why not?

Are there specific barriers to interdisciplinary research that SRP should know about? If so, how can SRP overcome these issues?

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en the interdisciplinary nature of
, what approaches to training are
most appropriate for the SRP?

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Identifying Stakeholders

Who should be SRP's stakeholders?

How can SRP most effectively interact with them?

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Research Translation

What are the best ways for SRP to achieve the goal of research translation, that is, making research more accessible by users?

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Community Outreach

What are the appropriate goals for community outreach for SRP?

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Thanks for your input

2010 Strategic Planning Questionnaire

<http://www.niehs.nih.gov/srp/strategi>

INFO@niehs.nih.gov

Thank You

After viewing the links to additional resources,
please complete our online feedback form.



Thank You

[Links to Additional Resources](#)

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