



2017 Brownfields Federal Programs Guide





Brownfields

Federal

Partnerships

Collaboration

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Introduction

EPA's Brownfields program empowers states, communities, and other stakeholders to work together to assess, safely clean up, and sustainably reuse brownfields. EPA brownfields grants provide essential funding to communities for assessment, cleanup, and area-wide planning activities, and revolving loan funds. Brownfields grants can provide essential seed funding to spur the environmental cleanup of brownfields and initiate community revitalization. However, federal brownfields funding often can provide only a small portion of the total investment needed to clean up and revitalize brownfields. To be successful, communities must identify other sources of funding and leverage federal grants dollars to obtain additional financial support from a variety of public and private sources for brownfields redevelopment and community revitalization.

Leveraging is the use of existing resources or funding to attract additional resources or funding for brownfields revitalization. Leveraging and building partnerships at the local level are essential for successful brownfield revitalization. Initial local investments for brownfields projects, when made strategically, can help communities attract additional financial investment because they demonstrate the community's commitment to a project, instill confidence in its potential success, and address the sustainability of the project.

EPA brownfields grants are a successful source of funding to assist communities in meeting their initial funding needs and leveraging other dollars. Nationwide, through FY2016, communities collectively leveraged \$16.11 on average for each EPA brownfields dollar spent. In addition, these communities leveraged 8.5 jobs per \$100,000 of EPA brownfields funds expended on assessment, cleanup, and revolving loan fund cooperative agreements.

EPA publishes the *Brownfields Federal Programs Guide* every two years as a tool communities can use to help identify and leverage federal resources for brownfields redevelopment. It is a good starting point for communities seeking the additional resources needed to address brownfields-related redevelopment challenges such as infrastructure improvements, construction, and workforce training. Of course, federal funds are only part of the picture. Communities also should leverage additional resources and

technical assistance that may be available at the state and local level, or from private-sector and philanthropic organizations.

In addition to the *2017 Brownfields Federal Programs Guide*, EPA offers several tools to help communities develop effective strategies for leveraging resources for brownfields revitalization. EPA's [*Setting the Stage for Leveraging Resources for Brownfields Redevelopment*](#) is a tool that communities can use to identify approaches for attracting additional resources for community revitalization. It focuses primarily on what communities can do before they solicit funding by organizing themselves and making the preparations necessary for mounting a successful leveraging effort. It includes a step-by-step guide to help localities organize their leveraging efforts for brownfields and community revitalization. The guide also includes case studies and an overview of assistance available from EPA for enhancing community capability to leverage available resources for brownfields projects.

Revitalization Tools for Communities

The tools discussed here are available on EPA's Land Revitalization website at:

<https://www.epa.gov/land-revitalization/revitalization-tools-communities>

Forming partnerships and engaging stakeholders often is the key to successful brownfields redevelopment. Hosting stakeholder roundtables, or forums, can be an excellent way for local communities to form partnerships to develop and implement strategies for addressing specific brownfields challenges. Stakeholder forums are also an excellent opportunity to identify funding sources and garner support for revitalization goals. EPA developed the [*Brownfields Stakeholder Forum Kit*](#) as a guide to help localities and nonprofit organizations plan successful stakeholder meetings that engage key stakeholders and promote partnership efforts to address brownfields and community revitalization.

These are just a few of the tools and replicable models outlined in EPA's [*Land Revitalization Program Tools for Communities Factsheet*](#), which describes tools available to communities undertaking brownfields and land revitalization projects.

Additional tools include: [*New Manufacturing on Old Brownfields*](#), which makes the case for siting advanced manufacturing facilities on brownfields, showcases examples from three communities that are revitalizing brownfields for new manufacturing, and includes a resource guide; and the [*Climate Smart Brownfields*](#) Manual, which is a resource for communities that want to consider climate change as they assess, clean up, or redevelop brownfields. Other tools described in the factsheet focus on redeveloping brownfields for urban agriculture and aquaponics; deconstruction and residential demolition; and a framework to help local governments evaluate potential property recovery actions for brownfields.

The 2017 Edition of the Brownfields Federal Programs Guide

The *2017 Brownfields Federal Programs Guide* is a compendium of the financial and technical assistance resources available from federal agencies for brownfields and land revitalization projects. It also includes information about assistance available through federal tax incentives and encourages communities to explore state tax credits, loans, loan guarantees, and other incentives. This *2017 Brownfields Federal Programs Guide* updates the 2015 edition. There are a few significant changes to programs listed in the previous version of the guide, and a few programs are added or eliminated. Here are some of the highlights:

- **The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) /U.S. Forest Service and the Department of Defense/U.S. Army Corps of Engineers** added the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative (GLRI) to the list of brownfields-related programs. The GLRI was launched in 2010 to provide additional resources to accelerate efforts to protect and restore the Great Lakes ecosystem. During FY 2015-2019, federal agencies will continue to use Great Lakes Restoration Initiative resources to strategically target the biggest threats to the Great Lakes ecosystem. EPA heads the GLRI Interagency Task Force and the Regional Workgroup.
- There are three grant programs administered by the **Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)** that appeared in the *2015 Brownfields Federal Program Guide* but are not included in the 2017 edition. The Sustainable Communities Regional Planning Grants and the Community Challenge Grants programs that were administered by HUD's

Office of Economic Resilience are still considered active grant programs, but no new money was appropriated for either program since 2010. The third program is HUD's Lead Elimination Action Program (LEAP) grants, which no longer are offered.

- There were several changes in programs under the **Department of Transportation**:
 - Enactment of the "Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act," more commonly referred to as the FAST Act of 2015, affected several programs administered by the **DOT's Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)**:
 - The Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement Program (CMAQ) previously authorized through the "Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act of 2012" (MAP 21), was continued. While the types of projects eligible for funding are very similar, the FAST Act of 2015 increases emphasis on certain activities.
 - The FAST Act of 2015 also replaced FHWA's former Transportation Alternatives Program with a set-aside of funds under the Surface Transportation Alternatives (TA) Program.
 - Legislative authority for **DOT's Federal Transit Administration (FTA)** Fixed Guideway Transit Capital Investment Grant (CIG) program now is provided through the FAST Act of 2015.
 - The FAST Act of 2015 established DOT's Nationally Significant Freight and Highways Program (FASTLANE) to fund critical freight and highway projects across the country. It provides dedicated, discretionary funding for projects that address critical freight issues facing our nation's highways and bridges. This funding may be useful to communities addressing such issues in brownfields projects.
 - This guide also includes DOT's new Railroad Rehabilitation and Improvement Financing (RRIF) Program, which provides direct federal loans and loan guarantees for development of railroad infrastructure; and the Transportation Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (TIFIA) credit assistance program. The TIFIA credit assistance program helps finance many types of transportation infrastructure projects.

- **DOT's Office of the Secretary** established a new Build America Bureau in July 2016. The Build America Bureau is DOT's one-stop shop to help develop transportation infrastructure projects and provide financing in a single streamlined, effective, and comprehensive manner. The Bureau is intended to drive transportation infrastructure development projects in the United States by streamlining credit and grant opportunities while providing technical assistance and encouraging innovative best practices in project planning, financing, delivery, and monitoring.
- The Cool and Connected program is a new planning assistance program sponsored by EPA's OSC, USDA's Rural Utilities Service, and the Appalachian Regional Commission. The program helps small towns use broadband service to revitalize Main Streets and downtown areas.

USING THIS GUIDE

The entry for each federal agency or organization describes its mission and its connection to brownfields and lists the programs that provide technical or financial assistance relevant to brownfields. Descriptions of eligibility requirements, availability, and uses and applications, as well as restrictions on use or eligibility, are included where applicable. Readers should keep in mind that most federal programs are subject to annual appropriations, so there is no guarantee of availability for the resources described in this guide. Readers are encouraged to visit the individual agency websites for updated information on program availability and resources. Where appropriate, information is provided about the appropriate phase or phases in the brownfields redevelopment process (planning/assessment/ cleanup/redevelopment) during which each program resource might be appropriate. "Snapshots" illustrate brownfields projects that successfully leveraged funding from these programs and are included to show how resources from federal programs stimulate brownfields cleanup and redevelopment throughout the country. The section on "Federal Tax Incentives and Credits" describes options for using federal tax incentives for brownfields cleanup and revitalization.

In addition to the federal resources discussed in this guide, communities are encouraged to build state and local partnerships and explore opportunities to work with local, regional, and national philanthropic organizations on brownfields-related projects. EPA encourages stakeholders to think broadly about brownfields projects and take advantage of the numerous sources of support available for technical and financial assistance. For additional information and assistance, contact your EPA Regional Brownfields or Land Revitalization Coordinator. (Click on the map on "Brownfields Near You," at <https://www.epa.gov/brownfields/brownfields-information-near-you>) or click on the map, "Land Revitalization Where You Live," at: <https://www.epa.gov/land-revitalization/land-revitalization-where-you-live>).

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

awarded another round of area-wide planning grants in FY 2017, but did not award new brownfields revolving loan fund grants. EPA plans to award the next round of brownfields revolving loan Fund (RLF) grants in FY 2018. EPA currently awards RLF grants every two years, while continuing to issue a Request for Proposals (RFP) for brownfields assessment and cleanup grants every year.

For the first time, this guide contains information on:

- EPA's Water Finance Center. The Water Finance Center is a new information and assistance center that helps communities identify financing approaches and make informed decisions for drinking water, wastewater, and stormwater infrastructure. Current activities include Regional Water Finance Forums for communities with water infrastructure funding and financing needs. The Water Finance Center also includes the WaterCARE technical assistance initiative that supports communities in developing financial planning strategies for drinking water and wastewater infrastructure needs and in identifying drought resiliency financing strategies.
- Two new technical assistance programs are available through EPA's Office of Sustainable Communities (OSC):
 - The Healthy Places for Healthy People program helps communities create walkable, healthy, economically vibrant places that improve human health and the environment by engaging with their health care facility partners such as community health centers (including Federally Qualified Health Centers), nonprofit hospitals, and other health care facilities.

The Brownfields Redevelopment Process:

Planning

- **ARC** Area Development Grants
- **ARC** Distressed Counties Grants
- **EDA** Adjustment Assistance
- **EDA** Planning Grants
- **EDA** Local Technical Assistance Program
- **EDA** Regional Innovation Strategies Program
- **NOAA** Coastal Management Programs
- **USACE** Section 22 Planning Assistance to States
- **USACE** Centers of Expertise
- **DOE** Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy
- **EPA** Brownfields Assessment Grants
- **EPA** Brownfields Area-Wide Planning Grants
- **USACE** Centers of Expertise
- **ATSDR** Community Health Projects
- **ATSDR** Health Checks
- **ATSDR** Health-Related Information Sharing
- **ATSDR** Action Model
- **HHS OCS** Rural Community Development
- **HUD** Community Development Block Grants
- **HUD** Section 108 Loans
- **DOI/NPS** Federal Lands to Parks Program
- **DOI/NPS** Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance Program
- **DOI/OSMRE** Abandoned Mine Lands Program
- **DOI/OSMRE** VISTA Team
- **DOI/OSMRE** Watershed Cooperative Agreements
- **DOT/FHWA** Transportation Planning
- **DOT/FTA** Urbanized Area Formula Funding
- **DOT/FTA** Formula Grants for Rural Areas
- **DOT/FTA** State of Good Repair Formula Grants
- **DOT/FTA** Section 5339 Grants
- **DOT/FTA** Section 5309 Grants
- **DOT/FTA** Metropolitan and Statewide Planning
- **EPA** Area-Wide Planning Grants
- **NEA** Our Town Grants
- **NEA** Art Works Grants
- **SBA** Small Business Development Centers

Assessment

- **ARC** Area Development Grants
- **ARC** Distressed Counties Grants
- **NOAA** Coastal Management Programs
- **USACE** Section 222 Planning Assistance to States
- **USACE** Centers of Expertise
- **USACE** Section 22 Planning Assistance to States
- **USACE** Centers of Expertise
- **ATSDR** Community Health and Site Inventory Tools
- **ATSDR** Community Health Projects
- **ATSDR** Health Checks
- **ATSDR** Health-Related Information Sharing
- **ATSDR** Action Model
- **NIEHS** Superfund Small Business Innovation Research Grants
- **HUD** Community Development Block Grants
- **HUD** Section 108 Loans
- **DOI/OSRME** VISTA Team
- **EPA** Brownfields Assessment Grants
- **EPA** Environmental Workforce and Job Training Grants
- **EPA/OW** Clean Water State Revolving Fund
- **SBA** Small Business Development Centers



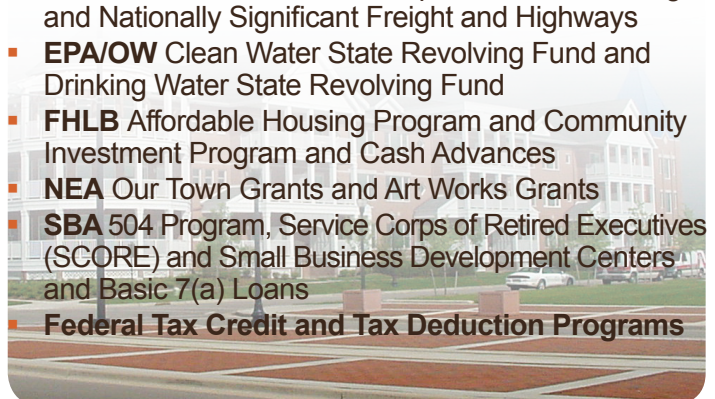
Guide to Federal Resources

Cleanup

- **ARC** Area Development Grants
- **ARC** Distressed Counties Grants
- **DOI/OSRME** Watershed Cooperative Agreement Program
- **HUD** Section 108 Loans
- **OAA** Coastal Management Programs
- **USACE** Section 222 Planning Assistance to States
- **USACE** Centers of Expertise
- **USACE** Section 22 Planning Assistance to States
- **USACE** Centers of Expertise
- **ATSDR** Community Health Projects
- **ATSDR** Health Checks
- **ATSDR** Health-Related Information Sharing
- **ATSDR** Action Model
- **NIEHS** Worker Training
- **NIEHS** Hazardous Waste Worker Training
- **NIEHS** HAZMAT Disaster Preparedness Training
- **NIEHS** Environmental Career Worker Training
- **NIEHS** Disaster Preparedness Training
- **NIEHS** Superfund Small Business Innovation Research Grants
- **HUD** Community Development Block Grants
- **HUD** Section 108 Loan Program
- **HUD** Lead Hazard Control Grants
- **DOI/OSRME** Abandoned Mine Program
- **DOI/OSRME** VISTA Team
- **EPA** Brownfields Cleanup Grants
- **EPA** Revolving Loan Fund Grants
- **EPA** Environmental Workforce and Job Training Grants
- **EPA/OW** Clean Water State Revolving Fund
- **SBA** Small Business Development Centers

Redevelopment

- **ARC** Area Development Grants and Distressed Counties Grants
- **USDA/RD** Business and Industry Guaranteed Loans, Intermediary Relending Program, Rural Business Development Grant Program, Rural Development Loans and Grants, Community Facilities Direct Loans and Grants, Community Facilities Guaranteed Loans, Water and Waste Disposal Program, and Rural Energy for America
- **USFS** Urban and Community Forestry and Great Lakes Restoration Initiative
- **EDA** Public Works Program and Adjustment Assistance
- **NOAA** Coastal Management
- **USACE** Great Lakes Restoration Initiative, Section 22 Planning Assistance to States, and Centers of Expertise
- **DOE** Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy
- **ATSDR** Community Health Projects, Health Checks, Health-Related Information Sharing, Action Model, and Farmers Market and Local Foods
- **NIEHS** Environmental Career Worker Training, Small Business Research Grants for e-Learning, Superfund Small Business Innovation Research Grants, and Worker Training
- **HHS/OCS** Community Economic Development
- **HUD** Community Development Block Grants, Section 108 Loans, and Lead Hazard Control Grants
- **DOI/OSRME** VISTA Team
- **DOT/FHWA** Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement and Surface Transportation Block Grants for Transportation Alternatives
- **DOT/FTA** Buses and Bus Facilities Grants Program (Section 5339), Urbanized Area Formula Funding, Formula Grants for Rural Areas, Section 5309 Grants, Section 5339 Grants, State of Good Repair Formula Grants, and Metropolitan and Statewide Planning
- **DOT/OS** TIGER Grants, TIFIA Credit Assistance, Railroad Rehabilitation and Improvement Financing, and Nationally Significant Freight and Highways
- **EPA/OW** Clean Water State Revolving Fund and Drinking Water State Revolving Fund
- **FHLB** Affordable Housing Program and Community Investment Program and Cash Advances
- **NEA** Our Town Grants and Art Works Grants
- **SBA** 504 Program, Service Corps of Retired Executives (SCORE) and Small Business Development Centers and Basic 7(a) Loans
- **Federal Tax Credit and Tax Deduction Programs**



Overview of Brownfields Federal Programs

FEDERAL AGENCY	FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE
Appalachian Regional Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grants through state programs for economic development and brownfields redevelopment in 420 designated counties in the 13 Appalachian states. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical assistance to support development efforts to address brownfields and other economically distressed areas, in 420 designated counties in the 13 Appalachian states.
Department of Agriculture, Rural Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loan guarantees for rural businesses. Loans for small businesses. Rural business development grants. Grants to accelerate job creation in rural communities. Grants and loans to develop community facilities. Grants and loans to develop water and waste disposal systems in rural areas. Renewable energy grants. Grants to promote local food and farmers markets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical assistance for rural businesses. Technical assistance for strategic planning and community visioning for economic development.
Department of Agriculture, U.S. Forest Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial assistance to plant and maintain trees for beautification or remediation of brownfields. Funding to support projects to protect the Great Lakes ecosystem. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical assistance for planting trees on mine-scarred lands and for phytoremediation. Technical assistance for planting trees for open space, parks, and land conservation projects. Assistance to rural and urban communities applying for USDA grants.
Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grants for infrastructure and facilities in distressed areas. Grants for regional economic development planning. Grants to support innovation-centric economic sectors that support commercialization and entrepreneurship, and cluster development. Economic adjustment grants. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assistance with economic development planning. Promote innovative approaches to economic development. Strengthen linkage between economic development and environmental quality.
Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Matching funds to state/local governments to purchase threatened coastal and estuarine lands. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assistance with the restoration of contaminated coastal sites. Special projects relating to coastal resource management.

FEDERAL AGENCY	FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE
Department of Defense, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Congressionally mandated water resource civic works. ▪ Support for projects to protect the Great Lakes ecosystem. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reimbursable water- and land-related engineering technical assistance. ▪ Watershed and ecosystem planning support for states. ▪ Centers of expertise.
Department of Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Grants for energy efficiency and renewable energy projects. ▪ Loans for the development of advanced technology, energy-efficient vehicles. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Research to reduce building energy use. ▪ Facilitating the beneficial reuse of former brownfields into energy parks and facilities that design and produce renewable energy technologies. ▪ Feasibility studies for renewable energy projects.
Department of Health and Human Services, Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Grants to assess health issues associated with redevelopment plans. ▪ Limited health pilot awards for brownfield and reuse sites. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Technical assistance to public health agencies. ▪ Assistance to review and assess environmental sampling data and other site data. ▪ Health-related information sharing in reviewing environmental assessment data. ▪ Tools to help make health part of the land renewal process.
Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Grants to develop health and safety training programs. ▪ Research grants to seek solutions to health and environmental issues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Training workers for hazardous materials handling and disaster preparedness. ▪ Advanced technology training program. ▪ Training for minority workers in environmental restoration.
Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Community Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Job training program grants. ▪ Grants to small communities for training and technical assistance for rural water facilities. ▪ Assistance to community development corporations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Technical assistance for rural water facilities.
Department of Housing and Urban Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Nationwide block grants for community development. ▪ Loan guarantees for community development. ▪ Lead-based paint abatement grants. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Technical assistance to support community revitalization, including brownfields cleanup and redevelopment, and to assess and control lead-based paint and other home health hazards.
Department of the Interior, National Park Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Transfer of surplus federal land to state and local governments for park creation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Technical assistance for conservation and recreation projects.
Department of the Interior, Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Grants to reclaim streams affected by acid mine drainage. ▪ Grants to states and tribes to reclaim abandoned mine lands. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Technical assistance and capacity-building for watershed development. ▪ Watershed remediation internships.

FEDERAL AGENCY	FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE
Department of Labor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Job training grants. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Technical assistance to states, localities and community organizations on workforce development. ▪ Technical assistance to states on readiness for brownfields redevelopment job needs.
Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Grants for transportation projects and planning. ▪ Grants for air quality improvement and congestion mitigation. ▪ Grants for transportation enhancements and alternatives, such as bicycle and pedestrian paths. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Technical assistance for long-range transportation planning.
Department of Transportation, Federal Transit Administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Grants for public transportation capital projects in urban and rural areas. ▪ Grants for new and expanded rail, bus, and ferry systems and facilities. ▪ Grants to replace, rehabilitate, and purchase buses and related facilities. ▪ Grants for repairing and upgrading the nation's rail transit systems and high-intensity motor bus systems. ▪ Funds for developing long-range plans and short-range programs reflecting transportation investment priorities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Technical assistance to transit agencies working with other state and local governmental agencies on transit projects involving brownfields.
Department of Transportation, Office of the Secretary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Grants for major transportation projects that will enhance economic competitiveness and livability. ▪ Credit assistance through secured loans, loan guarantees, and lines of credit for large transportation infrastructure projects. ▪ Direct federal loans and loan guarantees to finance the development of railroad infrastructure. ▪ Grants for critical freight issues facing our nation's highways and bridges. 	

FEDERAL AGENCY	FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE
Environmental Protection Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grants for brownfields assessment and cleanup, and for capitalizing revolving loan funds for brownfields cleanup. Grants for area-wide planning. Grants for environmental workforce development and job training. Grants to states and tribes to enhance response and brownfields programs. Targeted brownfields assessments. Loans for water quality improvement projects, including drinking water. Grants for projects to restore local urban water quality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brownfields and Land Revitalization Technology Support Center. Information dissemination on use of innovative technologies. Technical assistance to brownfields communities. Technical assistance targeted for capacity-building to implement sustainable strategies. Support for development and implementation of action plans to promote local food and downtown revitalization. Technical assistance for smart growth implementation.
Federal Housing Finance Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loans for housing and economic development that benefit low- and moderate-income families. Loans and grants for affordable housing. Financial assistance through Federal Home Loan Banks (FHLBs) to support community development, including brownfield redevelopment projects eligible for a brownfield tax credit. 	
General Services Administration		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assistance to match underused federal properties and surplus federally owned brownfields with local revitalization objectives.
National Endowment for the Arts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grants for placemaking projects with art at their core. Grants for public art projects. 	
Small Business Administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loans to small businesses to invest in major fixed assets, such as land and buildings. Loans to small businesses for general business purposes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical assistance for small business development.

Federal Programs

Resources
Agency

Programs

Incentives

This section outlines the key programs and incentives offered by the federal government that can be used to support brownfield projects. Organized by agency, each entry provides a general description of the agency's overall mission and identifies the resources (financial assistance and technical assistance) that are available. Contact information is provided for each.

When considering potential sources of assistance for brownfield efforts, keep in mind that many federal programs may not specifically use the term "brownfields." Nevertheless, they still may offer resources applicable for brownfields cleanup and redevelopment.

Also keep in mind that the programs listed in this guide may not be available at any given time. While this guide provides information about funding or support provided on each program for the most recent year for which this information is available, this is for information purposes only. Almost all federal programs are subject to the availability of funding and other resources, most often through congressional appropriations. As a result, some of the programs listed may not be available or may have limited availability in any given year. It is a good idea to check with the agency contacts or consult the websites listed for updated information.

Brownfield-related resources are outlined for the following federal agencies:

- Appalachian Regional Commission
- Department of Agriculture—Rural Development
- Department of Agriculture—United States Forest Service
- Department of Commerce—Economic Development Administration
- Department of Commerce—National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
- Department of Defense—U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
- Department of Energy
- Department of Health and Human Services—Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry
- Department of Health and Human Services—National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences
- Department of Health and Human Services—Office of Community Services
- Department of Housing and Urban Development
- Department of the Interior—National Park Service
- Department of the Interior—Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement
- Department of Labor
- Department of Transportation—Federal Highway Administration
- Department of Transportation—Federal Transit Administration
- Department of Transportation—Office of the Secretary
- Environmental Protection Agency
- Federal Housing Finance Agency
- General Services Administration
- National Endowment for the Arts
- Small Business Administration

Appalachian Regional Commission



DESCRIPTION OF ORGANIZATION

Mission

The Appalachian Regional Commission's (ARC) mission is to innovate, partner, and invest to build community capacity and strengthen economic growth in Appalachia. ARC partners with federal, state, and local government to accomplish this mission. ARC's membership comprises the governors of the 13 Appalachian Mountain states and a federal co-chair appointed by the president. Each year, the governors elect one of their members to serve as state co-chair. Grassroots participation is provided through local multi-county development districts. Congress appropriates funds annually, which ARC allocates among its member states.

Brownfields Connections

The reclamation and reuse of brownfields align with ARC's asset-based development approach to community and economic development, and exemplify a way that communities can meet ARC's five investment goals—investing in entrepreneurial and business development strategies that strengthen Appalachia's economy.

ARC participates in the Brownfields National Network. In addition, ARC co-sponsored the first Central Appalachian Regional Brownfields Summit in Charleston, West Virginia, in September 2016. The Summit addressed regional brownfields topics impacting Central Appalachia. ARC provided support for the Appalachian Regional Reforestation Initiative that was created in 2004 to encourage the restoration of high-quality forests on reclaimed surface coal mines in Appalachia.

ARC also participates in the U.S. Department of Commerce's Investing in Manufacturing Communities Partnership (IMCP), a government-wide initiative to accelerate the resurgence of manufacturing and help communities cultivate an environment for businesses to create well-paying manufacturing jobs in cities across the country. The Northwest Georgia Manufacturing Community (composed of nine members of Northwest Georgia Regional Commission

[NWGRC]), a partnership led by Georgia Tech, and the Tennessee DRIVE for the Future Manufacturing Community Partnership are among the 12 currently designated manufacturing communities.

POWER (Partnerships for Opportunity and Workforce and Economic Revitalization) is a multi-agency initiative that targets federal resources to help communities and regions that were affected by job losses in coal mining, coal power plant operations, and coal-related supply chain industries due to the changing economics of America's energy production. ARC is participating in POWER with the U.S. Economic Development Administration (EDA) and eight other agencies. Several projects funded with POWER grants in FY16 incorporate productive use of formerly mined lands and brownfields.

RESOURCES

Financial Assistance

On November 16, 2015, the Appalachian Regional Commission approved "Investing in Appalachia's Future: The Appalachian Regional Commission's Five-Year Strategic Plan for Capitalizing on Appalachia's Opportunities." Following adoption of the Plan, ARC revised its governing code to develop programs and policies to carry out the goals and objectives set forth in the plan. These include investing in entrepreneurial and business development strategies that strengthen Appalachia's economy; increasing the education, knowledge, skills, and health of residents to work and succeed in Appalachia; investing in critical infrastructure; strengthening Appalachia's community and economic development potential by leveraging the region's natural and cultural heritage assets; and building the capacity and skills of current and next-generation leaders and organizations to innovate, collaborate, and advance community and economic development. To be approved and funded by ARC, a proposed project must implement the development plan of the Appalachian state in which it is located and must be identified by the state in its annual strategy statement.

ARC expects grantees to contribute matching resources to projects to the extent they are able to do so, and to seek additional non-ARC funding assistance in a diligent manner. ARC has specific requirements for matching funds; individual states may have additional requirements. State ARC program managers or local development districts can provide information about individual state matching requirements.

Potential applicants for ARC grants should contact the individual local development district serving the county in which the proposed project is located for guidance on a project's eligibility for funding and assistance in preparing a grant application.

The Commission's Asset-Based Development approach helps communities identify and leverage local assets—natural, cultural, structural, and leadership—to create jobs and build prosperity while preserving the character of the community. ARC and its partners do this by identifying best practices; building partnerships with private, public and nonprofit organizations; providing technical assistance to communities; and funding asset-based development efforts. Strategies include converting overlooked and underused facilities, possibly due to environmental contamination, into industrial parks, business incubators, or educational facilities.

Area Development Grants

Eligibility Requirements: ARC grants are awarded to state and local agencies and governmental entities (such as economic development authorities), local governing boards such as county councils, and nonprofit organizations. Potential applicants should contact their state ARC program manager to request a pre-application package. The local development district serving the county in which the project is located also may provide guidance on a project's eligibility for funding and assistance in preparing a grant application.

Limitations: ARC funding is limited to projects in 420 designated counties in the 13 Appalachian states. Projects must carry out one or more of the goals stated in ARC's 2016-2020 strategic plan. ARC targets special assistance to economically distressed counties in the Appalachian Region, allowing up to 80 percent participation in grants in distressed areas (See Distressed Counties Grants, below).

Potential Uses/Applications Include:

- Planning and technical assistance to address brownfields.

- Infrastructure needed to convert brownfields to new economic uses.
- Conversion of obsolete industrial sites to public purposes.

NOTE: ARC funding can be used for many activities and is often flexible. Although all of these activities could likely qualify for ARC assistance, the applicant should consult with their state ARC program manager to understand their state's priorities.

CDFA Number: 23-002

Assistance Useful during the Following Phase(s) of the Brownfields Redevelopment Process:



Distressed Counties Grants

Distressed Counties Grants follow the same code and guidelines that govern ARC's regular grant program (see Area Development Grants, above). ARC targets special resources to the most economically distressed counties in the Region using Distressed Counties Grants. ARC uses an index-based classification system to compare each county in the nation with national averages for three economic indicators—three-year average unemployment rates, per capita market income, and poverty rates. Based on that comparison, each Appalachian county is classified within one of five economic status designations—distressed, at-risk, transitional, competitive, or attainment. Distressed counties are those that rank in the lowest 10 percent of the nation's counties.

Eligibility Requirements: For FY 2017, 84 counties qualify for distressed county status. ARC's annual *County Economic Status and Distressed Areas in Appalachia, FY 2017*, lists these counties and their economic designation. This report is available at https://www.arc.gov/appalachian_region/CountyEconomicStatusandDistressedAreasinAppalachia.asp.

Limitations: ARC normally limits its maximum project funding contribution to 50 percent of costs, but it can increase its funding share to as much as 80 percent in distressed counties. ARC funding is limited to projects in 420 designated counties in the 13 Appalachian states.

Uses/Applications Include:

- Planning and technical assistance to address brownfields problems.

SNAPSHOT – WESTFIELD BUSINESS PARK, TIOGA COUNTY, PA

In 2015, ARC funding of \$100,000 helped the Tioga County (Pennsylvania) Development Corporation (TCDC) complete site preparation and environmental cleanup of the former H.E. Hall, Inc. Tannery, a 17.6-acre brownfield located in Westfield Borough and Westfield Township. The site contained abandoned buildings, failing infrastructure, and chemical waste left behind when the tannery closed in 2005. ARC support helped the TCDC reclaim the land for the Westfield Business Park, which is projected to create 200 jobs through new business development. TCDC worked in partnership with Northern Tier Regional Planning and Development Commission, Westfield Borough, Westfield Township, Tioga County, and Westfield Municipal Authority to redevelop the site to accommodate manufacturing and commercial development. The funding was an important element of the first phase of the redevelopment project, which involved removing several tanks, an electrical substation, an old house and a lime silo used in the tannery business. This phase also included removal of one building and soil testing. The total cost of the redevelopment is expected to be around \$9 million.

- Infrastructure needed to convert brownfields to new economic uses.
- Conversion of obsolete industrial sites to public purposes.

NOTE: ARC funding can be used for many activities and is often flexible. Although all of these activities could likely qualify for ARC assistance, the applicant should consult with their state ARC program manager to understand their state's priorities.

CFDA Number: 23-002

Assistance Useful during the Following Phase(s) of the Brownfields Redevelopment Process:

Planning

Assessment

Cleanup

Redevelopment

Main Site

<http://www.arc.gov>

ARC State Program Managers

<https://www.arc.gov/about/stateprogrammanagers.asp>

Local Development District Contacts

<https://www.arc.gov/ldds>

ARC-Designated Distressed Counties (by Fiscal Year)

<http://www.arc.gov/funding/ARCDistressedCounties-Grants.asp>

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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Department of Agriculture— Rural Development



DESCRIPTION OF ORGANIZATION

Mission

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Rural Development (RD) is committed to helping improve the economy and quality of life in rural America by providing financial programs to support essential public and private facilities and services such as water and sewer systems, housing, health clinics, emergency service facilities, and electric and telecommunications infrastructure. RD promotes economic development by providing loans to businesses through banks, credit unions and community-managed lending pools, while also helping communities participate in community empowerment programs.

USDA is in a key position to support activities that are critical to community brownfields revitalization efforts. RD operates a variety of programs that rural communities can find useful when undertaking redevelopment projects. Nearly all of the following RD programs can contribute to brownfields projects: (1) Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Improvements Program; (2) housing programs; (3) community facilities programs; (4) business programs; (5) cooperative programs; (6) electric programs; (7) telecommunications programs; (8) water and environment programs; and (9) community development programs.

The RD programs are administered on a state-by-state basis and through districts within each state. Identifying a state office and local contact will facilitate access and help in applying for grants and loans from the various RD programs. (See <https://www.rd.usda.gov/contact-us/state-offices> to find individual state office websites and contact information.)

Brownfields Connections

- Grants, loans, and loan guarantee assistance for a variety of business, commercial, and industrial brownfields redevelopment projects in small towns and rural areas.
- Support for the installation and improvement of critical infrastructure needed to support economic development in brownfields-affected communities.

- Financing for the construction of key public facilities.

RESOURCES

Financial Assistance

Business and Industry Guaranteed Loan Program

The Business and Industry (B&I) Guaranteed Loan Program bolsters the existing private credit structure through the guarantee of a lender's loans to rural businesses. The program is administered at the local level through the Business Programs staff at USDA state offices.

Eligibility Requirements: Lenders may request guarantees for their proposed loans to eligible borrowers including for-profit businesses, nonprofits, cooperatives, federally recognized tribes, public bodies or individuals for business purposes. The loan guarantees are available in rural areas, which include all areas other than cities or towns of more than 50,000 people. The contiguous and adjacent urbanized area of cities or towns larger than 50,000 also are excluded from eligibility.

Availability: The maximum loan amount that may receive a guarantee is \$25 million. Loan guarantees up to 80 percent are available for most loans under \$5 million, loans between \$5 million and \$10 million can receive up to a 70 percent guarantee, and loans over \$10 million can receive up to a 60 percent guarantee.

Uses/Applications: B&I loan proceeds can be used for the purchase and development of land, buildings and associated infrastructure for commercial or industrial properties, the purchase of machinery and equipment, business expansion or acquisition, or for working capital purposes. Repayment terms for real estate loans are not to exceed 30 years; equipment loans are not to exceed 15 years or the usual life of the equipment, whichever is less. The maximum term for working capital loans is seven years. The loan amortization term may be blended for loans with multiple purposes.

<https://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/business-industry-loan-guarantees>

CFDA Number: 10.768

**Assistance Useful during the Following Phase(s)
of the Brownfields Redevelopment Process:**



Intermediary Relending Program

The purpose of the Intermediary Relending Program (IRP) is to alleviate poverty and increase economic activity and employment in rural communities through loans made to intermediaries that establish revolving loan programs. Intermediaries use IRP funds to assist with financing business and economic development in disadvantaged and remote communities.

The IRP capitalizes locally managed revolving loan funds for small businesses unable to secure adequate bank financing on their own. Similar to the B&I program, resources from the IRP can be used for real estate and equipment purposes.

Eligibility Requirements: Intermediaries may be private nonprofit corporations, cooperatives, public agencies, or federally recognized tribes with legal authority to operate a revolving loan fund. Loan applicants may be individuals, public or private organizations, or other legal entities. The loans are normally available in rural areas outside of cities or towns of less than 50,000 people and the contiguous and adjacent urbanized area of these small cities or towns.

Availability: An intermediary may receive loans up to \$2 million under its first financing and up to \$1 million at a time thereafter, with total indebtedness not to exceed \$15 million. Loans to intermediaries are scheduled for repayment over a period of 30 years. The interest rate on loans for intermediaries is one percent per year.

Uses/Applications Include (all apply to loans from intermediaries to ultimate recipients):

- Establishment of new businesses or expansion of existing business, purchase of land, equipment, leasehold improvements, and machinery, etc.
- Working capital, feasibility studies, debt refinancing, reasonable fees and charges.
- Development of educational institutions, hotels, motels, transportation services, and aquaculture-based small businesses.
- Pollution control and abatement.

<https://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/intermediary-relending-program>

CFDA Number: 10.767

**Assistance Useful during the Following Phase(s)
of the Brownfields Redevelopment Process:**



The Rural Business Development Grant Program

The Rural Business Development Grants (RBDG) program is a competitive grant program that supports targeted technical assistance and training for the development or expansion of small and emerging private businesses in rural areas. Grants support identification and analysis of business opportunities, establishment of support centers to assist with the creation of new rural businesses, economic development planning, and other related efforts that lead to the development or expansion of small and emerging private businesses (with fewer than 50 employees and less than \$1 million in gross revenues) in rural areas. Programmatic activities are separated into enterprise- or opportunity-type grant activities.

Eligibility Requirements: Eligible entities include rural public entities, which include, but are not limited to: towns, communities, state agencies, authorities, nonprofit corporations, institutions of higher education, federally recognized tribes, and rural cooperatives.

Availability: There is no maximum grant amount, but smaller requests are given higher priority. Generally, grants range from \$10,000 to \$500,000. There is no cost-sharing requirement. Opportunity-type grant funding is limited to a maximum award of \$50,000 for unreserved funds. Total opportunity-type grant funding is limited statutorily to up to 10 percent of the total RBDG annual funding.

Uses/Applications Include: Enterprise-type grant funds must be used on projects to benefit small and emerging businesses in rural areas as specified in the grant application. Uses may include:

- Pollution control and abatement.
- Training and technical assistance, such as project planning; business counseling or training; market research; feasibility studies; professional or technical reports; or product or service improvements.
- Acquisition or development of land, easements, or rights of way; construction, conversion, or

renovation of buildings, plants, machinery, equipment, access streets and roads, parking areas, or utilities.

- Capitalization of revolving loan funds, including funds that will make loans for startups and working capital.
- Distance adult learning for job training and advancement.
- Rural transportation improvement.
- Community economic development.
- Technology-based economic development.
- Feasibility studies and business plans.
- Leadership and entrepreneur training.
- Rural business incubators.
- Long-term business strategic planning.

Opportunity-type grant funding must be used for projects in rural areas, such as:

- Community economic development.
- Technology-based economic development.
- Feasibility studies and business plans.
- Leadership and entrepreneur training.
- Rural business incubators.
- Long-term business strategic planning.

<https://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/rural-business-development-grants>

CFDA Number: 10.351

Assistance Useful during the Following Phase(s) of the Brownfields Redevelopment Process:



The Rural Economic Development Loan and Grant Program

The Rural Economic Development Loan and Grant (REDLG) program provides funding to rural projects through local utility organizations. The grant program provides grant funds to local utilities to establish revolving loan funds for use in making loans for the creation and retention of viable jobs in rural areas. Under the separate loan program, utilities can receive zero-interest loans that are passed through to local businesses to assist business and create new jobs or retain existing jobs.

Eligibility Requirements: To receive funding (which is forwarded to selected eligible projects) under the REDLG program, an entity must be:

- Any former Rural Utilities Service borrower who borrowed, repaid or pre-paid an insured, direct, or guaranteed loan.
- Not-for-profit utilities that are eligible to receive assistance from the RD Electric or Telecommunications Programs.
- Current RD Electric or Telecommunications Programs borrowers.

Availability: The maximum funding for a loan is \$1 million. The maximum funding for a grant to establish a revolving loan fund is \$300,000.

Uses/Applications Include:

- Community development, purchase of real estate, buildings, facilities and equipment for education, training or rural medical care.
- Business incubators or expansion.
- Startup venture costs.
- Revolving loan funds.
- Technical assistance.

<https://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/rural-economic-development-loan-grant-program>

CFDA Number: 10.854

Assistance Useful during the Following Phase(s) of the Brownfields Redevelopment Process:



Community Facilities Direct Loan and Grant Program

The Community Facilities Direct Loan and Grant Program provides funding to develop community facilities in rural areas that provide essential services for the orderly development of the rural community. Essential services include hospitals, clinics, town halls and other public facilities, child care centers, fire departments, libraries, and community kitchens, food banks, and gardens.

Loans can have a term of up to 40 years or for the useful life of the facility (if less than 40 years), and interest rates are fixed. In some cases, RD can offer grant assistance.

Eligibility Requirements: Borrowers may be public bodies, community-based nonprofit corporations, or

federally recognized tribes. Eligible rural areas are those with fewer than 20,000 residents according to latest U.S. Census data.

Availability: The amount of grant assistance for project costs depends upon the median household income of the population in the community where the project is located, and the availability of grant funds. In most instances, projects that receive grant assistance have a high priority and are highly leveraged with other loan and grant awards. Grant assistance may be available for up to 75 percent of project costs. Grant funding limitations are based on population and income, economic feasibility, and availability of funds.

Uses/Applications Include:

- Purchase, construct, or improve essential community facilities, such as hospitals, clinics, town halls and other public facilities, child care centers, fire departments, libraries, and community gardens.
- Purchase equipment and pay-related project expenses.

<https://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/community-facilities-direct-loan-grant-program>

CFDA Number: 10.766

Assistance Useful during the Following Phase(s) of the Brownfields Redevelopment Process:



Community Facilities Guaranteed Loan Program

USDA provides loan guarantees for private lenders that make loans that will lead to the development of essential community facilities, such as public safety and hospital facilities, for communities with populations of up to 20,000 people. Loans can run for up to 40 years or for the useful life of the facility (if less than 40 years).

Eligibility Requirements: Borrowers may be public bodies, community-based nonprofit corporations, or federally recognized tribes. Eligible rural areas are those with fewer than 20,000 residents according to latest U.S. Census data.

Availability: Loans are guaranteed for a maximum of 90 percent of the eligible loan, and there is a one-time guarantee fee of 1 percent of the principal loan amount times the percent of the guarantee.

Uses/Applications Include:

- Purchase, construct, or improve essential community facilities, such as hospitals, clinics, town halls and other public facilities, child care centers, fire departments, and community gardens.
- Education services such as museums, libraries or private schools.

<https://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/community-facilities-guaranteed-loan-program>

CFDA Number: 10.766

Assistance Useful during the Following Phase(s) of the Brownfields Redevelopment Process:



Water and Waste Disposal Direct Loans, Loan Guarantees, and Grants

RD offers several programs aimed at providing funds for clean and reliable drinking water systems, sanitary sewage and solid waste disposal, and stormwater drainage systems in rural areas with populations of 10,000 or less. The loans can extend up to 40 years with interest rates based upon project need and the median household income of the area being served.

Eligibility: Funds are available to state and local governments, nonprofit corporations and Indian tribes.

Availability: Grants are subject to the availability of funds. The Water and Waste Disposal Program awarded \$1,080,000,000 in loans and \$327,695,000 in grants in FY 2016.

Uses/Applications Include:

- Construction and improvement of drinking water, stormwater, sewer and solid waste facilities.
- Land acquisition.
- Legal fees and engineering fees.
- Equipment and initial operation and maintenance costs.

<http://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/water-waste-disposal-loan-grant-program>

CFDA Number: 10.760

Assistance Useful during the Following Phase(s) of the Brownfields Redevelopment Process:



Rural Energy for America Program: Energy Audit & Renewable Development Assistance Grants

The Rural Energy for America Program (REAP) has competitive grant funds to promote and conduct energy audits and provide renewable energy development assistance. This includes assessment of sites for renewable energy development.

Eligibility Requirements: For energy audits and renewable energy development assistance, state, tribal, and local governments; land grant colleges, universities, and other institutions of higher learning; rural electric cooperatives and public power entities; and Resource Conservation and Development Councils are eligible to apply. Grant eligibility is limited to rural small businesses and agricultural producers. An agricultural producer is an individual or entity directly engaged in the production of agricultural products (crops, livestock, forestry products, hydroponics, nursery, and aquaculture) whereby 50 percent or greater of their gross income is derived from the operations.

Availability: The maximum aggregate amount awarded to an applicant for an energy audit and REAP grant cannot exceed \$100,000 in a fiscal year.

Uses/Applications Include:

- Energy audits.
- Renewable energy technical assistance.
- Renewable energy site assessments.

<https://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/rural-energy-america-program-energy-audit-renewable-energy-development-assistance>

CFDA Number: 10.868

Assistance Useful during the Following Phase(s) of the Brownfields Redevelopment Process:



Other USDA Programs

Farmers Market and Local Food Promotion Program (USDA Agricultural Marketing Service)

According to USDA, approximately 2,686 farmers markets operated in the U.S. in 2014, more than double the number in 2007. Throughout the country, communities are responding to this trend by transforming contaminated properties into locations where communities can grow and buy food locally.

The Farmers Market and Local Food Promotion Program includes two competitive grant programs: the Farmers Market Promotion Program (FMPP) and the Local Food Promotion Program (LFPP). The goals of FMPP grants are to increase domestic consumption of and access to locally and regionally produced agricultural products, and to develop new market opportunities for farm and ranch operations serving local markets by developing, improving, expanding, and providing outreach, training, and technical assistance to, or assisting in the development, improvement, and expansion of, domestic farmers markets, roadside stands, community-supported agriculture programs, agritourism activities, and other direct producer-to-consumer market opportunities. This program may be of interest to those interested in reusing brownfields to locate farmers markets and promote local foods.

Eligibility Requirements: All applicants must be domestic entities owned, operated, and located within the 50 states, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. Eligible entities include agricultural businesses and cooperatives, community-supported agriculture networks and associations, economic development corporations, local governments, nonprofit corporations, producer networks, producer associations, public-benefit corporations, regional farmers market authorities, and tribal governments.

Availability: The maximum award for an FMPP grant or an LFPP grant is \$500,000.

Uses/Applications Include:

- Bring local farm products into federal nutrition programs with electronic benefits transfer technology at direct-market outlets.
- Raise customer awareness of local foods through promotion and outreach.
- Educate farmers and growers in marketing, business planning, and similar topics.
- Increase market awareness through advertising and branding efforts.
- Purchase equipment, such as refrigerated trucks, or equipment for a commercial kitchen for value-added products.

SNAPSHOT – LEWISTON, ME

The Town of Lewiston, Maine, used a \$200,000 grant from the USDA RD program to help fund a new parking garage, part of a massive redevelopment project of the historic, 12-acre Bates Manufacturing Co. textile mill complex in downtown Lewiston. The project began more than 20 years ago with an EPA brownfields assessment demonstration pilot grant. EPA awarded additional brownfields funding to Lewiston for further assessment at the Bates Mill and nearby properties, and funding for a brownfields revolving loan fund. The complex was cleaned up through EPA's Emergency Response and Removal program. The USDA RD grant is a relatively small but important part of a \$5.647 million federal funding package for redevelopment of the cleaned up site that includes \$1.8 million from the U.S. Economic Development Administration and \$2.67 million from U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. This public funding spurred another \$50 million in private investment. Today, the Bates Mill complex includes 3.2 million square feet of retail, office, medical, warehouse and commercial space; 48 units of mixed-income housing; and 2,130 new parking spaces.

Farmers Market Promotion Program:

<https://www.ams.usda.gov/services/grants/fmpp>

Local Food Promotion Program:

<https://www.ams.usda.gov/services/grants/lfpp>

Assistance Useful during the Following Phase(s) of the Brownfields Redevelopment Process:

Planning

Assessment

Cleanup

Redevelopment

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

See <http://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/all-programs> for a list of all USDA RD Programs, many of which may be applicable to brownfields development.

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State Contacts

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Department of Agriculture— United States Forest Service



DESCRIPTION OF ORGANIZATION

Mission

The mission of the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) is to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the nation's forests and grasslands to meet the needs of present and future generations. The USFS manages a 193-million-acre system of 154 National Forests and 20 National Grasslands for the public good; provides technical and financial assistance to state and local agencies, tribes, communities, and private landowners; and conducts research and delivers knowledge and technology on all aspects of forestry, rangeland management, and forest resource utilization. USFS also provides international assistance for the protection and management of the world's forest resources.

Forest Service Cooperative Forestry programs, delivered through state forestry agencies, provide information and assistance to communities involved in brownfield projects. These programs help communities manage natural resources to enhance forest health and ecosystem services and to promote community resilience and economic development. USFS research provides information on brownfields remediation and ecological rehabilitation.

Brownfields Connections

- Technical and financial assistance for integrating natural infrastructure into redevelopment and brownfields reuse projects in 50 states, the District of Columbia, U.S. Territories, and affiliated Pacific Island Nations through state forestry agencies.
- Technical assistance for afforestation and ecological restoration associated with redeveloping brownfields located in rural and urban communities, or near mine-scarred lands.
- Technical, financial, and educational assistance for communities that want to convert existing brownfields into natural open space, parks, or tree-covered parks, or to conduct other land conservation projects to increase access to nature.

- Assistance to rural and urban brownfields communities in applying for USDA grants and loans.

RESOURCES

Financial and Technical Assistance

Urban and Community Forestry Program

The Urban and Community Forestry Program (UCF) is a cooperative program that focuses on the stewardship of urban natural resources. UCF responds to the needs of urban areas by maintaining, restoring, and improving forest ecosystems on more than 70 million acres of urban land. Through these efforts, the program encourages and promotes the creation of healthier, more livable urban environments across the nation. Urban forests, which include urban parks, street trees, landscaped boulevards, public gardens, river and coastal promenades, greenways, river corridors, wetlands, nature preserves, natural areas, shelter belts of trees and working trees at industrial brownfield sites, are dynamic ecosystems that provide environmental services such as clean air and water. Trees cool cities and save energy, improve air quality, reduce stormwater runoff, strengthen local economies, improve social connections that create restorative commons to improve health and well-being, and complement smart growth principles. UCF provides financial and technical assistance to plant, protect, establish, and manage trees, forests, and related resources.

Eligibility Requirements: Local governments, nonprofit organizations, community groups, educational institutions, and tribal governments are eligible for assistance. The program is delivered through state forestry agencies in each state, the District of Columbia, and U.S. Territories.

Availability: Funding depends upon annual congressional appropriations.

Uses/Applications Include:

- Revitalizing city centers, older suburbs, and exurban areas through green infrastructure planning.

SNAPSHOT – OVERLAND INDUSTRIAL PARK, TOLEDO, OH

In 2012, the City of Toledo, Ohio used \$182,000 in GLRI funding from the U.S. Forest Service to plant hybrid poplar trees to phytoremediate lead-contaminated soil as part of the restorative improvements made to a former brownfield that is being redeveloped as the Overland Industrial Park. This action reduced lead levels in surface water runoff into the adjacent Ottawa River. An additional \$68,000 of GLRI funds were used to construct a 100-foot by 150-foot bioswale to mitigate surface water runoff. These efforts also serve to restore ecological habitat and increase the site's flood capacity. The GLRI funds were part of a much larger funding package for the redevelopment project. The city leveraged \$8 million in EPA brownfields grants and more than \$14 million from other federal, state, local and private funding sources to improve the site's transportation and connectivity, aesthetics, and drainage.

- Planting, caring for, and using trees as part of brownfields reuse.
- Restoring degraded rivers or other ecological restoration activities.
- Planting trees for phytoremediation at brownfield sites.
- Providing service learning for youth working in the environment through partner programs.

<http://www.fs.fed.us/ucf/>

CFDA Number: 10.675

Assistance Useful during the Following Phase(s) of the Brownfields Redevelopment Process:



Great Lakes Restoration Initiative (GLRI)

Through an agreement with EPA, the USFS receives funding to support projects that implement strategic, priority actions within provided authorities to restore, protect, and maintain the Great Lakes ecosystem.

Eligibility Requirements: State and local government agencies, tribal communities, nonprofit organizations, and academic partners within the Great Lakes Basin of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York are eligible for funding. Only non-construction activities are eligible, and projects must take place only on non-federal lands.

Availability: Funding depends upon annual congressional appropriations. Estimated FY2016 funding for

the three program areas of the GLRI was \$1.4 million for runoff reduction, \$1.1 million for enhancement of wetland filtration and \$1.2 million to mitigate impacts of the emerald ash borer.

Uses/Applications Include:

- Reduction of runoff from degraded sites through green infrastructure using trees and other vegetation.
- Enhancement of coastal wetland filtration through planting native trees and diverse vegetation.
- Restoration of urban tree canopy lost to infestation by emerald ash borer.

CFDA Number: 10.664, 10.675, 10.672

Assistance Useful during the Following Phase(s) of the Brownfields Redevelopment Process:



ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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Department of Commerce— Economic Development Administration



DESCRIPTION OF ORGANIZATION

Mission

The Economic Development Administration (EDA) provides grants to help communities and regions suffering from economic distress build capacity for economic development. EDA assistance is available to units of state and local government, nonprofits, Indian tribes, and institutions of higher education in rural and urban areas experiencing chronic high unemployment or underemployment, low per capita income, or a severe disruption to the economic base of the community or region. EDA's grants can serve as gap financing or be catalytic, spurring private capital investment and long-term job creation by helping to build the regional capacity to support bottom-up, regionally driven economic development priorities. Traditionally, over half of all EDA resources go to small towns and rural areas.

EDA encourages brownfields redevelopment through its existing economic development grant programs. EDA's projects range from upfront economic development planning efforts to multimillion-dollar infrastructure improvements, but often are focused on the "back-end" or redevelopment aspects of brownfield projects. EDA funding is not used exclusively for environmental cleanup activities, although cleanup of incidental environmental contamination is allowed as part of an economic development-focused project. Key brownfield activities include physical infrastructure upgrades or demolition; reuse of publicly owned buildings; redevelopment plans; site-specific market feasibility studies; and the capitalization of revolving loan funds (RLFs).

Between FY 2000 and FY 2016, EDA invested approximately \$400 million in more than 350 brownfield redevelopment projects (with an average investment of roughly \$1.1 million).

Brownfields Connections

- Funding for public works and infrastructure enhancements relating to brownfields redevelopment.
- Funding for economic development planning to economically distressed states, regions, and communities impacted by brownfields.
- Funding for local technical assistance to help public and nonprofit leaders with their economic development decision-making.
- Funding to capitalize revolving loan funds for state and local implementation of strategies to attract private sector investment.

RESOURCES

Financial Assistance

Public Works Program

Through the Public Works program, EDA provides grants to help distressed communities build, design, or engineer critical infrastructure and facilities that will help implement regional development strategies and advance locally driven economic development goals to promote regional prosperity. The Public Works program provides resources to meet the construction and infrastructure needs of communities to enable them to become more economically competitive. Prior examples of investments EDA supported through this program include projects supporting water and sewer system improvements, industrial parks, high-tech shipping and logistics facilities, workforce training facilities, business incubators and accelerators, technology-based facilities, wet labs, multi-tenant manufacturing facilities, science and research parks, and telecommunications infrastructure and development facilities. Grants generally require a 50 percent local cost share.

Eligibility Requirements: Eligible applicants in communities experiencing economic decline and

distress include Indian tribes or a consortium of tribes; states, cities, or other political subdivisions of a state; nonprofit organizations acting in cooperation with a political subdivision; and institutions of higher education.

Limitations: Individuals and for-profit private entities are not eligible. An EDA-approved Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS, see below) is a prerequisite for requesting an EDA-funded Public Works grant.

Availability: EDA allocated approximately \$100 million for the Public Works and Economic Development Facilities program in FY 2016. (The FY 2016 awards amounts are provided for information and planning purposes.) EDA accepts applications on a rolling basis for Public Works funding. See the EDA website at <http://www.eda.gov/funding-opportunities/> for specific requirements.

Uses/Applications Include:

- Support for the construction or rehabilitation of essential public infrastructure and facilities necessary to generate or retain private sector jobs and investments.

CFDA Number: 11.300

Assistance Useful during the Following Phase(s) of the Brownfields Redevelopment Process:



Economic Adjustment Assistance Program

EDA's Economic Adjustment Assistance (EAA) funding supports the design and implementation of strategies (e.g., strategy development, infrastructure construction, RLF capitalization/recapitalization) to assist communities or regions that experienced or are under threat of serious damage to their underlying economic base. EAA investments provide resources that help communities experiencing or anticipating economic dislocations plan and implement specific solutions that leverage their existing regional economic advantages to support economic development and job creation. Similar to Public Works investments, EAA investments are designed to help communities foster collaboration, attract investment, create jobs, and further economic resiliency and prosperity. Grants generally require a 50 percent local cost share.

Eligibility Requirements: Eligible applicants include communities experiencing economic decline and distress, including Indian tribes or a consortium of tribes; states, cities, or other political subdivisions of a state; nonprofit organizations acting in cooperation with a political subdivision; and institutions of higher education.

Limitations: Individuals and for-profit private entities are not eligible. An EDA-approved Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS, see below) is a prerequisite for requesting EDA EAA funding.

Availability: EDA allocated approximately \$33 million for the EAA program in FY 2016. (The FY 2016 awards amounts are provided for information and planning purposes.) EDA accepts applications on a rolling basis for EAA funding. See the EDA website at <http://www.eda.gov/funding-opportunities/> for specific requirements.

Uses/Applications Include:

- Provides construction and non-construction assistance (including public works, technical assistance, economic recovery strategies, and RLF projects) in regions experiencing severe economic dislocations that occur suddenly or over time.

CFDA Number: 11.307

Assistance Useful during the Following Phase(s) of the Brownfields Redevelopment Process:



Planning Program

Planning program grants help regional organizations (Economic Development Districts, Indian tribes, and other eligible recipients) fund short- and long-term planning activities to guide the eventual creation and retention of high-quality jobs, particularly for the unemployed and underemployed in economically distressed regions. As part of the program, EDA provides Partnership Planning grants to facilitate the development, implementation, revision, or replacement of Comprehensive Economic Development Strategies (CEDS). A CEDS is a strategy-driven plan for regional economic development, a result of a "regionally-owned" planning process designed to guide the economic prosperity and resiliency of an area or region. An EDA-approved CEDS is a prerequisite for requesting an EDA-funded Public Works or EAA investment (see above). EDA also

provides limited planning-grant assistance for short-term planning activities (e.g., more project/site-specific planning). Grants generally require a 50 percent local cost share.

Eligibility Requirements: Eligible applicants include Indian tribes or a consortium of tribes; states, cities, or other political subdivisions of a state; nonprofit organizations acting in cooperation with a political subdivision; and institutions of higher education.

Limitations: Individuals and for-profit private entities are not eligible.

Availability: EDA allocated approximately \$28 million for the Planning program in FY 2016. (The FY 2016 awards amounts are provided for information and planning purposes.) EDA accepts applications on a rolling basis for short-term planning. For other planning activities (i.e., Partnership Planning), please contact the appropriate EDA regional office. See the EDA website at <http://www.eda.gov/funding-opportunities/> for specific requirements.

Uses/Applications Include:

- Develop, maintain, and implement CEDS and related short-term planning activities.
- Integrate brownfields redevelopment into a CEDS.

CFDA Number: 11.302

Assistance Useful during the Following Phase(s) of the Brownfields Redevelopment Process:



Local Technical Assistance Program

The Local Technical Assistance program strengthens the capacity of local, regional or state organizations and institutions to undertake and promote effective economic development programs through projects such as feasibility studies, impact analyses, disaster resiliency plans, and project planning. Grants generally require a 50 percent local cost share.

Eligibility Requirements: Eligible applicants include Indian tribes or a consortium of tribes; states, cities, or other political subdivisions of a state; nonprofit organizations acting in cooperation with a political subdivision; and institutions of higher education.

Limitations: Individuals or for-profit private entities are not eligible.

Availability: EDA allocated approximately \$11 million to the Local Technical Assistance Program (which includes National Technical Assistance) in FY 2016. (The FY 2016 awards amounts are provided for information and planning purposes.) EDA accepts applications on a rolling basis for local technical assistance. See the EDA website at <http://www.eda.gov/funding-opportunities/> for specific requirements.

Uses/Applications Include:

- Help communities inform their economic development decision-making, including the feasibility/impact of brownfields-related projects.

CFDA Number: 11.303

Assistance Useful during the Following Phase(s) of the Brownfields Redevelopment Process:



Regional Innovation Strategies Program

The Regional Innovation Strategies program supports EDA's commitment to helping foster innovation-centric economic sectors that support commercialization and entrepreneurship.

Funding is provided through two separate competitions: the i6 Challenge Grants Competition, and the Seed Fund Support Grants Competition. These competitions support capacity-building activities that include proof-of-concept and commercialization assistance to innovators and entrepreneurs, and operational support for organizations that provide essential early-stage funding to startups.

Eligibility Requirements: Eligible applicants include states; Indian tribes; cities or other political subdivisions of a state; nonprofit organizations, institutions of higher education, public-private partnerships, science or research parks, federal laboratories, or economic development organizations or similar entities that are supported by a state or a political subdivision of a state; or a consortium of any of the entities described above.

Limitations: Individuals are not eligible.

Availability: In FY 2016, EDA allocated approximately \$15 million for the Regional Innovation Strategies Program. Awards ranged from \$150,000 to \$500,000 per applicant. See the EDA website at <http://www.eda.gov/funding-opportunities/> for specific requirements.

SNAPSHOT – MANCHESTER BIDWELL, PITTSBURGH, PA

EDA provided a \$1,132,800 grant to the Manchester Bidwell Corporation and the Business & Industry Development Corporation to help redevelop a Pittsburgh-area brownfield into the 63,000-square-foot Harbor Gardens Park office building and the adjacent 40,000-square-foot Drew Mathieson Center greenhouse facility. This project transformed an underutilized property into two state-of-the-art facilities that bolster community economic development. The Drew Mathieson Center for Horticultural and Agricultural Technology is a wholesale distributor of plants and herbs. The center provides job-training opportunities for adults-in-transition and educational programming for Pittsburgh inner-city youth. The Harbor Gardens office building houses Bidwell Training Center's admissions department for adult career training programs in seven areas of study as well as the National Center for Arts and Technology, which replicates the Manchester Bidwell Corporation's educational model throughout the world.

Uses/Applications Include:

- *i6 Challenge Grants*: Support the creation of programs that provide assistance to innovators and entrepreneurs and that increase the commercialization of innovations, ideas, intellectual property, and research into viable companies.
- *Seed Fund Support Grants Competition*: Provides funding for technical assistance, feasibility studies, marketing, and outreach related to the planning, formation, launch, or expansion of cluster-based seed capital funds that deploy capital in innovation-based startups with a potential for high growth.

CFDA Number: 11.020

Assistance Useful during the Following Phase(s) of the Brownfields Redevelopment Process:

Planning

Assessment

Cleanup

Redevelopment

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Department of Commerce— National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration



DESCRIPTION OF ORGANIZATION

Mission

The Department of Commerce's National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) works to balance environmental and economic needs in coastal communities.

Brownfields Connections

- Programs that benefit local economies and improve quality of life in coastal communities by applying sustainable economic development principles.
- Strong partnerships with state coastal zone management programs that help rebuild community waterfronts and redevelop brownfields.
- Partnerships with local communities and other agencies to improve quality of life, the environment, and regional economies.
- Local workshops sponsored by NOAA that focus on brownfields revitalization efforts to help communities gather input from all parties involved in the revitalization process, creating strong partnerships for more efficient action.
- Expertise to improve brownfields cleanup and redevelopment and expedite decision-making.
- Technical assistance to coastal state, territorial, and local governments for coastal resource protection and management relating to brownfields.
- Use of advanced marine transportation tools and services to revitalize port areas.
- Training, guidance, and decision-making tools for specific watersheds, ports, and harbors to assist coastal communities with the assessment, cleanup, and restoration of contaminated coastal sites, including brownfields.

RESOURCES

Outreach/Technical Assistance

National Ocean Service's Office of Response and Restoration

NOAA's National Ocean Service (NOS) provides science-based solutions through collaborative partnerships to address evolving economic, environmental, and social pressures on our oceans and coasts. NOS delivers the tools and services needed to understand and respond to challenges along 95,000 miles of shoreline and 3.5 million square miles of the U.S. coast, the Great Lakes, and deep-ocean waters. Thousands of brownfields that once were thriving industrial facilities are located along coastal waterfronts. With a coastal focus and experience in solving environmental challenges, several NOS programs provide resources and technical assistance to coastal communities that assist with brownfields cleanup and reuse. The Office of Response and Restoration (OR&R) provides scientific support to the U.S. Coast Guard for spills and coordinates with other agencies to respond to hazardous material releases to ensure protection and restoration of its trust resources. OR&R also coordinates with federal, state, and tribal natural resource trustees to assess and restore degraded coastal resources and the services they provide. Among its specialized skill areas, OR&R forecasts the movement and behavior of spilled oil and chemicals, evaluates risk to resources, and recommends protective cleanup actions.

The OR&R Assessment and Restoration Division (ARD) also works with co-trustees and EPA at federal Superfund, state-lead cleanup sites, and brownfield sites in various roles. ARD provides technical support in contaminated site assessments, including contaminated sediment sites, ecological risk assessment, site remediation, and natural resource

SNAPSHOT – PARTNERSHIP FOR THE DELAWARE ESTUARY/HARRISON AVENUE LANDFILL SITE, CAMDEN, NJ

The Partnership for the Delaware Estuary used NOAA Coastal Zone Management Grant funds to develop a conceptual site plan that addresses shoreline degradation at the Harrison Avenue Landfill Site in Camden, New Jersey. The plan envisions redevelopment of the landfill as a freshwater tidal marsh habitat that supports aquatic and wetland wildlife and vegetation. This new resilient and productive habitat will furnish significantly greater ecosystem services, particularly wave attenuation and enhanced water quality for the City of Camden. NOAA participates in the Partnership for the Delaware Estuary, which addresses brownfield issues in the urban estuary as part of its Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan. NOAA recommended that brownfields be incorporated into the healthy waters, healthy habitats, and healthy communities components of the plan. This includes assessment, planning, and implementation of efforts to address climate change vulnerability to brownfield sites along urban waterfronts on the Delaware River. NOAA also is a co-lead federal agency for the Delaware River Urban Waters Federal Partnership site, which includes the cities of Camden, NJ, Philadelphia, PA, Chester, PA, and Wilmington, DE.

restoration. Through the NOAA Damage Assessment Remediation and Restoration Program, natural resource damage assessments are conducted to achieve compensation for lost services and restoration of coastal and estuarine habitats. OR&R also coordinates NOAA's participation in the Urban Waters Federal Partnership, which is active in several urban coastal communities, by promoting restoration of urban waters and coastal resiliency.

Eligibility Requirements: OR&R coordinates with federal and state trustee agencies.

Limitations: Assistance is limited based on agency priorities.

Availability: Limited to sites that impact trust resources.

Uses/Applications Include: Projects are selected based on OR&R's strategic priorities and available funds.

<http://www.response.restoration.noaa.gov>

Office for Coastal Management

The Office for Coastal Management was established in 2014 when NOAA combined the Coastal Services Center and the Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management. The Office for Coastal Management works closely with the private sector; nonprofit organizations; the scientific community; and state, local, and federal governments on a wide range of issues and initiatives designed to protect coastal and estuarine resources and communities.

One key component of the Office for Coastal Management is the Coastal and Estuarine Land Conservation Program (CELCP). CELCP provides matching funds to state and local governments to purchase threatened coastal and estuarine lands or obtain conservation easements. To be considered, the land must be important ecologically or possess other coastal conservation values, such as historic features, scenic views, or recreational opportunities. Since 2002, CELCP protected more than 100,000 acres of coastal lands. Many CELCP projects also protect critical habitat for species under NOAA's jurisdiction under the Coral Reef Conservation Act, Endangered Species Act, and Magnuson-Stevens Fisheries Conservation Act.

Eligibility Requirements: Coastal states, trust territories, or commonwealths with approved coastal zone management plans or National Estuarine Research Reserves are eligible to participate in the CELCP. State participation is voluntary, and states may choose to participate by developing a Coastal and Estuarine Conservation Plan for approval by NOAA.

Limitations: Projects are selected based on CELCP's national priorities.

Availability: Assistance is limited based on agency priorities and availability of funds.

Uses/Applications Include:

- Smart Growth initiatives.
- Brownfields information outreach.

<http://coast.noaa.gov>

**Assistance Useful during the Following Phase(s)
of the Brownfields Redevelopment Process:**

Planning

Assessment

Cleanup

Redevelopment

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Department of Defense— U.S. Army Corps of Engineers



US Army Corps
of Engineers

DESCRIPTION OF ORGANIZATION

Mission

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) provides assistance for the development and management of the nation's water resources in an environmentally sustainable, economic, and technically sound manner. USACE provides comprehensive planning, design, construction, engineering management, and technical support to the Army and to the nation. In addition, USACE responds to engineering-related brownfields questions and project inquiries from any community within the U.S. and its territories for major water resource-related endeavors. USACE will guide communities to appropriate congressional contacts for authorization and appropriation support for individual projects.

Brownfields Connections

- USACE provides reimbursable technical services to other federal agencies engaged in brownfields activities targeted to local governments. Such services align water resources development and management efforts with community brownfields objectives.
- USACE assists state and local governments with the implementation of civil works water resource projects that emphasize integrated and sustainable systems-based solutions for ecosystem restoration, inland and coastal navigation, and flood and storm damage reduction.

RESOURCES

Outreach/Technical Assistance

Great Lakes Restoration Initiative (GLRI)

USACE is one of 16 federal agencies participating in an agreement with EPA to support projects to restore, protect, and maintain the Great Lakes ecosystem. USACE utilizes grant funds through the GLRI program to plan, design, and construct restoration projects in collaboration with states and other non-federal partners. With the first three years

of GLRI funds, the USACE started or completed construction of 20 restoration projects in four of the five GLRI focus areas.

The USACE has a handful of regional programs specifically for the Great Lakes that are being used extensively by the GLRI. The Great Lakes Fishery & Ecosystem Restoration (GLFER) program is used to plan, design, and construct projects to restore wetlands, fishery passages around dams, and controls for sea lamprey and other aquatic nuisance species. The Great Lakes Remedial Action Plan program helps states and local partners plan and design actions to clean up and delist areas of concern (AOCs). The Great Lakes Tributary Model program is being used to develop computer models that state and local agencies use to evaluate and compare alternatives for soil conservation and nonpoint source pollution prevention.

Eligibility Requirements: State and local government agencies, tribal communities, nonprofit organizations, and academic partners within the Great Lakes Basin of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York are eligible for funding. Only non-construction activities are eligible, and projects must take place only on non-federal lands.

Availability: Funding depends upon annual congressional appropriations. Estimated FY2016 funding for the three program areas of the GLRI was \$1.4 million for runoff reduction, \$1.1 million for enhancement of wetland filtration and \$1.2 million to mitigate impacts of the emerald ash borer.

Uses/Applications Include:

- Reduction of runoff from degraded sites through green infrastructure using trees and other vegetation.
- Enhancement of coastal wetland filtration through planting native trees and diverse vegetation.
- Restoration of urban tree canopy lost to infestation by emerald ash borer.

Assistance Useful during the Following Phase(s) of the Brownfields Redevelopment Process:



Reimbursable Support

USACE may perform technical oversight and management of engineering, environmental, and construction contracts, including technical assistance for brownfields-related activities, non-Department of Defense federal agencies, and states on a reimbursable basis. The work is fully funded by the partner (e.g., local government).

Uses/Applications Include:

- Technical and project management capabilities for most water- and land-related natural resources activities.
- Engineering, facility design, construction management, and other technical services.
- Environmental restoration.

Planning Assistance to States (WRDA Section 22)

Section 22 of the Water Resources Development Act (WRDA) of 1974, as amended, provides authority for USACE to assist the states, local governments, Native American tribes, and other non-federal entities, in the preparation of comprehensive plans for the development and conservation of water and related land resources. Under Section 22, USACE provides technical assistance to states to support preparation of comprehensive water and related land resources development plans, including watershed and ecosystem planning. USACE assists in conducting individual studies supporting the state plan. USACE provides assistance on the basis of state requests and the availability of USACE expertise rather than through congressional authorization procedures. Section 22 cannot be used to supplement other ongoing or pending USACE efforts, or to offset required state contributions to federal grant programs.

Eligibility Requirements: There is general authority for USACE to cooperate with states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and federally recognized Indian tribes. Reimbursable support from USACE is not available to private entities.

Limitations: The Planning Assistance to States program is funded annually by Congress. Federal allotments for each state or tribe from the nationwide appropriation are limited to \$2,000,000 annually, but typically are much less. Individual studies, of which there may be more than one per state or tribe per year, require a cost share, so that funding is 50 percent federal/50 percent non-federal. The sponsor has the option of providing its required 50 percent of study costs as cash or through work-in-kind.

Availability: The availability of planning assistance depends on annual congressional appropriations to the program.

Assistance Useful during the Following Phase(s) of the Brownfields Redevelopment Process:



Centers of Expertise (CX)

USACE Centers of Expertise, whose specialized capabilities can be helpful in solving specific brownfields challenges, include the Curation and Management of Archaeological Collections Center, the Environmental and Munitions Center of Expertise (EMCX), the Photogrammetric Mapping Center, the Preservation of Historic Buildings and Structures Center, the Rapid Response Corps of Engineers Center of Expertise, and the Sustainable Design and Development Center. Assistance from these centers is generally available on a reimbursable basis.

Eligibility Requirements: There is general authority for USACE to cooperate with states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and federally recognized Indian tribes. Reimbursable support from USACE is not available to private entities.

Availability: Priority is given to requests for support of projects that have national significance.

Uses/Applications Include:

- Preserving historic buildings and structures.
- Rapid response to hazardous, toxic, and radioactive waste incidents.
- Coordinating acid mine drainage cleanup with other infrastructure issues (e.g., wastewater systems).

Assistance Useful during the Following Phase(s) of the Brownfields Redevelopment Process:

Planning

Assessment

Cleanup

Redevelopment

Curation and Management of Archaeological Collections Center of Expertise

The Mandatory Center of Expertise (MCX) for the Curation and Management of Archeological Collections (CMAC) is a group of skilled professionals established by USACE and located at the St. Louis District (CEMVS), MO. MCX-CMAC maintains state-of-the-art technical expertise in the curation of archaeological collections, collections management (including historic properties database and website development), special purpose designs and construction requirements of curation facilities, mass graves investigations, mass disaster fatalities recovery (in support of FEMA), forensic support to United States government agencies, and archival/historic cartographic investigations to assist military and intelligence agencies. MCX-CMAC provides USACE Headquarters and USACE Commands with program guidance, technology transfer, and interagency coordination for the curation of archaeological collections. MCX-CMAC manages all USACE curation-needs assessments and design services for the curation of archeological collections. When MCX-CMAC staff and services are available, CEMVS will, on a reimbursable basis, assist other Major Army Commands (MACOMs), Department of Defense (DoD) services and agencies, and other federal, state, and local government agencies.

Photogrammetric Mapping Center

CEMVS is the Center of Expertise (CX) for Photogrammetric Mapping in USACE's Directory of Expertise. The mission of the CX is to provide rapid response, full-service photogrammetric mapping support and maintain technical capability and proficiency in all aspects of photogrammetry, including:

- Project planning and specialization.
- Photogrammetric map compilation.
- Architect-engineer contracting.
- Geographic Information Systems (GIS) development.
- Photo interpretation.

Center of Expertise for the Preservation of Historic Buildings and Structures

The Technical Center of Expertise (TCX) for the Preservation of Historic Buildings and Structures serves the USACE community, federal agencies, and DoD facilities that need assistance for treating and managing historic structures. As a center for best practices, the program offers technical excellence and outstanding staffing credentials to guide resource personnel and property managers in their work on a wide range of historic properties, including buildings, objects, vessels, landscapes, and civil works projects. Housed within Environmental and Cultural Resources Branch, the TCX works collaboratively with the Cultural Resources Section.

The Center also provides liaison assistance between the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the National Park Service, and other various preservation organizations, along with state and local governments.

Environmental and Munitions Center of Expertise

In 1990, USACE Headquarters established the Engineering and Support Center, Huntsville, AL, at the Ordnance and Explosives Center of Expertise and Design Center. In 2007, the Environmental and Munitions Center of Expertise (EMCX) was established by merging the former OE CX (also called the Military Munitions CX) and the Hazardous, Toxic and Radioactive Waste Center of Expertise (HTRW CX). The former MM CX is now the Military Munitions Division of the EMCX. The EMCX assists USACE organizational elements in performing their activities and maintaining state-of-the-art technical expertise for all aspects of response activities. The EMCX does not execute response actions for programs or projects but assists USACE at all levels in their performance. The EMCX supports the USACE Military Munitions Response Program (MMRP) and other munitions-related operations in reducing the human health and environmental risk associated with munitions and explosives of concern (MEC) and munitions constituents (MC). It maintains state-of-the-art technical expertise for all aspects of environmental remediation and munitions response activities. It also manages and provides oversight of the USACE Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS) MMRP Site Inspection Program.

EMCX provides remediation services for properties contaminated with hazardous waste, radioactive

SNAPSHOT – OVERLAND INDUSTRIAL PARK, TOLEDO, OH

As part of its redevelopment of the Overland Industrial Park brownfield site (former Jeep plant), the City of Toledo, Ohio, leveraged over \$14 million in funding from various federal, state, local and private sources to improve the site's transportation and connectivity. Through the GLRI, USACE conducted a feasibility study to construct a wetland on an 18-acre parking lot located within the former Jeep processing plant, which also is a 100-year floodplain. USACE plans to increase fish habitats, and restore the wetland and riparian habitat.

materials, and ordnance in compliance with federal, state, and local laws and regulations. The Center's projects strive for sustainability while meeting current and future land and water use needs, safeguarding human health and safety, improving quality of life, and enhancing the natural environment. USACE supports military and civil agencies nationwide in environmental and munitions responses.

Rapid Response Center of Expertise

The Rapid Response Center of Expertise (RRCX) provides quick-response environmental services. RRCX is capable of providing the following special functions:

- Time critical remediation/removal project execution.
- Rapid response site "start up" and transition to traditional District for final execution.
- USACE Headquarters "Tiger Team" support.

- Cost reimbursable contract management training.
- Cost reimbursable contract oversight assistance.
- Site support to USACE teams.
- Site support to other federal agencies.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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DESCRIPTION OF ORGANIZATION

Mission

The mission of the Department of Energy (DOE) is to advance the national, economic, and energy security of the United States; to promote scientific and technological innovation in support of that mission; and to ensure the environmental cleanup of the national nuclear weapons complex. DOE continues to be caretaker and manager of the U.S. facilities that manufactured nuclear weapons and the property on which the weapons are located. DOE supports brownfields reuse by providing technical assistance in the fields of energy use and environmental remediation and in the *Los Alamos National Laboratory Sustainable Design Guide*.

Brownfields Connections

- Technical assistance in the field of environmental cleanup and stabilization.
- Financial assistance to transfer property for a public purpose.
- Green Energy Parks at DOE facilities.
- Evaluations of brownfields as sites for renewable energy technologies.

DOE's Office of Legacy Management (LM) ensures that DOE's environmental and human legacy responsibilities are properly managed for current and future generations. LM accomplishes this mission by:

- Protecting human health and the environment through effective and efficient long-term surveillance and maintenance.
- Preserving and protecting legacy records and information, and effectively communicating with the public.
- Sustaining the continuity of workers' pension and medical benefits.
- Managing legacy land and assets and emphasizing safety, reuse, and disposition.

RESOURCES

Outreach/Technical Assistance

Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy

The Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (EERE) works with business, industry, universities, national laboratories, and others to increase the use of renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies. One way EERE encourages the growth of these technologies is by offering financial assistance opportunities for their research and development. EERE evaluates projects that may include brownfields as proposed sites for renewable energy technologies.

Eligibility Requirements: Financial assistance is available for businesses, industries, universities, and others.

Availability: Competitive grants are the most common type of financial assistance awarded by EERE. Cooperative agreements also are awarded on a competitive basis. As is the case with most federal government funding, funding for EERE financial assistance awards is authorized by an appropriation approved by Congress. Congress determines the overall budget for DOE activities, and this amount determines how much money will be available for EERE financial assistance awards.

Uses/Applications Include:

- Renewable energy and energy efficiency research and development.
- Transfer of money, property, or services.

<http://www.eere.energy.gov>

Assistance Useful during the Following Phase(s) of the Brownfields Redevelopment Process:



National Renewable Energy Laboratory

The National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL) is EERE's principal research laboratory and the nation's primary laboratory for renewable energy

and energy efficiency research and development. Its mission and strategy are focused on advancing DOE's and the nation's energy goals. NREL's research and development capabilities advance national energy goals by developing innovations to change the way we power homes and businesses and fuel cars.

As part of EPA's RE-Powering America's Land Initiative, EPA and NREL collaborated on a project in FY 2011 to evaluate the feasibility of siting renewable energy production on potentially contaminated sites. This effort paired EPA's expertise on contaminated sites with NREL's expertise in renewable energy. The feasibility studies provide site owners and communities with a realistic and achievable plan for putting renewable energy on a given site. Since the RE-Powering Initiative's inception, 179 renewable energy installations on 171 contaminated lands, landfills and mine sites were established.

<http://www.nrel.gov>

RE-Powering America's Lands website:

<http://www.epa.gov/oswercpa/index.htm>

Office of Environmental Management

The mission of the Office of Environmental Management (EM) is to complete the safe cleanup of the environmental legacy brought about from five decades of nuclear weapons development and government-sponsored nuclear energy research. The Cold War left a legacy of 1.5 million cubic meters of solid waste, 88 million gallons of highly radioactive liquid waste, 2,400 metric tons of used nuclear fuel, special nuclear material, more than 100 square miles of contaminated soil and groundwater, and thousands of excess nuclear facilities. The EM program is making significant progress in treating and disposing of the waste, stabilizing the nuclear fuel and materials, and remediating the soil, groundwater, and facilities. EM continues this cleanup mission with a focus on constructing and operating complex treatment facilities to solidify the liquid waste into a safer form for ultimate disposal. EM's work has taken place in 35 states and on properties that cover two million acres.

In partnership with community reuse organizations and others interested in establishing energy parks, EM transfers properties for commercial reindustrialization, notably in Oak Ridge, Tennessee. These reuse efforts are part of the broader Asset Revitalization Initiative to leverage assets and create opportunities to enable local development and economic

diversification. Projects are dependent on what the community wants, what suits the land and climate, and what can be offered by DOE. DOE supports the partnership through technology and technical assistance for remediation and property reuse efforts.

Limitations: EM program activities are focused on contaminated land resulting from nuclear weapons production and nuclear energy research testing sites across the United States.

Uses/Applications Include:

- Reducing risk and environmental liability at nuclear production and nuclear energy research sites.
- Constructing and operating facilities to treat radioactive liquid tank waste.
- Securing and storing nuclear materials in a stable, safe configuration in secure locations.
- Transporting and disposing of transuranic and low-level wastes in a safe and cost-effective manner.
- Cleaning up soil and groundwater at EM sites.
- Facilitating revitalization projects at DOE facilities.

<http://www.em.doe.gov/pages/emhome.aspx>

DOE's Asset Revitalization Initiative

The Asset Revitalization Initiative (ARI) is a DOE-wide effort to advance the beneficial reuse of its unique and diverse mix of assets, including land, facilities, infrastructure, equipment, technologies, natural resources, and a highly skilled workforce. By 2020, DOE plans to conduct the following activities at each of the field sites in the DOE Complex:

- Conduct operations sustainably, incorporating clean energy technologies wherever possible.
- Develop modern, adaptable, and efficient site infrastructures and closely coordinate multi-agency efforts at the sites.
- Promote public-private partnerships and commercial opportunities.
- Engage local communities and stakeholders in the development and asset revitalization process.

Although the initiative was launched in 2011, several sites in the DOE Complex already were working toward achieving some of the initiative's goals. For example, over the last several years, DOE's Oak Ridge National Laboratory in Tennessee, which has over 1,300 acres of clean land that is ready for beneficial reuse, executed over 90 leases with private businesses, transferred

SNAPSHOT – STAFFORD HILL SOLAR FARM, RUTLAND, VT

The Stafford Hill Solar Farm is a nine-acre 2.3-megawatt (MW) solar PV installation located on Rutland's former municipal solid waste landfill. The solar farm was made possible through a competitive grant awarded by the Department of Energy. The project benefited from a unique federal-state-NGO partnership that included the State of Vermont, the U.S. Department of Energy, and the Energy Storage Technology Advancement Partnership.

The capped landfill was closed in the late 1980s and remained vacant for the next 30 years. Because the land had limited potential for reuse, it was a great fit for a solar development. In 2013, Green Mountain Power applied for a permit to reuse the brownfield for a proposed solar PV installation. The project was completed in 2015. The Stafford Hill Solar Farm is the first known project to establish a micro-grid powered only by solar and battery backup, requiring no other fuel source. The installation also includes 4 MW of additional energy storage in the form of lead acid and lithium ion batteries. The self-contained solar-powered micro-grid can be disconnected from the larger electricity grid during power outages, and will be used to supply backup power to a public emergency shelter at the Rutland City High School. In addition to increasing disaster resilience in the community, the project will provide economic benefits to the City of Rutland, including annual land lease revenue of \$30,600 and \$350,000 to \$700,000 in annual benefits from the storage component. The Stafford Hill Solar installation won a 2015 PV Project of Distinction Award from the Solar Electric Industries Association and the Solar Electric Power Association.

19 properties, and leased 330 acres of DOE-owned property. By transferring responsibility for facility demolition and maintenance to private businesses, Oak Ridge realized millions of dollars in savings, thereby demonstrating the benefits of ARI.

Office of Legacy Management

The mission of the Office of Legacy Management (LM) is to fulfill DOE's post-closure responsibilities and ensure the future protection of human health and the environment. LM has control and custody of legacy land, structures, and facilities and is responsible for maintaining them at levels consistent with DOE's long-term plans. The goals of LM are to:

- Protect human health and the environment.
- Preserve, protect, and share legacy records and information.
- Meet commitments to the contractor workforce.
- Optimize the use of land assets.
- Sustain management excellence.
- Engage the public, governments, and interested parties.

With more than 100 sites, DOE activities and those of its predecessor agencies left a legacy of environmental contamination that can impact human health and the environment. LM was formally established in 2003 to manage long-term surveillance and maintenance

(LTS&M) activities and ensure the future protection of human health and the environment.

LM currently conducts routine LTS&M activities at 91 sites and will continue to receive sites as they are cleaned up and closed by DOE and other agencies. LM is expected to be responsible for surveillance and maintenance activities at 110 sites by 2020. As LM conducts LTS&M activities for these sites, there is a focus on beneficial reuse of the land. LM currently has 17 sites that are being reused, totaling over 6,600 acres. This represents nearly one-third of the federally owned sites under LM custody and control. Site reuse includes agriculture (e.g., hay production, livestock grazing); disposition; renewable energy initiatives; habitat preservation; education outreach and community use (e.g., visitor or interpretive centers).

Los Alamos National Laboratory

The Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL) is a premier national security research institution, delivering scientific and engineering solutions for the nation's most crucial and complex problems. Its work also advances earth and environmental sciences. LANL produced the LANL Sustainable Design Guide that recommends selecting properties with opportunities for minimal environmental impacts, including brownfields, for development.

<http://www.lanl.gov/orgs/eng/engstandards/esm/architectural/Sustainable.pdf>

Support for Environmental Justice Communities

DOE's National Nuclear Security Administration, LM, and EM's Dr. Samuel P. Massie Chairs of Excellence Program provide technical and grant-writing assistance to environmental justice communities located near DOE sites. These DOE organizations provide assistance in developing brownfields strategies, drafting initial concepts, writing portions of proposals, and conducting research to support project needs. The Massie Chairs support is conducted as part of the DOE Environmental Justice Program.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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Department of Health and Human Services—Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry



DESCRIPTION OF ORGANIZATION

Mission

The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) is directed by congressional mandate to perform specific functions concerning the effect on public health of hazardous substances in the environment. These functions include public health assessments of waste sites, health consultations concerning specific hazardous substances, health surveillance and registries, response to emergency releases of hazardous substances, applied research in support of public health assessments, information development and dissemination, and education and training concerning hazardous substances.

The 2002 Brownfields Amendments to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) provided a public health focus on the impacts of brownfields, particularly in disadvantaged communities and among sensitive populations. One facet of this public health focus urges local governments to monitor the health of populations exposed to releases of hazardous substances from brownfields and to enforce institutional controls that prevent human exposure to those substances.

ATSDR NATIONAL BROWNFIELDS/LAND REUSE HEALTH INITIATIVE

ATSDR's mission is to serve the public through responsive public health actions that promote healthy and safe environments and prevent harmful exposures to environmental contaminants. Brownfields and land reuse sites may be a source of potentially harmful exposures because of contamination from previous property uses. Addressing public health concerns and issues related to the restoration of contaminated properties is essential.

Community health considerations are important parts of ATSDR's land revitalization activities. Through its Brownfields/Land Reuse Health Program, ATSDR conducts activities that:

- Promote a protective approach to redevelopment.
- Include health as an important part of redevelopment.
- Grow community resources to promote health.
- Measure changes in community health.
- Encourage early community involvement in decision-making.
- Restore and revitalize communities in a way that is inclusive of all community groups.
- Promote relationships among agencies, partners, and communities.
- Improve ways to talk about health and environmental risks.

RESOURCES

ATSDR provides financial and technical assistance to identify and evaluate public health issues associated with the cleanup and reuse of brownfields. These resources enable state and local health departments to further investigate public health concerns and educate communities.

Financial Assistance

Community Health Projects Related to Brownfield/Land Reuse

Brownfields and other contaminated lands may be the source of potentially harmful exposures to hazardous constituents because of environmental contamination from previous property uses. Addressing public health concerns related to the restoration of contaminated properties is a primary focus for ATSDR. ATSDR funds community brownfield projects to ensure that improvements to public health are an integral part of the land reuse process.

ATSDR community health projects increase capacity to identify, address, and improve public health in redeveloping brownfields, ensuring that particular attention is paid to identifying and addressing public health issues prior to redevelopment, and assessing changes in community health associated with reuse

plans and redevelopment. Community health projects that address impacts of contamination at brownfields will further ATSDR's public health mission to promote healthy and safe environments and prevent human exposure to harmful substances.

For more information about eligibility, limitations, and funding availability, see: <http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/sites/brownfields/grants.html>

Assistance Useful during the Following Phase(s) of the Brownfields Redevelopment Process:



Outreach/Technical Assistance

Review and Assess Environmental Sampling Data

Through ATSDR's cooperative partnerships and Health Assessment process, the agency can assist communities with the review and assessment of environmental sampling data and other site-related information. For more information, please visit ATSDR's Public Health Assessments and Health Consultations website at: <https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/HAC/PHA/index.asp>

Health Checks

As part of its land renewal activities, ATSDR promotes healthy communities, neighborhoods and workplaces. Some ways in which ATSDR promotes public health include:

- Explaining data about chemicals present in the human body and the environment.
- Helping community members learn more about health risks in their area.
- Checking to find out if there are health issues that can be addressed through changes in land use.
- Measuring health factors to find out if land reuse projects improve the local community's health and well-being.

Assistance Useful during the Following Phase(s) of the Brownfields Redevelopment Process:



Health-Related Information Sharing

ATSDR provides health-related information on specific hazardous substances, coordinates a response to a real or perceived elevated incidence of disease near a site, and helps individual workers or community members find experienced, private medical attention for significant hazardous substance exposure.

Assistance Useful during the Following Phase(s) of the Brownfields Redevelopment Process:



ATSDR Action Model

The ATSDR Brownfields/Land Reuse Action Model (Action Model) is an interactive online toolkit that helps the diverse members of the brownfield development community – officials, developers, community advocates, residents, and brownfields professionals – find ways to make public health part of the brownfield renewal process. Communities can use the Action Model to identify common goals and incorporate these goals in strategic planning.

The Action Model consists of four steps that involve key questions to assist with planning:

Step 1: What are the issues in the community?

Step 2: How can development address these issues?

Step 3: What are the corresponding community health benefits?

Step 4: What data are needed to measure change?

The online Action Model toolkit is available at: <https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/sites/brownfields/model.html>

Assistance Useful during the Following Phase(s) of the Brownfields Redevelopment Process:



Community Health and Site Inventory Tools

ATSDR offers the following tools to help local officials with land reuse decisions and to help them provide timely responses to constituent inquiries:

ATSDR Brownfields/Land Reuse Site Tool allows users to assess sites by past/future use, institutional controls, sensitive populations, and suspected or confirmed contamination.

Download for free at: https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/sites/brownfields/site_inventory.html

Assistance Useful during the Following Phase(s) of the Brownfields Redevelopment Process:



ATSDR's Dose Calculator helps users estimate the amount of a toxic substance people could be exposed

SNAPSHOT – JOPLIN, MO

On May 22, 2011, a tornado altered the Joplin, Missouri, landscape along a nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ to one-mile wide and six-mile long path. The storm impacted about 8,000 structures including homes, businesses, schools, churches, and a hospital. Public infrastructure, such as utilities and storm sewers, and the natural environment also were affected. The tornado's path included a two-mile corridor, along East 20th Street between South Main Street and South Highview Avenue, with nearly all development, infrastructure, and environmental elements damaged or destroyed.

ATSDR's Brownfields/Land Reuse Action Model was used to characterize existing conditions and highlight community revitalization efforts in the 20th Street Corridor, especially as they relate to human health. The City of Joplin, state and private initiatives, as well as federal agencies worked together to improve Joplin's infrastructure, environment, and its economy. They used the ATSDR Brownfields/Land Reuse Action Model to organize these efforts into one framework that incorporates health themes and enables planning, avoids duplication of effort, and provides dataset access.

In addition, during community meetings in June 2013, 135 community members participated in a voluntary health engagement activity that linked design characteristics to health. Participants provided their three top choices from a list of healthy community design ideas. This project is an example of the opportunities available through ATSDR's Brownfields/Land Reuse Health Program to turn brownfield sites into economically sustainable, safe, and healthy places for everyone to enjoy.

to (dose) from air, soil, water, and fish consumption.
Download for free at: https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/sites/brownfields/dose_calculator.html

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Department of Health and Human Services—National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences



DESCRIPTION OF ORGANIZATION

Mission

The mission of the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS) is to discover how the environment affects people in order to promote healthier lives. NIEHS's vision is to provide global leadership for innovative research that improves public health by preventing disease and disability. NIEHS contributes to scientific knowledge of human health and the environment and to the health and well-being of people everywhere.

NIEHS's Worker Training Program (WTP) supports the training and education of workers engaged in activities related to hazardous materials; waste generation, removal, containment, and transportation; and emergency response activities. The NIEHS Environmental Career Worker Training Program (ECWTP), formerly the Minority Worker Training Program (MWTP), positively changes lives and communities by reaching out to deliver comprehensive training to disadvantaged adults to prepare them for employment in the fields of environmental restoration and hazardous materials/waste handling, construction, and emergency response.

Brownfields Connections

- Conducts the ECWTP to assist communities by addressing the need for a more comprehensive training program to foster economic and environmental restoration of brownfields.
- Conducts the ECWTP to increase the recruitment and training of minorities, who are unemployed or underemployed, in the fields of hazardous waste remediation, emergency response, construction, and green jobs. The program also targets individuals living near hazardous waste sites or in a community at risk of exposure to contaminated properties, with the specific focus on providing training in the area of occupational safety during environmental and construction activities related

to the cleanup of brownfields and contaminated properties.

- Conducts a hazardous waste worker training program for training and educating workers engaged in activities related to hazardous waste removal, containment, and chemical emergency response.
- Provides grants to small businesses under the Worker Training Program (WTP) and Advanced Training Technology (ATT) or E-Learning program to develop computer-based training products aimed at improving the health and safety training of hazardous materials workers, emergency responders, and skilled support personnel.
- In coordination with EPA, conducts the Superfund Research Program (SRP)—a network of university grants that are designed to seek solutions to complex public health and environmental issues associated with the nation's hazardous waste sites.

RESOURCES

Outreach/Technical Assistance

NIEHS Worker Training Program

The NIEHS Worker Training Program supports the training and education of workers engaged in activities related to hazardous materials and waste generation, removal, containment, transportation, and emergency response. Its mission is to fund nonprofit organizations with a demonstrated track record of providing occupational safety and health education in developing and delivering high-quality training to workers in handling hazardous waste or in responding to emergency releases of hazardous materials. Among the program areas are the Hazardous Waste Worker Training, Environmental Career Worker Training, HAZMAT Disaster Preparedness Training, NIEHS/DOE Nuclear Worker Training, and ATT programs. A list of organizations funded through July/August 2020 can be found at: <https://www.niehs.nih.gov/careers/hazmat/awardees/index.cfm>

Assistance Useful during the Following Phase(s) of the Brownfields Redevelopment Process:



Hazardous Waste Worker Training Program

The Hazardous Waste Worker Training Program (HWWTP) is a grant program that provides funds to eligible entities to provide model occupational safety and health training for workers who are or may be engaged in activities related to hazardous waste removal, containment, or chemical emergency response. Hazardous waste workers include individuals engaged in active and inactive waste treatment, storage and disposal; hazardous waste generation, cleanup and remedial action; and emergency response, as well as workers engaged in hazardous materials transportation, including safe loading, unloading, handling, and storage. Targeted groups for this training include individuals covered by the requirements of the Federal Occupational Health and Safety Administration (CFR, Title 29, Part 1910) and the Environmental Protection Agency (CFR, Title 40, Part 311) standards for Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response. Other targeted groups include those covered under the regulations governing the NIEHS Hazardous Waste Worker Training Program (CFR, Title 42, Part 65), as well as hazardous materials transportation workers regulated by the Department of Transportation (49 CFR 171-177). Since 1987, the WTP developed a strong network of nonprofit organizations that deliver a high-quality, peer-reviewed safety and health curriculum to hazardous waste workers and emergency responders in every region of the country. These courses establish national benchmarks for quality worker safety and health training, including a strong emphasis on peer instructors and hands-on instruction. More than three million workers across the United States received WTP-supported safety and health training.

Eligibility Requirements: The following organizations and institutions are eligible to apply for Hazardous Waste Worker Training program grants: public/state-controlled institutions of higher education; private institutions of higher education; Hispanic-serving institutions; historically black colleges and universities; tribally controlled colleges and universities; Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian-serving institutions; Asian American/Native American/Pacific Islander-serving institutions and nonprofits with 501(c)(3) IRS Status (other than institutions of higher education).

Limitations: A request for applications is released every five years for a five-year funding period. The current grant cycle is 2015-2020, which has already been funded.

Availability: In 2016, 18 organizations received funding to provide hazardous waste worker training. The total funding allocated was approximately \$20.6 million. The next request for applications will take place in 2020.

Uses/Applications Include:

- Train and educate workers engaged in activities related to hazardous waste removal, containment, and emergency response.
- Conduct special training for workers who may be exposed to unique or special hazards.

https://www.niehs.nih.gov/careers/hazmat/about_wetp/hwwt/index.cfm

CDFA Number: 93.142

Assistance Useful during the Following Phase(s) of the Brownfields Redevelopment Process:



Environmental Careers Worker Training Program

The Environmental Career Worker Training Program (ECWTP) provides funding for eligible entities to address the needs of vulnerable and disadvantaged communities by emphasizing training that promotes a sustainable environmental career path for workers in the fields of hazardous materials handling, waste, construction, and other emerging industries. The ECWTP focuses on delivering comprehensive training to increase the number of disadvantaged and underrepresented minority workers in many areas, such as environmental restoration, construction, and hazardous materials/waste handling, as well as emergency response activities.

These training programs promote long-lasting and effective partnerships in minority and underserved communities that help reinforce occupational health and worker education, and mitigate health disparities at the community level. The different programs provide pre-employment job training in such areas as literacy skills, life skills, environmental preparation, green jobs, and other related courses. Training programs also cover construction skills training; environmental worker training, including hazardous waste, asbestos and lead abatement training; and safety and health training.

Training also includes enrollment in apprenticeship programs for construction and environmental remediation worker training. Particular focus is placed on establishing a program of mentoring. This program helps to enhance the participants' problem-solving skills, understanding of individual self-esteem, and team work in the application of technical knowledge to environmental and related problems.

The ECWTP promotes partnerships or subagreements with academic and other institutions with a particular focus on minority-serving institutions, and public schools and community-based organizations located in or near the impacted area to provide pre-math, science, or other related education to program participants prior to or concurrent with entry into the ECWTP training program. For FY 2013, ECWTP trained 367 individuals, with 279 employed for an outstanding job placement rate of 76 percent.

Eligibility Requirements: The following organizations and institutions are eligible: public/state-controlled institutions of higher education; private institutions of higher education; Hispanic-serving institutions; historically black colleges and universities; tribally controlled colleges and universities; Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian-serving institutions; Asian American/Native American/Pacific Islander-serving institutions and nonprofits with 501(c)(3) IRS Status (other than institutions of higher education).

Limitations: A request for applications is released every five years for a five-year funding period. The current grant cycle is 2015-2019, and it has already been funded. The next competition will begin in 2020.

Availability: For the period of 2016-2017, approximately \$3.5 million was allocated to this program.

Uses/Applications Include:

- Recruitment of disadvantaged and underserved residents who are unemployed or underemployed and live in urban areas near hazardous waste sites or in communities at risk of exposure to contaminated properties for work in the environmental field.
- Pre-employment job training, including literacy, life skills, environmental preparation, green jobs, and other related courses for construction skills training.
- Safety and health training in areas such as hazardous waste remediation and asbestos and lead abatement.

http://www.niehs.nih.gov/careers/hazmat/about_wetp/ecwtp/index.cfm

CDFA Number: 93.142

Assistance Useful during the Following Phase(s) of the Brownfields Redevelopment Process:



HAZMAT Disaster Preparedness Training Program

NIEHS developed a HAZMAT Disaster Preparedness Training Program (HDPTP) in response to the experiences and lessons learned in recent national disasters, including terrorist attacks. This program enhances the safety and health training of current hazardous materials workers and chemical responders to create materials by funding organizations that deliver training to workers responding to a disaster. HDPTP, through its Emergency Support Activation Plan, aims to augment prevention preparedness efforts in a wide variety of high-risk settings, and to ensure responders are aware of site-specific hazards and mitigation techniques prior to and during response activities. This initiative is intended to foster the development of disaster-specific training programs as an extension of the HWWTP for the purpose of preparing a cadre of experienced workers for prevention and response to future terrorist incidents in a wide variety of facilities and high-risk operations. The purpose of the NIEHS HDPTP is to complement the Department of Homeland Security's (DHS) various preparedness training programs by enhancing the safety and health training capacity of HAZMAT workers and emergency responders to prevent, deter, or respond to terrorist incidents involving weapons of mass destruction as well as natural disasters. Since the program started in 2005, awardees responded and trained workers after Hurricanes Katrina, Rita, and Sandy; the 2007 California wildfires; and the Deepwater Horizon Gulf Oil Spill. Approximately 5,473 courses were offered to 79,288 workers, representing 801,977 contact hours of training. Overall this program has trained over 110,000 workers in approximately 8,000 courses.

Training developed under this program should complement the National Incident Management System (NIMS) standardized incident management processes, protocols, and procedures that all responders—federal, state, tribal, and local—will use to coordinate and conduct response actions.

Eligibility Requirements: The following training organizations and institutions are eligible to apply for funding: public and state-controlled institutions

of higher education; private institutions of higher education; Hispanic-serving institutions; historically black colleges and universities; tribally controlled colleges and universities; Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian-serving institutions; Asian American/Native American/Pacific Islander-serving institutions and nonprofits with 501(c)(3) IRS Status (other than institutions of higher education).

Limitations: A request for applications is released every five years for a five-year funding period. The current grant cycle is 2015-2019 which has already been funded.

Availability: For the period of 2016-2017, approximately \$2.2 million was allocated to this program.

Uses/Applications Include:

- Enhanced training on chemical-intensive operations for current hazardous materials workers and chemical responders who protect the nation's infrastructure from potential terrorist attacks as a continuing high-priority national need.
- Training for skilled response personnel to ensure appropriate response and remediation actions. Bio-terrorist attacks using weaponized microbes is a high-priority area for training program response. The OSHA designation of anthrax response coverage by 1910.120 regulations identifies a clear target training population.
<http://www.osha.gov/dep/anthrax/hasp/index.html>
- Development of a nationwide cadre of well-trained environmental response workers and emergency responders to ensure that the nation is prepared to respond to future disasters of national significance. This training is patterned after the successful Hazardous Waste Worker Training Program, which provides worker certification.
https://www.niehs.nih.gov/careers/hazmat/about_wetp/hdpt/index.cfm

Assistance Useful during the Following Phase(s) of the Brownfields Redevelopment Process:



Small Business Innovation Research Grants

The Advanced Technology Training Program (ATT) solicits Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) grant applications from small business concerns that propose to further the development of advanced technology training products for the health and

safety of hazardous materials workers, emergency responders, and skilled support personnel. These products complement the goals and objectives of the WTP, which is to prevent work-related harm by assisting in training workers to protect themselves and their communities from exposure to hazardous materials. ATT addresses the need to ensure that learning and training technologies are further developed, field-tested, and applied to real-world situations. The financial support for this initiative comes directly from NIEHS Worker Education and Training Branch SBIR funds.

Eligibility Requirements: Eligible entities are U.S. small business concerns.

Availability: Funding is available every year. For this funding opportunity, budgets up to \$100,000 total cost per year and time periods of up to one year for Phase I may be requested. Budgets up to \$200,000 total cost per year and time periods of up to two years may be requested for Phase II. Future-year amounts will depend on annual appropriations.

Uses/Applications Include:

Funding is available for the development of e-learning products that support the health and safety training of hazardous materials workers, emergency responders, and skilled support personnel.

https://www.niehs.nih.gov/careers/hazmat/about_wetp/att/index.cfm

CFDA Number: 93.142

Assistance Useful during the Following Phase(s) of the Brownfields Redevelopment Process:



Superfund Research Program

The Superfund Research Program (SRP) is a network of university grants that are designed to seek solutions to the complex health and environmental issues associated with the nation's hazardous waste sites. Since its inception in 1987, the SRP has applied a multidisciplinary research approach to provide a solid foundation that environmental managers and risk assessors can use for sound decision-making related to Superfund and other hazardous waste sites. One goal of the program is to improve public health by supporting integrated research that is multidisciplinary and is capable of identifying, assessing, and evaluating the potential health

effects of exposure to hazardous substances. Another goal is to develop innovative chemical, physical, and biological technologies for reducing potential exposure to hazardous substances. The research conducted is coordinated with EPA and the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR).

Eligibility Requirements: Eligible entities include accredited domestic institutions of higher education.

Availability: Funding is available almost every year. The SRP offers several grant opportunities, including the following:

Multiproject Center Grants (P42) – These grants are for coordinated, multiproject, multi- and interdisciplinary centers. The objective is to establish and maintain a unique center that links and integrates biomedical research with related engineering, hydrogeologic, and ecological components. Grant awards are made in response to requests for applications (RFA). There are no current funding opportunities.

Small Business Innovation Research & Small Business Technology Transfer Grants (SBIR/STTR, R41, R42, R43, R44) – SRP's Hazardous Substances Detection and Remediation Program supports Small Business Innovation Research & Small Business Technology Transfer Grants to foster the commercialization of technologies, products, and devices for detection and remediation of hazardous substances in the environment. The SRP is specifically interested in proposals applying new engineering, bioengineering, and biotechnology approaches to develop novel strategies to characterize, monitor, and remediate hazardous substances at contaminated sites. Application receipt dates are September 5, January 5, and April 5.

Superfund Research Program Support for Conferences and Scientific Meetings (R13) – The NIEHS Conference Grant program is considered an integral part of the overall mission of the Institute; thus, it is critical that all conference grant applications have a direct relationship to advancing the mission of NIEHS. In order to be responsive, all conference grant proposals must focus on or clearly indicate relevance to advancing of NIEHS's understanding of the role of environment and/or gene-environment interactions in disease/dysfunction. This includes environmental science and engineering proposals, such as methodologies to detect hazardous substances in the environment and basic biological, chemical, and physical methods to reduce the amount and toxicity of hazardous substances.

A letter requesting permission to submit a conference application is required and must be received via email no later than six weeks prior to the selected receipt date. The application receipt dates for conference grants are April 12, August 12, and December 12.

Occupational and Safety Training Education Programs on Emerging Technologies (R25) – The overarching goal of the SRP Occupational and Safety Education Programs on Emerging Technologies is to support educational activities that complement or enhance the training of a workforce to meet the nation's biomedical, behavioral and clinical research needs. To accomplish the stated goal, this funding opportunity will support creative educational activities with a primary focus on courses for skill development and curriculum or methods development. The intent is to provide higher education institutions the opportunity to develop continuing education and academic curricula on the occupational health and safety management practices in the areas of emerging technologies (e.g., emerging hazardous waste products, green chemistry, sustainable remediation, and detection technologies) to industrial hygienists and graduate students involved in the research, evaluation, management, and handling of hazardous substances. The SRP also expects that such programs will provide a unique educational opportunity to those professionals involved in the training of other personnel for careers in these new industries. These programs are also meant to expand and complement existing educational programs in occupational and safety and health and industrial hygiene. As of spring 2017, there are no current funding opportunities.

For more information on these Superfund Research Program Funding Opportunities, please see <https://www.niehs.nih.gov/research/supported/centers/srp/funding/>.

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SNAPSHOT – THE STEELWORKERS CHARITABLE AND EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATION

NIEHS's Worker Training Program (WTP) supports training and outreach to underserved and rural communities. The Steelworkers Charitable and Educational Organization (SCEO), the nonprofit arm of the United Steelworkers (USW), supports a training partnership linking two of the largest US-based industrial unions with rapidly expanding immigrant worker centers. The Tony Mazzocchi Center (TMC), the SCEO'S training entity, brings together the USW, the Communications Workers Of America (CWA), The Labor Institute (LI), The National Day Laborer Organizing Network (NDLON), and Make The Road New York (MRNY). The TMC provides workers and community residents with training to help prevent toxic releases, fires, explosions, injuries, sickness, and death.

Joseph (Chip) Hughes, Director

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Main Sites

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

<http://www.niehs.nih.gov/careers/hazmat/index.cfm>

<https://www.niehs.nih.gov/research/supported/centers/srp/index.cfm>

Department of Health and Human Services—Office of Community Services

DESCRIPTION OF ORGANIZATION

Mission

The Office of Community Services (OCS) works in partnership with states, communities, and other agencies to address the economic and social services needs of the urban and rural poor at the local level by providing grant monies and technical assistance to these organizations. The goal of the programs administered by OCS is to increase the capacity of individuals and families to become self-sufficient and to revitalize communities.

In addition the programs listed here, OCS administers the Community Services Block Grant program, which provides funds to alleviate the causes and conditions of poverty in communities. These grants are available to states, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, U.S. Territories, federally and state-recognized Indian tribes and tribal organizations, Community Action Agencies, migrant and seasonal farm workers organizations, and other organizations specifically designated by the states.

Brownfields Connection

- Provides grants to community development corporations and community action agencies to increase the capacity of individuals and families to become self-sufficient and to revitalize communities. Brownfields projects with a job creation focus may want to explore the following OCS funding opportunities.

RESOURCES

Financial Assistance

Community Economic Development Program

The purpose of the Community Economic Development (CED) Program is to support the creation of sustainable business development designed to revitalize communities and create jobs for community residents with low incomes. To do this, the CED Program gives grants to local, private, and nonprofit

Community Development Corporations (CDCs) to support the creation and expansion of businesses that develop new products, services, and other commercial activities that result in the creation of new positions for low-income individuals.

Uses/Applications Include:

- Startup or expansion of businesses' physical or commercial activities.
- Capital expenditures such as the purchase of equipment or real property.
- Allowable operating expenses.
- Loans or equity investments.

Eligibility Requirements: Eligible applicants include private, nonprofit organizations that are Community Development Corporations, including faith-based, charitable, tribal, and Alaskan-native organizations. CDCs must be governed by a tripartite board of directors that consists of residents of the community served, local business leaders, and local civic leaders. CDCs must have as their principal purpose planning, developing or managing low-income housing or community development projects.

Available Funds:

CED awarded 39 total grants in FY 2016, which are expected to support the creation of over 1,300 jobs. Award amounts varied from \$225,000 to \$800,000.

<https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/programs/ced>

Assistance Useful during the Following Phase(s) of the Brownfields Redevelopment Process:



Outreach/Technical Assistance

Rural Community Development Program

Rural Community Development (RCD) is a federal grant program that works with regional and tribal organizations to manage safe water systems in small rural communities. RCD-funded projects are designed to:

SNAPSHOT – VILLAGE SQUARE, OMAHA, NE

The Village Square Development Plan creates a highly detailed and viable strategy for the revitalization of the commercial hub of the 24th/Lake Cultural Arts District in Omaha, NE. Festival Square is an urban, outdoor public space with programming that celebrates the arts and other activities as a new civic destination. Our Town funding from the National Endowment for the Arts was instrumental in bringing the project to reality. About two blocks south of the 24th and Lake Street intersection is the new Fair Deal Marketplace, which was built on vacant land donated by the city, using Community Economic Development funds from HHS's Office of Community Services. Constructed using recycled shipping containers, the Fair Deal Marketplace is a new business hub with low-cost office and retail space for small business owners and artisans along with a café and a small grocery store. The project is located in a lower-income area that was considered a food desert. The \$800,000 from HHS/OCS leveraged nearly \$1 million in additional investment for this underserved community from the City of Omaha, private foundations and businesses. The city invested nearly \$400,000 for property acquisition, environmental remediation and construction of a parking lot.

- Provide low-income individuals access to safe and affordable drinking water in their homes.
- Strengthen economic conditions and opportunities in small, rural communities through water supply and wastewater disposal training and technical assistance.
- Construct, improve, and preserve water supply and disposal systems in a cost-effective manner.

Uses/Applications Include:

- Provide safety and security training and technical assistance.
- Improve coordination among federal, state, and local agencies in water waste management.
- Improve capacity of small rural and very small water systems to better prepare for emergencies.
- Develop emergency preparedness plans for small water systems.

Eligibility Requirements: Eligible entities include multistate, regional, private, and nonprofit 501(c)(3) tax-exempt organizations.

Available Funds:

RCD grants were awarded to eight organizations in FY 2015. Award amounts range from \$247,617 to \$915,571 annually throughout a five-year project period.

<http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ocs/programs/rcd>

Assistance Useful during the Following Phase(s) of the Brownfields Redevelopment Process:



ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Office of Community Services
Administration for Children and Families
330 C Street, SW
Mail Stop 5400
Washington, DC 20201

Main Site

<http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ocs/>

Department of Housing and Urban Development



DESCRIPTION OF ORGANIZATION

Mission

The overall mission of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) is to create strong, sustainable, inclusive communities and quality affordable homes for all. HUD has several brownfield-applicable programs:

- Community Development Block Grant Program (includes the Entitlement Communities Program and several non-entitlement communities' programs).
- Section 108 Loan Guarantee Program.
- Lead Hazard Control Grant Program.

Brownfields Connections

- Block grants and competitive awards to state and local governments for revitalizing communities.
- Federally guaranteed loans to state and local governments for large economic development and revitalization projects in communities.
- Grants to communities for integrating brownfields redevelopment planning with transportation and housing planning.
- Block grants to state and local governments for meeting safe and affordable housing needs in developed areas.

RESOURCES

Financial Assistance

Community Development Block Grant Program

The Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program in the Office of Community Planning and Development (CPD) is a flexible program that provides communities with resources and broad discretion in selecting activities to address a wide range of unique community development needs. Each activity funded through the program must meet one of the following statutory national objectives: benefit low- and moderate-income persons, prevent or eliminate slums or blight, or address community development needs having a particular urgency because existing conditions pose a

serious and immediate threat to the health or welfare of the community for which other funding is not available. The CDBG program began in 1974 and is one of the longest continuously run programs at HUD. The CDBG program provides annual grants on a formula basis to more than 1,200 general units of local government, states, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and four U.S. territories.

The principal statutory objective of the CDBG program is the development of viable urban communities, by providing decent housing and a suitable living environment and by expanding economic opportunities, principally for persons of low and moderate income. The CDBG Entitlement Communities program allocates annual grants to large cities and urban counties on a statutory dual-formula basis. The State Administered CDBG program awards grants to non-entitlement communities. HUD allocates CDBG funds to the states based on a statutory formula. The states then distribute all funds (other than those expended for administration and technical assistance) to non-entitlement units of general local government. Since the State of Hawaii has declined to participate in the CDBG state program, HUD directly administers the non-entitlement grants in Hawaii through the Non-Entitlement Counties of Hawaii program. HUD Field offices in Puerto Rico and Hawaii administer CDBG funds for American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands through the CDBG Insular Areas program. Neither HUD nor states distribute funds directly to citizens, businesses, nonprofit organizations or other non-government entities.

At least 70 percent of a grantee's CDBG grant funds must be used for activities that benefit low- and moderate-income persons over a one-, two-, or three-year time period.

CDBG plays a vital role in many local brownfields reuse strategies. Brownfields contribute to eroding economic conditions, creation of blight, and reduction of economic opportunities for low- and moderate-income persons. CDBG funds may be used in smaller neighborhood-based projects as well as larger projects to aid in demolition, site cleanup, and remediation of environmental issues such as

lead-based paint and asbestos. Therefore, the use of CDBG funds to revitalize brownfields often meets the program's goal to help low- and moderate-income people by driving economic development or eliminating blight. For example, with support from CDBG funds, a Burlington, Vermont, project created 40 units (32 affordable) of mixed-income rental homes on the Burlington waterfront. This project redeveloped a brownfield, rectified a serious stormwater runoff problem, and became the first LEED-certified residential project in Vermont.

Eligibility Requirements: Eligible entitlement communities are cities with populations of at least 50,000 and qualified urban counties with populations of at least 200,000. HUD awards funding on a formula basis. Eligible non-entitlement communities are cities with populations of less than 50,000 and qualified urban counties with populations of less than 200,000. States award funding based on state priorities and selection criteria.

Limitations: Certain activities are not eligible for CDBG funding. These include the acquisition, construction, or reconstruction of buildings for government operations, political activities, and, with some exceptions, construction of new housing. All CDBG grantees must submit to HUD a Consolidated Plan, which is a jurisdiction's comprehensive planning document and application for funding under the following CPD formula grant programs: CDBG, HOME Investment Partnerships, Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA), and Emergency Shelter Grants (ESG).

Availability: Congress appropriated \$3.06 billion for the CDBG program in FY 2016, including set-asides. HUD distributes 70 percent of the CDBG formula appropriations to entitlement communities, and the remaining 30 percent of the formula funds go to the states for distribution to non-entitlement small cities and counties.

Uses/Applications Include:

- Prepare plans for redevelopment or revitalization of brownfields.
- Acquire real property.
- Conduct environmental site assessments.
- Clean up contamination.
- Clear sites and demolish and remove buildings.
- Rehabilitate public and private buildings.

- Construct public works, including water and sewer facilities, streets, neighborhood centers, and the conversion of school buildings for eligible purposes.
- Conduct activities relating to energy conservation and renewable energy resources.
- Provide assistance to profit-motivated businesses to carry out economic development and job creation/retention activities.

http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program_offices/comm_planning/communitydevelopment

CFDA Number: Entitlement Grants, 14.218; State program and non-entitlement grants in Hawaii, 14.228; Insular Areas, 14.225

Assistance Useful during the Following Phase(s) of the Brownfields Redevelopment Process:



Section 108 Loan Guarantee Program

The Section 108 Loan Guarantee program, a component of the CDBG program, provides communities with a source of financing for economic development, housing rehabilitation, construction of public facilities, and other physical development projects, including improvements to increase their resilience against natural disasters. Section 108 offers state and local governments the ability to transform a small portion of their CDBG funds into federally guaranteed loans to capitalize large revitalization projects that can renew entire neighborhoods. Borrowers for Section 108 loans are local or state governments. Borrowers must pledge their current and future CDBG allocations as security for the loan. Such public investment often helps encourage private economic investment in distressed areas. Several cities have used the Section 108 loan program to underpin their local brownfields strategies. For example, a CDBG Section 108 loan helped Santa Fe Springs, California, clean up and redevelop a closed and contaminated oil refinery into a 265-acre industrial park with 4 million square feet in 22 buildings, including retail and public art components. This Golden Springs Development created more than 4,500 jobs, including more than 700 jobs for low- and moderate-income individuals.

Eligible applicants include the following public entities:

- Metropolitan cities and urban counties that are CDBG entitlement recipients.

- Non-entitlement communities that are assisted in the submission of applications by states administering the CDBG program.
- Non-entitlement communities eligible to receive CDBG funds under the HUD-administered Small Cities CDBG program (Hawaii and Insular Areas). The public entity may be the borrower or it may designate a public agency as the borrower.

Section 108 obligations are financed through underwritten public offerings. Financing between public offerings is provided through an interim lending facility established by HUD. To date, there was no default under Section 108 resulting in a repayment by HUD. In the event of default requiring a payment, HUD would continue to make payments on the loan in accordance with its terms.

Eligibility Requirements: To determine eligible uses of funds, CDBG rules and requirements apply. As with the CDBG program, all projects and activities must principally benefit low- and moderate-income persons, aid in the elimination or prevention of slums and blight, or meet urgent needs of the community.

Limitations: CDBG entitlement communities may borrow an amount equal to five times the recipients' latest CDBG entitlement grant. Non-entitlement communities may borrow an amount equal to five times the approved CDBG amount received by their respective state. The maximum repayment period for a Section 108 loan is 20 years.

Availability: HUD had \$300 million in guarantee authority available in the FY 2016.

Uses/Applications Include:

- Economic development activities and housing rehabilitation eligible under CDBG.
- Acquisition of real property (including brownfields).
- Rehabilitation of publicly owned real property (including brownfields).
- Construction, reconstruction, or installation of public facilities (including street, sidewalk, and other site improvements).
- Related relocation, clearance, and site improvements.
- Payment of interest on the guaranteed loan and issuance costs of public offerings.
- Debt service reserves.
- Public works and site improvements in colonias.

- Housing construction in limited circumstances.

<https://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/hudprograms/section108>

CFDA Number: 14.248

Assistance Useful during the Following Phase(s) of the Brownfields Redevelopment Process:



Lead Hazard Control Grant Programs

The Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes (OLHCHH) was established to eliminate lead-based paint hazards in privately owned, low-income housing, and to lead the nation in addressing other housing-related health hazards that threaten vulnerable residents. HUD's lead-based paint program was established in 1991 to reduce young children's exposure to lead paint hazards in homes.

Two grant programs, collectively called Lead Hazard Control Grant Programs, provide funding to identify and control lead-based paint hazards:

- The Lead-Based Paint Hazard Control (LBPHC) grant program assists states, Native American tribes, or other units of local government in undertaking comprehensive programs to identify and control lead-based paint hazards in eligible privately owned rental and owner-occupied housing.
- The Lead Hazard Reduction Demonstration (LHRD) grant program offers the same type of assistance as the LBPHC grants but is targeted for urban jurisdictions with the greatest lead-based paint hazard control needs (for example, having over 3,500 pre-1940 occupied rental housing units in the grant's target area).

In most recent years, additional funds have been available for Healthy Homes Supplements that control residential safety and health hazards other than lead-based paint in housing units being treated under lead hazard control grants. HUD makes funds available annually under these grant programs through a competitive selection process.

Eligibility Requirements: States, federally recognized Native American tribal governments, cities/townships, counties/parishes, and other units of local government may apply for LBPHC and LHRD grants. Proposed projects must address housing privately owned and occupied by, or rented to, low-income families. LBPHC grant recipients must

SNAPSHOT – IRONBOUND COMMUNITY CORPORATION, NEWARK, NJ

The Ironbound Community Corporation (ICC) in Newark, New Jersey, used HUD Community Development Block Grant funds (provided via the City of Newark) and an EPA Brownfields Area-Wide Planning grant to develop a community-supported reuse plan to transform a former vacant area in the East Ferry Street neighborhood into a community garden and open-air market. This disadvantaged neighborhood has the highest concentration of minority and low income residents in the city. Although it once supported a vibrant economy, it now contains the remains of a large brewery that closed in the 1970s and many closed manufacturing operations that left behind more than 100 brownfields. The ICC leveraged a range of additional resources for this ongoing project, including private funds to help with personnel costs at the site; a USDA Farmer's Market Promotion Program grant; an EPA Environmental Justice small grant; and an EPA Targeted Brownfields Site Assessment.

provide a 10 percent match. LHRD grant recipients must provide a 25 percent match.

Limitations: Multiple units of local government, or multiple local governments, may apply as a consortium; however, an eligible lead applicant must be identified that will be responsible for ensuring compliance with all requirements. In cases with an application involving multiple entities, each entity must meet the civil rights threshold requirement of Resolution of Civil Rights Matters in Section III.C.2 of the General Section to HUD's FY 2017 Notices of Funding Availability for Discretionary Programs (<http://www.grants.gov>).

Availability: In FY 2016, HUD made available \$52.6 million for 23 LBPHC grants and \$46.5 million for 15 LHRD grants.

Uses/Applications Include:

- Lead-based paint inspections and lead risk assessments.
- Community awareness or education programs on lead hazard control and lead poisoning prevention.
- Blood testing of children prior to lead hazard control work.
- Lead hazard control work (including cleaning, interim controls of lead-based paint hazard, and lead-based-paint hazard abatement).
- Temporary relocation of families during hazard control activities.
- Training for workers and supervisors.
- Training on lead-safe maintenance practices for residents and others working in low-income housing.

http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program_offices/healthy_homes

CFDA Number: LBPHC, 14.900; LHRD, 14.905

Assistance Useful during the Following Phase(s) of the Brownfields Redevelopment Process:



ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Stan Gimont

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451 7th Street, SW, Room 7286
Washington, DC 20410
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Steve Johnson

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Entitlement Communities Division
Office of Block Grant Assistance
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Washington, DC 20410
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[CDBG Entitlement Communities]

James Höemann

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[CDBG State and Small Cities Division]

Paul Webster

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[Section 108 Loan Guarantee Program]

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Michelle Miller

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Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes
451 SW 7th St, Room 8236
Washington DC 20410
202-402-5769
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[Lead Hazard Control Grant Programs]

Virginia Sardone

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
Office of Affordable Housing Programs
451 7th Street, SW, Room 7100
Washington, DC 20410
202-708-2690 x 4606
virginia.sardone@hud.gov

Main Site

<http://portal.hud.gov>

Department of the Interior– National Park Service



DESCRIPTION OF ORGANIZATION

Mission

The National Park Service (NPS) preserves natural and cultural resources and manages the national park system for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations. The NPS cooperates with partners to extend the benefits of natural and cultural resource conservation and outdoor recreation throughout this country and the world.

Brownfields Connections

- Assistance provided to state and local governments, as well as community-based organizations, to assist community-led natural resource conservation and outdoor recreation initiatives, including those in urban areas.
- Assistance to states and local governments in the acquisition of surplus federal lands.
- Assistance for community revitalization.

RESOURCES

Outreach Assistance

Federal Lands to Parks Program

The NPS's Federal Lands to Parks (FLP) program helps communities create new parks and recreation areas by transferring surplus federal land to state and local governments. This program helps ensure public access to park lands and promotes good stewardship of natural, cultural, and recreational resources.

Eligibility Requirements: States, counties, municipalities, and similar government entities may acquire surplus federal land for parks and recreational areas. Private and nonprofit organizations, religious institutions, and individuals are not eligible to acquire surplus federal land for recreation through the program. However, these entities may act as advocates for the acquisition of federal lands by state and local governments.

Limitations: Land or buildings obtained through this program must be used for public parks and

recreational activities in perpetuity. The FLP program periodically monitors property use and development to make sure that parks obtained under the program are managed according to the terms and conditions of the deed and approved use plan.

Availability: More than 1,590 properties, representing approximately 178,470 acres, were transferred to state and local governments for parks and recreation areas since the program's inception in 1949. When federal land becomes available for reuse, the General Services Administration (or the military agency in cases of base closures, or at times another federal "disposing" agency) will notify other federal and state agencies. FLP program staff review notices of available property for park and recreation opportunities and notify relevant state, regional, and local park agencies. Notices often are posted on military or General Services Administration websites.

Uses/Applications Include:

- Creating or expanding public parks and recreation areas.
- Providing or expanding park and recreational amenities to camp, hike, play sports, improve quality of life, help revitalization efforts, and attract businesses.
- Protecting open spaces, extending hiking trails, and opening boating and fishing access.
- Preserving historical and natural resources, such as forts, lighthouses, shorelines, and wildlife habitat.
- Converting abandoned military bases into widely used, productive recreational assets.
- Renewing a sense of community through community gardens, senior and cultural centers, and other gathering places.

<http://www.nps.gov/ncrc/programs/flp>

CFDA Number: 15.918

Assistance Useful during the Following Phase(s) of the Brownfields Redevelopment Process:

Planning

Assessment

Cleanup

Redevelopment

SNAPSHOT – HUDSON RIVER GREENWAY TRAIL, NY

In 2012, NPS's Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance program provided technical assistance to local communities, state agencies, and community groups in New York to designate the Hudson River Greenway Water Trail as a National Water Trail. The 256-mile water trail, which extends from Adirondack Park and Lake Champlain in northern New York to New York City, provides 96 designated public access sites, with at least one access point every 10 miles along both shores of the river. The Water Trail is part of the Hudson River Valley Greenway Program. The trail will be administered by NPS and become part of a new National Water Trails System, which was established to protect and restore America's rivers, shorelines, and waterways; conserve natural areas along waterways; and increase access to outdoor recreation on shorelines and waterways.

Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance Program

The NPS's Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance (RTCA) program provides technical assistance to communities so they can conserve rivers, preserve open space, and develop trails and greenways. NPS staff help build partnerships to achieve community-defined goals by assessing resources, developing concept plans, engaging public participation, and identifying potential sources of funding for conservation and outdoor recreation projects. Technical assistance is targeted to underserved urban and rural communities. As such, the program can complement brownfields redevelopment efforts.

The NPS works with partners to provide close-to-home outdoor recreation opportunities, conserve lands and waters, engage youth in conservation, support healthy community initiatives, and assist with organizational development to ensure projects live in perpetuity. A redevelopment project may use any or all of these project areas at the same time.

The NPS also collaborates with EPA on the Groundwork USA Initiative. The Groundwork USA Initiative builds the capacity of communities affected by brownfields and abandoned lands. EPA provides funds to NPS for this program under an interagency agreement. NPS awards financial assistance to successful community-based applicants and administers the assistance agreements. The Groundwork USA Initiative improves a community's environment for conservation, recreation, and economic development by supporting the establishment of locally organized and controlled Groundwork Trusts. Each trust is an independent, not-for-profit conservation and youth organization. The trusts partner with government agencies and the private sector to engage residents in the remediation of brownfields to

build consensus on reusing these sites for community benefit and facilitating their transformation.

Eligibility Requirements: Eligible project partners include nonprofit organizations, community groups, tribes or tribal governments, and local, state, or federal government agencies. Federal agencies may be the lead partner only in collaboration with a nonfederal partner. Projects are locally requested and led, and should include significant public involvement. Projects also should include the commitment, cooperation, and cost-sharing of all partners.

Limitations: Generally the NPS involvement in these partnerships lasts for two years.

Availability: Applications are accepted annually. Check the website link below for applications.

Uses/Applications Include:

- Assisting in the development of conservation partnerships.
- Providing resource assessment and identifying potential sources of funding.
- Designing public outreach and participation strategies.
- Helping communities achieve on-the-ground conservation successes for their projects.
- Offering assistance in greenway efforts ranging from urban promenades, to trails along abandoned railroad rights of way, to wildlife corridors.
- Promoting river conservation through downtown riverfronts, regional water trails, and stream restoration.

<http://www.nps.gov/rtca>

<http://www.groundworkusa.org/>

CFDA Number: 15.921

**Assistance Useful during the Following Phase(s)
of the Brownfields Redevelopment Process:**



ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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Federal Lands to Parks Program
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Stephan Nofield

National Park Service
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Main Site

<http://www.nps.gov>

Department of the Interior–Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement



DESCRIPTION OF ORGANIZATION

Mission

The mission of the Department of the Interior's Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSMRE) is to carry out the requirements of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977, as amended, in cooperation with states and tribes. The primary objectives are to ensure that coal mines are operated in a manner that protects citizens and the environment during mining, ensures the land is restored to beneficial use following mining, and ensures the effects of past mining are mitigated by aggressively pursuing reclamation of abandoned coal mines.

Brownfields Connections

- Provides grants to states and tribes to reclaim land and waters impacted by legacy coal mining activities.
- Manages the OSMRE/VISTA (Volunteers in Service to America) program that supports community efforts to promote environmental and economic improvements. This assistance is targeted to watershed groups and other entities eligible to apply for grants that support brownfield redevelopment.
- Supports local governments in the assessment, reclamation, and redevelopment of abandoned mine lands.

RESOURCES

Financial Assistance

Watershed Cooperative Agreement Program

The Watershed Cooperative Agreement Program (WCAP) makes funds available for reclamation projects to clean streams affected by acid mine drainage (AMD).

Eligibility Requirements: Eligible entities are nonprofit organizations and typically are small local watershed organizations.

Limitations: Applicants can receive up to \$100,000 to complete local AMD reclamation projects. Every dollar of WCAP funds should be matched with at least \$2.50 contributed by project partners. Exceptions to these funding levels are awarded on a case-by-case basis, if justified.

Availability: Watershed Cooperative Agreements are primarily for project construction and have a two-year performance period. Between 1999 and 2016, OSMRE awarded 321 Watershed Cooperative Agreements and amendments to existing agreements totaling more than \$27 million.

Uses/Applications Include:

- Remediation of AMD and sources of AMD. Projects can include installation of passive or active water treatment systems, and reclamation of lands that are contributing sediment or acid forming materials to streams.
- Construction and post-construction water quality monitoring of a remediation project.

www.osmre.gov/lrg/fam/6-100.pdf

www.osmre.gov/lrg/fam/6-200.pdf

CFDA Number: 15.253

Assistance Useful during the Following Phase(s) of the Brownfields Redevelopment Process:



Abandoned Mine Land Program

The Abandoned Mine Land (AML) program addresses threats to public health, safety, and general welfare through the reclamation of environmental hazards caused by past mining practices.

Eligibility Requirements: Grants under the AML program are available only to states and tribes that have an approved reclamation program. Projects that address polluted land and waters are eligible for funds if mining activities occurred prior to August

SNAPSHOT – COALFIELD DEVELOPMENT CORP, WAYNE, WV

An OSMRE/VISTA Member is working with the Coalfield Development Corporation in Wayne, West Virginia to develop a program that elevates people out of poverty by employing, training, and mentoring young, low-income, or unemployed students from the public high school's Building Construction Program. Community participants learn skills and gain experience in recycling, deconstruction, and clean energy markets. The project also is developing a new counseling program for low-income residents that connects families and individuals to emergency housing and transitional services, provides affordable permanent housing, and encourages advocacy with populations in need. The OSMRE/VISTA Member is fostering local environmental stewardship by researching watershed concerns, new markets for recycling programs, and energy-efficient property upgrades. The OSMRE/VISTA Member also facilitates water quality monitoring and develops strategic watershed-based planning critical to future funding.

3, 1977; or the affected land or water was left in an unreclaimed or inadequately reclaimed state and there is no continuing responsibility for reclamation by the operator or any other party. Additional lands and waters mined after August 3, 1977 or non-coal sites may be eligible under specific circumstances.

Limitations: Each state must have an approved Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act regulatory (Title V) program and a reclamation (Title IV) program before it is eligible to receive AML reclamation grant funding. Tribes are also can receive AML funds if they have an approved reclamation program.

Availability: Grants are provided annually to eligible states and tribes to fund reclamation projects identified in the electronic Abandoned Mine Land Inventory System (eAMLIS).

Uses/Applications Include:

- Reclamation of lands scarred by coal and non-coal mining activities.
- Water supply restoration.
- Maintenance of an abandoned mine lands inventory.

www.osmre.gov/programs/AML.shtm

www.osmre.gov/resources/grants.shtm

CFDA Number: 15.252

Assistance Useful during the Following Phase(s) of the Brownfields Redevelopment Process:



Outreach/Technical Assistance

OSMRE/VISTA Team

The OSMRE/VISTA program assists local watershed and economic development groups with poverty alleviation, environmental restoration, and capacity-building to revitalize impacted mining communities. The OSMRE/VISTA initiative places college graduates in full-time positions to support economic redevelopment, environmental stewardship, and community outreach and education programs.

Eligibility Requirements: The sponsoring organization must demonstrate its capacity to provide effective supervision and support of the OSMRE/VISTA Member, adherence to the core goals for OSMRE/VISTA, and must demonstrate community support.

Limitations: There is a small cost-share requirement for all OSMRE/VISTA projects.

Availability: Each OSMRE/VISTA project is in place for three years with new projects starting on a rolling basis. Interested host organizations must complete an application that includes a work plan and documents the need of the community and the support of local agencies.

Uses/Applications Include:

- Develop educational opportunities for local youth.
- Organize water quality monitoring.
- Outreach to youth and adults in the community to create awareness about watershed issues.
- Create or expand local economic revitalization efforts.

- Apply for grants to support the host organization's initiatives.
- Recruit and organize volunteers.

www.osmrevista.org

www.osmre.gov/about/getInvolved.shtm

CFDA Number: 15.254

**Assistance Useful during the Following Phase(s)
of the Brownfields Redevelopment Process:**

Planning

Assessment

Cleanup

Redevelopment

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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Main Site

www.osmre.gov

Department of Labor



DESCRIPTION OF ORGANIZATION

Mission

The U.S. Department of Labor (DOL) fosters, promotes, and develops the welfare of wage earners, job seekers, and retirees of the United States; improves working conditions; advances opportunities for profitable employment; and assures work-related benefits and rights. DOL administers a variety of federal labor laws, including those that guarantee workers' rights to safe and healthful working conditions, a minimum hourly wage and overtime pay, and freedom from employment discrimination.

DOL's Employment and Training Administration (ETA) works in partnership with states, localities, and community organizations to assist adults and youth in transitioning to stable jobs. The agency accomplishes this mission by administering effective, value-added programs that expand opportunities for employment, continuous learning, business competitiveness, and community prosperity.

During 2016, ETA and other federal partners – including the Department of Education's Office of Career, Technical and Adult Education, the Department of Education's Rehabilitation Services Administration, the Department of Health and Human Services' Administration for Children and Families, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and the Department of Agriculture – reviewed the multi-year Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) Strategic Plans prepared and submitted by the states and territories. The approved plans are available for review and keyword research (e.g., green jobs, renewable energy, sector strategies, environment, etc.) at <https://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/osers/ras/wioa/state-plans/index.html>.

The publication of these plans—and the availability of the final regulations published in August 2016—established the foundation for the activities and initiatives to be undertaken by the states and territories in the education and workforce preparation of its residents. The regulations, policy information, and links to partner federal agency websites can be found at www.doleta.gov/wioa.

ETA also continues to implement the Innovation and Opportunity Network (ION), a community of practitioners, program staff, partners, planners, industry leaders and stakeholders that strives to improve the public workforce system and build capacity and excellence in the public workforce system. The ION is a national, regional, state and local alliance that makes available the technical assistance, information sharing, and training needed to implement the WIOA vision.

Brownfields Connection

While DOL/ETA does not execute a specific brownfields initiative, its mission and discretionary grant investments often complement and support local redevelopment efforts that require workers who are trained and skilled to handle environmental cleanup and sustainable redevelopment of brownfields. Information about the agency's grants-in-aid can be found at www.doleta.gov/grants.

RESOURCES

Outreach/Technical Assistance

Job Training

ETA administers programs that provided training and employment assistance to over thirteen million adult workers and youth in Program Year 2015. WIOA and other discretionary grant investment placements by occupation and industry and other positive outcomes can be found at <https://www.doleta.gov/performance/results/reports.cfm#individual>.

DOL/ETA offers services for job seekers and employers through over 2,400 American Job Centers (also known as One-Stop Career Centers). Many of these centers are located in brownfield communities and provide job seekers with job vacancies and labor market information, job search and placement assistance, assessment and career counseling, and access to training. The centers also provide services to employers to find skilled workers. Information about these centers and the business-led local Workforce Development Boards that provide overall strategic direction can be found at America's Service Locator.

<http://www.servicelocator.org>

SNAPSHOT – NORTHWEST REGIONAL WORKFORCE INVESTMENT BOARD, WATERBURY, CT

The Northwest Regional Workforce Investment Board (WIB) Inc., in Waterbury, Connecticut, used EPA Environmental Workforce Development and Job Training grant funds to recruit, train, and place unemployed and underemployed Waterbury residents, including veterans and ex-offenders, in environmental jobs. Funds were used to train participants in several environmental skills areas. The Northwest Regional WIB leveraged many additional resources through local, state, and federal sources including the Northwest Construction Careers Initiative, the Connecticut Green Jobs Funnel Initiative, and the Workforce Investment Act, funded by the DOL.

In August 2003, ETA issued Training and Employment Notice 04-3 to the public workforce system on potential collaboration opportunities on brownfields economic development.

ETA also routinely posts information related to EPA brownfields and other environmental investments on its website (<http://www.doleta.gov/usworkforce>). ETA highlights its future discretionary grant opportunities at http://www.doleta.gov/grants/find_grants.cfm.

The ETA sponsors the CareerOneStop website (<http://www.careeronestop.org>), which provides job seekers, businesses, students and career advisors with free online tools, information and services.

Eligibility: Technical assistance linked to job training and workforce development is available to brownfield communities. State or local governments interested in this support should contact one of ETA's regional offices (<https://www.doleta.gov/regions/>).

Availability: Each state and local workforce area has a Workforce Development Board that oversees

the One-Stop Career Center system in each state/local area, develops strategic direction, and sets investment priorities. These 585 business-led Boards are now implementing the WIOA statute and regulations which outline their governance and operational responsibilities.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Division of WIOA Adult Services and Workforce System

Office of Workforce Investment
Employment and Training Administration
U.S. Department of Labor
200 Constitution Ave., NW, Room S-4209
Washington, DC 20210
202-693-3949
DSI@dol.gov

Main Site

<http://www.dol.gov>

Department of Transportation– Federal Highway Administration



DESCRIPTION OF ORGANIZATION

Mission

The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) works to ensure that America's roads and highways continue to be safe and technologically up to date. It provides financial and technical support to state, local, and tribal governments for constructing, improving, and preserving America's highway system. Its budget is primarily divided between two programs: federal-aid funding to state and local governments, and Federal Lands Highways funding for national parks, national forests, Indian lands, and other land under federal stewardship. The FHWA is committed to protecting and preserving the environment through stewardship and timely reviews.

Brownfields Connections

- Encourages the appropriate consideration of brownfields in transportation planning, FHWA's National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process, and state-related project development process.
- Encourages state and local transportation agencies to develop their improvement programs in concert with brownfield site remediation and redevelopment efforts.
- Encourages transportation agency sponsors to consider brownfield properties when siting projects as part of redevelopment efforts.
- Develops working partnerships with a broad range of environmental, state, local, and private sector partners interested in supporting the redevelopment of brownfields.
- Provides technical assistance as needed to communities considering brownfield redevelopment programs on how to use federal-aid highway funds to meet program goals.
- Seeks cooperative partnerships between transportation, permit, and resource agencies in effective utilization and redevelopment of brownfields, as well as opportunities to share innovative financing and other project responsibilities with other governmental agencies and the private sector.
- Explores issues concerning liability and the level of cleanup necessary to make brownfields reusable.

RESOURCES

Financial Assistance

Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement Program

The Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement program (CMAQ) is continued by 2015's Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act, more commonly referred to as the FAST Act of 2015. This program provides a flexible funding source to state and local governments for transportation projects and programs to help meet the requirements of the Clean Air Act. Funding is available to reduce congestion and improve air quality for areas that do not meet the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for ozone, carbon monoxide, or particulate matter (non-attainment areas) and for former non-attainment areas that are now in compliance (maintenance areas). Through the close of CMAQ's MAP-21 period in 2015, the CMAQ program provided more than \$30 billion to fund over 30,000 transportation-related environmental projects for state DOTs, metropolitan planning organizations, and other sponsors throughout the United States. As with its predecessor legislation, the FAST Act provides funding to areas in non-attainment or maintenance for ozone, carbon monoxide, and/or particulate matter. In addition, those states that have no non-attainment or maintenance areas still receive a minimum apportionment of CMAQ funding for either air quality projects or other elements of flexible federal aid highway spending. The FAST Act provides from \$2.3 to almost \$2.5 billion in CMAQ funding for each year of the authorization (2016 through 2020). While project eligibilities remain largely the same, the legislation places increased emphasis on diesel engine retrofits including construction equipment, port-related landside non-road or on-road equipment and alternative fuel infrastructure in designated alternative fuel corridors.

Eligibility Requirements: Eligible applicants include state Departments of Transportation and local governments.

Limitations: Funds must be spent in non-attainment or maintenance areas. Projects must reduce the pollutant for which the area is designated as non-attainment or maintenance. No funds may be used to add capacity, except for high-occupancy

vehicle facilities that are available to single-occupant vehicles only at off-peak times. Routine maintenance and rehabilitation projects (e.g., replacement-in-kind of track or other equipment, reconstruction of bridges, stations, and other facilities, and repaving or repairing roads) also are ineligible for CMAQ funding, as they only maintain existing levels of highway and transit service, and therefore do not reduce emissions.

Availability: CMAQ funds require a state or local match. The typical split is 80 percent federal and 20 percent state and/or local.

Uses/Applications Include:

- Supporting transit and public transportation programs specifically through service or system expansion, provision of new transit service, and financial incentives to use existing transit services.
- Traffic flow improvements.
- Travel demand management strategies.
- Ride-sharing programs.
- Pedestrian and bicycle programs.
- Publicly owned alternative clean fuels and vehicles.
- Public/private partnerships.
- Workforce development, training, and education activities.
- Freight/Intermodal, including diesel engine retrofits.

http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/environment/air_quality/cmaq/

CFDA Number: 20.223

Assistance Useful during the Following Phase(s) of the Brownfields Redevelopment Process:



Surface Transportation Block Grant for Transportation Alternatives Program

The FAST Act of 2015 replaced FHWA's former Transportation Alternatives program with a set-aside of funds under the Surface Transportation Block Grant for Transportation Alternatives Program. These TA set-aside funds authorize funding for programs and projects defined as transportation alternatives, including on- and off-road pedestrian and bicycle facilities; infrastructure projects for improving non-driver access to public transportation and enhanced mobility; community improvement activities such as historic preservation and vegetation management; and environ-

mental mitigation related to stormwater and habitat connectivity, recreational trail projects, safe routes to school projects, and projects for planning, designing, or constructing boulevards and other roadways largely in the right-of-way of former divided highways.

Eligibility Requirements: Eligible applicants include states.

Limitations: Fifty percent of state TA set-aside funds is sub-allocated to areas based on their relative share of the total State 2010 Census population through a competitive process administered by the Metropolitan Planning Organization in areas with populations over 200,000, or through a state's competitive process. The remaining 50 percent is available for use in any area of the state through a state's competitive process.

Availability: The combined funding for the TA program for all uses is authorized at approximately \$835 million annually for FY 2016 and FY 2017. This increases to \$850 million annually for FY 2018-2020.

Uses/Applications Include:

- Construction, planning, and design of on-road and off-road trail facilities for pedestrians, bicyclists, and other non-motorized forms of transportation.
- Construction, planning, and design of safe routes for non-drivers to access daily needs.
- Construction of turnouts, overlooks, and viewing areas.
- Vegetation management practices in transportation rights-of-way to improve roadway safety, prevent against invasive species, and provide erosion control.
- Historic preservation and rehabilitation of historic transportation facilities.
- Inventory, control, and removal of outdoor advertising.
- Archeological activities-related impacts related to transportation projects.
- Any environmental mitigation activity to address stormwater management, reduce vehicle-caused wildlife mortality, or maintain connectivity among terrestrial or aquatic habitats.

http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/environment/transportation_alternatives/

CFDA Number: 20.205

Assistance Useful during the Following Phase(s) of the Brownfields Redevelopment Process:



SNAPSHOT – NORTH PORT REVITALIZATION, DUBUQUE, IA

Funding from DOT, including a grant from the Federal Highway Administration, was instrumental for Dubuque's North Port revitalization. The North Port Revitalization Project was launched in 2002 and 2003 with EPA Brownfields Assessment and Cleanup grants awarded to the city. The Federal Highway Administration funding was one element of a \$16 million package of funding from the DOT, which included a Transportation Investment Generating Economic Recovery (TIGER) grant and a State of Good Repair grant from the Federal Transit Administration. The DOT funding was used to develop a complete street, pedestrian, and riverfront boardwalk network to support the mixed-use North Port development, historic train depot and freight house restoration projects, and the construction of a new intermodal facility that will serve the North Port redevelopment.

Outreach/Technical Assistance

Transportation Planning

FHWA has programs related to transportation planning for local, rural, metropolitan, state, tribal, federal, and citizen partners. These programs may apply to brownfield planning and redevelopment.

Uses/Applications Include:

- Climate change and planning.
- Land use and transportation.
- Economic development.
- Public involvement.
- Smart growth and communities.
- Tools for planning.
- Environmental Justice.

Eligibility Requirements: FHWA's planning programs provide planning assistance to local, rural, metropolitan, state, tribal, and other federal partners. Information is available online according to issue and program. State and metropolitan transportation planning processes are governed by federal law and

applicable state and local laws if federal highway or transit funds are used for transportation investment.

<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/planning/>

Assistance Useful during the Following Phase(s) of the Brownfields Redevelopment Process:



ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Constance Hill Galloway, Ph.D.

U.S. Department of Transportation
Federal Highway Administration
Office of Natural Environment
Sustainable Transport and Climate Change Team
(HEPN-40)
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Washington, DC 20590
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connie.hill@dot.gov

Main Site

<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov>

Department of Transportation– Federal Transit Administration



Federal Transit
Administration

DESCRIPTION OF ORGANIZATION

Mission

The Federal Transit Administration (FTA) provides financial and technical assistance to local public transit systems, including buses, subways, light rail, commuter rail, trolleys and ferries. FTA also oversees safety measures and helps develop next-generation technology research. Transit services supported by FTA span many groups and provide wide-ranging benefits. Since 1964, FTA has partnered with state and local governments to create and enhance public transportation systems, investing more than \$12 billion annually to support and expand public rail, bus, trolley, ferry and other transit services. That investment helps modernize public transportation and extended service into small cities and rural communities that previously lacked transit options. FTA supports the use of brownfields in transportation projects as part of efforts to improve communities through FTA transportation investments.

Because many brownfields are located in urban areas where transit is a viable transportation option, FTA programs can play a role in local efforts to find an economically productive use for a brownfield site. FTA funds are specifically designated for transit projects, but funds also may be used to assess or clean up any part of a brownfield site that is proposed for use as part of a transit project. FTA shares best practices and offers technical assistance to transit agencies working with other state and local government agencies on transit projects involving brownfield sites.

Brownfields Connections

- FTA encourages project sponsors to consider using brownfields when identifying project sites.
- Transit facilities are particularly suitable for redeveloped brownfield sites because they tend to be located in urban areas; are not designed for continuous human occupancy; may enhance an area's economic redevelopment potential; and may fall within a less restrictive land use category for purposes of site remediation.
- FTA financially assists metropolitan planning organizations that conduct transportation

investment programs in metropolitan areas affected by brownfields.

- FTA provides grants to public transit agencies in urban and non-urban areas for transit capital projects.

See FTA's Brownfields Standard Operating Procedures, which provides guidance on assessment and acquisition considerations for property that is or may be contaminated, available at: <https://www.transit.dot.gov/regulations-and-guidance/environmental-programs/consideration-contaminated-properties-including>

RESOURCES

Financial Assistance

Urbanized Area Formula Funding Program (Section 5307)

The Urbanized Area Formula Funding program makes federal funding available to designated transit agencies in urban areas with a population of 50,000 or more. It may be used for transit planning and transit capital projects, such as bus purchases. Funding also is available for transit operating assistance in urban areas with populations under 200,000.

Eligibility Requirements: Designated recipients must be public entities with the legal authority to receive and dispense federal funds.

Limitations: In most instances, the federal share of the transit project cannot exceed 80 percent of the net project cost. The federal share may be 90 percent for the cost of vehicle-related equipment attributable to compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and the Clean Air Act. The federal share of a transit operating assistance project may not exceed 50 percent of the net project cost.

Availability: Congress authorized over \$4.9 billion for these grants in FY 2016.

Uses/Applications Include:

- Transit planning, engineering, design, and evaluation of transit projects and other technical transportation-related studies.
- Capital investments in bus and bus-related activities, such as replacement, overhaul, or rebuilding; crime prevention and security

equipment; and construction of bus maintenance and passenger facilities.

- Capital investments in new and existing fixed guideway systems, including rolling stock, overhaul and rebuilding of vehicles, tracks, signals, communications, and computer hardware and software.

CFDA Number: 20.507

Assistance Useful during the Following Phase(s) of the Brownfields Redevelopment Process:



Formula Grants for Rural Areas (Section 5311)

Formula Grants for Rural Areas is a formula-based transit program that provides funds to states and tribes to support public transportation in rural areas with populations of less than 50,000. The program also provides funding for state and national training and technical assistance through the Rural Transportation Assistance program. The goal of the program is to enhance access in rural areas to health care, shopping, education, employment, public services, and recreation; assist in the maintenance, development, improvement, and use of public transportation systems in rural areas; encourage and facilitate the most efficient use of transportation funds by coordinating programs and services; provide financial assistance to help carry out national goals related to mobility for all, including seniors, individuals with disabilities, and low-income individuals; increase availability of transportation options through investments in intercity bus services; assist in the development and support of intercity bus transportation; encourage mobility management, employment-related transportation alternatives, joint development practices, and transit-oriented development; and provide for the participation of private transportation providers in rural public transportation.

Eligibility Requirements: Grants are awarded to states and federally recognized Indian tribes. Subrecipients may include state or local government authorities, nonprofit organizations, and operators of public transportation or intercity bus services.

Limitations: In most instances, the federal share of the capital transit project or ADA non-fixed-route paratransit service may not exceed 80 percent of the net project cost. The federal share of transit operating assistance may not exceed 50 percent of the net project cost.

Availability: Congress authorized nearly \$627 million for this program in FY 2016.

Uses/Applications Include:

Planning, capital, job access, and reverse commute projects associated with providing public transportation in rural areas.

<https://www.transit.dot.gov/sites/fta.dot.gov/files/docs/5311%20Rural%20Program%20Fact%20Sheet%20FAST.pdf>

CFDA Number: 20.509

Assistance Useful during the Following Phase(s) of the Brownfields Redevelopment Process:



Fixed Guideway Capital Investment Grants ("New Starts" and "Core Capacity") (Section 5309)

The Fixed Guideway Transit Capital Investment Grant (CIG) program is a discretionary grant program that provides capital assistance for new and expanded rapid rail, commuter rail, light rail, streetcars, bus rapid transit, and ferry systems. It is authorized by the 2015 Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act, more commonly referred to as the FAST Act of 2015. The program provides funds for construction of new fixed guideway systems or extensions to existing systems, corridor-based bus rapid transit operating in mixed traffic that represent a substantial investment in the corridor, and capacity expansion projects on fixed guideway systems that currently are at capacity or will be within five years. A fixed guideway refers to any transit service that operates on a separate right-of-way exclusively for the use of public transportation, or that includes a rail or a catenary system.

Eligibility Requirements: State and local government agencies, including transit agencies.

Limitations: The maximum CIG share allowed under the program's authorizing legislation is 80 percent, with a 20 percent required local match. However, appropriations law directs FTA to limit the CIG share for New Starts and Core Capacity projects to 60 percent or less.

Availability: Congress authorized approximately \$1.9 billion for this program in FY 2014.

Uses/Applications Include:

- New fixed guideway projects or extensions consisting of heavy rail, light rail, commuter rail, streetcar, ferries, or bus rapid transit.
- Corridor-based bus rapid transit systems.

- Core capacity projects, which expand capacity by at least 10 percent in existing fixed guideway transit corridors that are already at or above capacity today, or are expected to be at or above capacity within five years.

https://www.transit.dot.gov/sites/fta.dot.gov/files/docs/MAP-21_Fact_Sheet_-_Fixed_Guideway_Capital_Investment_Grants.pdf

CFDA Number: 20.500

Assistance Useful during the Following Phase(s) of the Brownfields Redevelopment Process:



Buses and Bus Facilities Grants Program (Section 5339)

The Buses and Bus Facilities Grants program provides capital funding to replace, rehabilitate, and purchase buses and related equipment and to construct bus-related facilities.

Eligibility Requirements: Designated recipients under the Section 5307 Urbanized Area Formula program and states that operate or allocate funding to fixed-route bus operators are eligible. Eligible subrecipients include public agencies or private nonprofit organizations engaged in public transportation, including those providing services to a segment of the general public, as defined by age, disability, or low income.

Limitations: The federal share is 80 percent of the total project cost, with a 20 percent required local match.

Availability: Congress authorized over \$424 million for this program in FY 2016.

Uses/Applications Include:

- Capital projects to replace, rehabilitate, and purchase buses, vans, and related equipment, and to construct bus-related facilities.

<https://www.transit.dot.gov/funding/grants/buses-and-bus-facilities-grants-program-5339>

CFDA Number: 20.526

Assistance Useful during the Following Phase(s) of the Brownfields Redevelopment Process:



State of Good Repair Formula Grants (Section 5337)

The formula-based State of Good Repair program is dedicated to repairing and upgrading the nation's rail transit systems, along with high-intensity motor

bus systems that use high-occupancy vehicle lanes, including bus rapid transit.

Eligibility Requirements: State and local government authorities in urban areas with fixed guideway public transportation facilities that have been in operation for at least seven years are eligible.

Limitations: The federal share is 80 percent of the total project cost, with a 20 percent match.

Availability: Congress authorized nearly \$2.5 billion for this program in FY 2016.

Uses/Applications Include:

- Capital projects to maintain a system in a state of good repair, including projects to replace and rehabilitate rolling stock, track, line equipment and structures, signals and communications, power equipment and substations, passenger stations and terminals, security equipment and systems, maintenance facilities and equipment, and operational support equipment, including computer hardware and software.
- Transit Asset Management Plan development and implementation.

<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/planning/>

CFDA Number: 20.525

Assistance Useful during the Following Phase(s) of the Brownfields Redevelopment Process:



Metropolitan and Statewide Planning Programs (Sections 5303, 5304, 5305)

These programs provide funding and procedural requirements for multimodal transportation planning in metropolitan areas and states. Planning needs to be cooperative, continuous, and comprehensive, resulting in long-range plans and short-range programs reflecting transportation investment priorities. The planning programs are jointly administered by FTA and the Federal Highway Administration, which provides additional funding.

Eligibility Requirements: State Departments of Transportation (DOTs) and Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPOs) are eligible. Federal planning funds are first apportioned to state DOTs, which then allocate planning funding to MPOs.

Limitations: The federal share is not to exceed 80 percent of the cost of the projects funded, with a required 20 percent nonfederal match.

SNAPSHOT – GREEN LINE EXTENSION, STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS

Assessment and cleanup of the Kiley Barrel site using EPA Brownfields grants helped pave the way for the revitalization of Somerville's Union Square. The Union Square project includes the construction of a new Green Line Station, through an agreement with the Massachusetts Department of Transportation (MassDOT) and the Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority (MBTA). The new MBTA station in Somerville is part of a much larger project under the DOT Fixed Guideway Capital Investment Grants Program. The MBTA and MassDOT are jointly constructing an extension to the existing Green Line Light Rail Transit route from a relocated Lechmere Station in Cambridge to College Avenue in Medford and Union Square in Somerville. The Green Line Extension (GLX) will operate on the exclusive right-of-way of the MBTA Commuter Rail System, adjacent to existing commuter rail service. The project includes six at-grade stations and one elevated station; 3.7 miles of at-grade guideway and one mile of elevated guideway; reconstruction of eight bridge structures to maintain grade separation on the route; and the purchase of 24 light rail vehicles. The GLX project will improve mobility for residents of Somerville, Cambridge, and Medford by providing a one-seat transit ride to downtown Boston and the greater Boston metropolitan area. It will serve some of the region's most densely populated communities not currently served by rail transit. Approximately 75,300 residents live within one-half mile of proposed stations, 26 percent of whom do not own or have access to an automobile.

Availability: Funds are apportioned to states by a formula that includes each state's urban area population in proportion to the total urban area population for the nation, as well as other factors. States can receive no less than 0.5 percent of the amount appropriated for the states. These funds in turn are suballocated by states to MPOs by a formula that considers each MPO's urban area population, its individual planning needs, and a minimum distribution. Congress authorized over \$130 million for the program in FY 2016.

Uses/Applications Include:

- Supporting the economic vitality of the metropolitan area, especially by enabling global competitiveness, productivity, and efficiency.
- Increasing the safety of the transportation system for motorized and nonmotorized users.
- Increasing the security of the transportation system for motorized and nonmotorized users.
- Increasing the accessibility and mobility of people and freight.
- Protecting and enhancing the environment, promoting energy conservation, improving the quality of life, and promoting consistency between transportation improvements and state and local planned growth and economic development patterns.
- Enhancing the integration and connectivity of the transportation system, across and between modes, for people and freight.

- Promoting efficient system management and operation.
- Emphasizing the preservation of the existing transportation system.

https://www.transit.dot.gov/sites/fta.dot.gov/files/docs/5303-5304-5305_Program_Metropolitan_and_Statewide_Planning_Fact_Sheet_FINAL.pdf

CFDA Number: 20.505

Assistance Useful during the Following Phase(s) of the Brownfields Redevelopment Process:



ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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Federal Transit Administration
Office of Planning and Environment
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East Building – Room E45-339
Washington, DC 20590
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Main Site

<http://www.fta.dot.gov>

For complete details on all of FTA's grant programs see www.transit.dot.gov/grants.

Department of Transportation– Office of the Secretary



DESCRIPTION OF ORGANIZATION

Mission

The U.S. Department of Transportation's (DOT) Office of the Secretary (OST) oversees the formulation of national transportation policy and promotes intermodal transportation. Other responsibilities include negotiating and implementing international transportation agreements, assuring the fitness of U.S. airlines, enforcing airline consumer protection regulations, issuing regulations to prevent alcohol and illegal drug misuse in transportation systems, and preparing transportation legislation.

DOT encourages state and local transportation agencies to address community brownfields redevelopment in transportation planning and other project development processes. Transportation agencies may spend federal transportation funds on the assessment and cleanup of contaminated sites, provided that the activity is part of an "eligible transportation project" and makes "transportation sense."

Brownfields Connection

Provides grants, loans, and credit assistance to invest in innovative road, rail, transit, and port projects that incorporate livability and sustainability principles. These principles improve economic competitiveness by expanding transportation connections and choices for communities across the nation that are impacted by brownfields.

RESOURCES

Financial Assistance

Transportation Investment Generating Economic Recovery (TIGER) Grants

The Transportation Investment Generating Economic Recovery, or TIGER Discretionary Grant program, provides a unique opportunity for DOT to build and repair critical pieces of the nation's freight and passenger transportation networks. These grants support innovative projects, including multimodal and multijurisdictional projects, which are difficult to fund through traditional federal programs. Successful TIGER

projects leverage resources, encourage partnership, catalyze investment and growth, fill a critical void in the transportation system or provide a substantial benefit to the nation, region or metropolitan area in which the project is located. Funds are leveraged from private sector partners, states, local governments, metropolitan planning organizations, and transit agencies. The 2016 TIGER round alone leveraged nearly \$500 million in federal investment to support \$1.74 billion in overall transportation investments.

Eligibility Requirements: TIGER grants are offered on a competitive basis directly to: state, local, and tribal governments, including U.S. territories; transit agencies; port authorities; metropolitan planning organizations; and other political subdivisions of state or local governments.

Limitations: In 2016, all TIGER grants were awarded for capital projects; no funding was dedicated to the planning, preparation, or design of capital projects. For projects located in urban areas, the minimum award was \$5 million. For projects located in rural areas, the minimum award was \$1 million. The maximum award, by law, was \$100 million and no more than \$100 million could be awarded to projects in a single state. No less than twenty-percent of all awarded funds must be used for projects in rural areas.

Uses/Applications Include:

Eligible projects for 2016 TIGER Discretionary grants were capital projects that included:

- Highway and bridge improvements eligible under Title 23, including bicycle and pedestrian related projects.
- Public transportation projects eligible under Chapter 53 Title 39.
- Passenger and freight rail transportation projects.
- Port infrastructure (including inland port infrastructure).
- Intermodal projects.

Availability: The availability of TIGER funds is subject to annual congressional appropriations. For current status, visit the TIGER website listed below.

<http://www.dot.gov/tiger/>

CFDA Number: 20.933

Assistance Useful during the Following Phase(s) of the Brownfields Redevelopment Process:



Build America Bureau

In July 2016, DOT established the Build America Bureau to enhance transportation infrastructure development projects in the United States by streamlining credit and grant opportunities while providing technical assistance and encouraging innovative best practices in project planning, financing, delivery, and monitoring. The Build America Bureau will be DOT's one-stop shop to help develop projects and provide financing in a single streamlined, effective, and comprehensive manner. It will allow DOT to be responsive to America's changing transportation needs and opportunities, so it can deliver real, tangible infrastructure development for local, regional, and national population centers. The Bureau administers, among other things, the Transportation Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (TIFIA) and Railroad Rehabilitation and Improvement Financing (RRIF) loan programs, and the new \$800 million FASTLANE grant program all within the Office of the Undersecretary for Transportation for Policy.

Transportation Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act Credit Assistance

The Transportation Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (TIFIA) credit assistance program helps finance many types of transportation infrastructure projects, including highway, transit, passenger rail, capital investments for intelligent transportation systems, certain freight and port facilities, surface transportation facilities at airports, as well as combinations of related transportation improvements of these types, and surface transportation projects in rural areas. The TIFIA program maximizes limited federal resources to deliver large infrastructure investments. It provides secured loans, loan guarantees, and lines of credit to eligible applicants seeking assistance.

Eligibility Requirements: Eligible applicants include public or private entities seeking to finance, design, construct, own, or operate an eligible surface transportation project. All applicants must meet

various federal standards for participation in a federal credit program as well as modal-specific requirements, among other factors, to receive TIFIA credit assistance.

Limitations: Eligible project costs include the following:

- Development phase activities, including planning, feasibility analysis, revenue forecasting, environmental review, permitting, preliminary engineering and design work, and other pre-construction activities;
- Construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, replacement, and acquisition of real property (including land related to the project and improvements to land), environmental mitigation, construction contingencies, and acquisition of equipment; and
- Capitalized interest necessary to meet market requirements, reasonably required reserve funds, capital issuance expenses, and other carrying costs during construction.

Uses/Applications Include: Highway, transit, passenger rail, certain freight facilities, certain port projects, and rural infrastructure projects may receive credit assistance through the TIFIA program.

CFDA Number: 20.223

Assistance Useful during the Following Phase(s) of the Brownfields Redevelopment Process:



Railroad Rehabilitation and Improvement Financing

The Railroad Rehabilitation and Improvement Financing (RRIF) program provides direct federal loans and loan guarantees to finance the development of railroad infrastructure. Priority is given to projects that provide public benefits, including benefits to public safety, the environment, and economic development.

Eligibility Requirements: Eligible borrowers include railroads, state and local governments, government-sponsored authorities and corporations, joint ventures that include at least one railroad, and limited option freight shippers who intend to construct a new rail connection.

Limitations: Direct loans can fund up to 100 percent of a railroad project with repayment periods of up to 35 years and interest rates equal to the cost of borrowing to the government.

Uses/Applications Include:

RRIF funding may be used to:

- Acquire, improve, or rehabilitate intermodal or rail equipment or facilities, including track, components of track, bridges, yards, buildings and shops;
- Refinance outstanding debt incurred for the purposes listed above; and
- Develop or establish new intermodal or railroad facilities.

<https://www.transportation.gov/buildamerica>

CFDA Number: 20.316

Assistance Useful during the Following Phase(s) of the Brownfields Redevelopment Process:



Nationally Significant Freight and Highways Program

DOT's Nationally Significant Freight and Highways program (FASTLANE) was established in the Fixing America's Surface Transportation (FAST) Act to fund critical freight and highway projects across the country. It provides dedicated, discretionary funding for projects that address critical freight issues facing our nation's highways and bridges. It is also in line with DOT's draft National Freight Strategic Plan released in October 2015, which looks at challenges and identifies strategies to address impediments to the efficient flow of goods throughout the nation.

Eligibility Requirements: Eligible applicants for grants under the Nationally Significant Freight and Highways program are 1) a state or group of states; 2) a metropolitan planning organization that serves an Urbanized Area (as defined by the Bureau of the Census) with a population of more than 200,000 individuals; 3) a unit of local government or group of local governments; 4) a political subdivision of a State or local government; 5) a special purpose district or public authority with a transportation function, including a port authority; 6) a federal land management agency that applies jointly with a state or group of states; 7) a tribal government or a consortium of tribal governments; or 8) a multi-state

or multijurisdictional group of public entities. Multiple states or jurisdictions that submit a joint application should identify a lead applicant as the primary point of contact. Each applicant in a joint application must be an Eligible Applicant. Joint applications should include a description of the roles and responsibilities of each applicant and should be signed by each applicant.

Limitations: For large projects, these grants must be at least \$25 million. For small projects, the grants must be at least \$5 million. For both large and small projects, maximum awards may not exceed 60 percent of future eligible project costs. While 10 percent of available funds are reserved for small projects, 90 percent of funds are reserved for large projects. Total federal assistance for a project receiving a grant may not exceed 80 percent of the future eligible project costs.

Uses/Applications Include:

Eligible projects for 2016 grants include:

- Highway freight projects carried out on the National Highway Freight Network (23 U.S.C. 167).
- Highway or bridge projects carried out on the National Highway System (NHS), including projects that add capacity on the Interstate System to improve mobility or projects in a national scenic area
- Railway-highway grade crossing or grade separation projects
- Freight projects that are an intermodal or rail project, or within the boundaries of a public or private freight rail, water (including ports), or intermodal facility.
- Eligible project costs include costs for:
 - Construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, and acquisition of property (including land related to the project and improvements to the land).
 - Environmental mitigation, construction contingencies, equipment acquisition, and operational improvements directly related to system performance.
 - Developmental phase activities, including planning, feasibility analysis, revenue forecasting, environmental review, preliminary engineering, design, and other preconstruction activities, provided the project meets statutory requirements.

SNAPSHOT – HISTORIC MILLWORK DISTRICT, DUBUQUE, IA

DOT awarded a \$5.6 million TIGER grant to the City of Dubuque for a Complete Streets project to help create a vibrant environment for the people that live and work in the Historic Millwork District in downtown Dubuque. The objective of the project is to design streets that are attractive, convenient and safe for a broad range of users, including drivers, public transit, pedestrians, bicyclists, people without access to automobiles, children, and people with disabilities. It will improve connectivity and provide greater access for people who are transit-dependent. As many as 60 percent of the new residents within the Historic Millwork District are estimated to be traveling to work downtown and the project will allow them to more conveniently and safely walk, bike or take transit to work. The project will improve livability in the Millwork District by reducing commute times and providing new and improved travel options for walkers, bicyclists and transit riders.

<https://www.transportation.gov/buildamerica/FASTLANEgrants>

CFDA Number: 20.934

Assistance Useful during the Following Phase(s) of the Brownfields Redevelopment Process:



ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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Environmental Protection Agency



DESCRIPTION OF ORGANIZATION

Mission

The mission of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is to protect human health and the environment. EPA's purpose is to ensure that:

- All Americans are protected from significant risks to human health and the environment where they live, learn, and work.
- National efforts to reduce environmental risk are based on the best available scientific information.
- Federal laws protecting human health and the environment are enforced fairly and effectively.
- Environmental protection is an integral consideration in U.S. policies concerning natural resources, human health, economic growth, energy, transportation, agriculture, industry, and international trade, and these factors are similarly considered in establishing environmental policy.
- All parts of society – communities, individuals, businesses, and state, local and tribal governments – have access to accurate information sufficient to participate effectively in managing human health and environmental risks.
- Environmental protection contributes to making our communities and ecosystems diverse, sustainable, and economically productive.

Brownfields Connections

- Grants to assess site contamination.
- Grants to carry out cleanup activities at brownfields.
- Capital to establish revolving loan funds (RLFs).
- Funds to develop environmental job training for residents of communities affected by brownfields.
- Grants to conduct brownfield area-wide planning activities.
- Grants to establish and enhance state and tribal response programs.
- Outreach and technical assistance to brownfield communities.

- Grants to capitalize RLFs to correct or prevent water quality problems.
- Grants to advance the restoration of urban waters.
- Grants and technical assistance to promote sustainable and equitable development.

OFFICE OF BROWNFIELDS AND LAND REVITALIZATION

EPA actively promotes the cleanup and reuse of brownfields through the Office of Brownfields and Land Revitalization (OBLR). EPA's Brownfields Program is designed to empower states, communities, and other economic development stakeholders to work together in a timely manner to prevent, assess, safely clean up, and sustainably reuse brownfields. The EPA Brownfields Program encourages the redevelopment of America's abandoned and contaminated brownfields through its annual grant programs, as well as its many outreach and technical assistance programs.

Since the inception of EPA's Brownfields Program in 1995, cumulative brownfield program investments leveraged more than \$22 billion from a variety of public and private sources for cleanup and redevelopment activities. This equates to an average of \$17.79 leveraged per EPA brownfield dollar expended. In addition, 7.3 jobs are leveraged per \$100,000 of EPA brownfields funds expended on assessment, cleanup, and revolving loan fund cooperative agreements. These investments resulted in approximately 117,525 jobs nationwide. For a brief overview of the economic benefits of brownfields redevelopment, see: <https://www.epa.gov/brownfields/brownfields-program-accomplishments-and-benefits>

RESOURCES

Financial Assistance

EPA's Brownfields Program provides direct funding for brownfields assessment, cleanup, RLF capitalization, area-wide planning, and environmental workforce development. To facilitate the leveraging of public resources, the program collaborates with other

EPA programs, federal partners, and state agencies to identify and make available resources that can be used for brownfields and community revitalization activities. EPA provides funding for the following grants:

Assessment Grants

Eligibility Requirements: Eligible entities include state and local governments; land clearance authorities and other quasi-governmental entities; government entities created by state legislature; regional councils and groups of local governments; redevelopment agencies; Indian tribes other than in Alaska; and Alaska Native Regional Corporations, Alaska Native Village Corporations, and the Metlakatla Indian Community.

Limitations: An applicant may apply annually for one community-wide hazardous substances assessment grant and one community-wide petroleum assessment grant. Applicants applying for community-wide assessment grants for both hazardous substances and petroleum also may apply for one site-specific assessment grant each year. Coalitions of three or more eligible entities may apply for a single community-wide assessment grant. Coalition members may not apply for any other assessment grants in the same year.

<https://www.epa.gov/brownfields/types-brownfields-grant-funding#tab-2>

Availability: Applicants may apply for grants of up to \$200,000 for assessing sites contaminated with hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants (including hazardous substances co-mingled with petroleum) or up to \$200,000 for assessing sites contaminated with petroleum. Applicants applying for both hazardous and petroleum funding are limited to up to a total of \$300,000, where the amount of hazardous substances or petroleum cannot exceed \$200,000 for any individual type of grant funding. Coalitions of three or more eligible parties may submit one assessment grant proposal for up to \$600,000 under the name of the lead coalition member. EPA awarded 139 brownfields assessment grants totaling \$31.2 million in FY 2016.

Site-specific assessment grant proposals are appropriate when the applicant identifies a specific site and plans to spend grant funds to address conditions only at that one site. For a site-specific brownfields assessment grant proposal, applicants may seek a waiver of the \$200,000 limit and request up to \$350,000 for a single site. Such waivers must

be based on the anticipated level of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants (including hazardous substances co-mingled with petroleum) or petroleum at the site. The performance period for brownfields assessment grants is up to three years.

An applicant may submit a community-wide assessment grant proposal when the requested assessment grant is not targeted to a specific site or if the applicant plans to spend grant funds on more than one brownfield in the community.

Uses/Applications Include:

- Inventory sites.
- Characterize and prioritize sites.
- Assess sites.
- Conduct community involvement activities related to brownfields.
- Conduct area-wide planning for brownfields.
- Conduct cleanup planning.
- Conduct redevelopment planning.
- Conduct health monitoring (local governments only).
- Monitor and enforce institutional controls (local governments only).
- Develop and implement assessment programs.
- Purchase environmental insurance (local governments only).

Assistance Useful during the Following Phase(s) of the Brownfields Redevelopment Process:



Cleanup Grants

Eligibility Requirements: Eligible entities include state and local governments; land clearance authorities and other quasi-governmental entities; government entities created by the state legislature; regional councils and groups of local governments; redevelopment agencies; nonprofit organizations; Indian tribes other than in Alaska; and Alaska Native Regional Corporations, Alaska Native Village Corporations, and the Metlakatla Indian Community. An applicant must own the site that is the subject of the grant proposal or obtain sole ownership by a deadline specified in proposal guidelines.

Limitations: Each year, eligible applicants may apply for up to three site-specific cleanup grants of up to

\$200,000 each. Cleanup grants require a 20 percent cost share, which may be in the form of a contribution of money, labor, material, or services, and must be for eligible and allowable costs. An applicant may request that EPA waive the 20 percent cost-share requirement based on hardship. Prior to submitting proposals, applicants must complete a Phase II site assessment using the ASTM E1903-11 standard or equivalent assessment.

<https://www.epa.gov/brownfields/types-brownfields-grant-funding#tab-4>

Availability: Applicants may submit proposals for grants of up to \$200,000 to carry out cleanup activities at a brownfield site contaminated by hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants (including hazardous substances co-mingled with petroleum), and up to \$200,000 for a brownfield site contaminated by petroleum. The performance period for brownfields cleanup grants is up to three years. EPA awarded 59 brownfields cleanup grants totaling approximately \$11.0 million in FY 2016.

Uses/Applications Include:

- Carry out cleanup activities.
- Oversee cleanup construction activities.
- Conduct environmental monitoring of cleanup work.
- Conduct health monitoring (local governments only).
- Monitor and enforce institutional controls (local governments only).
- Conduct program development and implementation activities.
- Purchase environmental insurance (local governments only).
- Consider climate change and site vulnerabilities in cleanup and reuse planning.

Assistance Useful during the Following Phase(s) of the Brownfields Redevelopment Process:



Revolving Loan Fund Grants

Eligibility Requirements: Eligible entities include state and local governments; land clearance authorities and other quasi-governmental entities; government entities created by state legislature; regional councils and groups of local governments; redevelopment agencies; Indian tribes other than in Alaska; and

Alaska Native Regional Corporations, Alaska Native Village Corporations, and the Metlakatla Indian Community. Coalitions and single applicants are eligible to submit a proposal for an RLF grant.

Limitations: RLF grants provide funding to capitalize a revolving loan fund, make low-interest or no-interest loans for brownfields cleanups, and provide subgrants to eligible entities to carry out cleanup activities at brownfield sites. At least 50 percent of the awarded funds must be used to capitalize and implement an RLF for loans. RLF grants require applicants to provide a 20 percent cost share, which may be in the form of a contribution of money, labor, material, or services, and must be for eligible and allowable costs. Applicants may request a waiver of the 20 percent cost share requirement based on hardship.

<https://www.epa.gov/brownfields/types-brownfields-grant-funding#tab-3>

Availability: An applicant may request up to \$1 million to capitalize an RLF. Coalitions of eligible entities may apply together as one applicant for up to \$1 million per eligible entity. The performance period for brownfields RLF grants is five years. EPA awarded 14 brownfields revolving loan fund grants totaling approximately \$11.1 million in FY 2016. EPA also awarded \$10.7 million in revolving loan fund supplemental funding to 33 high-performing revolving loan fund grantees in FY 2016. RLF grants typically are made available every other year; consequently, EPA does not plan to issue a solicitation request for RLF grants in FY2017.

Uses/Applications Include:

- Capitalize an RLF and provide low-interest or no-interest loans and subgrants to carry out cleanup activities at brownfield sites.
- Award subgrants to clean up sites contaminated with petroleum and/or hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants (including hazardous substances co-mingled with petroleum).
- Conduct programmatic management of the grant.
- Perform health monitoring activities at brownfield sites (local governments only).
- Monitor and enforce institutional controls (local governments only).
- Conduct program development and implementation activities.
- Purchase environmental insurance (local governments only).

CFDA Number: 66.818

Assistance Useful during the Following Phase(s) of the Brownfields Redevelopment Process:



Area-Wide Planning Grants

Eligibility Requirements: Eligible entities include local governments; land clearance authorities and other quasi-governmental entities; regional councils and groups of local governments; government entities created by state legislature; redevelopment agencies; states that are serving in a fiscal and administrative capacity on behalf of a local community; Indian tribes other than in Alaska; Alaska Native Regional Corporations, Alaska Native Village Corporations, and the Metlakatla Indian Community; and nonprofit organizations, including institutions of higher education. Coalitions and single applicants are eligible to submit a proposal for an area-wide planning grant.

Limitations: Area-wide planning grants are designed to assist predominantly underserved and economically disadvantaged communities. This may include low-income, minority, and/or economically distressed residents living in areas that face a disproportionate level of environmental degradation, social inequities, historic under-representation, economic stagnation, and/or recent economic disruption (e.g., closure of assembly or manufacturing plants, resulting in recent and significant local job loss). Eligible uses of EPA assistance under the area-wide planning grant competition include direct costs necessary to facilitate community involvement and provide research, training, and technical assistance. Other eligible uses include the development of plans and implementation strategies to facilitate brownfields assessment, cleanup, and subsequent reuse. Each project must result in a final report accompanying the area-wide plan and identification of next steps and resources needed for implementation. Project periods of up to 24 months are allowed. Individuals, profit-making firms, and the FY 2010 and FY 2013 EPA Brownfields Area-Wide Planning Grant program recipients are not eligible to apply. In FY17, previous recipients of a brownfields area-wide planning grant also were ineligible to apply unless they were a POWER+ community applicant with a brownfields project area that included a recently closed (2008 or later) or closing coal-fired power plant.

<https://www.epa.gov/brownfields/types-brownfields-grant-funding#tab-5>

Proposal guidelines for brownfields assessment, cleanup, revolving loan fund, and area-wide planning grants can be found at <https://www.epa.gov/brownfields/apply-brownfields-grant-funding>.

Availability: An applicant may request up to \$200,000 in EPA assistance for area-wide planning within a specific brownfields-impacted area, such as a neighborhood, district, city block, or corridor. For the purposes of this assistance, a brownfields-impacted area is an area that is affected by a single large brownfield or multiple brownfields, and where revitalization of the area surrounding the brownfield(s) is critical to the successful reuse of the property (or properties). EPA awarded approximately \$3.8 million in area-wide planning grants to 19 communities in FY 2017.

Uses/Applications Include:

- Identifying community priorities related to near- and long-term brownfields cleanup, reuse, and area revitalization.
- Evaluating existing conditions of the project area, such as local brownfields market potential, needed infrastructure improvements, existing environmental data and health risks.
- Researching other applicable community or regional plans for coordination purposes.
- Developing strategies for brownfields assessment, cleanup, reuse, and related improvements and consolidating them into an area-wide plan.
- Considering climate change and area vulnerability as part of area-wide planning grant-funded activities.
- Identifying resources or leveraging opportunities as implementation strategies, and incorporating them into the brownfields area-wide plan.
- Building the capacity of local communities to be effectively involved in the development of the brownfields area-wide plan.

Assistance Useful during the Following Phase(s) of the Brownfields Redevelopment Process:



Environmental Workforce Development and Job Training Grants Program

EPA's Environmental Workforce Development and Job Training (EWDJT) program aims to advance principles of environmental justice by ensuring that residents living in communities historically affected by brownfields, and the economic disinvestment, health

disparities, and environmental contamination that come along with them, are provided an opportunity to take advantage of the benefits of jobs created from revitalization efforts in these areas.

EPA provides funds to eligible entities to deliver environmental workforce development and job training programs that recruit and train unemployed and underemployed residents of communities impacted by the presence of brownfields and place them in environmental jobs. EWDJT programs focus on various aspects of hazardous and solid waste management, as well as areas within the larger environmental field, including sustainable cleanup and reuse, water quality improvement, chemical safety, and pesticide management.

Through FY 2016, EPA funded 274 job training grants totaling over \$57 million through the EWDJT program. Since the program's inception, more than 16,100 individuals have completed training. Of those, more than 11,800 individuals secured employment in the environmental field, with an average starting wage of over \$14 an hour. This equates to a cumulative job placement rate of 73 percent.

Eligibility Requirements: Eligible entities include state and local governments; land clearance authorities and other quasi-governmental entities; government entities created by state legislature; regional councils or groups of local governments; redevelopment agencies; nonprofit organizations; Indian tribes other than in Alaska; and Alaska Native Regional Corporations, Alaska Native Village Corporations, and the Metlakatla Indian Community. Workforce Investment Boards and organized labor unions that meet the criteria may be eligible nonprofit organizations. Public and nonprofit private educational institutions are eligible to apply.

Limitations: Applicants who received an EPA EWDJT grant in FY 2016 were not eligible to apply for FY 2017 grants.

<https://www.epa.gov/brownfields/types-brownfields-grant-funding#tab-6>

Availability: An eligible entity may apply for up to \$200,000 in EPA assistance. The performance period is three years. EPA awarded approximately \$3.5 million in EWDJT grants to 18 communities in FY 2016.

Uses/Applications Include:

- Recruit job training participants from communities impacted by hazardous and/or solid waste facilities and contaminated properties.

- Conduct job development outreach activities directed toward engaging prospective employers to become involved in the job training program and hire graduates.
- Train residents of impacted communities in the handling and removal of hazardous substances and petroleum, including health and safety certification training and training for jobs in environmental sampling, analysis, and site remediation.
- Train participants in the assessment, inventory, analysis, and remediation of sites or facilities at which hazardous substances, pollutants, contaminants, and petroleum are located, transported, or disposed of, including training for jobs in environmental sampling, demolition, underground storage tank removal, groundwater extraction, and site remediation associated with brownfields.
- Train participants in solid waste management or cleanup; Superfund site cleanup and innovative and alternative treatment technologies; wastewater treatment; emergency planning, preparedness, and response; enhanced environmental health and safety; and integrated pest management.
- Train participants in use of compost and soil amendments, plus associated sampling, testing, design considerations, and management techniques to support the assessment and cleanup of sites for urban agriculture and horticulture; planning and conducting ecological restoration of contaminated land and reuse of biosolids and other industry residuals associated with remediation of contaminated lands or solid waste facilities.
- Train participants in the requirements and conduct of "all appropriate inquiries" and due diligence, which can be defined as the process of evaluating a property for the potential presence of environmental contamination and assessing potential liability for any contamination present at the property.
- Provide skills in innovative technologies, green remediation techniques, recycling of demolition materials, installation of solar panels and other renewable energy systems, preparation of sites for water or stormwater management systems, low-impact development, and LEED certification and other relevant activities.

Proposal guidelines for brownfields assessment, cleanup, revolving loan fund, area-wide planning and environmental workforce development and job

training grants can be found at <https://www.epa.gov/brownfields/apply-brownfields-grant-funding>.

CDFA Number: 66.815

Assistance Useful during the Following Phase(s) of the Brownfields Redevelopment Process:



State and Tribal Response Programs

Section 128(a) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), as amended, authorizes a noncompetitive \$50 million grant program to establish and enhance state and tribal response programs. State and tribal response programs oversee assessment and cleanup activities at the majority of brownfield sites across the country. CERCLA 128(a) response program grants are funded with categorical State and Tribal Assistance Grant (STAG) appropriations. Section 128(a) cooperative agreements are awarded and administered by EPA Regional offices.

The four required elements of a state or tribal response program are: (1) timely survey and inventory of brownfield sites on state or tribal land; (2) oversight and enforcement authorities or other mechanisms and resources; (3) mechanisms and resources to provide meaningful opportunities for public participation; and (4) mechanisms for approval of a cleanup plan and verification and certification that cleanup is complete. State and tribal recipients may use the funding to start or enhance a new response program and to meet public record requirements established in the statute. States and tribes also may use funding to increase the number of sites at which response actions are conducted or perform activities that add or improve a response program. In addition, the funds can be used to oversee cleanups, conduct site-specific activities, purchase environmental insurance or other insurance mechanisms to provide financing for cleanup activities.

Eligibility Requirements: To be eligible for funding, a state or tribe must: (1) demonstrate that its response program includes, or is taking reasonable steps to include, the four elements of a response program, or be a party to a voluntary response program memorandum of agreement with EPA; **and** (2) maintain and make available to the public a record of sites at which response actions were completed in the previous year and are planned to address in the coming year.

Limitations:

- Absent EPA approval, states and tribes cannot allocate more than \$200,000 per site for assessments, and no more than \$200,000 per site can be used for cleanups.
- A state or tribe may not use the awarded funds to assess and clean up sites that are owned or operated by the recipient or held in trust by the U.S. government for the recipient.
- In most cases, assessments and cleanups cannot be conducted at sites where the state or tribe is a potentially responsible party (see grant guidance for exceptions).
- Subgrants cannot be awarded to entities that may be potentially responsible parties under CERCLA.

Availability: For FY 2017, EPA considered funding requests of up to \$1 million per state or tribe.

Uses/Applications Include:

- Develop legislation, regulations, procedures, guidance, etc., to establish or enhance the administrative and legal structure of a response program.
- Establish and maintain the required public record.
- Capitalize an RLF for brownfields cleanup.
- Purchase environmental insurance or develop a risk-sharing pool, indemnity pool, or insurance mechanism to provide financing for response actions under a state or tribal response program.
- Conduct limited site-specific activities, such as assessment or cleanup, provided such activities establish and/or enhance the response program and are tied to the four elements.

<https://www.epa.gov/brownfields/brownfields-state-local-tribal-information>

Technical Assistance

Targeted Brownfields Assessment Program

EPA's Targeted Brownfields Assessment (TBA) Program is designed to minimize the uncertainties of contamination often associated with brownfields. The program is tailored to entities that do not have EPA brownfields assessment grants. TBA is not a grant program, and EPA does not provide TBA funding directly to the entity requesting the services. The TBA program provides technical services through an EPA contractor to conduct environmental assessment activities. TBA assistance is available through two

sources: directly from EPA through programs administered by EPA Regional brownfields offices, and from state or tribal voluntary response programs using funds provided by EPA.

Eligibility Requirements: TBA funds may be used only at properties eligible for EPA brownfields funding. Property owners can include state, local, and tribal governments; general purpose units of local government; land clearance authorities and other quasi-governmental entities; regional councils and redevelopment agencies; states; and nonprofit organizations.

Limitations: Unless there is a clear means of recouping EPA expenditures, EPA generally will not fund TBAs at properties where the owner is responsible for the contamination. The TBA program does not provide resources to conduct cleanup or building demolition activities.

<https://www.epa.gov/brownfields/targeted-brownfields-assessments-tba>

Availability: The TBA selection process varies with each EPA Region and by each state and tribal voluntary response program. The selection process is guided by Regional and state criteria.

Uses/Applications Include:

- An “all appropriate inquiries” Phase I environmental site assessment, including a historical investigation and a preliminary site inspection.
- A more in-depth (Phase II) environmental site assessment, including sampling activities to identify the types and concentrations of contaminants and the areas of contamination to be cleaned.
- Evaluation of cleanup options and/or cost estimates based on future uses and redevelopment plans.

Outreach/Technical Assistance

Brownfields and Land Revitalization Technology Support Center

EPA created the Brownfields and Land Revitalization Technology Support Center (BTSC) in 1998 to help decision-makers evaluate strategies to streamline the site investigation and cleanup process, identify and review information about complex technology options, evaluate contractor capabilities and recommendations, and explain complex technologies to communities. BTSC helps eligible parties when traditional site assessment and cleanup approaches are too time-consuming and expensive to support the

redevelopment of brownfield sites. Services fall into two categories: direct support services and information requests.

Eligibility Requirements: Direct support is available to state and local governments, tribes, brownfields grantees, EPA regional coordinators, EPA remedial project managers, EPA on-scene coordinators, and other EPA regional staff. Information about site investigation and cleanup activities is available to all brownfields stakeholders, including real estate professionals, financial institutions, and other private redevelopment interests; engineers, consultants, and other private remediation professionals; potentially responsible parties; affected communities; and members of the public.

Limitations: Local and state government personnel, EPA personnel, tribes, and nonprofits with active EPA brownfield cleanup grants may request site-specific support for brownfield sites from the BTSC at no cost. Other nongovernment organizations may submit only information requests.

<https://brownfieldstsc.org/>

Availability: The BTSC offers two services: direct support and response to information requests. Direct support is available only to the entities described above. Information about site investigation and cleanup activities is available to all brownfields stakeholders.

Services provided by BTSC include:

- Review and comment on project documents, such as requests for proposals, work plans, field sampling plans, and quality assurance plans.
- Facilitate the consideration and use of the Triad approach for site investigations.
- Provide information about field-based technologies for site assessment and cleanup.
- Identify how dynamic work strategies and decision-support tools can be incorporated into site assessment activities.
- Evaluate remedial technologies and their advantages and limitations for site-specific features and needs.
- Share technical information with nontechnical audiences.
- Provide easy access to resources, tools, recent news, and lessons learned.
- Review literature and electronic resources.
- Support demonstration planning.

Technical Assistance to Brownfields Communities Program

Under the Technical Assistance to Brownfields (TAB) Communities program, EPA awards grants to organizations that provide geographically based technical assistance and training on brownfields issues to communities and other stakeholders. The goal is to increase community understanding and involvement in brownfields cleanup and redevelopment. Each TAB grantee serves as an independent source of information for communities seeking to increase their understanding of the health and other impacts of brownfield sites; the science and technology relating to brownfield site assessment, cleanup, and site preparation activities; brownfields finance questions; and integrated approaches to brownfields cleanup and redevelopment. Further, TAB grantees reach out to engage communities through workshops, electronic and print media, training and coaching on grant application strategies.

In FY 2016, EPA awarded TAB grants to three organizations to offer these services directly to communities in their respective geographic regions. TAB grantees are:

EPA Regions 1, 3 and 4: The New Jersey Institute of Technology: <http://www.njit.edu/tab>

EPA Regions 2, 9, and 10: Center for Creative Land Recycling: <http://www.cclr.org/technical-assistance>

EPA Regions 5, 6, 7, and 8: Kansas State University: <https://www.ksutab.org/>

Eligibility Requirements: Entities facing brownfields challenges can determine whether financial or technical assistance is available by contacting the TAB grantee that supports their geographic area. Eligible entities include state and local governments; land clearance authorities and other quasi-governmental entities; government entities created by state legislature; regional councils and groups of local governments; redevelopment agencies; nonprofit organizations; Indian tribes other than in Alaska; and Alaska Native Regional Corporations, Alaska Native Village Corporations, and the Metlakatla Indian Community.

Availability: Most TAB services are provided free of charge, but applicants should check with their specific TAB providers.

Uses/Applications Include:

TAB grantees can assist brownfields communities in the following areas:

- Reviewing and explaining brownfields-related technical reports.
- Providing information about basic science, environmental policy, and other technical matters related to brownfields sites.
- Explaining health risks associated with a brownfield property.
- Helping to identify financing options for brownfield projects.
- Explaining or interpreting scientific information or environmental policy.
- Providing information to help the community understand environmental issues and how they affect brownfields cleanup and redevelopment.
- Facilitating brownfields redevelopment efforts by supporting community and other stakeholder involvement activities.
- Sponsoring a workshop.
- Holding a webinar or providing other Web-based tools.
- Answering questions posted on a website, or providing information through a newsletter, resource center, or case studies.

<https://www.epa.gov/brownfields/epas-technical-assistance-brownfields-tab-communities-program>

Training, Research and Technical Assistance Grants for Brownfields Communities

EPA awards grants that support general training, research and technical assistance on issues of interest to brownfield communities as well as more targeted and focused grant awards as needs arise. The following organizations are actively supporting brownfields communities across the county, delivering research, training and technical assistance on brownfields funding/financing, equitable development approaches, job training capacity building, and calculating the benefits of brownfields cleanup and reuse. These organizations received EPA grant funding starting in FY2015 and are expected to continue through FY2019.

- **Council of Development Finance Agencies (CDFA)**
Offers free technical assistance to any community interested in how to finance economic development on brownfields. Resources include: financing toolkit, webinar series (with archives of past sessions available), and direct TA opportunities that connect brownfields project and development finance experts through project marketplaces and on-site

project response teams to communities requesting such support.

<http://www.cdfabrownfields.org/>

- **Groundwork USA**

Offers free technical assistance to communities trying to incorporate equitable development and environmental justice into their brownfields projects. Groundwork can support feasibility assessments of projects and opportunities identified through community planning efforts, the design and sequencing of near and long-term place-based strategies, and aid in the development of tactical, locally based work groups and partnerships that jointly lead efforts on brownfield redevelopment in response to community needs.

<http://groundworkusa.org/ta-services/equidev-brownfields-planning/>

- **Hazardous Materials Training and Research Institute (HMTRI)**

Offers free technical assistance to current and prospective Environmental Workforce Development and Job Training grantees. HMTRI provides the knowledge and tools necessary to maximize environmental job development, education, and employment opportunities related to brownfields cleanup and redevelopment.

<http://brownfields-toolbox.org/>

- **University of Louisville**

Performing research that will culminate in the development of a brownfield benefits tool and the development of a mobile 'app' that communities will be able to use to collect local information that can be incorporated into the benefits calculator. Communities will be able to use the tool to see where it makes the most economic and environmental sense to invest their brownfield resources. The team will develop and pilot test a Brownfields Community Benefits Assessment Toolkit (BCBAT) and provide presentations on project progress at national brownfield training conferences.

<http://louisville.edu/cepm/welcome-to-the-center-for-environmental-policy-and-management/projects/brownfields-and-safe-soil/welcome-to-the-brownfields-community-benefits-project-page>

- **Kansas State University**

Kansas State University (KSU) will help tribes across the country identify solutions on assessing and cleaning up brownfields, developing reuse plans, and financing options. KSU also will help tribes develop peer networks to share ideas about brownfields issues. With KSU's help, tribes

will build tribal response programs to develop integrated approaches to brownfield cleanup and reuse, considering the links between environmental, economic, cultural, and social issues.

More information on EPA brownfields training, research and technical assistance grants is available at: <https://www.epa.gov/brownfields/brownfields-technical-assistance-and-research>

OFFICE OF WATER

EPA's Office of Water (OW) ensures drinking water is safe, and restores and maintains oceans, watersheds, and their aquatic ecosystems to protect human health, support economic and recreational activities, and provide healthy habitat for fish, plants, and wildlife.

OW is responsible for implementing the Clean Water Act and Safe Drinking Water Act. OW also implements portions of the Coastal Zone Act Reauthorization Amendments of 1990, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, Ocean Dumping Ban Act, Shore Protection Act, Marine Plastics Pollution Research and Control Act, London Dumping Convention, the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act, the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, and several other statutes.

Headquartered in Washington, D.C., OW works with the ten EPA Regional offices, other federal agencies, state and local governments, American Indian tribes, the regulated community, organized professional and interest groups, land owners and managers, and the public. OW provides guidance, specifies scientific methods and data collection requirements, performs oversight, and facilitates communication among those involved. OW helps the states and American Indian tribes build capacity. In some cases, OW delegates implementation and enforcement activities to states and tribes.

Financial Assistance

Clean Water State Revolving Fund

Communities that have brownfields and suffer from water quality impairment may be able to access and use monies from the Clean Water State Revolving Funds (CWSRFs) to correct or prevent water quality problems at such properties. Through the CWSRF program, each state and Puerto Rico maintains a revolving loan fund to provide low-cost financing for a wide range of water quality infrastructure projects. Funds to establish or capitalize the CWSRF programs are provided through federal government grants and

state matching funds (equal to 20 percent of federal government grants). Today, all 50 states and Puerto Rico operate successful CWSRF programs. In FY 2015, EPA provided \$5.8 billion through the CWSRF to fund water quality protection projects for wastewater treatment, nonpoint source pollution control, and watershed and estuary management. Over the last two and a half decades, the CWSRFs provided over \$100 billion, funding more than 33,320 low-interest loans.

CWSRF programs operate much the same as environmental infrastructure banks that are capitalized with federal and state contributions. CWSRF monies can be loaned to communities, and loan repayments are recycled back into the program to fund additional water quality protection projects. The revolving nature of these programs provides an ongoing funding source that will last indefinitely. States operate and can design CWSRF programs to address their own priorities and may include a variety of assistance options, including loans, refinancing, purchasing, or guaranteeing local debt and purchasing bond insurance. Nationally, interest rates for CWSRF loans average 1.7 percent compared to market rates that average 3.8 percent. CWSRFs can fund 100 percent of the project cost and provide flexible repayment terms up to 30 years or useful life, whichever is less. States also can provide additional subsidization assistance for some communities. States have the flexibility to target resources to their particular environmental needs, including brownfields remediation, treatment of contaminated runoff from urban and agricultural areas, wetlands restoration, estuary management, and wastewater treatment.

Eligibility Requirements: Eligibility for funding varies by state. State agencies provide direct CWSRF assistance to cities and towns. Contact the CWSRF program in your state for information on how to apply.

Limitations: States set CWSRF funding priorities and project approvals.

Uses/Applications Include:

- Excavate and dispose of underground storage tanks.
- Construct wetlands as a filtering mechanism.
- Cap wells.
- Excavate, remove, and dispose of contaminated soil or sediments.
- Safely abandon wells.
- Perform Phase I, II, and III environmental site assessments.

http://water.epa.gov/grants_funding/cwsrf/cwsrf_index.cfm

Assistance Useful during the Following Phase(s) of the Brownfields Redevelopment Process:

Planning

Assessment

Cleanup

Redevelopment

Drinking Water State Revolving Fund

The Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) was established by the 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) Amendments. The DWSRF provides loans to publicly and privately owned public water systems. The loans can be used for infrastructure improvements needed to protect public health and ensure compliance with the SDWA. The DWSRF is a state-run program that works similarly to a bank, providing below market rate loans to communities, public utilities, and private companies for drinking water projects that meet the program's criteria. Federal and state contributions capitalize the loan programs, which exist in all 50 states and Puerto Rico.

In addition to providing loans, states may set aside up to 31 percent of their DWSRF grants to finance a variety of activities, such as encouraging improved water system management and performance and helping public water systems prevent contamination through source water protection measures.

Annually, DWSRF programs provide about \$2 billion in assistance to drinking water projects. Building on a federal investment of \$19.1 billion, state DWSRFs provided more than \$32.5 billion to water systems through 2016. Nationally, interest rates for DWSRF loans average 1.7 percent, compared to market rates that average 3.8 percent. DWSRFs can fund 100 percent of the project cost and provide flexible repayment terms up to 20 years, or 30 years in the case of disadvantaged communities. States also can provide additional subsidization assistance for some communities. Using the loan fund and set-asides, state DWSRF programs can provide financial assistance in a variety of ways to support the rehabilitation of brownfield sites across the country.

In response to a public health risk, state DWSRFs can loan money to water systems for the infrastructure costs needed to provide a brownfield site with safe drinking water, if certain conditions are met. States should consider the criteria described in the online resources below to determine whether a brownfield-related drinking water project is eligible for a DWSRF loan.

Eligibility Requirements: Eligibility for funding varies by state. State agencies provide direct DWSRF

assistance to communities. Contact the DWSRF program in your state for information on how to apply.

Limitations: States set DWSRF funding priorities and project approvals.

Uses/Applications Include:

- Improving drinking water treatment.
- Fixing leaky or old pipes (water distribution).
- Improving source of water supply.
- Replacing or constructing finished water storage tanks.
- Other infrastructure projects (including security, efficiency and green infrastructure elements) needed to protect public health.

http://water.epa.gov/grants_funding/dwsrf

Using the DWSRF to Support Brownfield Redevelopment (Factsheet): <http://nepis.epa.gov/Exe/ZyPURL.cgi?Dockey=2000ZZBI.txt>

Assistance Useful during the Following Phase(s) of the Brownfields Redevelopment Process:



Urban Waters Small Grants Program

The Urban Waters Small Grants program funds projects that address urban runoff pollution through diverse partnerships that produce multiple community benefits, with emphasis on underserved communities. These projects help grant recipients protect and restore urban waters, improve water quality, and support community revitalization. Since the inception of the Urban Waters Small Grants Program in 2012, the program awarded approximately \$6.6 million in grants to 114 organizations across the country and Puerto Rico. The grants are competed and awarded every two years, with individual award amounts of up to \$60,000.

Eligibility Requirements: Eligible applicants include states, local governments, tribes, public and private universities and colleges, public or private nonprofit institutions or organizations, intertribal consortia, and interstate agencies.

Limitations: To strengthen and diversify the work going on across the nation, the 2015/16 request for proposals (RFP) required projects to be located within U.S. Census-defined Urbanized Areas and the 12-digit hydrologic unit code system (HUC-12) that defines the watershed.

Availability: The Urban Waters Small Grants are competed and awarded every two years. During the 2015/16 competition, EPA awarded \$1.3 million to 22 organizations in 18 states.

Uses/Applications Include:

In general, projects should meet the following four program objectives:

- Address local water quality issues related to urban runoff pollution.
- Provide additional community benefits.
- Actively engage underserved communities.
- Foster partnership.

Grantees listed by state, year, or location can be found at:

<https://www.epa.gov/urbanwaters/urban-waters-small-grants>

CDFA Number: 66.440

Assistance Useful during the Following Phase(s) of the Brownfields Redevelopment Process:



Technical Assistance

Water Infrastructure and Resiliency Finance Center (Water Finance Center)

EPA's Water Finance Center is an information and assistance center that helps communities identify financing approaches and make informed decisions for drinking water, wastewater, and stormwater infrastructure to protect human health and the environment.

The center seeks to accelerate and improve the quality of water infrastructure by promoting:

- Effective use of federal funding programs.
- Leading-edge financing solutions.
- Innovative procurement and partnership strategies.
- Collaborative financial guidance and technical assistance efforts.
- Data and learning clearinghouses that support effective decision-making.

The center does not fund water infrastructure projects.

Current activities include Regional Water Finance Forums for communities with water infrastructure

funding and financing needs; the WaterCARE technical assistance initiative that supports communities in developing financial planning strategies for drinking water and wastewater infrastructure needs; and identifying drought resiliency financing strategies.

www.epa.gov/waterfinancecenter

OFFICE OF SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES

Located within EPA's Office of Policy, the Office of Sustainable Communities (OSC) is a non-regulatory program that works with communities to address priorities of clean air, water, and land. Through partnership and collaboration with other EPA programs, federal agencies, and a broad array of nongovernmental partners, OSC connects states, regions, and communities to resources and support that help them develop locally led and community-driven solutions to environmental issues.

Communities typically request OSC help to make more informed decisions about growth and development strategies. OSC connects communities to national experts, who work with a range of community stakeholders to identify planning and policy options that help protect human health and the environment, foster economic opportunities, and provide attractive and affordable neighborhoods for people of all income levels.

OSC's community support efforts include:

- Working with tribes, states, regions, and communities through grants and technical assistance.
- Conducting research.
- Producing tools, reports, and other publications.
- Bringing together through partnerships diverse interests to encourage better growth and development.
- Providing technical assistance and support on multiple topics of community concern.

Technical Assistance

Building Blocks for Sustainable Communities

The Building Blocks for Sustainable Communities program provides targeted technical assistance to selected communities using a variety of tools. EPA delivers these tools to strengthen local capacity to implement sustainable approaches. Technical assistance is delivered by EPA staff and EPA-hired consultant teams. Each technical assistance project includes:

- Public engagement through a one- to two-day workshop.
- Direct consultation with relevant decision-makers.
- A memo outlining specific steps the community could take to implement the ideas generated during the workshop.

In addition to the EPA-delivered Building Blocks assistance, OSC provides grants to nonprofit organizations to provide similar assistance to communities. These grantees have their own application requirements, application periods, and tools available.

<https://www.epa.gov/smartgrowth/building-blocks-sustainable-communities-assistance-grantees>

Eligibility Requirements: The assistance is for individual jurisdictions. In addition to local, county, and tribal governments, examples of eligible applicants include nonprofit organizations such as community groups, neighborhood associations, universities, regional planning groups, and similar organizations that represent broader community interests and can demonstrate that they have the support of the municipality or municipalities they represent. Applicants must be located in, and project activities must be conducted within, the United States, Puerto Rico, or a territory or possession of the United States.

Limitations: OSC provides direct assistance through a federal contract; no funds are transferred to the community. Selected communities receive assistance in the form of a one- or two-day visit from a team of national experts in disciplines that match community needs.

Availability: Applications are accepted only for open solicitations, which will be announced as a Request for Letters of Interest on OSC's website.

Uses/Applications Include:

OSC offers a variety of tools through the Building Blocks for Sustainable Communities Program. Not every tool is offered in every round. Once EPA uses a tool in several communities, the tool is refined to create a product that any community can use with limited outside assistance. Recent tools offered include:

- Planning for infill development.
- Flood resilience for riverine and coastal communities.
- Sustainable strategies for small cities and rural areas.

- Supporting equitable development.
- Creating a green and complete streets strategy.

<https://www.epa.gov/smartgrowth/building-blocks-sustainable-communities>

Local Foods, Local Places

The Local Foods, Local Places program helps people create walkable, healthy, economically vibrant neighborhoods that improve human health and the environment through the development of local food systems. Local Foods, Local Places aims to support projects that do the following:

- Create livable, walkable, economically vibrant main streets and mixed-use neighborhoods.
- Boost economic opportunities for local farmers and main street businesses.
- Improve access to healthy, local food, especially among disadvantaged populations.

The program is supported by EPA, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT), the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the Appalachian Regional Commission, and the Delta Regional Authority to help create more livable places by promoting local foods. Technical assistance is delivered by consultant teams.

Eligibility Requirements: Local governments, Indian tribes and nonprofit institutions and organizations working in communities anywhere in the United States are eligible to apply.

Communities that are selected for the program and are located in the federally designated Appalachia region or the federally designated Delta region might be eligible for additional implementation support beyond what is provided through the planning assistance.

Limitations: EPA provides direct assistance through a federal contract; no funds are transferred to the community. Selected communities receive assistance in the form of a site visit from a team of experts to help them develop and implement action plans promoting local food and neighborhood revitalization. Selected communities in Appalachia and the Delta region are eligible to receive financial assistance to help them implement those plans.

Availability: Applications are accepted only during open solicitation periods, which are announced on OSC's website.

<https://www.epa.gov/smartgrowth/local-foods-local-places>

Cool & Connected

Cool & Connected is a planning assistance program sponsored by EPA's Office of Sustainable Communities, the U.S. Department of Agriculture Rural Utilities Service, and the Appalachian Regional Commission. The program helps small towns use broadband service to revitalize main streets. Communities can combine broadband service with other local assets such as cultural and recreational amenities to attract investment and people to their communities, including young people, and diversify local economies.

Through Cool & Connected, a team of experts helps community members develop strategies and an action plan for using broadband to create walkable, connected, economically vibrant main streets and small-town neighborhoods that improve human health and the environment.

Eligibility Requirements: Any community representative is welcome to submit an application to participate in Cool & Connected. Special consideration will be given to projects for small towns and rural communities that face economic challenges and for communities in places where USDA provided loans or grants in support of broadband services. Communities should have existing or anticipated broadband service that can be leveraged for community development.

Limitations: EPA provides direct assistance through a federal contract; no funds are transferred to the community. Selected communities receive assistance in the form of a site visit from a team of experts to help them develop and implement an action plan for using broadband service to promote smart, sustainable community development.

Availability: Applications are accepted only during open solicitation periods, which will be announced on OSC's website.

Uses/Applications Include:

- Creating strategies for developing and marketing Wi-Fi zones, extending broadband service, and promoting Main Street development.
- Planning for using broadband assets to attract and retain downtown and promote startups, and helping businesses take advantage of broadband.
- Developing plans for increasing and expanding broadband services and Wi-Fi zones to bring visitors, families, students, and businesses to the downtown.

- Undertaking planning that will use broadband resources to increase new employment opportunities, support tourism, promote local arts, nature or cultural assets, and encourage downtown walkability.
- Drafting action plans that use broadband to increase local communications capacity to market tourism, motivate people to invest downtown or along Main Street, and create an incentive for students to stay in the community.
- Developing strategies to create a downtown co-working space for professionals, students, or entrepreneurs to use as an alternative to working from home or commuting long distances.

<https://www.epa.gov/smartgrowth/cool-connected>

Healthy Places for Healthy People

Healthy Places for Healthy People helps communities create walkable, healthy, economically vibrant places that improve human health and the environment by engaging with their health care facility partners such as community health centers (including Federally Qualified Health Centers), nonprofit hospitals, and other health care facilities. Health care facilities can promote preventive health care and help create vibrant, thriving communities by:

- Providing primary care and preventive services to those that do not have access to care.
- Promoting healthy behaviors and lifestyles through activities such as supporting downtown farmers markets, co-op markets, and community gardens that provide access to fresh, healthy, local food.
- Creating physical activity programs and supporting sidewalks, bike paths, trails, and parks in the community that promote active living.
- Contributing to economic development and downtown revitalization by locating health centers, hospital facilities, and associated programs in walkable, compact neighborhoods and central business districts that are accessible via a range of transportation options.
- Supporting local entrepreneurs who have business ideas that will contribute to a healthy community and create economic opportunities for residents.
- Working with partners and stakeholders in various sectors to use health as an economic driver for a local, thriving economy and a healthy community.

- Fostering collaboration between workforce development and economic development initiatives to renovate and repurpose abandoned downtown buildings into new health center sites, affordable housing, retail, and other community assets.

Healthy Places for Healthy People will provide selected communities with expert planning assistance that centers around a two-day community workshop. A team of experts will help community members develop an implementable action plan that will focus on health as an economic driver and catalyst for downtown and neighborhood revitalization.

Eligibility

- Eligible applicants include local government representatives, health care facilities, local health departments, neighborhood associations, Main Street districts, nonprofit organizations, tribes and others proposing to work in a neighborhood, town, or city located anywhere in the United States.
- Applications that include representatives from both the community (local government or non-governmental organization) and a health care facility will receive special consideration.
- Applications that demonstrate existing or new partnerships among multi-sector partners and a health care facility to promote community revitalization and economic development will be given special consideration.
- Special consideration also will be given to communities that are economically distressed and/or underserved, including those in rural Appalachia.

Limitations: EPA provides direct assistance through a federal contract; no funds are transferred to the community. Selected communities receive assistance in the form of a site visit from a team of experts to help them develop and implement an action plan.

Availability: Applications are accepted only during open solicitation periods, which will be announced on OSC's website.

<https://www.epa.gov/smartgrowth/healthy-places-healthy-people>

Other Smart Growth Technical Assistance Programs

OSC offers other technical assistance programs, including:

SNAPSHOT – HUNTINGTON, WV

The City of Huntington, West Virginia, is using funding and technical assistance from a variety of EPA programs, other federal and state agencies, philanthropic organizations and private industry to transform itself into a hub for advanced manufacturing and innovation. The city is using \$600,000 in EPA brownfields area-wide planning and assessment grant funding to energize public-private partnerships and redevelop a 27-acre brownfield as a new advanced polymer technology center. The future Poly-TeCH site on the city's riverfront is the cornerstone of a larger brownfield redevelopment and community revitalization effort expected to create jobs, enhance sustainability, and bring new life to Huntington and the surrounding region. As part of this effort, Huntington used \$25,000 from EPA's Office of Water to develop a green infrastructure street design to address stormwater management issues and another \$40,000 for incorporating green infrastructure into local hazard mitigation planning. As a result of this EPA assistance, Huntington secured another \$100,000 of assistance from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for a hazard mitigation project to address flooding issues and stormwater management for the area. The city also received technical assistance from EPA's Office of Sustainable Communities in 2014 under the Livable Communities in Appalachia initiative, the precursor to the Local Foods, Local Places initiative.

- **Governors' Institute on Community Design**

Technical assistance, delivered through a grantee, to help governors and their staffs make informed decisions about investments and policy decisions that influence the economic health and physical development of their states.

<https://www.epa.gov/smartgrowth/governors-institute-community-design>

- **Greening America's Communities**

To help cities and towns develop an implementable vision of environmentally friendly neighborhoods that incorporate innovative green infrastructure and other sustainable design strategies. EPA provides design assistance to help support sustainable communities that protect the environment, economy, and public health and to inspire local and state leaders to expand this work elsewhere.

<https://www.epa.gov/smartgrowth/greening-america-communities>

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Main Site

<http://www.epa.gov>

Office of Brownfields and Land Revitalization

<http://www.epa.gov/brownfields/>

Office of Water

<http://water.epa.gov/>

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Federal Housing Finance Agency



DESCRIPTION OF ORGANIZATION

Mission

The Federal Housing Finance Agency's (FHFA) mission is to ensure the Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae), the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac), the 11 banks in the Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLBank) System, and their Office of Finance operate in a safe and sound manner and serve as a reliable source of liquidity and funding for housing finance and community investment.

FHFA was created on July 30, 2008, when the Housing and Economic Recovery act of 2008 became law. This law amended the Federal Housing Enterprises Financial Safety and Soundness Act of 1992 to place regulation of Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac, and the FHLBank System under a single regulator, enhance supervision of these regulated entities, and enhance FHFA's authorities as conservator or receiver. FHFA regulates the FHLBanks, which are government-chartered, member-owned corporations. As of September 30, 2016, the FHLBank System had nearly 7,200 members, including community banks, commercial banks, credit unions community development financial institutions, and insurance companies, as well as national banks and federal savings associations. Each member is a shareholder in one of the FHLBanks.

The FHLBanks support community development through a range of activities, such as providing members with secured short-term and long-term funds (called "advances") and grants. Members use these funds to help finance qualifying residential mortgages or community economic development activities, including brownfield redevelopment projects. Only FHLBank members and housing associates (state agencies) are eligible for advances from their respective FHLBank.

FHLBank community development programs include the Affordable Housing Program (AHP), the Community Investment Program (CIP), and the Community Investment Cash Advances (CICA) program. The AHP is a housing program, while the

CIP can be used for both housing and for targeted community development. The CICA program is used only for targeted community development. Although these programs were not designed exclusively for brownfield development, they can be used to help finance these types of projects. Each FHLBank offers the AHP, CIP, and CICA programs.

RESOURCES

Financial Assistance

Affordable Housing Program

The Affordable Housing Program, which FHLBanks fund annually with 10 percent of their net income, includes two programs: the Competitive Application Program and the Set-Aside program for Homeownership. The Competitive Application Program subsidizes the cost of owner-occupied housing for individuals and families with incomes at or below 80 percent of the area median income, and rental housing in which at least 20 percent of the units with affordable rents are reserved for households with incomes at or below 50 percent of the area median income. The subsidy may be in the form of a grant or a subsidized advance. The AHP can be used to purchase, construct, and rehabilitate housing on a brownfield, but it cannot be used for planning, assessment, or cleanup of environmental contamination. It may be used for site preparation or other uses in conjunction with the purchase, construction, or rehabilitation of housing.

In 2015, FHLBanks awarded funds to 507 Competitive Application program projects ranging in amounts from about \$14,000 to \$998,000 for owner-occupied projects and about \$31,000 to \$2.6 million for rental projects. Between 1990, when the program began, and 2015, the FHLBanks awarded about \$4.2 billion in funding to projects supporting more than 638,000 housing units, about 71 percent of which served very low-income households.

The FHLBanks may also offer the Set-Aside program to their members. Under the Set-Aside program, an FHLBank may set aside an amount up to the greater of \$4.5 million or 35 percent of its AHP funds each

year to assist low- and moderate-income households in purchasing or rehabilitating homes. Through the program, members provide grants directly to households for down-payment and closing costs, and in some cases, counseling and rehabilitation costs. Each member sets its own maximum grant amount, which may not exceed \$15,000 per household.

In 2015, Set-Aside program funding was \$85.2 million, and assistance was provided to 13,005 households. From 1995 through 2015, the FHLBanks' set-aside programs provided approximately \$865 million in funding, supporting more than 153,000 households.

Eligibility Requirements: Only member financial institutions of an FHLBank can apply for AHP funds. To be considered eligible for AHP funding, housing projects must meet certain requirements, including type of occupancy, project feasibility, funding need, cost reasonableness, unit retention requirement, and project sponsor qualifications.

Limitations: Projects using AHP funds are subject to retention requirements. The retention period is five years for home ownership projects. Rental projects must maintain the targeted household income and affordable rent for a 15-year retention period.

Availability: Each FHLBank has at least one AHP funding round each year when members may submit applications on behalf of sponsors and developers of affordable housing projects.

Uses/Applications Include:

Over the years, the AHP provided assistance to:

- Low- and moderate-income homeowners, including first-time homebuyers.
- Very-low-income residents of rental housing.
- Special-needs households, including the elderly, disabled, homeless, or victims of domestic violence who need supportive services.
- Residents in rural communities.
- Residents in urban areas.

Assistance Useful during the Following Phase(s) of the Brownfields Redevelopment Process:



Community Investment Program

Each FHLBank must offer Community Investment program loans to their member financial institutions priced at below market rates. Members must use the financing for purchasing or rehabilitating housing or for community economic development that benefits lower-income families and neighborhoods. CIP advances may be used to support projects that create and preserve jobs and help build infrastructure to catalyze community growth. CIP advances may be combined with other housing or community development funds.

Eligibility Requirements: Projects funded by the member institutions of an FHLBank must meet several requirements, depending on the type of project.

- Home purchases by families with incomes at or below 115 percent of the area median income.
- Purchase or rehabilitation of rental housing for families with incomes at or below 115 percent of the area median income.
- Commercial and economic development activities, including those relating to brownfields, that benefit low- and moderate-income families (those that are below 80 percent of median income) or activities that are located in low- and moderate-income neighborhoods.
- Projects that include a combination of these activities.

Limitations: Advances are made only on a secured basis with collateral requirements consistent with those of other FHLBank credit programs.

Availability: Advances may have various maturities, including long-term maturities of 20 years or more.

Uses/Applications Include:

Projects may involve owner-occupied and rental housing, construction of roads, bridges, retail stores, sewage treatment plants or other capital improvement projects, and small business loans to create or retain jobs.

The FHLBanks funded approximately \$3.2 billion in CIP advances for housing and community development projects in 2015, and approximately \$56 billion since 1990.

SNAPSHOT – TASSAFARONGA VILLAGE, OAKLAND, CA

The Tassafaronga apartment complex in Oakland, California originally consisted of an 87-unit public housing development and a pasta factory, both built in the 1940s. In the following decades, some of the original housing structures were demolished, and half of the pasta factory parcel was leased to an auto repair business and a gasoline station. Subsequent environmental site assessments determined that there was some soil contamination near the housing complex. The Oakland Housing Authority applied for and received an EPA brownfields cleanup grant and the site was cleaned up in 2008 under California's Voluntary Cleanup Program. The Federal Home Loan Bank's Affordable Housing Program helped move this project forward by providing a \$200,000 subsidy for construction of the affordable housing units. Construction of the Tassafaronga Village began shortly thereafter and was completed in May 2010. The new housing complex is a green neighborhood of 157 units and brings a diversity of affordable housing to an underserved area of Oakland. The complex, which currently is home to more than 500 residents, includes affordable family rental apartments, affordable rental townhouses, and an on-site medical clinic.

Assistance Useful during the Following Phase(s) of the Brownfields Redevelopment Process:

Planning

Assessment

Cleanup

Redevelopment

Community Investment Cash Advances Program

The Community Investment Cash Advances program offers FHLBank members funding, often at below-market interest rates, to finance economic development projects aimed at targeted beneficiaries or targeted geographic areas. Eligible uses include brownfields redevelopment; commercial, industrial, manufacturing, and social services projects; infrastructure; and public facilities and services. CICA includes a rural and urban program.

Eligibility Requirements: Only FHLBank members may borrow CICA funds. Eligibility requirements for project funding vary among FHLBanks.

Limitations: Before applying, each FHLBank must have a Community Lending Plan that describes its program objectives and funding availability.

Uses/Applications Include:

- Assistance to brownfields cleanup and redevelopment projects in certain areas.
- Assistance to Champion Communities, Empowerment Zones, or Enterprise Communities.

- Assistance to housing, commercial, industrial, and other economic development activities.
- Assistance to areas affected by federal military base closings.
- Assistance to small businesses as defined by the Small Business Administration.
- Assistance to tribal homelands.

Assistance Useful during the Following Phase(s) of the Brownfields Redevelopment Process:

Planning

Assessment

Cleanup

Redevelopment

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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Main Site

<http://www.fhfa.gov>

DESCRIPTION OF ORGANIZATION

Mission

The General Services Administration (GSA) leverages the buying power of the federal government to acquire the best value for taxpayers and its federal customers. With thousands of federal properties throughout the country, GSA partners with other federal agencies, state regulatory agencies, and local communities to recycle surplus federal properties. GSA expedites the cleanup and reuse of contaminated federal real estate by leveraging its real estate expertise, meaningful stakeholder input, and all available real property and environmental authorities.

Brownfields Connections

GSA works with federal landholding agencies to review and identify surplus federally owned brownfields. GSA seeks to redeploy these brownfields in close coordination with local community planning objectives. GSA serves as the “honest broker” in returning these properties to productive use. To carry out this role, GSA:

- Coordinates with state and federal representatives to ensure that the identification of underutilized federal properties incorporates the latest state and federal revitalization initiatives.
- Executes a process that brings stakeholders together on issues related to contaminated properties.
- Provides local communities, community stakeholders, and the private sector with information on the federal real property disposal process.
- Educates states and communities engaged in brownfields revitalization about innovative disposal methods and options for remediation privatization.

RESOURCES

Technical Assistance

Brownfields Redevelopment Initiative

When a property is determined to be surplus, GSA works with state and local planners, economic

development officials, and community groups to effectively combine GSA's real property authorities and local revitalization objectives. GSA employs specific strategies in the redeployment of federal brownfields. Transactions are structured in ways that allow the federal government to realize the asset's embedded equity while expediting the completion of environmental remediation and property redevelopment.

Eligibility Requirements: GSA works with local officials, community stakeholders, and state and federal agencies in communities with surplus federal real property.

Availability: GSA works with all federal landholding agencies to develop real estate strategies that identify options for better management of underutilized assets. This process includes identifying potential federal brownfields through GSA's utilization studies, providing recommendations to federal landholding agencies for environmental characterization and additional due diligence, and developing real property strategies that expedite environmental regulatory closure.

Uses/Applications Include:

- GSA identifies federal brownfields, incorporates meaningful stakeholder input in matching available real property authorities with local revitalization objectives, and develops environmental and real property strategies for successful return to productive reuse.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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Main Site

<http://www.gsa.gov>

Office of Real Property Utilization and Disposal

<http://propertydisposal.gsa.gov>

SNAPSHOT – TWIN CITIES ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT, ARDEN HILLS, MN

GSA used its brownfields expertise to redeploy 543 acres of the former Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant (TCAAP). TCAAP was used for small arms ammunition production dating back to World War II. Due to extensive soil and groundwater contamination, the site was listed on the National Priorities List (NPL) in 1983. GSA worked with the U.S. Army to identify a portion of TCAAP as excess to the Army. Through close coordination with the City of Arden Hills and Ramsey County, GSA developed a real estate strategy for reuse of two parcels in line with community redevelopment objectives and property remediation needs. The first transfer of 116 acres created a public park and wildlife corridor. GSA structured a negotiated sale to Ramsey County to expedite site remediation and redevelopment of the 427-acre second parcel. Fee transfer of the property to Ramsey County occurred after the soil remediation was completed in 2015. The redevelopment of the site will include a mix of commercial, residential, light industrial and other uses and is expected to be a catalyst for economic development in the region.

National Endowment for the Arts



National
Endowment
for the Arts
arts.gov

DESCRIPTION OF ORGANIZATION

Mission

Established by Congress in 1965, the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA) is the independent federal agency whose funding and support gives Americans the opportunity to participate in the arts, exercise their imaginations, and develop their creative capacities. Through partnerships with state arts agencies, local leaders, other federal agencies, and the philanthropic sector, the NEA supports arts learning, affirms and celebrates America's rich and diverse cultural heritage, and extends its work to promote equal access to the arts in every community across America.

Brownfields Connections

- Supports efforts to transform communities into lively, beautiful, and resilient places.
- Encourages livability by addressing community priorities such as public safety, health, blight and vacancy, environment, job creation, equity, local business development, civic participation, and community cohesion.
- Encourages public engagement and community building through art.

RESOURCES

Financial Assistance

Our Town Grants

NEA's Our Town grant program supports creative placemaking projects that help transform communities into lively, beautiful, and resilient places with the arts at their core. Creative placemaking results when artists, arts organizations, and community development practitioners deliberately integrate arts and culture into community revitalization work—placing arts at the table with land use, transportation, economic development, education, housing, infrastructure, and public safety strategies. Our Town grant funding supports local efforts to enhance quality of life and create opportunities for existing residents that increase creative activity, and create a distinct sense of place. Applicants can apply for project support in two areas: (1) arts

engagement, cultural planning, and design; and (2) knowledge building about creative placemaking.

Eligibility Requirements: All applications require partnerships that include at least two eligible primary partners: a nonprofit organization and a local governmental entity. One of the two primary partners must be an arts or design organization. Additional partners are encouraged. Eligible lead applicants include nonprofits with a three-year history of programming, local governments, federally recognized tribes, and U.S. Territories.

Limitations: All grants require at least a one-to-one non-federal match. These matching funds may be all cash or a combination of cash and in-kind contributions.

Availability: Grants range from \$25,000 to \$200,000. The \$200,000 level is only for projects of significant scale and impact. In 2016, NEA awarded 64 Our Town grants totaling \$4.3 million.

Uses/Applications Include:

- Arts Engagement Projects support artistic productions or practices that are the focus of creative placemaking projects.
- Cultural Planning Projects support the development of local support systems necessary for creative placemaking to succeed.
- Design Projects demonstrate artistic excellence while supporting the development of places where creative activities occur, or where the identity of place is created or reinforced.

<https://www.arts.gov/grants-organizations/our-town/projects-that-build-knowledge-about-creative-placemaking-grant-program-description>

CFDA Number: 45.024

Assistance Useful during the Following Phase(s) of the Brownfields Redevelopment Process:



Art Works Grants

Art Works is a grant program that supports the creation of art that meets the highest standards of

SNAPSHOT – LYNNBROOK PARK, CHATTANOOGA, TN

To support the design of Lynnbrook Park in Chattanooga, Tennessee, the Trust for Public Land will partner with Public Art Chattanooga and local community groups to facilitate public workshops, select an artist/design team, oversee design work, and implement public art and/or arts programming. The transformation of a 1.4-acre vacant lot into a community park is a response to goals and needs articulated in a citizen-led planning process, Chattanooga's Neighborhood Assessment, and the city's U.S. EPA brown-fields environmental site assessment. The proposed park is accessible by a ten-minute walk to a diverse population of more than 2,550 Chattanooga residents.

excellence, and promotes public engagement with diverse and excellent art, lifelong learning in the arts, and the strengthening of communities through the arts. Successful projects are likely to:

- Prove transformative with the potential for meaningful change, whether in the development or enhancement of new or existing art forms, new approaches to the creation or presentation of art, or new ways of engaging the public with art.
- Be distinctive, by offering fresh insights and new value for their fields and/or the public through unconventional solutions.
- Have the potential to be shared or emulated, or are likely to lead to other advances in art.

Applicants can apply for an Art Works grant through 16 different disciplines: artist communities; arts education; dance; design; folk and traditional arts; literature; local arts agencies; media arts; museums; music; musical theater; opera; presenting and multidisciplinary works; theater; visual arts; and "creativity connects" projects.

Eligibility Requirements: Eligible applicants include nonprofit organizations, units of state and local government; and federally recognized tribal communities and tribes. Common applicants include arts organizations, local arts agencies, arts service organizations, local education agencies such as school districts, and other organizations that can help advance NEA's goals. Eligible applicants must have a three-year history of programming.

Limitations: All grants require at least a one-to-one non-federal match. These matching funds may be all cash or a combination of cash and in-kind contributions.

Availability: Grants generally range from \$10,000 to \$100,000. No grants under \$10,000 are awarded. Grants of \$100,000 or more are awarded only in rare instances, and only for projects that NEA determines demonstrate exceptional national or regional significance and impact. For the first round of funding for

fiscal year 2017, 970 Art Works grants were awarded, totaling nearly \$26 million.

Uses/Applications Include:

- Provide students from lower socioeconomic backgrounds arts-rich experiences.
- Design or plan for new arts/cultural buildings, districts, neighborhoods, public spaces, or landscapes.
- Conduct community-wide or neighborhood planning and design activities that promote economic and cultural vitality; involve community-based partnerships; and assist underserved communities or neighborhoods.
- Encourage adaptive reuse of historic properties for cultural and arts uses.
- Develop innovative approaches to collaborate with outside organizations and disciplines where the primary purpose is public engagement with art and/or the enhancement of public spaces.

<https://www.arts.gov/grants-organizations/art-works/grant-program-description>

CFDA Number: 45.024

Assistance Useful during the Following Phase(s) of the Brownfields Redevelopment Process:



ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Jen Hughes

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Main Site

<http://www.arts.gov>

DESCRIPTION OF ORGANIZATION

Mission

The Small Business Administration (SBA) was created in 1953 as an independent agency of the federal government to aid, counsel, assist, and protect the interests of small business concerns; to preserve free competitive enterprise; and to maintain and strengthen the overall economy of the nation. SBA recognizes that small business is critical to the nation's economic recovery and strength, to building America's future, and to helping the United States compete in today's global marketplace. Although SBA evolved in the years since it was established, its bottom-line mission remains the same: The SBA helps Americans start, build, and grow businesses. Through an extensive network of field offices and partnerships with public and private organizations, SBA delivers its services to people throughout the United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and Guam.

Brownfields Connections

The SBA encourages the redevelopment of brownfields. SBA loan guarantees are available to small businesses interested in locating on revitalized brownfields. Typically, this occurs through the use of one or more of the following factors: (1) indemnification; (2) completed remediation; (3) "No Further Action" letter obtained; (4) "minimal contamination" achieved; (5) cleanup funds approved; (6) escrow account available; (7) groundwater contamination originating from another site; (8) a pledge of additional or substitute collateral; or (9) other factors, such as the existence of adequate environmental insurance.

RESOURCES

Financial Assistance

The SBA provides financial assistance programs for small businesses, including the Basic 7(a) Loan Program and the Certified Development Company/504 (CDC/504) Program.

Basic 7(a) Loan Program

The 7(a) loan program is SBA's primary program to help startup and existing small businesses obtain financing, with financing guaranteed for a variety of general business purposes. SBA does not make loans itself, but rather guarantees loans made by participating lending institutions. The 7(a) name comes from section 7(a) of the Small Business Act. The 7(a) loans are the most basic and most used types of SBA loans.

Eligibility Requirements: To be considered for a 7(a) loan, applicants must meet eligibility requirements that are designed to be as broad as possible so the program can accommodate the most diverse variety of small business financing needs. Applicants must operate for profit; be engaged in, or propose to do business in the United States or its possessions; have reasonable owner equity to invest; and use alternative financial resources, including personal assets, before seeking financial assistance.

Availability: Borrowers must apply through a participating lender institution.

Limitations: SBA does not fully guarantee 7(a) loans. The lender and SBA share the risk that a borrower will not be able to repay the loan in full. Loans under the 7(a) program may not be used to refinance existing debt; engage in practices SBA deems to be unsound; change the character or ownership of the business; or repay delinquent taxes or other funds that should be held in trust or escrow.

Uses/Applications Include:

- Working capital.
- Purchase, renovation, and new construction of land or buildings.
- Acquisition of equipment, machinery, furniture, and fixtures.
- Establishment of a new business or operation, or expansion of an existing business.
- Debt refinancing (under special conditions).

<http://www.sba.gov/financialassistance/borrowers/guaranteed/7alp/index.html>

CDFA Number: 59.012

Assistance Useful during the Following Phase(s) of the Brownfields Redevelopment Process:



Certified Development Company/504 Program

The CDC/504 loan program is a long-term financing tool for economic development within a community. The 504 Program provides growing businesses with long-term, fixed-rate financing for the purchase of major fixed assets, such as land and buildings. A CDC is a private, nonprofit corporation set up to contribute to the economic development of its community. CDCs work with SBA and private-sector lenders to provide financing to small businesses.

Typically, a 504 project includes a loan secured from a private-sector lender, with a senior lien covering up to 50 percent of the project cost; a loan secured from a CDC (backed by a 100 percent SBA-guaranteed debenture), with a junior lien covering up to 40 percent of the total cost; and a contribution from the borrower of at least 10 percent equity.

Eligibility Requirements: Eligible entities include businesses that are operated for profit, do business in the United States or its territories, fall within the size standards set by the SBA, use proceeds for an approved purpose, have no funds available from other sources, indicate ability to repay the loan on time, and possess relevant management expertise and a feasible business plan. Under the CDC/504 Program, a business qualifies as small if it has a tangible net worth of \$15 million or less and an average net income of less than \$5 million after taxes for the preceding two years. If business and personal financial resources are found to be excessive, the business will be required to use those resources in lieu of part or all of the requested loan proceeds.

Limitations: The CDC/504 Program cannot be used for working capital or inventory; consolidating, repaying, or refinancing debt; or speculation or investment in rental real estate.

Availability: The maximum SBA loan is \$5 million for each small business concern for regular 504 loans or public policy projects. The eligible amount may increase to \$5.5 million if the borrower is a small manufacturer, if the project reduces the borrower's energy consumption by at least 10 percent, or if

the project generates at least 10 percent of the borrower's energy needs at the facility.

Uses/Applications Include:

- Purchasing land, including existing buildings.
- Making improvements, including grading, streets, utilities, parking lots, and landscaping.
- Constructing new facilities or modernizing, renovating, or converting existing facilities.
- Purchasing long-term machinery and equipment.

<https://www.sba.gov/offices/headquarters/ofa/resources/4049>

CFDA Number: 59.041

Assistance Useful during the Following Phase(s) of the Brownfields Redevelopment Process:



Outreach/Technical Assistance

Office of Small Business Development Centers

The Small Business Development Centers (SBDCs) administered by SBA assist individuals and small businesses by providing a wide variety of information and guidance in central and easily accessible branch locations in every state. The program is a cooperative effort of the private sector, the educational community, and federal, state, and local governments. The program enhances economic development by providing current and prospective small businesses with management advice and technical assistance.

Eligibility Requirements: Assistance from an SBDC is available to anyone interested in beginning a small business for the first time or improving or expanding an existing small business.

<https://www.sba.gov/offices/headquarters/osbdc>

CFDA Number: 59.037

Assistance Useful during the Following Phase(s) of the Brownfields Redevelopment Process:



Service Corps of Retired Executives (SCORE)

SCORE is a nonprofit association dedicated to helping small businesses get off the ground, grow, and achieve their goals through education and

SNAPSHOT – GARY, IN

The City of Gary, Indiana was the focus of several federal partnership efforts to address brownfields and economic development issues. SBA led a series of events in Gary to help address the mayor's focus on long-term unemployed individuals and under-represented small businesses. SBA provided these services through its role in the federal Strong Cities, Strong Communities initiative. Assistance included sponsoring a series of trainings for small businesses using SBA's Ready, Set, Go! Model; and hosting a series of small business informational sessions in partnership with HUD and the City of Gary. These sessions educated local businesses on several HUD and SBA programs and the General Services Administration's schedule. SBA's Small Business Development Center also supported the development of small businesses that were created as a result of the Gary4Jobs program. Training on business plan development, business accounting, and bidding on government contracts was offered.

mentorship. SCORE is a resource partner with the SBA. It has over 320 chapters throughout the United States and its territories. Both working and retired business owners and professionals donate time and expertise as business counselors.

Eligibility Requirements: Small business owners and entrepreneurs can receive assistance online or at local SCORE branches, which are listed online.

<https://www.score.org/>

CDFA Number: 59.026

Assistance Useful during the Following Phase(s) of the Brownfields Redevelopment Process:

Planning

Assessment

Cleanup

Redevelopment

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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Main Site

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Federal Tax Incentives and Credits



Development

Investors

Assistance

Often, the success of a brownfields redevelopment project depends on crafting a financing package that takes advantage of federal programs that offer tax incentives or credits for various components of the project. Since the Brownfields Law was enacted in 2002, emphasis increased on building partnerships among federal agencies offering targeted resources that can be used to support brownfields redevelopment projects.

Many states adopt their own financing programs and approaches to integrate traditional state development programs into the brownfields financing mix. Such programs include tax incentives and credits, targeted financial assistance, and direct brownfields financing. Effective brownfield redevelopment approaches increasingly involve linking federal and state incentive and assistance programs to help provide the financing needed to overcome brownfields challenges, from assessment to site preparation to redevelopment. Information on state incentive and assistance programs may be available through the states' brownfields programs. To locate these state programs, visit: <https://www.epa.gov/brownfields/brownfields-state-local-tribal-information>.

Creatively crafted and carefully targeted incentives and credits can help advance cleanup activities and prepare properties for reuse. This section provides an overview of federal tax incentives and credits that can be leveraged for brownfields cleanup, redevelopment, and reuse. The following topics are outlined:

- New Markets Tax Credits
- Low Income Housing Tax Credits
- Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credits
- Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy

The following information about these incentives reflects the most recent changes and extensions authorized by the Tax Increase Prevention Act, which Congress passed on December 16, 2014. Most provisions were extended for only one year, until the end of 2015, although the 114th Congress, seated in January 2015, plans to consider comprehensive tax legislation sometime during its term. Please refer to EPA's website (<http://www.epa.gov/brownfields>) for the latest information on rules or interpretations affecting their use.

New Markets Tax Credit

The New Markets Tax Credit (NMTC) program is designed to stimulate the economies of distressed urban and rural communities and create jobs in low-income communities by expanding the availability of credit, investment capital, and financial services. The NMTC program was created through the Community Renewal Act of 2000. The program is administered by the Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFI) Fund within the U.S. Department of the Treasury. Each year, tax credits are allocated through the CDFI Fund and distributed to qualified Community Development Entities (CDEs). CDEs include a range of for-profit and nonprofit organizations, such as community development corporations, CDFIs, organizations that administer community development venture capital funds or community loan funds, small business development corporations, specialized small business investment companies, and others. In the United States, there are nearly 6,000 organizations certified as CDEs, including subsidiaries (CDE partners), and approximately 1,000 certified CDFIs. Brownfields developers can approach existing CDEs to help fund their projects or, in certain circumstances, consider applying for CDE certification themselves.

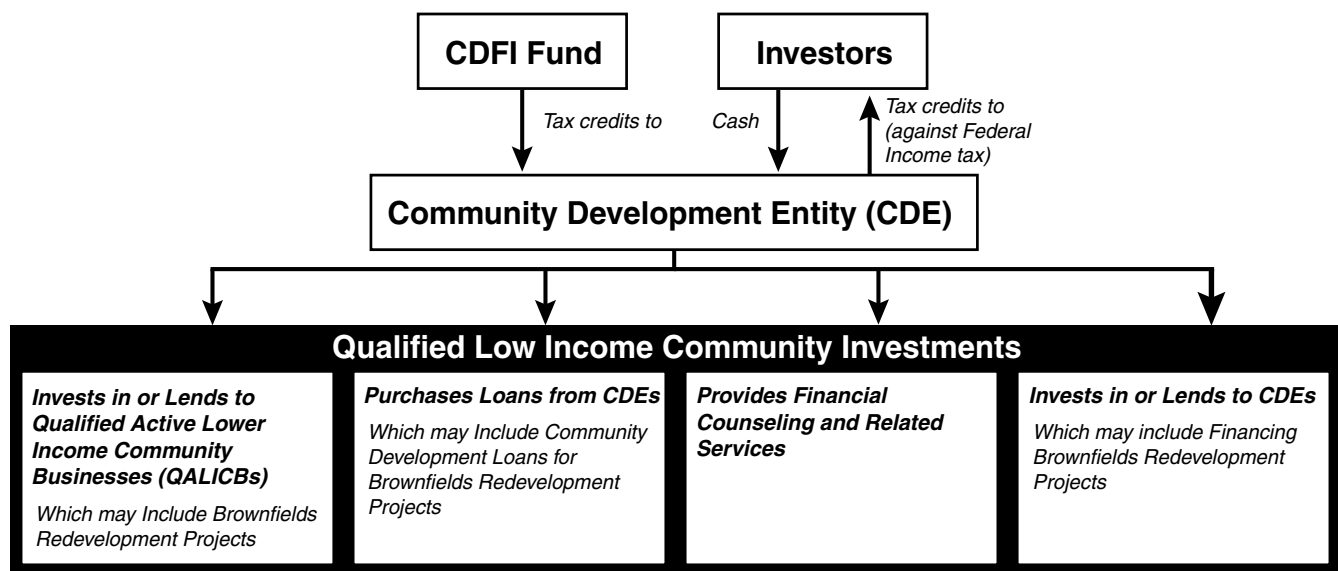
Given their focus on distressed areas, many of which are characterized by blighted and abandoned buildings, NMTCs have significant potential to support brownfields projects. Since its inception, the NMTC program is credited with supporting construction of 32 million square feet of manufacturing space, nearly 75 million square feet of office space, and more than 57 million square feet of commercial space. Through 13 rounds as of November 2016, the CDFI Fund made 1,032 awards allocating a total of \$50.5 billion in tax credit authority to CDEs through a competitive application process. This \$50.5 billion includes \$3 billion in American Recovery and Reinvestment Act Awards and \$1 billion of special allocation authority to be used for the recovery and redevelopment of the Gulf Opportunity Zone. Under the most recent NMTC allocation authority in 2015, all 120 of the recipients indicated that they will invest at least 95 percent of equity investments into low-income communities, which exceeds the minimum required 85 percent. To date, every federal dollar put in the program leveraged over \$8 in private investments.

Demand for the tax credits remains high since the program's inception. In the 2015 round (awarded in November 2016), 238 applicants requesting a total of \$17.6 billion in NMTC allocation authority competed for \$7 billion in allocation authority. This round represents a doubled allocation from 2015 and Congress passed legislation extending the NMTC program to 2019. This unique funding mechanism is a viable option for many brownfields redevelopers, given the typical target investments that allocation recipients identify.

How the Program Works: The NMTC program allows certified CDEs to apply competitively for an allocation from the CDFI Fund tax credit pool. Once a CDE receives an allocation of tax credits, the CDE can offer the tax credits to private-sector investors, including banks, insurance companies, corporations, and individuals. Investors acquire (using cash only) stock or a capital interest in the CDE on which the investor can gain a potential return. The investor also receives a 39 percent tax credit on the amount of the investment (total purchase price of the stock or capital interest). The credit is claimed over a seven-year period. Investors receive a five percent credit annually during the first three years after purchase and a six percent credit during the final four years. Thus, for each hypothetical \$100,000 investment, an investor would realize \$39,000 in tax credits over seven years. Investors may not redeem their stock or capital interest in CDEs prior to the conclusion of the seven-year period. In short, the CDE secures investors through the sale of stock or issuance of an equity interest in exchange for tax credits, and then uses the resulting cash to make investments in low-income communities.

In return for providing the tax credit to the investor, the CDE receives cash. The CDE must invest “substantially all” of the cash proceeds into qualified low-income community investments (QLICs). Over half of all CDE investments are investments in real estate or businesses. Eligible QLICs include loans to, or investments in, businesses to be used for developing residential, commercial, industrial, and retail real estate projects. Examples of QLICs include:

- Direct investments in qualified low-income, community-based businesses.



- Purchases of loans made by a CDE to qualified low-income businesses that allow a return via a secondary market-type approach.
- Purchases of financial counseling and other technical services to qualified active low-income community businesses (QALICBs).
- Loans or investments in real estate projects that can include brownfields cleanup and redevelopment.

A CDE must be certified to be eligible to receive NMTCs. The Department of the Treasury's CDFI Fund evaluates applications for CDE certification in four areas: business strategy, capitalization strategy, management capacity, and community impact. In addition, the CDE must demonstrate that it will maintain accountability to residents of low-income communities, which is typically done through representation on a governing or advisory board. Community entities applying to become a CDE may submit CDE certification applications at any time of the year to the CDFI Fund. Completing an application for CDE certification can be lengthy, but the process is straightforward, and the CDFI Fund makes decisions relatively quickly. Once an organization is certified, the designation lasts for the life of the organization. Both nonprofit and for-profit groups may apply for certification by the CDFI Fund.

While the CDE certification and the Department of the Treasury's allocation processes are complex, the actual operation of the NMTC program is relatively simple:

- An investor (taxpayer) decides to seek NMTCs.

- The investor identifies a CDE that received a NMTC allocation (listed on the Department of the Treasury's website) and is in the process of completing a redevelopment project, which could be on a brownfield property.
- In exchange for a cash investment in the CDE's project, the investor receives 39 percent of the investment value in tax credits (\$39,000 in credits for each hypothetical \$100,000 investment), over the seven-year schedule noted above.
- The investor also receives stock or an equity interest in the CDE's redevelopment project.

Advantages for Brownfields Site Redevelopers:

The NMTC program offers several advantages to site developers seeking financing to clean up and reuse brownfields:

- CDEs may be willing to structure a more favorable deal than traditional lending institutions for brownfields projects, which can be a key consideration when financing is tight.
- CDEs can offer funding for a full range of redevelopment activities, including land acquisition, environmental remediation, demolition, site preparation, construction, renovation, and infrastructure improvements—making them a true "one-stop" financing source.
- CDEs involved in brownfields cleanup and redevelopment projects, especially nonprofit entities, can facilitate packaging of different public financing sources for one project. Financing sources can include state and local programs and credits,

SNAPSHOT – NORTHWEST PLAZA SHOPPING CENTER, ST. LOUIS, MO

The Northwest Shopping Center in St. Louis, MO will be redeveloped into the Crossings at Northwest thanks in large part to \$16 million of New Markets Tax Credits committed to the project. Up to \$28 million of additional NMTCs could be committed to the project by its completion. The total cost of the redevelopment is currently estimated to be \$106 million. Additional sources of financing include \$33 million from a Tax Increment Financing district and \$7.4 million in brownfield cleanup tax credits. Several departments in St. Louis County, such as Human Services and the Division of Workforce Development, have signed letters of intent to lease over 150,000 square feet in the new development. When complete, the Crossings at Northwest will be a mixed-use district with retail and office space, restaurants, and possibly a technical college. Current tenants include a Charter Communications call center, Tenet Conifer, and Ruler Foods.

initiatives such as tax increment financing, federal programs such as the Department of Housing and Urban Development's Community Development Block Grants, and EPA's Brownfields Grants.

- Tax credits available to investors through CDEs can encourage investors to commit additional funds for qualifying projects or attract new investors who ordinarily might not consider investing in brownfields projects located in low-income communities.

Brownfields stakeholders interested in making the NMTC program part of their brownfields project financing strategies generally follow one of three approaches:

- Contact existing CDEs for funding. Several recipients of tax credit allocations identified brownfields redevelopment as one of the goals for their economic development efforts, but any CDE potentially can invest in a brownfield project, which is the easiest and most common approach. Brownfields developers should consult the CDFI/ Department of the Treasury website to identify CDEs operating in their state.
- Apply for and receive CDE certification, and then apply for an allocation of tax credits to offer to potential investors. Although this process is more complex, it is viable for stakeholders with sufficient staff, technical capacity, and commitment for large-scale or long-term brownfields efforts.
- Apply for and achieve CDE certification, and then apply to other CDEs that have their own tax credit allocations for equity financing. CDEs can invest in the projects of other CDEs, including brownfields projects, as long as these investments are made in low-income areas. However, little funding was available through this channel in recent years.

The \$7 billion in credit allocations announced in November 2016 went to 120 private and nonprofit CDEs headquartered in 36 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico, with investments anticipated in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. This year, 22 of the allocatees will focus on local markets in cities that also have a tradition of successful brownfield revitalization – including Milwaukee, Atlanta, Chicago, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, and Cleveland. In addition, 14 allocatees were designated “rural” and plan to invest \$1.4 billion in smaller communities.

Limitations: CDEs can be a vital source of capital for brownfields revitalization. Because of the underwriting effort and costs involved, the NMTC program tends to work best for mid-sized and larger projects. While there is no hard and fast rule, most NMTC projects are at least \$1 million in size. Although NMTCs can be used as part of the financing for numerous brownfields projects, many CDEs are unaware of the brownfields redevelopment process and potential leveraging advantages. Still others may be confused by the program's use of the term “designated brownfields” in its competitive criteria. Consequently, the first task facing local officials and community leaders may be to educate CDEs about the brownfields process and the role that state voluntary cleanup programs can play in bringing certainty and closure to environmental concerns at these properties.

Assistance Useful during the Following Phase(s) of the Brownfields Redevelopment Process:

Planning

Assessment

Cleanup

Redevelopment

SNAPSHOT – WATERFIRE ARTS CENTER, PROVIDENCE, RI

The former U.S. Rubber plant in Providence, RI will be converted to the WaterFire Arts Center, thanks to a variety of funding mechanisms. The total project cost is approximately \$13.7 million, of which \$3.17 million will come from NMTCs. The initial \$3.17 million investment will be made by Bank of America and will be redeemed through NMTCs in future years. Bank of America's investment will be matched by a \$3.16 million Rhode Island Arts and Culture grant. Other financing sources include Federal Historic Tax Credits, State Historic Tax Credits, and multiple grants and loans. The new arts center will primarily act as a production space for WaterFire. However, the world class creative facility will also provide the public with a venue, education outlet, and a repository of creative placemaking information that will be accessible to people all across the globe.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Community Development Financial Institutions Fund

1801 L Street NW, 6th Floor

Washington, DC 20036

NMTC Support Line: 202-622-8662

<http://www.cdfifund.gov>

The CDFI Fund website provides access to CDE application materials and workshops, legal review services for NMTC-related documents, and a map of qualified census tracts and counties under the NMTC program. It also contains lists of certified CDEs,

recent NMTC recipients and their target states for investing, and profiles of CDE-supported community revitalization projects. In addition, the website includes the NMTC Qualified Equity Investment (QEI) Issuance Report, which identifies, among other things, the amount of credits each CDE can allocate, how much credit authority they committed, and the amount remaining to be issued to investors. The QEI issuance report is updated monthly.

<https://www.cdfifund.gov/programs-training/Programs/new-markets-tax-credit/Pages/default.aspx>

Low Income Housing Tax Credits

Low Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTCs) were created under the Tax Reform Act of 1986 to provide incentives for the use of private equity in the development of affordable housing for low-income Americans. The program is administered at the state level. Each state receives an allocation of federal tax credits determined by a formula based on its population. In 2016 each state's LIHTC ceiling was slightly increased to \$2,690,000 or \$2.35 multiplied by the state population, whichever is greater. These credits are intended to ensure an attractive minimum rate of return on investments in low-income housing. Each state can issue LIHTC tax-exempt bonds up to its ceiling to attract investment capital for the development of low-income housing. LIHTCs may be used as part of a brownfields financing package if affordable rental housing is part of a project. The credits are used successfully in many states as part of mixed-income housing developments and as infill projects on brownfields sites.

LIHTCs are more attractive than tax deductions because tax credits provide investors of affordable housing developments with a dollar-for-dollar reduction in their federal taxes, while a tax deduction only reduces taxable income and therefore provides a lesser tax benefit. Development capital is raised by "syndicating" the credit to an investor or a group of investors. This is done by selling the rights to future tax credits in exchange for upfront cash. As these credits are syndicated, developers obtain the equity capital necessary to build or rehabilitate structures for low-income housing. The tax credit is paid to investors annually over a 10-year period. The funds generated through syndication vary from market to market and from year to year. A few years ago, turmoil in the financial market reduced demand for tax breaks. LIHTCs were bought for only about 65 to 75 cents per tax-credit dollar. However, market demand for the credits bounced back. In 2016, the most recent year for which data is available, LIHTCs generated about 105 to 120 cents per tax-credit dollar.

State housing agencies administer the LIHTC program by reviewing tax credit applications submitted by developers and then allocating the credits. This process allows each state to set its own priorities and address its specific housing

goals. Some states consider infill, vacant property reclamation, and mixed use in their allocation plans, all of which are priorities that can make brownfield sites more attractive to housing developers as they compete for LIHTC allocations.

As an Internal Revenue Service (IRS) requirement, projects that serve the lowest-income tenants and guarantee low-rent affordability for the longest time period are given priority. Owners must keep the rental units available to low-income tenants for at least 30 years after completion of the project.

Both for-profit and nonprofit brownfields developers can use LIHTCs to help finance low-income housing projects. The tax credit program can be used either to construct new buildings or to rehabilitate existing buildings. All activities associated with the development of housing, including cleanup and demolition, can be claimed as expenses associated with the development of low-income housing for the purposes of claiming the tax credit.

As part of their credit allocation plans, some states promote projects located in specific geographic areas or distressed rural or urban areas. To the extent that these policies dovetail with local brownfields priorities, they may encourage investment in brownfields revitalization. In addition, the Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008 (HERA) required states to include energy-efficient construction as an allocation priority. As a result, to the extent that brownfields housing projects include "green" technologies and sustainable development provisions, they may become more attractive to developers seeking LIHTCs. Over the past 20 years, states received significant levels of LIHTC allocations that supported the development of many housing units. Since beginning operation through 2014 (the most recent year for which aggregate data is available), the LIHTC program has supported over 2.1 million low-income housing units. The program continues to provide nearly \$8 billion annually in budget authority to issue tax credits. Almost all new affordable multifamily construction undertaken since 2000 received a subsidy under this program. Some of the projects were conducted on brownfield sites, but full potential for the development of low-income housing on brownfield sites is as yet unrealized.

How the Program Works: The LIHTC program enables funding for the development of affordable housing by allowing a taxpayer to claim federal tax credits for the costs incurred during development of affordable units in a rental housing project. The program authorizes state housing credit agencies to award nine percent tax credits for projects receiving no other federal subsidy, and four percent credits for projects financed with tax-exempt bonds. Tax credits are available only to help cover the cost of units within qualified projects reserved for rental to low-income households. The tax credits are used by developers to raise capital from investors through syndication for their projects. The capital generated from the tax credits prior to the start of a project lowers the debt burden on LIHTC projects, making it easier for owners to offer lower, more affordable rents. Investors, such as banks, obtain a dollar-for-dollar reduction in their federal tax liability. The nine percent and four percent tax credits are paid annually over a 10-year period.

To qualify, a project must have at least 20 percent of its units rented to households with incomes at or below 50 percent of the area median income, or at least 40 percent of its units rented to households with incomes at or below 60 percent of the area median income. Although the developer may claim the tax credit directly, the credits usually are passed on to investors through syndication. A syndicator acts as a broker between the developer and investors in the project. Syndicators may pool several projects' tax credits into one LIHTC equity fund and offer the credits to investors who buy a piece of the equity fund. This process spreads the risk to investors across various projects. In addition, the investors typically become limited partners in the housing project and have an ownership interest. The developer typically receives a development and property management fee plus a share in any cash flows and any profits when the property is sold. By using the investors' equity, the developer is able to complete the project with less debt-service financing. Thus, the rents for the building can be reduced and serve lower-income individuals.

Advantages for Brownfields Site Redevelopers:

The LIHTC program offers several advantages to developers considering affordable housing projects on brownfields, which are enhanced by the renewed interest in central cities and consideration of abandoned sites and properties for infill uses. These range from cost savings to opportunities for leveraging funding from other programs.

- LIHTCs offer an opportunity to restore buildings that may have historic significance to provide affordable housing. These properties may be located in distressed neighborhoods that will benefit from low-income housing options. In other cases, the properties may be in emerging neighborhoods, and their redevelopment can lead to affordable housing for lower-wage workers that is located closer to places of employment.
- LIHTCs can be combined with federal historic preservation tax credits to create a powerful investment incentive. If the brownfield is a historical structure, it can be a relatively easy fit with low-income housing development.
- LIHTCs can attract new investors in redevelopment projects. LIHTCs offer a strong incentive for investors to consider financing a low-income housing project on a brownfield property in instances where they otherwise might not consider including low-income housing in the project. This is especially true if a syndicator is able to pool tax credits from several projects and create a LIHTC equity fund, which can reduce the liability risk for individual investors.

Nonprofit housing developers such as community development corporations often find the program especially advantageous because each state must set aside at least 10 percent of its credit allocation for projects developed by nonprofits. The guaranteed return stemming from the tax credit can attract private banks not normally interested in housing or brownfields projects. A nonprofit can sell the tax credits to investors or syndicators and become the principal partner in the project. The tax-related value of these credits is of little use to nonprofits because they already are exempt from paying taxes.

Limitations: Brownfields housing projects may be hindered by the same forces affecting the banking and housing industries as a result of the economic downturn and sectoral restructuring. Reduced credit, tighter bank underwriting, and tighter due diligence standards all make housing development more challenging. And in many areas, the stigma of contamination and cleanup continues to limit the viability of many potential projects.

In addition, state LIHTC allocation plans may vary in their treatment of projects sponsored by local housing authorities. Some states may award bonus points to such projects. Others states may require local

SNAPSHOT – MCKNIGHT LANE, WALTHAM, VT

Addison County Community Trust used \$2.1 million of Low Income Housing Tax Credits as part of an overall \$3.7 million cost for McKnight Lane, a redevelopment of a blighted trailer park near Waltham, VT. The new development began construction in 2016 and now includes 14 net-zero modular housing units. These units offer a 100 percent electricity cost savings and can produce more energy than they consume. The implementation of net-zero units makes McKnight Lane the first resilient zero-energy housing development for a rural low-income community. Rent for the new units is expected to be \$775 for a two-bedroom and \$850 for a three-bedroom. Two units are fully Americans with Disability Act–accessible and all units include rooftop solar, in-unit washer and dryer, and are situated in a residential park-like setting. As required for use of the LIHTCs, these units will be rented to people who meet HUD’s income limits.

housing authorities to work with nonprofit organizations to be eligible to apply for tax credits. Stakeholders interested in information about specific state policies should contact their state housing authorities.

Assistance Useful during the Following Phase(s) of the Brownfields Redevelopment Process:

Planning

Assessment

Cleanup

Redevelopment

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

HUD’s Office of Policy Development and Research maintains the HUD USER website, which contains an extensive database of information on projects that used the LIHTC.

HUD USER

P.O. Box 23268
Washington, DC 20026-3268
Toll Free: 1-800-245-2691
<http://www.huduser.org/datasets/lihtc.html>

In addition, the following housing nonprofit and advocacy groups track LIHTC trends and activities:

The National Council of State Housing Agencies is a nonprofit organization created by the nation’s state Housing Finance Agencies to coordinate and leverage advocacy efforts for affordable housing.

National Council of State Housing Agencies

444 North Capitol Street, NW, Suite 438
Washington, DC 20001
202-624-7710
<http://www.ncsha.org/>

The National Low Income Housing Coalition is a nonprofit that educates, organizes, and advocates to ensure decent, affordable housing within healthy neighborhoods for everyone.

National Low Income Housing Coalition

1000 Vermont Avenue, Suite 500
Washington, DC 20005
202-662-1530
<http://www.nlihc.org>

The National Association of Local Housing Finance Agencies is a nonprofit national association of professionals working to finance affordable housing in the broader community development context at the local level.

National Association of Local Housing Finance Agencies

2025 M Street, NW, Suite 800
Washington, DC 20036
202-367-1197
<http://www.nalhfa.org>

Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credits

Historic rehabilitation tax credits were adopted by Congress to discourage unnecessary demolition of sound older buildings and to slow the loss of businesses from older urban areas. The tax credits encourage private investment in the cleanup and rehabilitation of historical properties. The National Park Service (NPS) administers the program in partnership with the IRS and State Historic Preservation Offices (SHPOs). Nearly 1.6 million historic buildings are located in or contribute to historic districts listed in the National Register of Historic Places, with thousands added each year. The NPS estimates that 20 percent of these buildings qualify as income-producing.

The historic rehabilitation tax credit is well-suited for packaging with other economic development grant and loan programs. Using the historic preservation tax credit generally does not preclude the use of other federal, state, or local funding sources or other programs designed to encourage rehabilitation. In FY 2015, 88 percent of the projects that used the historic rehabilitation tax credit also took advantage of at least one additional incentive or form of publicly supported financing. Of the additional incentives, 48 percent used state historic preservation tax incentives, and four percent used the federal low-income housing credit. Additional incentives included HUD programs such as HOME, Insured Loan Programs, and the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program; as well as the New Markets Tax Credit Program, Tax Increment Finance, USDA Rural Development Loan Programs, and the Brownfields Economic Development Initiative Grant.

Given that historic rehabilitation tax credits focus on older buildings, they are an ideal brownfields financing tool. Their use at brownfields properties is rapidly accelerating across the country. The tax credits help attract redevelopment capital to many projects in blighted and ignored areas not ordinarily considered for investment. These projects encompass a wide range of properties and project types, including offices, hotels, retail stores, warehouses, factories, and rental housing.

How the Program Works: This incentive offers private investors a tax credit that can be claimed for the year in which the renovated building is put into

service. There are two separate tax credits: one for the restoration of certified historic properties and one for the rehabilitation of older but noncertified properties.

A certified historic structure is defined as a building that is listed in the National Register of Historic Places, either individually, as a contributing building in a National Register historic district, or as a contributing building within a local historic district that is certified by the U.S. Department of the Interior. Rehabilitation of income-producing, certified historic structures qualifies for a credit equal to 20 percent of the cost of the work. Rehabilitation work on older, noncertified structures built before 1936 qualifies for a credit equal to 10 percent of the cost of the work. Costs associated with most reconstruction activities are eligible for the credit. All restored buildings and properties must be income producing and rehabilitated according to standards set by the Department of the Interior and enforced by the SHPOs.

The 20 percent tax credit is available for historic properties rehabilitated for commercial, industrial, agricultural, or rental residential purposes, but not for properties used exclusively as an owner's private residence. Working in conjunction with state historic preservation agencies, the NPS must approve all rehabilitation projects seeking to use the 20 percent tax credit. The rehabilitation must be consistent with the historic character of the property. Owners seeking to claim the 20 percent tax credit must complete a detailed application process and maintain certification throughout the rehabilitation work. Generally, the tax credit is claimed in the year in which the rehabilitated building is placed back into service. The owner of the building must maintain ownership of the building for five years after completing rehabilitation or be subject to a staggered recapture of the tax credit. In addition, a rehabilitation project must meet several IRS criteria to qualify for the tax credit:

- The structure must be depreciable.
- The rehabilitation must be "substantial," defined as expenditures greater than \$5,000.
- The property must be returned to an income-producing use.

SNAPSHOT – POUGHKEEPSIE UNDERWEAR FACTORY, POUGHKEEPSIE, NY

The Poughkeepsie Underwear Factory was built in 1874. It is a 3 1/2-story, eight-bay brick building. Before the building produced underwear, it was a barrel-making factory and manufactured leather goods. Around 1900, The Poughkeepsie Underwear Company began operating out of the building. Several decades later, the company stopped producing underwear and the building was used as a print factory, and then as a warehouse. The building eventually became vacant. It was added to the National Register of Historic places in 1982, making it eligible for Historic Tax Credits. Hudson River Housing purchased the property and will convert the former factory into fifteen rental units with nine efficiency apartments and six live-work lofts. Approximately one-third of the space will be reserved for work space, with food businesses prime targets. About \$1.5 million of the \$7 million construction costs came from federal and state historic preservation credits.

- The building must be maintained as a certified historic structure when returned to service.

The 10 percent tax credit is available for the rehabilitation of noncertified, nonresidential buildings built before 1936. Former manufacturing facilities, office buildings, and hotels located on a brownfield site easily qualify for this tax credit. Projects that plan to claim the 10 percent rehabilitation tax credit must meet several physical structure tests:

- At least 50 percent of the building's external walls existing at the time that rehabilitation begins must remain in place as external walls upon completion.
- At least 75 percent of the building's existing external walls must remain in place as either external or internal walls.
- At least 75 percent of the building's internal structural framework must remain in place at the time the building is returned to service.

Rehabilitation tax credits can be especially attractive for cleanup and restoration of certified historic or pre-1936 properties. An increasing number of states are adopting their own rehabilitation tax incentive programs and are encouraging developers to participate in both the state and the federal program to maximize benefits. This opportunity creates a powerful incentive and provides developers with increased cash flow, which can make brownfields redevelopment projects more financially viable. State programs typically offer tax credits that range between 10 and 30 percent.

According to the NPS, \$4.47 billion in structural rehabilitation work was carried out in 2015 at 870 project sites, the second largest annual investment in program history. Many of these properties, including old mills, vacant industrial buildings, gas stations,

and abandoned production facilities, are located in blighted areas and meet the criteria to be classified as brownfields. This investment in rehabilitation led to the creation of over 85,000 jobs and the development of 23,569 housing units in 2015. Over 8,000 of the housing units created with rehabilitation tax credits were for low- and moderate-income individuals. This demonstrates a link between low-income housing tax credits and rehabilitation tax credits. Moreover, rehabilitation tax credits are well-suited for smaller projects. In 2015, 37 percent of these tax credits were for projects of less than half a million dollars in size, and 51 percent were for projects that were less than \$1 million in total cost.

Advantages for Brownfields Site Redevelopers:

Brownfields redevelopers can choose to sell or syndicate rehabilitation tax credits in exchange for an upfront cash investment in the project. This exchange can translate into more upfront project funding. A developer may prefer to have a larger cash flow infusion before cleanup and redevelopment work is carried out, rather than take a tax credit at the end of the project or tax year. In addition, rehabilitation tax credits offer significant leveraging possibilities with:

- Low-income housing tax credits.
- Industrial development bonds.
- A variety of federal development programs described earlier in this guide, including SBA, HUD's CDBG program, and USDA Rural Development.
- Numerous state and local financing, tax incentive, and bond programs.

Limitations: While historic rehabilitation tax credits can be beneficial and flexible sources of funding, taking advantage of these credits sometimes can be difficult. Brownfields developers contemplating old

SNAPSHOT – GAVER FEED MILL, MADISON, WI

The Garver Feed Mill in Madison, Wisconsin is a landmark rich with history, character, and purpose. The two-story, Industrial Romanesque feed mill was built in 1905 and named a city landmark in 1994. Eventually, the building became dilapidated and faced possible demolition. Now, the mill will see new life as a local artisan food production facility. The building's original features, such as tall ceilings and an abundance of dock doors, provide an ideal space for these users. In addition to these details, the building will be outfitted with the modern specifications necessary to be a fully functional food facility. All of these features will be provided to tenants at affordable rental rates. Plans also include creating "micro lodging" units averaging 250 square feet for short-term rental. The Historic Tax Credits allowed the developer to restore the façade of the building to the original look, and was the last piece of financing needed in the \$19.8 million redevelopment.

or historic sites for new uses need to consider the following:

- Once a building is placed into service, tax credits are not officially awarded until the project is reviewed and approved by the SHPO. This can take time and affect project cash flow.
- Complying with the Americans with Disabilities Act, pursuing LEED certification, installing energy efficient windows, and addressing environmental considerations such as lead paint and asbestos may impact a building's historic nature and complicate project certification. Fortunately, more SHPOs are gaining an understanding of the brownfields process and what needs to be done to achieve appropriate cleanups. In addition, some of the new remediation and reconstruction techniques are proving to be less disruptive to a structure's historic integrity.
- Nonrefundable credits, such as the rehabilitation tax credit, may not be used to reduce the alternative minimum tax. If a taxpayer is not eligible for the rehabilitation tax credit because of the alternative minimum tax, the credit can be carried back or forward.
- To claim any credit, the investment must exceed the greater of \$5,000 or the adjusted basis of the building and its structural components. This requirement can necessitate a large rehabilitation expenditure on a big project.

- Tax credit sales or syndications are most suitable for larger projects, and may not work at smaller projects because of their transaction costs.

In addition, tax credit recapture scenarios need to be avoided if the full value of the credit is to be realized. The tax credits can be subject to recapture (at 20 percent per year) if the property is disposed of before five years pass after the credit is granted or if the building is converted to tax-exempt use within five years of being put back into service.

Assistance Useful during the Following Phase(s) of the Brownfields Redevelopment Process:



ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

National Park Service

Technical Preservation Services
1849 C Street NW, Mail Stop 7243
Washington, DC 20240
202-513-7270

<http://www.nps.gov/tps/>

The NPS website provides access to detailed tax incentive information, regulations, applications, and rehabilitation standards, including an overview of the Federal Historic Preservation Tax Incentives. The website can be found at <http://www.nps.gov/tps/tax-incentives.htm>.

Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy

As communities become more concerned about the economic and environmental impacts of the use of fossil fuels, renewable energy technologies are expected to play a greater role in meeting future electricity demand. Renewable energy in the United States, including hydroelectric, wood, biofuels, wind, organic waste, geothermal, and solar, accounted for more than 10 percent of the domestically produced electricity in 2015. The U.S. Energy Information Administration estimates that renewable-generated electricity will account for 16 percent of total U.S. electricity generation in 2035. This growth will be driven mainly by the extension of federal tax credits, new loan and grant programs, and state requirements.

Identifying and using land located in areas that are amenable to high-quality renewable energy alternatives will be an essential component to developing new renewable energy sources. EPA screened more than 80,000 potentially contaminated sites and solid waste landfills covering nearly 43 million acres across the United States for suitability to renewable energy generation facilities. Tracked sites include brownfields, Superfund sites, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) sites, abandoned mine lands, and landfills. Maps depicting the locations of these EPA-tracked sites and their potential for supporting renewable energy generation can be found at <https://www.epa.gov/re-powering/re-powering-mapping-and-screening-tools>. These maps enable users to view screening results for various renewable energy technologies at each site. Through coordination and partnerships among federal, state, tribal, and other government agencies as well as utilities, communities, and the private sector, new renewable energy facilities may be developed on many potentially contaminated properties.

Combining energy incentives with contaminated land cleanup incentives can allow investors and communities to create economically viable, nonpolluting, renewable energy redevelopment projects on brownfields, particularly sites where local economic conditions prohibit more conventional reuse of the site. Over the past decade, several statutes created, expanded, or extended incentive programs such as tax incentives, loans, grants, and loan guarantees to

encourage renewable energy generation and energy efficiency projects. The Tax Increase Prevention Act of 2014 extended these incentive programs until the end of 2014. This section contains information about the federal tax incentives that are available to potential developers considering the siting of renewable energy generation and energy efficiency projects on brownfields.

How the Programs Work

Energy-Efficient Commercial Buildings Tax Deduction

Note: The Energy-Efficient Commercial Buildings Tax Deduction expired at the end of 2014. Programs that completed their projects in 2015 and 2016 retrospectively received the deduction because of The Consolidated Appropriations Act signed in December 2015.

How the program worked: The Energy Policy Act of 2005 established a tax deduction for energy-efficient commercial buildings placed in service through the end of 2007. This deduction was extended through 2008, and then again through 2014. A tax deduction of \$1.80 per square foot is available to owners of new or existing buildings who install lighting, heating, cooling, ventilation, or other systems that reduce the building's total energy and power cost by 50 percent or more in comparison to a building meeting certain minimum requirements. Deductions of \$0.60 per square foot are available to owners of buildings in which energy-efficiency measures are installed but where total energy and power cost savings from these improvements do not meet the 50 percent threshold.

The deductions are available primarily to building owners. Deductions are taken in the year in which construction is completed. Energy savings must be calculated using qualified computer software approved by the IRS. The IRS released interim guidance in June 2006 to enable taxpayers to obtain a certification that a property satisfies the energy efficiency requirements contained in the statute. IRS Notice 2008-40 was issued in March 2008 to further clarify the rules. DOE's National Renewable Energy Laboratory published a report, *Energy Savings Modeling and Inspection Guidelines for Commercial Building Federal Tax Deductions, Second Edition*, to

provide guidelines for the modeling and inspection of energy savings required by the statute. DOE also compiled a list of qualified computer software for calculating commercial building energy and power cost savings.

- Notice 2008-40, Amplification of Notice 2006-52; Deduction for Energy Efficient Commercial Buildings http://www.irs.gov/irb/2008-14_IRB/ar12.html
- Energy Savings Modeling and Inspection Guidelines for Commercial Building Federal Tax Deductions, Second Edition <http://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy07osti/40467.pdf>
- Qualified Software for Calculating Commercial Building Tax Deductions <http://energy.gov/eere/buildings/qualified-software-calculating-commercial-building-tax-deductions>

Business Energy Investment Tax Credit: The business energy federal investment tax credit provides incentives for the development and deployment of renewable energy technologies. Prior to 2005, a 10 percent federal investment tax credit was available to businesses to offset capital expenditures for solar or geothermal energy property. The federal Energy Policy Act of 2005 expanded the tax credit to include fuel cells, microturbines, and hybrid solar lighting systems and raised the tax credit for solar to 30 percent. The tax credits were expanded significantly by the Energy Improvement and Extension Act of 2008 (EIEA) and the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA), and modified by the American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012. In December 2015, The Consolidated Appropriations Act included amendments applying and extending the expiration date for solar and production-tax-credit (PTC)-eligible technologies with a gradual phase out of those credits from 2019 to 2022. All other tax credits apply to systems put in use before the end of 2016. Below is a summary of the tax credits:

- **Solar.** In general, the tax credit is equal to 30 percent of expenditures, with no maximum credit, for eligible systems. For systems placed into service in 2019 and 2020 the tax credit reduces to 26 percent and for systems placed into service in 2021 the tax credit reduces to 22 percent. Eligible solar energy property includes equipment that uses solar energy to generate electricity, heat or cool a structure, heat water for use in a structure, provide solar process heat, and illuminate the

inside of a structure using fiber-optic distributed sunlight. Passive solar systems and solar pool-heating systems are not eligible.

- **Fuel Cells.** The tax credit is equal to 30 percent of expenditures, with no maximum credit. However, the credit for fuel cells is capped at \$1,500 per 0.5 kilowatt of capacity. Eligible property includes fuel cells with a minimum capacity of 0.5 kilowatts that have an electricity-only generation efficiency of 30 percent or higher.
- **Small Wind Turbines.** The tax credit is equal to 30 percent of expenditures, with no maximum credit. Eligible small wind property includes wind turbines up to 100 kilowatts in capacity.
- **Geothermal Systems.** The tax credit is equal to 10 percent of expenditures, with no maximum credit limit stated. Eligible geothermal energy property includes geothermal heat pumps and equipment used to produce power from a geothermal deposit. The credit for geothermal energy property, excluding geothermal heat pumps, has no stated expiration date.
- **Microturbines.** The tax credit is equal to 10 percent of expenditures, with no maximum credit limit stated. The credit for microturbines is capped at \$200 per kilowatt of capacity. Eligible property includes microturbines up to two megawatts in capacity that have an electricity-only generation efficiency of 26 percent or higher.
- **Combined Heat and Power (CHP).** A CHP system, also known as cogeneration, recovers waste heat from electrical generation equipment and uses the heat energy to power heating, cooling, dehumidification, and other systems. The credit is equal to 10 percent of expenditures, with no maximum limit stated. Eligible CHP property generally includes systems up to 50 megawatts in capacity that exceeds 60 percent energy efficiency. The efficiency requirement does not apply to CHP systems that use biomass for at least 90 percent of the system's energy source.

In general, the original use of the equipment must begin with the taxpayer, or the system must be constructed by the taxpayer. The equipment also must meet any performance and quality standards in effect at the time the equipment is acquired. The energy property must be operational in the year in which the credit is first taken. EIEA allows utilities

to use the credits and allows taxpayers to take the credit against the alternative minimum tax, subject to certain limitations. ARRA repealed a previous restriction on the use of the credit for eligible projects also supported by “subsidized energy financing.”

The American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012 continues to allow facilities that produce solar electricity to take a 30 percent investment credit in the year that the facility is placed in service, with other facilities eligible for a production tax credit for electricity produced over a ten-year period. But the statute does allow facilities qualifying for the production tax credit to elect to take the more advantageous investment tax credit in lieu of the production tax credit for facilities that began construction by the end of 2013.

Renewable Electricity Production Tax Credit

The renewable electricity production tax credit reduces the federal income taxes of qualified taxpaying owners of renewable energy projects based on the electrical output, measured in kilowatt-hours, of grid-connected renewable energy facilities. This type of credit differs from an investment tax credit, which reduces federal income taxes based on capital investment in renewable energy projects. Originally enacted in 1992, the production tax credit was renewed and modified numerous times, and was most recently extended in December 2015.

The tax credit amount is 1.5 cents per kilowatt hour in 1993 dollars (now equal to 2.2 cents per kilowatt-hour indexed for inflation) for some technologies, and half of that amount for others. The rules governing the production tax credit vary by resource and facility type. Renewable technologies that qualify for the production tax credit include wind energy, closed-loop biomass, open-loop biomass, geothermal energy, landfill gas production, municipal solid waste combustion, qualified hydroelectric energy, and marine and hydrokinetic (150 kilowatt or larger) energy. The American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012 made this provision more advantageous. Under the Consolidated Appropriations Act, wind facilities commencing construction in 2017 see a 20 percent reduction in the PTC, wind facilities commencing construction in 2018 see a 40 percent reduction in the PTC, and wind facilities commencing construction in 2019 see a 60 percent reduction in the PTC. All other technologies can no longer receive this PTC. The duration of the credit generally is ten years after the date the facility is placed in service, with some

exceptions. The tax credit is reduced for projects that receive other federal tax credits, grants, tax-exempt financing, or subsidized energy financing. Taxpayers eligible for the production tax credit may alternatively take the business energy investment tax credit (described above).

Renewable Energy Bonus Depreciation

Deduction: Businesses typically are allowed to deduct the costs of capital expenditures over time according to various depreciation schedules. Under the IRS’s modified accelerated cost recovery system (MACRS), certain renewable energy technologies are classified as five-year property, which means that the cost of the equipment can be depreciated for federal income tax purposes over a period of five years, as determined by the IRS’s depreciation schedule.

The Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 included a 50 percent “bonus” depreciation provision for eligible renewable energy systems. The provision allows taxpayers to deduct 50 percent of the cost of the property in the year in which it was placed in service, with the remaining 50 percent depreciated over the remaining MACRS depreciation schedule.

Various statutes enacted over the past few years amended the bonus depreciation. Eligible property currently includes a variety of solar-electric and solar-thermal technologies, fuel cells and microturbines, geothermal electric, direct-use geothermal and geothermal heat pumps, wind energy, and CHP. The first-year 50 percent bonus depreciation was extended through the end of 2017. Properties placed in service in 2018 will see their bonus depreciation reduced to 40 percent and properties placed in service in 2019 will see their bonus depreciation reduced to 30 percent.

The bonus depreciation rules do not override the depreciation limit applicable to projects qualifying for the business energy investment tax credit. If a taxpayer takes advantage of the business energy investment tax credit, the amount of the bonus depreciation will be reduced. For more information on the federal MACRS, see IRS Publication 946.

- IRS Publication 946, How to Depreciate Property
<http://www.irs.gov/uac/About-Publication-946>

Energy-Efficient New Homes Tax Credit for Home Builders

Builders: The federal Energy Policy Act of 2005 established tax credits of up to \$2,000 for builders of all new energy-efficient homes, including manufac-

SNAPSHOT – BORDENTOWN & DEPTFORD LANDFILLS, NJ

In 2014, solar farms built on top of former landfills in Bordentown and Deptford, New Jersey went online, generating enough electricity to power 3,500 homes annually. The 40-acre Parklands Solar Farm and 30-acre Kinsley Solar Farm each house more than 30,000 solar panels. Together, it is estimated that these two solar farms generate enough electricity annually to reduce carbon dioxide emissions by nearly 15,000 tons. The Public Service Enterprise Group, the group responsible for developing the two sites, used solar renewable energy certificates and federal investment tax credits to help offset the cost of the projects.

tured homes. Initially scheduled to expire at the end of 2007, the tax credit was extended several times, and now is effective for homes acquired through the end of 2014. Site-built homes qualify for a \$2,000 credit if they are certified to reduce heating and cooling energy consumption by 50 percent relative to the International Energy Conservation Code standard and meet minimum efficiency standards established by DOE, and if building envelope improvements account for at least one-fifth of the reduction in energy consumption.

IRS Notice 2006-27 provides guidance for this credit. Manufactured homes also must conform to Federal Manufactured Home Construction and Safety Standards to qualify for a \$2,000 credit. Manufactured homes qualify for a \$1,000 credit if they reduce energy consumption by 30 percent and building envelope component improvements account for at least one-third of the reduction in energy consumption. Alternatively, manufactured homes qualify if they meet Energy Star Labeled Homes requirements. IRS Notice 2006-28 provides guidance for the credit for building energy-efficient manufactured homes. This credit expired at the end of 2014, but in 2015 was retroactively renewed by The Consolidated Appropriations Act. Now any home that qualifies and was purchased from 2015 through 2016 is eligible for this tax credit.

- Notice 2006-27, Certification of Energy Efficient Home Credit
<http://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-drop/n-06-27.pdf>
- Notice 2006-28, Energy Efficient Home Credit; Manufactured Homes
http://www.irs.gov/irb/2006-11_IRB/ar13.html

Advantages for Brownfields Site Redevelopers:

As with the tax credits described in earlier sections, integrating energy tax incentives into a project's financing strategy can enhance project cash flow by offsetting cleanup and construction costs. Using the

tax incentives can provide brownfields developers an added income boost. In many cases, these incentives were made more practical when they were made applicable to projects that begin construction by the due date, rather than having to be completed and placed into service. Energy projects can be ideal at brownfields where market interest is insufficient to support more traditional economic redevelopment projects, or at large sites with few reuse options. These properties often are idle for years and may be purchased relatively inexpensively.

Limitations: The descriptions of these incentives are simplified versions of the information in the tax code, which often contains additional caveats, restrictions, and modifications. In addition, the long lead times for many energy-related efforts may make the use of tax credits infeasible, given the uncertainty of future tax incentive extenders that may be needed as part of the project's financing structure. Those interested in these incentives should review the relevant sections of the tax code in detail and consult with a tax professional prior to making business decisions.

Assistance Useful during the Following Phase(s) of the Brownfields Redevelopment Process:



ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

There are many sources of additional information on renewable energy and energy efficiency. Some of the more comprehensive sources include:

- EPA's RE-Powering America's Land website includes maps of the renewable energy potential of current and formerly contaminated land and mine sites, and fact sheets describing state incentives for renewable energy development.
<http://www.epa.gov/oswer CPA/>

- DOE's Database of State Incentives for Renewables and Efficiency (DSIRE) website is a comprehensive source of information on state, local, utility, and federal incentives that promote renewable energy and energy efficiency. Established in 1995, funded by DOE, and updated frequently, DSIRE is an ongoing project of the North Carolina Solar Center and the Interstate Renewable Energy Council Inc.
<http://www.dsireusa.org/>
- EPA established the Combined Heat and Power Partnership in 2001 to encourage cost-effective CHP projects by fostering cooperative relationships with the CHP industry, state and local governments, and other stakeholders.
<http://www.epa.gov/chp>

