

**IV.D. Narrative Information Sheet**

R04-22-A-068

1. Applicant Identification: City of Pensacola, Florida  
222 West Main Street  
Pensacola, FL 32502
2. Funding Requested:
  - a. Assessment Grant Type: Community-wide
  - b. Federal Funds Requested:
    - i. \$376,000
    - ii. NOT Applicable to Community-Wide Assessment Grant
3. Location:
  - a. City: Pensacola
  - b. County: Escambia County
  - c. State: Florida
4. Target Area and Priority Site/Property Information:
  - a. Target Area: The **Westside** target area (73.1% minority, 38.6% below poverty) was selected as the focus of our brownfields program due to its number of brownfield sites, its environmental justice problems, and its cultural and historical significance for the African-American community. It is bordered by Palafox Street on the east, Bayou Chico to the west, US Highway 90 to the north and Pensacola Bay to the south. The Westside target area includes Census Tracts (CT) 1 and 4.
  - b. Census Tract Numbers: Census Tracts (CT) 1 and 4
  - c. Priority Sites:
    - Priority Site #1: Former Grotto Hall, 1000 S. K Street, Pensacola, FL 32502
    - Priority Site #2: Former Escambia County School Board Property, 215 W. Garden Street, Pensacola, FL 32502
    - Priority Site #3: 510, 514, and 518 N. DeVilliers Street, three parcels side by side
5. Contacts:
  - a. Project Director:  
Mark Jackson, Sustainability Coordinator  
850.435.1624  
[majackson@cityofpensacola.com](mailto:majackson@cityofpensacola.com)  
222 West Main Street  
Pensacola, FL 32502

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[www.cityofpensacola.com](http://www.cityofpensacola.com)

b. Chief Executive/Highest Ranking Elected Official:

Mayor Grover C. Robinson  
 850.435.1626  
[mayorrobinson@cityofpensacola.com](mailto:mayorrobinson@cityofpensacola.com)  
 222 West Main Street  
 Pensacola, FL 32502

6. Population:

Pensacola, Florida - 52,642 (Data source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2015-2019)

7. Other Factors:

### Other Factors

<b>Other Factors</b>	<b>Page #</b>
Community population is 10,000 or less.	
The applicant is, or will assist, a federally recognized Indian tribe or United States territory.	
The priority brownfield site(s) are impacted by mine-scarred land.	
The priority site(s) is adjacent to a body of water (i.e., the border of the priority site(s) is contiguous or partially contiguous to the body of water, or would be contiguous or partially contiguous with a body of water but for a street, road, or other public thoroughfare separating them).	
The priority site(s) is in a federally designated flood plain.	<b>X</b> <b>P. 1</b>
The reuse of the priority site(s) will facilitate renewable energy from wind, solar, or geothermal energy.	
The reuse of the priority site(s) will incorporate energy efficiency measures.	
30% or more of the overall project budget will be spent on eligible reuse/area-wide planning activities, as described in <u>Section I.A.</u> , for priority site(s) within the target area.	
The target area(s) is located within a community in which a coal-fired power plant has recently closed (2011 or later) or is closing.	

8. Letter from the State or Tribal Environmental Authority: See attached letter from FDEP

9. Releasing Copies of Applications: Not Applicable



# FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF Environmental Protection

Bob Martinez Center  
2600 Blair Stone Road  
Tallahassee, FL 32399-2400

**Ron DeSantis**  
Governor

**Jeanette Nuñez**  
Lt. Governor

**Shawn Hamilton**  
Secretary

October 27, 2021

Cindy Nolan  
Brownfields Program  
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency  
61 Forsyth Street, S.W. 10<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Atlanta, GA 30303-8960  
[nolan.cindyj@epa.gov](mailto:nolan.cindyj@epa.gov)

Dear Ms. Nolan:

The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (Department) acknowledges and supports the City of Pensacola's Brownfields grant application for a Community-Wide Hazardous Substance and Petroleum or Petroleum Products Assessment Grant. The Department understands that this application has been prepared in accordance with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) guidance document EPA-OLEM-OBLR-21-04, titled "Guidelines for Brownfields Assessment Grants." This letter of acknowledgement addresses the requirement for a "Letter from the State or Tribal Environmental Authority," described in SECTION IV.D.8. EPA Brownfields grant funding will strengthen the City's cleanup and redevelopment efforts. This federal grant effort also supports Florida's Brownfields Redevelopment Act and the Department's role in administration of site rehabilitation of contaminated sites.

The Department encourages EPA grant recipients to use the incentives and resources available through Florida's Brownfields Redevelopment Program with EPA grant funding to enhance the success of their Brownfields project. The Department recommends that the City consider including Brownfields sites or areas that could potentially receive federal funding in a state-designated Brownfield area. The City is also encouraged to contact Sally Coeey, P.G., the Northwest District Brownfields Coordinator, at (850) 595-0558 to learn more about the Florida Brownfields Redevelopment Program.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Kelly Crain".

Kelly Crain, Environmental Manager  
Brownfields and CERCLA Site Screening Section

KC/jc

cc:

Mark Jackson, City of Pensacola – [majackson@cityofpensacola.com](mailto:majackson@cityofpensacola.com)  
Sally Coeey, P.G., DEP Northwest District – [sally.coeey@floridadep.gov](mailto:sally.coeey@floridadep.gov)

## 1. PROJECT AREA DESCRIPTION AND PLANS FOR REVITALIZATION (40 points)

### 1.a. Target Area and Brownfields

#### 1.a.i. Background and Description of Target Area:

Located on the western edge of Northwest Florida, the City of Pensacola, Florida, (population 51,923) is the largest city in the panhandle, encompassing 22.7 square miles (sq. mi.) of land and 17 sq. mi. of estuaries, lakes, and rivers.<sup>1</sup> It is the seat of Escambia County. The “world-famous” Pensacola Beach (within City limits) is a barrier island connected to the mainland by a system of bridges. It is a paradise with white sugary sand beaches and clear emerald waters. With our beautiful coastline, it is no surprise that tourism is one of our largest industries. Historically, Pensacola’s economy was built on trade, lumbering, and military support. It was America’s first settlement (established in 1559), and the deep waters in the Pensacola Bay gave rise to successful port operations, which made Pensacola one of the earliest industrialized areas. Deep Bay waters and prolific lumber supply led to the establishment of the Pensacola Navy Yard to the west of Pensacola in the 1820s. The Yard was destroyed during the Civil War, but with the birth of aviation in the 1910s, the Navy established its first aeronautical training station at the site and Naval Air Station (NAS) Pensacola was born. Trade and lumbering began to decline in the 1920s due to the Depression and the draw of nearby ports in Mobile, AL and New Orleans, which had better inland transportation routes. As a result, Pensacola’s business leaders increasingly turned to NAS operations for economic growth, which by 1930 accounted for one-fourth of the salaries in the City.<sup>2</sup> The NAS grew rapidly during WWII and so did Pensacola’s economy, which tripled in size.<sup>2</sup> Housing and service related business in Pensacola exploded, especially in the Westside of the City closest to the bases. Economic prosperity in the Westside continued through the Vietnam War, and the Navy opened two additional bases to the west of the City. However, from the 1970s through the 1990s operations at the bases changed significantly, moving from supply, aircraft support and maintenance, to training sailors just entering their service. These service members were young, did not yet have families, were assigned to the base for a few months of training, and did not have many needs off the base. As a result, the Westside began to experience a decline in its military support related economy. Housing needs were slashed. Businesses were forced to close, which further impacted the area’s economy and began the proliferation of our brownfields problems. Today, the Westside is where most of the City’s brownfields are located.

The brownfields problem in the Westside is compounded by racial and economic marginalization. Conditions were born out of Pensacola’s early culture, which was largely influenced by castes and the Jim Crowe system – similar to many southern cities. The result was geographically linked societal, racial, and economic borders throughout the City. The North Hill was where high society lived. East Hill was the working class. West Hill was where the City’s Black population lived, and today it is the heart of the Westside. It is still segregated by race and income, **with the majority of the Black and lower income census tracts concentrated in the Westside.**

The Westside target area (73.1% minority, 38.6% below poverty)<sup>1</sup> was selected as the focus of our brownfields program due to its number of brownfield sites, its environmental justice problems, and its cultural and historical significance for the African-American community. It is bordered by Palafox Street on the east, Bayou Chico to the west, US Highway 90 to the north and Pensacola Bay to the south. The Westside target area includes Census Tracts (CT) 1 and 4. This area of Pensacola was designated as a Community Redevelopment Area (CRA) in 2007 due to the economic and health challenges faced by the neighborhood, which were identified by a feasibility study. This study provided a factual basis for the this CRA designation, proving that the Westside target area meets the statutory metrics for blight, and further supporting that rehabilitation and redevelopment are needed to improve public health, safety and the welfare of the residents. The extensive issues in the target area include: substantial number of deteriorated structures, residential and commercial vacancy rates higher in the area than surrounding areas of the municipality, higher incidences of crime than surrounding neighborhoods, and governmentally-owned land with adverse environmental conditions. The prevalence of brownfields and pollution/environmental impacts in the Westside Community is undeniable. In fact, the Westside is home to “Mount Dioxin”, which is a toxic waste site where the Escambia Wood Treating Company dumped creosote and pentachlorophenol products from 1942 to 1982. Mount Dioxin resulted in numerous negative health impacts for Westside community members ranging from the less severe symptoms of itching, burning, and headaches to cancer and death. With prevalent environmental health hazards, abandoned and dilapidated buildings, and overgrown lots, the aesthetic character of the Westside target area has deteriorated significantly over the years. As a result, property values have plummeted and poverty rates within the community have dramatically increased. Since 2000, the Westside’s population has decreased at a rate that is twice that of the City as a whole.<sup>3</sup> Although the population of Pensacola has started increasing, the population of the Westside target area is still decreasing.

Another important part of our culture is our community’s resiliency. Economic and natural disasters have

<sup>1</sup> 2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles, US

<sup>2</sup> The Florida Historical Quarterly, Vol. 59, No. 1 (Jul., 1980), p 33.

<sup>3</sup> Reaffirmation of Blight Report, Westside Community Redevelopment Area

consistently plagued Pensacola over the last two decades. Tough times began when Hurricane Ivan hit Pensacola in 2004. It caused billions in damage, destroyed area bridges and infrastructure, leveled neighborhoods, closed businesses, and took years of recovery. It was followed by the housing market decline in 2008, and in 2010, the Deep-Water Horizon/BP spilled 4.9 million barrels of oil into the Gulf of Mexico, which washed up on our shores. Former White House Advisor Carol Browner called the spill *“the worst environmental disaster the U.S. has ever faced.”* The spill especially hurt the City’s tourism industry, and recovery of the oil spill is still ongoing. Then in 2015, Pensacola experienced a 500-year flood event, which produced 24 inches of rainfall in 24 hours. It resulted in city-wide flooding, and another major recovery effort that cost the City and Escambia County more than \$56 million.<sup>4</sup> In the Westside, residential and commercial damage accounted for 17% of all city-wide damage.<sup>5</sup> Covid-19 in 2020 has been unprecedented in its impact to our citizens, small business, and City budget. Tourism industries have again been hardest hit - with more than half closing their doors permanently this year, further impacting our city’s main industry.<sup>6</sup> Then, [in September 2020, Pensacola was impacted by Hurricane Sally. It resulted in 30 inches of rain and six-foot storm surge. Over \\$326 million has already been allotted as a result of the federal disaster declaration. A portion of the target area is in a designated flood zone \(FEMA designated special flood hazard area - Narrative Information Sheet - Other Factors\) was inundated with over three feet of storm surge that flooded homes and businesses, resulting in catastrophic losses.](#)<sup>7</sup> Additionally, the storm resulted in damage to the bridge connecting the mainland to the barrier islands, forcing it to close, and cutting off tourism access between the City and its beaches. Repair and reopening took 6 months, and further devastated businesses recovering from Covid-19 economic impacts with some estimate of economic loss as high as 90%<sup>8</sup>. There have been no official estimates of the bridge closure’s economic impact, but it could reasonably be in the millions of dollars. With each problem, Pensacola’s tourism, businesses, property values, tax revenues, resources and/or infrastructure have taken costly hits. The local population is resilient, but many have struggled for a long time.

#### 1.a.ii. Description of the Priority Brownfield Site(s):

The inventory of brownfields sites in the Westside was initially completed for the 2013 brownfield assessment grant and has been continuously updated with properties recommended at regular community outreach meetings, including the most recent meeting held in October, 2021. Over half of the 48 potential brownfield sites identified in the initial inventory (comprised of former gas stations, dry cleaners, automotive repair shops, automobile dealerships, machine shops, tire stores, printing shops, and dozens of vacant buildings with unknown historical usage) were assessed through the previous brownfields grant, and over a dozen new sites were added as a result of the most recent outreach meeting. Although the previous brownfield funding is making a positive difference with many of the sites having been developed into housing, medical centers, and productive reuse, additional funding is needed to continue to tackle the properties on the inventory list, and help to achieve the City’s affordable home housing goal. The affordable housing goal can directly impact the Westside since the majority of the sites on the brownfield inventory are in the Westside and could be used for new housing. Pensacola plans to focus this assessment funding first on the following priority sites in the Westside Community:

- **Site 1: Former Grotto Hall (1000 S. K St.)** - This property encompasses approximately 1.75 acres at the southeast corner of K and Sonia Streets in the historic DeVilliers area of the Westside, with Pensacola Bay and Sanders Beach located only 500 feet away. A large (13,983 sq. foot one story) historic building that was the former community theater for the Westside is located on the site. Due to the age of the building, asbestos and lead-based paint are contaminants of concern (COCs), and unknowns about the prior uses of the property may result in further identified COCs. Lower income houses surround the property on two sides, and along the other two sides are public spaces, a greenway called Sanders Beach Bark and a community center. This property is a priority to the community due to its historical significance to the area and potential for its reuse to offer real value to the community while offering a location for the community to use for recreation and social activities.

- **Site 2: Former Escambia County School Board Property (215 W. Garden St.)** - This 1-acre corner lot site was once the location of the Escambia County School Board offices, and is located at the southwest corner of Spring and Garden Street: a major thoroughfare in downtown Pensacola. This site once operated several underground storage tanks (USTs) due to its early history as a former service station. No structures remain, and the property is prime for redevelopment. However, questions concerning potential petroleum contamination and remaining USTs still exist and have served as hindrances to redevelopment. Citizens use the open property as a short cut to cross to Garden

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.pnj.com/story/news/2019/04/26/april-2014-floods-pensacola-escambia-santa-rosa-stormwater-five-years-later/3518868002/>

<sup>5</sup> Reaffirmation of Blight Report, Westside Community Redevelopment Area, June 2014

<sup>6</sup> [https://uwf.edu/media/university-of-west-florida/centers/haas-center/documents/COVID-Impact-Survey\\_October.pdf](https://uwf.edu/media/university-of-west-florida/centers/haas-center/documents/COVID-Impact-Survey_October.pdf)

<sup>7</sup> <https://pensacola.maps.arcgis.com/apps/opsdashboard/index.html#/6ec6b112e84f47a794ca9a5a8368e3b1>

<sup>8</sup> <https://weartv.com/news/local/local-businesses-file-5-lawsuits-against-skanska-regarding-three-mile-bridge-damage>



Street while walking downtown. Also, the Escambia County School District offices sit behind this property. COCs include benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylenes (BTEX), naphthalene, total petroleum hydrocarbon – gasoline-range organics (TPH-GRO), and total petroleum hydrocarbon – diesel-range organics (TPH-DRO). This location is one of the few vacant corners adjacent to the Palafox Street entertainment district downtown, so would provide huge economic benefits to the City if redeveloped.

- **Site 3: N. DeVilliers/W. LaRua Street Parcels (510, 514, and 518 N. DeVilliers Street)** - Two of the three parcels are vacant and the third parcel currently houses the Sickle Cell Foundation of Escarosa and its (1000 sq. foot one story) structure. The parcels are located next to residential properties and are ideal locations for adding a multi-family affordable housing structure to help meet the City's goal of adding 500 affordable homes to the City's housing inventory. The lots are approximately 1/2-acre in size each, and the lots are zoned for multi-family housing; however, questions remain of potential contamination issues due to legacy industrial uses in the immediate area, including a furniture making company (wood processing), grocery stores, and hardware stores. COCs include volatile organic compounds and formaldehyde containing paints and lacquers. These parcels are located in the heart of the historic DeVilliers neighborhood in the Westside and development of these parcels would further reinvigorate and energize the target area.

### **1.b. Revitalization of the Target Area**

#### **1.b.i. Reuse Strategy and Alignment with Revitalization Plans:**

The reuse strategy for the Priority Sites is guided by the Westside Community Redevelopment Area Plan (Westside Plan), the 2020 Affordable Housing Task Force Report, and community priorities. The Westside Plan was developed with heavy involvement from the Westside target area community, including stakeholder focus group meetings, staff meetings, public workshops, neighborhood surveys, and Brownfields Advisory Committee (BAC) meetings. The overall vision of the Westside plan is to perform environmental assessments and cleanup/redevelopment planning on priority sites as catalysts to reverse urban blight, decline, and general disinvestment experienced in the Westside neighborhood. Goals in the Westside Plan include improving economic development; increasing public recreational spaces; and attracting talented, creative citizens and patrons in order to support a successful business environment. The 2020 Affordable Housing Task Force Report (Affordable Housing Report) calls for the creation of **500 affordable homes on vacant properties in 5 Years**, with the Westside target area being a focus area for this housing goal.<sup>9</sup> Community priorities include more after-school tutoring programs, job-training programs, additional parks/greenspace, and rehabbing existing homes to offer affordable housing options for current residents of the community. The community also plans to attract neighborhood retail services (boutiques, small shops, cafes, offices, service shops) as opposed to “big box” retailers. Furthermore, the community prioritizes preserving its unique historical significance.

- **Site 1: Former Grotto Hall** - The City plans to purchase the property and combine it with the adjacent Sanders Park property to use as a community center, park, and small boat ramp. This reuse plan aligns with Westside Plan goals of offering more greenspace and public recreational space, and with community priorities to have more parks/greenspace. Reuse plans also align with future Land Use plans. Lastly, this site is a historic property in the Belmont-DeVilliers neighborhood. Reusing it would help to preserve the community's historical significance, in alignment with community priorities.

- **Site 2: Former Escambia County School Board Property** - This property is a prime location for mixed-use housing and commercial redevelopment, offering retail on the first floors and housing in the floors above. Projected reuse aligns with Westside Plan goals of increasing economic development and attracting talented, creative citizens that would be interested in opening commercial businesses and/or living on the property. It also meets community priorities to attract neighborhood retail services and affordable housing. Furthermore, reuse plans align with commercial/mixed Land Use plans.

- **Site 3: N. DeVilliers/W. LaRua Street Parcels** – These connected parcels are vacant half-acre lots that also currently houses the Sickle Cell Foundation of Escarosa. Plans are in place to relocate the Sickle Cell Foundation to give the opportunity for multi-family, affordable housing structures to be added to the site. Reuse plans align with the Affordable Housing Report goal to create affordable homes on vacant properties. They also align with community priorities for affordable housing. Reuse plans align with future Land Use plans.

<sup>9</sup> Pensacola Affordable Housing Task Force Final Report, 2020. <https://www.cityofpensacola.com/DocumentCenter/View/19954/Affordable-HousingTask-Force-Final-Report-and-Presentation>

**1.b.ii. Outcomes and Benefits of Reuse Strategy:**

The three Priority Sites in the Brownfields Program are located in urban areas. All of these Priority Sites will stimulate economic development in the target area upon completion of the redevelopment plans in various ways and directly benefit this marginalized community. The economic benefits of the revitalization plans at the Priority Sites include: creating up to 7 new commercial spaces to bring new businesses to the area; creating 25 new jobs to high poverty area; adding 12 affordable multifamily housing units; adding 10 affordable mixed-use housing units; improving the tax base by creating new sales tax generators; increasing the property taxes generated at the sites; and increasing property values in the area. The noneconomic benefits of the revitalization plans include: making 4.5 acres available for reuse; creating 1.75 acres of recreational/greenspace; reducing the threat of environmental hazards; and improving health outcomes in an environmental justice community. The City will provide guidance to developers on the use of renewable energies, and energy efficient building practices and technologies at all of the Priority Sites and other projects within the target area.

**1.c. Strategy for Leveraging Resources**

**1.c.i. Resources Needed for Site Reuse:**

Pensacola is eligible for monetary funding from a variety of other resources that can be used for environmental site assessment, remediation, and reuse. Some of them are included in the table below.

Resource Opportunity	Uses	Location
BP Oil Settlement	\$80,000 for the redevelopment of the Grotto Hall Priority Site into a community center, park, and boat launch	Grotto Hall Priority Site
HUD Community Development Block Grants	Funding for community development projects	All Priority Sites
HUD Community Development Block Grant 108 Loan	Low-cost, flexible financing for economic development, housing rehabilitation, public facilities, and other infrastructure projects, including those to increase resilience to natural disasters	All Priority Sites
FDEP Voluntary Cleanup Tax Program	Direct tax incentives to offset corporate income tax for eligible sites	All Priority Sites
FDEP Targeted Brownfields Assessment Funding	Funding for assessments, planning, and partial cleanup	All Priority Sites

**1.c.ii. Use of Existing Infrastructure:**

All of the infrastructure needed for reuse plans is already in place since the entire area was developed more than 50 years ago. Additions and maintenance are being made constantly for expanded water, sewer, Internet, and other infrastructure to service our residents. All properties are connected to the infrastructure grid of utilities and roadways.

**2. COMMUNITY NEED AND COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT (40 points)**

**2.a. Community Need**

**2.a.i. The Community's Need for Funding:**

Economic Indicators	Westside	Pensacola	Florida	US
Population	4,885	52,642	-	-
Poverty Rate	38.6%	17.4%	14.0%	13.4%
Per Capita Income	\$21,992	\$33,043	\$31,619	\$34,102

Source: 2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles, US Census

Pensacola has an inability to draw on other initial sources of funding to carry out environmental assessment in the Westside target area because of its long struggle with poverty in a low-income community. According to the University of West Florida's (UWF) Haas Center for Business Research and Economic Development, while the Westside target area makes up 9% of the total population for Pensacola, it accounts for 38.6% of the families living below the poverty level citywide.<sup>10</sup> The average Per Capita Income in the Westside target area is the lowest average in the City, well below state and national numbers. Houses in the Westside target area are, on average twenty years older (built in 1950), than other neighborhoods in Pensacola, and are almost half the median value (\$77,170 versus \$146,044), resulting in the production of less tax revenue.<sup>11</sup> Since 2003, Westside property values have fallen annually, contradictory to the national pattern, which also negatively impacts property tax revenues. All of these economic indicators explain the City's lack of initial funding sources.

**2.a.ii. Threats to Sensitive Populations**

<sup>10</sup> 2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles, US Census, <https://data.census.gov/>

<sup>11</sup> Data: 2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles, US Census, <https://data.census.gov/>

**2.a.ii.(1) Health or Welfare of Sensitive Populations:**

Community Need	Westside	Pensacola	Escambia	Florida	US
Minority	<b>73.1%</b>	36.43%	31.9%	24.9%	27.5%
Children (under 18)	<b>26.5%</b>	24.2%	20.9%	20.0%	22.6%
Population over 65	<b>21.9%</b>	17.3%	16.6%	20.1%	15.6%
Population with Disability	<b>25.1%</b>	16.0%	15.4%	13.5%	12.6%
Poverty Rate	<b>38.6%</b>	17.4%	14.0%	14.0%	13.4%
Residents with No High School Diploma	<b>20.8%</b>	7.3%	9.5%	11.8%	12.0%
Substandard Housing	<b>47.9%</b>	33.1%	29.3%	35.4%	31.9%

Source: 2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles, US Census

The Westside target area has a greater sensitive population of minorities, young children, elderly, and disabled people than state and national averages. The minority population is almost triple the national average. Pensacola’s Westside has been the focus of the City’s previous grant efforts, but significant health and welfare disparities still exist between this area and elsewhere in the city, state, and nation. Poverty is a key indicator of health outcomes. In the Westside target area, 38.69% of the residents are below the poverty level, **well above state and national percentages**. Family income is a key indicator of education success. Education, a basic welfare need, is substandard in the Westside target area, with 1 out of 5 residents having no high school diploma (fewer than state and national numbers). Lastly, quality, affordable housing is another basic welfare need, and the Westside target area struggles with 49% of its housing being substandard. Reuse plans for the School Board Property Priority Site increase the number of jobs in the area and improve property values, which will in turn help to reduce poverty rates (improves health outcomes) and to increase family incomes (improves education). Also, reuse plans for the School Board Property Priority Site and the DeVilliers/LaRua Parcels Priority Site will increase the number of quality, affordable homes available for the sensitive populations in the community.

**2.a.ii.(2) Greater Than Normal Incidence of Disease and Adverse Health Conditions:**

Health Conditions/Diseases*	Westside	Escambia County	Florida	US
Cancer Incidence Rate (per 100,000) <sup>12</sup>	<b>486.3</b>	481.9	460.2	448.6
Cancer Deaths (per 100,000) <sup>13</sup>	<b>179.8</b>	179.8	144.7	152.3
Lung Disease Deaths (per 100,000) <sup>14</sup>	<b>57.9</b>	57.9	37.4	40.2
Leukemia Rate (per 100,000) <sup>12</sup>	-	<b>14.1%</b>	12.8%	10.7%

\*Leukemia data for the Westside target area was not available, so county level data was used to most closely characterize the population.

The cancer incidence rate, cancer death rate, lung disease death rate, and leukemia rate are all higher in the Westside target area than the state and national rates. This Brownfields Project will help to improve these rates of disease and

adverse health conditions by identifying and reducing environmental hazards in our target area. Removing suspected contaminants at the Grotto Hall Priority Site would help reduce exposures to asbestos and lead based paint which are linked to lung disease. Removing suspected soil and groundwater contaminants at the School Board Property Priority Site would help to reduce exposures to petroleum and benzene, which are linked to cancer and leukemia. Removing suspected contaminants at the DeVilliers/LaRua Parcels Priority Site would help to reduce exposures to VOCs and formaldehyde, which are linked to cancer and lung disease. As described, grant funding will help address potential environmental contaminants that are having a direct impact on the lives on our most vulnerable residents.

**2.a.ii.(3) Promoting Environmental Justice:**

The majority of the Westside community is directly impacted by environmental justice issues since the area has a substantial population of People of Color and low-income residents, according to EPA’s EJScreen, The EJScreen also indicates that for those residents living within a half-mile radius of the target area, they have a much higher concentrations of ozone matter (99<sup>th</sup> percentile in Florida), 99<sup>th</sup> percentile in the state, region, and U.S. for lead-based paint, 99<sup>th</sup> percentile in the state, region, and U.S. for superfund proximity, and RMP proximity (85<sup>th</sup> percentile for Florida and 90% for the region). Air pollution impacts the rates of several chronic diseases that have a high prevalence in Escambia County, including asthma and cardiovascular disease, and EJScreen indicators prove an even greater impact of those sensitive populations residing in the Westside. By addressing the contaminated sites, we can reduce the impacts these environmental contaminants are having on our sensitive and most vulnerable populations. Redevelopment of most of the properties would certainly improve the quality of life for these disproportionately impacted people living in the target area.

<sup>12</sup> State Cancer Profiles. 2014-2018. <https://statecancerprofiles.cancer.gov/>

<sup>13</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System. Accessed via CDC WONDER. 2015-2019.

<sup>14</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System. Accessed via CDC WONDER. 2015-2019.



As mentioned previously, the Westside Community is home to “Mount Dioxin”, which is a toxic dump site where a former wood treating operation disposed of creosote and pentachlorophenol-contaminated products for a span of 40 years. The notorious Mount Dioxin was a literal mountain of contamination that loomed over the Westside community for years, spewing toxins and carcinogens into the community and causing abnormal rates of cancer and other illnesses. While cleanup and litigation surrounding Mount Dioxin is ongoing, it has only been one of many environmental injustices that the surrounding Westside disadvantaged community has battled. Funding by the EPA to address other sites of concern (that are not currently involved in litigation) like the three priority sites would provide some relief to the Westside community, who have been subject to environmental injustices for decades. Assessing and addressing contamination (known and potential) associated with priority sites will promote Environmental Justice in the Westside Target Area and will support the surrounding People of Color, who have historically and disproportionately borne the brunt of negative environmental consequences.”

**2.b. Community Engagement**

**2.b.i. Project Involvement & 2.b.ii Project Roles:**

The following table contains organizations who have pledged their commitment to this project:

Project Partner	Point of Contact Details	Specific Role in Project
Westside Development Board	Victoria D'Angelo, 850.530.0346 <a href="mailto:vdangelo@cityofpensacola.com">vdangelo@cityofpensacola.com</a>	Distribute project informational details, provide meeting updates, site selection, BAC
Keep Pensacola Beautiful	Lauren Doubek, 850.438.1178 <a href="mailto:Volunteer@KeepPensacolaBeautiful.org">Volunteer@KeepPensacolaBeautiful.org</a>	BAC, advertise and support community outreach, provide expertise with site selection
Florida’s Great Northwest (FGNW)	Kim Wilmes, 850.729.6847 <a href="mailto:kwilmes@fgnw.org">kwilmes@fgnw.org</a>	BAC, selection of potential sites, educate businesses on economic incentives for former brownfield sites
Emerald Coast Regional Council	Austin Mount, 850.332.7976 <a href="mailto:austin.mount@ecrc.org">austin.mount@ecrc.org</a>	Economic incentives, site selection, technical evaluation for cleanup planning
University of West Florida	Angela Sanders, 850.439.5400 <a href="mailto:asanders1@uwf.edu">asanders1@uwf.edu</a>	Student involvement for site reuse ideas, social media and web support, community outreach
Pensacola Chamber of Commerce	Todd Thomson, 850.438.4081 <a href="mailto:support@pensacolachamber.com">support@pensacolachamber.com</a>	BAC member, assist and support outreach, educate businesses on economic incentives of brownfields
Tanyard Neighborhood Association (TNA)	Jason Wilkins, 850.475.7884 [REDACTED]	BAC member, community outreach support and advertising, meeting space (via Sanders Beach Community Center), disseminate materials, site selection

**2.b.iii. Incorporating Community Input:**

The City of Pensacola has a strong track record of obtaining community input and incorporating input into our brownfields program since receiving our first grant in 2013. Pensacola plans on holding public community meetings twice per year. We will hold these meetings at similar venues as we have in the past such as the downtown public library and the Sanders Beach Community Center. These locations are within walking distance for most of the community. Community meetings will be announced through the City’s website, social and news media and will be also announced in the local newspaper. Notifications may also be provided through flyers distributed throughout the community. The meetings will be used to solicit input from the community concerning the existing inventory of sites, environmental concerns, redevelopment needs, and overall progress of the City’s Brownfields program. Community input will be encouraged through visioning sessions to gain input on what redevelopment is most needed in the community. Adjacent property owners/occupants to priority Brownfield sites will be personally invited to community meetings. The City will provide translation services if it is determined to be needed. Input from the community has already resulted in successful inventory development, and site prioritization. The City also already has a BAC in place since our first Community-wide Assessment grant was awarded in 2013. BAC members who will meet quarterly to prioritize/suggest sites, review progress reports, and discuss redevelopment strategies.

The pandemic has changed the way we conduct meetings, and for the foreseeable future, we will continue to offer meetings both in person and in a remote setting utilizing a variety of methods to ensure all citizens can participate safely. We currently offer online video conferencing via Zoom, Microsoft Teams, and offer live stream and phone participation in the event someone is unable to go online or attend in person. Also, to ensure we have active participation from our community, a process is in place that allows anyone to request in advance to speak at a meeting who does not have online capability the option to speak during any public meeting. A city staff member will call the community member at a designated time and date and a phone will be set up with a microphone so that the citizen can communicate directly in the meeting and the meeting attendees can communicate back and forth with the

person. This allows anyone to participate in all public meetings even if someone does not have the capability to log into a video stream or Zoom meeting. Anyone can request to speak by calling the city directly or visiting: <https://www.cityofpensacola.com/FormCenter/City-Clerk-3/CRA-Open-Forum-Public-Input-140>.

**3. TASK DESCRIPTIONS, COST ESTIMATES, AND MEASURING PROGRESS (45 points)**

**3.a. Description of Tasks/Activities and Outputs:**

The City has developed a detailed budget, solid plan, and reasonable schedule to achieve the project goals, with a focus on the Priority Sites. We are requesting \$376,000. Our Sustainability Coordinator along with the Mayor’s office will take the lead on managing the grant, using a Multidisciplinary Consulting Team (MCT) comprised of environmental and planning professionals to assist with the technical aspects of the project.

Descriptions of how the project will be implemented (3.a.i), anticipated project schedule (3.a.ii), task leads (Section 3.a.iii) and anticipated outputs (3.a.iv) have been consolidated in the following tables:

Task 1: Grant Management		
<b>3.a.i. Project Implementation:</b> Management tasks to be conducted by the City will include procuring a MCT (writing contracts, issuing Request for Proposals, etc.); attendance at applicable brownfield educational conferences (regional and federal, based on available offerings); scheduling and attending community outreach meetings, and grant reporting (initial work plan, progress reports, and final closeout report). The selected MCT will provide assistance with these tasks as needed. Pensacola will comply with all contractual clauses in the EPA Cooperative Agreement, and applicable statutory and regulatory laws and regulations as set forth by the EPA and the State of Florida.		
ii. Anticipated Project Schedule	iii. Task/Activity Lead	iv. Outputs
Pre-Award ( <i>prior to Cooperative Agreement Execution</i> )	City of Pensacola	MCT Procurement ( <i>RFQ, presentations, selection</i> ); Work Plan submittal)
Quarter 1	City of Pensacola	ACRES Training
Quarter 1	City of Pensacola, MCT	Execution of 1 Cooperative Agreement
Quarterly Throughout Grant Lifecycle	City of Pensacola, MCT	11 Quarterly Reports, ACRES updates after each site activity, Property Profile Forms
By October 30 <sup>th</sup> ; by December 30 <sup>th</sup> ; by April 30 <sup>th</sup> each year	MCT, City of Pensacola	Annual Reporting ( <i>DBE &amp; Federal Financial Reports, Projections</i> )
Quarterly	City of Pensacola, MCT	Budgeting and Drawdown Requests
Quarter 1 and 5	City of Pensacola and Mayor’s office	2 City personnel at 2 Brownfield Conferences
Quarter 12-13	City of Pensacola, MCT	Final Performance Reporting and Grant Closeout Documents

Task 2: Community Outreach		
<b>3.a.i. Project Implementation:</b> Outreach activities will be led by the City (with assistance from the MCT), and will include preparing a formal Community Involvement Plan (CIP); holding meetings with local residents; meeting with community; soliciting support and providing information through e-mail distribution lists; postcard mailings, and newspaper articles; developing meeting materials that describe the project and associated activities; updating the City’s website with brownfields education and progress reports; creating a project brochure or information fact sheet for distribution to the community, and meeting with prospective buyers and developers and property owners of candidate sites.		
ii. Anticipated Project Schedule	iii. Task/Activity Lead	iv. Outputs
Quarter 1	City of Pensacola, MCT, Community Partners	1 Community Involvement Plan
Quarter 1	City of Pensacola, MCT	1,000 postcards mailed
Bi-Annually	City of Pensacola, MCT	6 poster boards (2 per year)
Throughout the grant	City of Pensacola, MCT	50 property owner brochures
Bi-Annually	City of Pensacola, MCT	6 Ads in the <i>Western Star</i>
Bi-Annually	City of Pensacola, MCT, Community Partners	6 Community Meetings (2 per year)
Bi-Annually	City of Pensacola, MCT, Community Partners	6 BAC Meetings (2 per year)
Q1, Quarterly	Pensacola, MCT	1 Document Repository, 12 updates

**Task 3: Phase I & Phase II Environmental Site Assessments**

**3.a.i. Project Implementation:** We estimate that Phase I ESAs will be conducted by the environmental professional on the MCT at 10 total properties using the grant funds. Assessments will be conducted on the three priority sites first after ensuring that the sites are still eligible for assessment per EPA criteria. We anticipate a surge in requests for assessment funding at non-priority sites in the Target Area once the initial downtown redevelopments (priority sites) get underway. The City and MCT will work with private property owners to make the Phase I ESA process collaborative and meaningful. Prior to conducting Phase II ESAs at any site, the MCT will create a Generic Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) for EPA approval and site-specific QAPPs for each individual site. Based on the types of properties already identified in the inventory and the prioritized sites, the City estimates Phase IIs will be conducted on 6 properties after receipt of site eligibility approval from the EPA. Three of these will be conducted on the priority sites, and the remaining 3 on non-priority sites. The City and the MCT will work with private property owners to expedite site access. We estimate approximately 72% of grant funds will be utilized on Phase I/II ESAs.

ii. Anticipated Project Schedule	iii. Task/Activity Lead	iv. Outputs
Quarter 2	MCT	1 Generic QAPP
Quarter 2 and 3	MCT	3 Phase Is & SSQAPPs on priority sites
Quarters 3-6	MCT	3 Phase IIs on priority sites
Quarters 4-5	MCT	3 additional Phase Is on non-priority sites
Quarters 5-7	MCT	2 additional SSQAPPs and Phase IIs on non-priority sites
Quarters 7-9	MCT	4 Phase Is & 1 SSQAPPs on non-priority sites
Quarter 9	MCT	1 Phase IIs on non-priority sites

**Task 4: Redevelopment Planning**

**3.a.i. Project Implementation:** We estimate that one *Analysis of Brownfield Cleanup Alternatives* (ABCA) report will be needed at priority Site #1. The ABCA will include the preliminary evaluation of the site for potential entry into the FDEP Voluntary Cleanup Program (VCP) with a Corrective Action Plan (CAP) developed for VCP submittal. Since redevelopment is the ultimate goal of our brownfield initiative, we estimate that one *Property Condition Assessment* as part of an *Infrastructure Evaluation* will be needed at Priority Site 1 (Former Grotto Hall), and there is interest in reusing the existing infrastructure, if feasible. Other planning activities are predicted to include a *Land Use Assessment* at Priority Site 2 and a *Resource Roadmap* to aid in the redevelopment planning process. All of these tasks listed above can easily be completed in the 3-year grant period.

ii. Anticipated Project Schedule:	iii. Task/Activity Lead(s):	iv. Outputs
Quarter 2	MCT	1 Infrastructure Evaluation
Quarter 3	MCT	1 ABCA
Quarter 3-5	MCT	1 Resource Roadmap
Quarter 7-8	MCT	1 Land Use Assessment

**3.b. Cost Estimates**

**3.b.i. Development of Cost Estimates:**

All cost estimates were created by City with review by ICMA, EPA Region 4’s TAB Provider, and considered lessons learned from our previous brownfield grants and future forecasting of the anticipated outcomes/outputs of the goals of the grant application.

**Program Management:**

Personnel: 450 hours @ \$50/hr. = **\$22,500**, Contractual: 60 hours @ \$150/hr.= **\$9,000**, Travel- \$650 [\$150 lodging x 3 nights, \$50 meals x 4 days] + \$500 (1 flight) + \$200 (registration fee) = \$1,350 x 2 attendees = **\$2,700 x 2 (2 conferences) = \$5,400**,

**Outreach:** Personnel: 450 hours @ \$50/hr. = **\$22,500**, Contractual: 60 hours @ \$150/hr.= **\$9,000**, Supplies- **~\$1,600**

- 1,000 postcards @ \$0.75 each = **\$750**
- Six (6) 40" by 60" poster display boards @ \$50 each <sup>[1]</sup>, one per public meeting = **\$300**
- 450 tri-fold brownfield project brochures (50 per community meeting) @ \$0.73 each = **~\$330**
- 50 property owner brownfields program brochures @ .86 cents each = **\$43**
- Advertisement in the *Pensacola News Journal* 12 articles @ \$14.75 each = **\$177**

**Assessments: (72% of Total Grant Dollars - \$270,000)**

- 3 Phase Is @ \$4,500 each = **\$13,500** (All Priority Sites)
- 7 Phase Is @ \$4,500 = **\$31,500** (non-priority)

- 1 GQAPP = \$5,000
- 1 Phase II @ \$35,000 (also includes cost of SSQAPP, GPR) (Priority Site 1)
- 1 Phase II @ \$35,000 (also includes cost of SSQAPP, GPR) (Priority Site 2)
- 1 Phase II @ \$32,000 (also includes cost of SSQAPP, no GPR) (Priority Site 3)
- Asbestos and LBP Inspection Surveys @ \$6,500 (Priority Site 1)
- Asbestos and LBP Inspection Surveys @ \$6,500 (Priority Site 3)
- 3 non-priority Phase IIs @ \$35,000 each = \$105,000 (also includes cost of SSQAPP)

**Planning:**

- 1 Condition Assessment/Infrastructure Evaluation @ Former Escambia County School Board Property = \$10,000 (priority site 2)
- 1 ABCA @ Former Grotto Hall (Site #1) = \$4,000 (priority site 1)
- 1 Corrective Acton Plan @ Former Grotto Hall (Site #1) = \$5,000 (priority site 1)
- 1 Land Use Assessment @ Former Grotto Hall (Site #1) = \$5,000 (priority site 1)
- 1 Resource Roadmap = \$12,000

**3.b.ii. Application of Cost Estimates:**

Estimated budgets for the above tasks are provided in the following table. [Approximately 72% of the grant funding is estimated to be used for Phase I and II assessments.](#) Justification for each budget item is provided in the table below:

Categories		Grant Management	Community Outreach	Phase I & II ESAs	Redevelopment Planning	Total
Direct Costs	Personnel	\$22,500	\$22,500	-0-	-0-	\$45,000
	Travel	\$5,400	-0-	-0-	-0-	\$5,400
	Supplies	-0-	\$1,600	-0-	-0-	\$1,600
	Contractual	\$9,000	\$9,000	\$270,000	\$36,000	\$324,000
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>		\$36,900	\$33,100	\$270,000	\$36,000	\$376,000
<b>Total Budget</b>		\$36,900	\$33,100	\$270,000	\$36,000	\$376,000

**3.c. Measuring Environmental Results:**

The City will carefully track all outputs and outcomes required by the EPA. Outputs and outcomes will be listed in the project work plan and reported in the EPA quarterly progress reports submitted and posted in ACRES. The timeline, quarterly reports and ACRES entries will be utilized as tools to track and measure the City’s progress towards achieving outputs and eventual outcomes. Outputs were identified above in *Section 3.a iv*. The City will include in the outputted RFQ that the MCT must have extensive experience with ACRES reporting. Outputs and outcomes will be clearly communicated to the MCT and the community so a performance baseline is established from which to measure success. Pensacola and the MCT will set a timeline of expected outputs/outcomes and review them quarterly. If the outputs/outcomes are not on schedule, corrective measures will be taken to ensure the project remains on schedule and all milestones and outcomes are met.

**4. PROGRAMMATIC CAPABILITY AND PAST PERFORMANCE (35 points)**

**4.a. Programmatic Capability**

**4.a.i. Organizational Capacity, 4.a.ii. Organizational Structure & 4.a.iii. Description of Key Staff:**

The City has recently successfully executed both an EPA Brownfields Assessment grant and Cleanup grant, and will employ similar measures for the management of this new grant. In addition, the City's successful history of grant writing, administration and exceptional record in management of multiple complex housing, neighborhood, and economic redevelopment grants over the past several decades demonstrate our ability to manage this brownfield grant. Pensacola also has recent experience in the bidding and procurement of the type of engineering services required under this grant as well as purchasing policies in place to adequately provide for qualified consultants to perform the work identified.

The City’s brownfield team possess the expertise to successfully manage all programmatic and administrative functions of the brownfields grant with the valuable experience we’ve gained from the previous successful brownfield projects. The grant will be managed by Mark Jackson, Sustainability Coordinator for the City of Pensacola and Project Manager for the City’s Brownfield Redevelopment Program, along with, and Rebecca Ferguson, Waterfront Development Coordinator, serving as an alternate role to ensure all aspects of the grant are completed timely and thoroughly.

Mr. Jackson has a Bachelor's Degree in Environmental Management and a Master’s of Science in Sustainable



Business, with four years of experience working as a Natural Resource Specialist with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Mr. Jackson has served as the Project Manager for the Shoreline and Hazardous tree programs. He is now the Project Manager for the City of Pensacola's GHG and Energy reduction programs. Mr. Jackson's position requires professional planning and coordinating the day-to-day fiscal, administrative, and operational activities of contracted, grant-funded, and internal programs that build a sustainable future for the City of Pensacola. Mr. Jackson will also be responsible for the day to day administrative and financial activities, ensuring that all tasks and expenditure of funds are completed in a timely manner.

Ms. Rebecca Ferguson previously served in the project manager role for the City's 2018 cleanup grant project and continues to provide valuable insight and experience that will ensure continued success for the City's Brownfield Redevelopment Program. Ms. Ferguson is a graduate of Loyola University and possesses immeasurable experience as a Situation Unit Leader during the BP Oil Spill environmental disaster. She also served as Project Manager for the Mississippi Development Authority. Ms. Ferguson leads mayoral initiatives, assists in the development of strategic economic development priorities, and includes brownfields program management and incorporating sustainable best practices and policies into City programs.

**4.a.iv. Acquiring Additional Resources:** Pensacola will select and procure a Qualified Environmental Professional (QEP) within the first 30 days of the project to assist with management and technical implementation of the grant. The City will comply with all procurement standards in 2 CFR 200 and 2CFR Part 1500. Disadvantaged and Minority Owned Business Enterprises will have a fair opportunity to compete for all contract work.

**4.b. Past Performance and Accomplishments**

**4.b.i. Currently Has or Previously Received an EPA Brownfields Grant**

**4.b.i.(1) Accomplishments:**

2013 Grant Property Highlights	Development Accomplishments
Bayou Boulevard & Grande Drive	Medical Rehabilitation Center
704 W. Intendencia Street	Four single-family homes
1614 W. Garden Street	Office and retail space
12 <sup>th</sup> Avenue and Grand Street	Planning for Alzheimer's Medical Clinic
220 N. DeVilliers Street	Multi-family housing
422 W. Gregory Street	Multi-family housing
701 N. A Street	Multi-family housing

The City has previously received an EPA Community-wide Assessment Grant in 2013. The grant was closed out in September, 2016 and was very successful with all of the \$400,000 awarded to the City being expended. From the initial site inventory and additional input from local property

owners, commercial real estate professionals, Chamber of Commerce personnel, and the City, **a total of 29 out of 48 sites were assessed**. Several properties were successfully sold and developed as a result of the brownfields funding (see table above), with outputs and outcomes captured in ACRES prior to this application being submitted. While there is still more work to be done, the previous grant definitely impacted the Westside in a real and tangible way. In 2018, the City of Pensacola received a Cleanup Grant for Community Maritime Park, a prime downtown waterfront site. The resulting removal of 100 tons of contaminated debris and navigation hazards opens the door for redevelopment and re-use of this submerged parcel (planned for 2022) and has energized interest in further landside out parcel development of the CMP and surrounding area by private developers. The City was so successful in the execution of the cleanup grant that it was completed within 18 months. This project was unique as one of the first submerged properties that was awarded EPA brownfields grant funding, and we leveraged multiple other funding sources through the University of West Florida's RLF grant (\$350,000) and the FDEP's Target Brownfield Assessment funding (\$50,000). In September, 2021, the Florida Wildlife Commission awarded the City \$2,500,000 to construct a public marina on this site, which will give access to the waterfront via boat and provide citizens and tourists the opportunity for fishing, kayaking, and water access.

**4.b.i.(2) Compliance with Grant Requirements:**

Assessment and Cleanup Grants were completed in 2016 and 2019 (1.5 years early) respectively, and completed the Cooperative Agreement in full compliance with the terms and conditions of the contact in addition to the scope and schedule presented in the approved work plan. All required quarterly and annual reports have been submitted on time, and all assessment information has been entered into ACRES (with updates continuously added as sites are developed). All of the funds were expended by the end of the grant periods. All milestones and deadlines were met. The grant management team is committed to continuing this success and stewardship under the next assessment grant upon award.



THRESHOLD CRITERIA - CITY OF PENSACOLA, FLORIDA

**1. Applicant Eligibility**

The City of Pensacola, Florida, is a “General Purpose Unit of Local Government” as defined under 2 CFR § 200.1. This allows the City of Pensacola to be eligible to apply for an EPA Assessment Grant.

**2. Community Involvement**

The following table contains organizations who have pledged their commitment to this project:

Project Partner	Point of Contact Details	Specific Role in Project
Westside Development Board	Victoria D'Angelo, 850.530.0346 <a href="mailto:vdangelo@cityofpensacola.com">vdangelo@cityofpensacola.com</a>	Distribute project informational details, provide meeting updates, site selection, BAC
Keep Pensacola Beautiful	Lauren Doubek, 850.438.1178 <a href="mailto:Volunteer@KeepPensacolaBeautiful.org">Volunteer@KeepPensacolaBeautiful.org</a>	BAC, advertise and support community outreach, provide expertise with site selection
Florida’s Great Northwest (FGNW)	Kim Wilmes, 850.729.6847 <a href="mailto:kwilmes@fgnw.org">kwilmes@fgnw.org</a>	BAC, selection of potential sites, educate businesses on economic incentives for former brownfield sites
Emerald Coast Regional Council	Austin Mount, 850.332.7976 <a href="mailto:austin.mount@ecrc.org">austin.mount@ecrc.org</a>	Economic incentives, site selection, meeting space, technical evaluation for cleanup planning
University of West Florida	Angela Sanders, 850.439.5400 <a href="mailto:asanders1@uwf.edu">asanders1@uwf.edu</a>	Student involvement for site reuse ideas, social media and web support, community outreach
Pensacola Chamber of Commerce	Todd Thomson, 850.438.4081 <a href="mailto:support@pensacolachamber.com">support@pensacolachamber.com</a>	BAC member, assist and support outreach, educate businesses on economic incentives of brownfields
Tanyard Neighborhood Association (TNA)	Jason Wilkins, 850.475.7884 [REDACTED]	BAC member, community outreach support and advertising, disseminate materials, site selection

The City of Pensacola has a strong track record of obtaining community input and incorporating input into our brownfields program since receiving our first grant in 2013. Pensacola plans on holding public community meetings twice per year. We will hold these meetings at similar venues as we have in the past such as the downtown public library and the Sanders Beach Community Center. These locations are within walking distance for most of the community. Community meetings will be announced through the City’s website, social and news media and will be also announced in the local newspaper. Notifications may also be provided through flyers distributed throughout the community. The meetings will be used to solicit input from the community concerning the existing inventory of sites, environmental concerns, redevelopment needs, and overall progress of the City’s Brownfields program. Community input will be encouraged through visioning sessions to gain input on what redevelopment is most needed in the community. Adjacent property owners/occupants to priority Brownfield sites will be personally invited to community meetings. The City will provide translation services if it is determined to be needed. Input from the community has already resulted in successful inventory development, and site prioritization. The City also already has a BAC in place since our first Community-wide Assessment grant was awarded in 2013. BAC members who will meet quarterly to prioritize/suggest sites, review progress reports, and discuss redevelopment strategies.

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**3. Named Contractors and Subrecipients**

Not applicable

**4. Expenditure of Existing Grant Funds**

The City of Pensacola does not have an active assessment grant. The City of Pensacola's most recent Assessment Grant period ended September 30, 2018.