City of Pocatello
FY2022 USEPA Brownfield Community-Wide Assessment Grant Application
Narrative Information Sheet

1. Applicant Identification:
City of Pocatello
911 North 7th Avenue, Pocatello, Idaho 83205

2. Funding Requested:
(a) Assessment Grant Type: Community-wide
(b) Federal Funds Requested:
   (i) Requested Amount: $500,000
   (ii) Site-specific Assessment Grant Waiver: not applicable

3. Location:
(a) City: Pocatello
(b) County: Bannock
(c) State or Reservation: Idaho

[Map of Pocatello showing Priority Brownfield Sites, 4th/6th Street Corridor, Warehouse District, Target Area, and Pocatello City Limits]
4. Target Area and Priority Site/Property Information:

(a) **Target Area:** The Target Area includes an approximately 3-square-mile area within the City of Pocatello (see graphic illustrating Target Area on preceding page).

(b) **Target Area Census Tracts:** The Target Area is located principally within the following Census Tracts:
   (i) 16005000800
   (ii) 16005000900
   (iii) 16005001601

(c) **Priority Site Addresses:**
   (i) 1656 North Kraft Road
   (ii) 902 South First Avenue
   (iii) 2104 North Main Street
   (iv) 156 South 5th Avenue
   (v) 655 West Center Street
5. Contacts:
(a) Project Director:
   Name: Brent McLane, Planning and Development Services Director
   Phone: (208) 234-6583 | Email: bmclane@pocatello.us
   Mailing Address: 911 North 7th Avenue, Pocatello, Idaho 83205
(b) Chief Executive/Highest Ranking Elected Official:
   Name: Brian Blad, Mayor
   Phone: (208) 234-6163 | Email: mayor@pocatello.us
   Mailing Address: 911 North 7th Avenue, Pocatello, Idaho 83205

6. Population: Target Area – 7,539
   City of Pocatello – 55,525

7. Other Factors Checklist:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Other Factors</th>
<th>Page #</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Community population is 10,000 or less.</td>
<td>The Target Area, but not the City, has a population of &lt;10,000, page 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applicant is, or will assist, a federally recognized Indian tribe or United States territory.</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The priority brownfield site(s) is impacted by mine-scarred land.</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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).</td>
<td>Portneuf River, pages 2 and 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The priority brownfield site(s) is in a federally designated flood plain.</td>
<td>page 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The reuse of the priority site(s) will facilitate renewable energy from wind, solar, or geothermal energy; or will incorporate energy efficiency measures.</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30% or more of the overall project budget will be spent on eligible reuse planning activities for priority brownfield site(s) within the target area.</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8. Letter from the State or Tribal Environmental Authority: A letter of acknowledgement from the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality is attached.

9. Releasing Copies of Applications: Not Applicable
November 24, 2021

Mr. Brent McLane
Pocatello Planning and Economic Development Director
PO Box 4169
Pocatello, Idaho 83205

RE: State Letter of Acknowledgement for City of Pocatello Brownfields 104(k) Community Wide Assessment Grant Application

Dear Mr. McLane:

This letter acknowledges that the City of Pocatello has notified the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (IDEQ)- the designated State Environmental Authority- that the City of Pocatello is submitting to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) a Brownfields Assessment Grant. The notification to IDEQ satisfies the notification criteria of the EPA Proposed Guidelines for Brownfields Assessment Grants.

The City of Pocatello intends to apply for both petroleum and hazardous substances funding. The City of Pocatello has involved several stakeholders in developing this proposal including Idaho State University, the Historic Downtown Pocatello, and the Shoshone-Bannock Tribe.

The IDEQ fully supports the submission of a Brownfields 104(k) Assessment Grant application in order to help in the effort to revitalize Brownfield Sites in their community.

Regards,

[Signature]

Eric Traynor
Idaho Brownfields Program Manager
Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
1. PROJECT AREA DESCRIPTION & PLANS FOR REVITALIZATION: 1.a. Target Area and Brownfields:

1.a.i. Background and Description of Target Area: Pocatello (City) is in the Portneuf River Valley in southeastern Idaho and was the ancestral home of the Bannock and Shoshone Indian Tribes. In the early 1880s, the City was known as Pocatello Junction as mainline railroad tracks connected Pocatello to Salt Lake City UT, Boise ID, and Butte MT. In 1943, the railroad employed 2,800 workers, 34% of the Pocatello workforce, and was the City’s largest employer. As the network of regional and national highways improved and trucking displaced trains as the primary means of freight movement, railroad operations in Pocatello decreased dramatically. With 470 employees (1.4% of the City’s workforce), railroads are currently the 7th largest Pocatello employer.

Two other recent industry changes had a dramatic impact on the Pocatello economy and contributed to its brownfield challenges. In 2001, after operating for more than 50 years, the largest phosphorous plant in the world was shuttered in Pocatello. This plant closure resulted in the loss of 310 family-wage jobs. Another significant plant closure was the Heinz Frozen Food Plant in 2013, which resulted in the layoff of 410 workers. Two years later, Amy’s Kitchen bought the old Heinz Plant and hired 200 workers, but the community still experienced a net loss of 200 jobs. The recent loss of these 500+ jobs has had a substantial impact on the local economy as evidenced by slowed (5%) population growth from 2000 to 2020 (population growth averaged 9% [nearly double] in the three decades preceding this period).

Pocatello (population 55,525) is seeking $500K to address brownfields in its core (population 7,500) where the occurrence of brownfields is most dense. This Target Area covers 4-square-miles including downtown and adjoining industrial/commercial areas from which businesses have been fleeing for decades. The Idaho Department of Environmental Quality’s (DEQ’s) online Facility Mapper tool indicates there are more than 140 properties with environmental database listings within the Target Area that are considered potential brownfield sites. Target Area residents are exposed to contaminants from these brownfields in addition to railyard diesel emissions and lead paint (71% of Target Area housing is pre-1950). The Target Area is also home to many vulnerable environmental justice (EJ) communities (see Section 2.a). In addition to brownfield and other disproportionate environmental exposures, these EJ communities struggle with higher rates of unemployment, lack of affordable housing, homelessness, inadequate access to transit options, and lack of parks/open spaces for recreation.

The Target Area is transected by railyards constructed in the late 19th century. Activity in the railyards peaked in the 1940s and 50s, but they remain active today including a fueling facility where a release has resulted in substantial offsite groundwater contamination. Also located within the Target Area is approximately 130 acres of vacant land formerly occupied by railroad operations that included a rail tie treating facility, and locomotive service and repair facility. One-acre of this property is designated a federal Superfund Site and most of the remainder is undergoing state-led investigation. The property is likely a cumulative source of contamination for Target Area residents. The City would very much like to see the former underutilized railyard be redeveloped, and on-going discussions with the railroad will hopefully soon bear fruit.

1.a.ii. Description of the Priority Brownfield Sites: It is estimated that there are nearly 200 brownfields (140 with an environmental database listing as mentioned above) located within the Target Area, and many more within the rest of Pocatello. The brownfields within the Target Area primarily consist of former railyards, gas stations, dry cleaners, auto service facilities, and machine shops. Apart from the railyards, most are less than 1 acre in size. The primary environmental concerns at these brownfields include asbestos-containing building materials, fuels such as gasoline and diesel/heating oil, dry cleaning solvents, creosote, degreasers, and metals.

Priority brownfields in the Target Area include the following. **1656 N. Kraft Rd:** This 6-acre parcel, a portion of which is within a federally designated flood plain, is occupied by a vacant 12,000-square-foot former slaughterhouse that has not operated for more than three decades. The parcel is listed on the US Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) environmental database due to hazardous waste generation/management. The reuse plan for the site is to construct a Veterans Center. **902 S. First:** This 0.38-acre parcel is occupied by a 3-story building built in 1916 that has been vacant/underutilized for many years. The parcel is listed on the RCRA and DEQ Underground Storage Tank (UST) databases. The reuse vision for the parcel includes repurposing the building for mixed use where artisans live on the upper floors and have retail/workshop space on the ground floor. **2104 N. Main:** This 1.19-acre parcel is in the northern portion of the Target Area in an area zoned light industrial. It is occupied by three vacant steel
buildings. The parcel is listed on the RCRA database. Surrounding parcels totaling ~10 acres also are vacant or underutilized and include five additional environmental database listings. The vision for this brownfield parcel, and those around it, is to create family-wage “cottage industrial” jobs. 156 S. 5th Ave: This 0.24-acre lot is underutilized and is a former gas station, one of many brownfields within the City’s Mountain View Neighborhood. The redevelopment plan for this area is a walkable mixed-use neighborhood, which is made viable by the Center Street underpass, which bridges the railyards to connect the neighborhood to Historic Downtown Pocatello. 655 W. Center Street: This parcel was formerly occupied by a laundry/dry cleaner. A vacant historic building currently occupies the parcel, which is located at the western edge of the Historic Downtown and adjacent to the Portneuf River. One environmental database listing is associated with the property. The reuse vision for this property is to repurpose the building for boutique restaurant/retail use facing a riverfront public space. Another brownfield (former auto fueling/service facility) is located across the street and is currently a vacant undeveloped lot.

### 1.b Revitalization of the Target Area

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

Pocatello has developed unique reuse strategies for Target Area subareas. Each of these strategies can only be realized through infill and brownfield redevelopment, including the repurposing of historic buildings. The reuse strategies described in Section 1.a.ii align with City land use and revitalization goals to maximize reductions in vehicle miles travelled, to address climate change, and to ensure that EJ communities realize the greatest benefits from brownfield revitalization.

- **Downtown Redevelopment Plan (in progress):** A vision for Downtown Pocatello, established through a series of hands-on community meetings and walkabouts, prioritizes historic preservation, a reduction in surface parking lots and other under-productive land uses, infill with equitable urban development including affordable housing, retail and office space, and public open space. Key elements of the vision include: 1) a civic center anchored by a new City Hall located in the Historic Federal Building; 2) a true “central business district” with high employment density; 3) doubling of downtown housing units, most in a mixed-use configuration; and 4) prioritizing pedestrians over automobiles. The plan lays the groundwork for continued collaborative engagement, enabling the community to create a downtown for everyone.

- **TerryFirst Plan (2018):** This plan lays out strategies to foster economic development, support appropriate brownfield redevelopment, increase bicycle and pedestrian mobility and safety, and strengthen the connection between Idaho State University (ISU) and Historic Downtown Pocatello through former industrial land within the Target Area. The City worked directly with citizens, business owners, and project partners to cultivate the vision captured in this plan and received a regional award from the American Planning Association for its outreach program.

- **Portneuf River Vision Plan (2016):** The overall vision stated in this plan is to restore the Portneuf River corridor to revitalize environmental, recreational, and economic opportunities. The four guiding principles described in the plan are: ecosystem health, access and recreation, community engagement, and economic development. The plan includes a continuous greenway with a non-motorized path improving connectivity for affordable neighborhoods to jobs and services. At key nodes along the greenway (such as at the 655 W. Center Street brownfield site mentioned above), public gathering spaces would be created with adjoining recreational user-oriented retail space such as restaurants and paddle board/bicycle sales and rental shops.

- **Comprehensive Plan Update (2015):** This comprehensive plan update emphasizes the following planning concepts: 1) Infill Development – promoting efficient and cost effective use of land within city boundaries; 2) Mixed Uses – a mix of supporting residential, commercial, and office uses to provide for a lively environment that allows residents to conduct their daily business without driving; and 3) Walkable Development – encouraging highly connected streets, building entrances oriented toward sidewalks, a consistent edge to streets separated from sidewalks by landscaping/trees. The plan contains a goal that 33% of housing and 75% of new jobs be accommodated by infill development.

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

The anticipated principal outcomes and benefits of the proposed project include the following strategies. **Strategic Job Creation** - brownfield redevelopment will facilitate job creation with an emphasis on downtown job growth. This will promote transit-oriented development by increasing employment density to an area frequented by the public transit system. This outcome will benefit the underserved who are more dependent on public transit while also improving air quality and addressing climate change.

**Greenway Creation** – Brownfield grant funding will be utilized to further River Vision Plan goals, including creation of a continuous greenway and bike path along the Portneuf River through the City. This will provide a recreational opportunity in an area of the City with many low-income residents and few parks as well as promote alternative commuting options, such as walking and cycling, into
where they live and accessible via public transit. Brownfield redevelopment projects that create affordable housing, particularly in the downtown, will be prioritized for funding by the brownfield program.

**Disadvantaged Community Benefits** – The Target Area not only includes a disproportionate number of brownfields but is also home to many of the City’s low-income, minority, and homeless residents. A new homeless shelter opened in the Target Area earlier this year doubling the number of available beds in Pocatello. Brownfield redevelopment nearby will play a critical role in helping people experiencing homelessness, as funding will be directed to redevelop sites for social service and workforce development programs and create transitional jobs for the homeless near the new shelter. The brownfield redevelopment program will prioritize achieving these outcomes, furthering the shelter’s vision to do more than just house the homeless. These outcomes will substantially benefit low-income and minority Target Area residents as well by creating jobs near where they live and accessible via public transit.

**1.c. Strategy for Leveraging Resources:** 1.c.i. Resources Needed for Site Reuse: Secured brownfield revitalization program leveraged resources are summarized in the below table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Purpose/Role</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CDBG</td>
<td>Cedar/Warren Street Bus Stop Improvement Project (2023)</td>
<td>$50K</td>
<td>Secured</td>
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<tr>
<td>LHCHH</td>
<td>Hazard control work at 4 Target Area properties (2022)</td>
<td>$80K</td>
<td>Secured</td>
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<tr>
<td>FHWA</td>
<td>Water Trail Access in the Target Area (2021-2022)</td>
<td>$13K</td>
<td>Secured</td>
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<tr>
<td>USDA</td>
<td>Fuel Mitigation Project adjacent to Target Area (2022-2023)</td>
<td>$70K</td>
<td>Secured</td>
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The City is eligible for and has a strong track record in seeking and securing leveraged funding for projects. A few examples of past grants that indicate its ability to leverage funding include: 1) In 2015, the City received a $90K grant from US Army Corps of Engineers to support Portneuf River Vision planning activities; 2) In September 2021, $44K in Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) grant funding was used for ADA compliant sidewalk repair/replacement at two Target Area intersections; and 3) In 2015, $500K in Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Transportation Enhancement dollars were obtained for pedestrian improvements along Martin Luther King Jr. Drive. It is anticipated that the City will capitalize on many opportunities to leverage funding over the 3-year duration of this grant. Tax increment financing (TIF) is a significant economic development tool currently utilized by project partner Pocatello Development Authority (PDA). TIF is utilized to direct property tax revenue to capital improvement projects within urban renewal districts. Information regarding current districts is provided below. The right-most column (tax increment value) represents the total increased value generated since each district was formed because of private investments leveraged through TIF-funded public investments.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Urban Renewal District</th>
<th>Year Created</th>
<th>Termination Year</th>
<th>Tax Increment Value 2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Naval Ordinance</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>2026</td>
<td>$222,910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Portneuf</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>2030</td>
<td>$297,902</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional Airport</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>2033</td>
<td>$101,425</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northgate</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>2039</td>
<td>NEW</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pocatello became a US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) entitlement city in 1996 and receives about $450,000 annually in CDBG funding. The City also has received $1.5 and $2.6M in HUD Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes (LHCHH) grants. Goals for these two funding sources have substantial overlap with the brownfield program goal of creating additional quality affordable housing.

Other infrastructure, renewable energy, and business funding programs the City plans to leverage include US Department of Agriculture Rural Development program and US Economic Development Administration (EDA) Public Works and Economic Adjustment Assistance Program. The City also will utilize the Council of Development Finance Agencies (CDFA) to identify additional brownfield redevelopment funding sources. Finally, the City will work closely with the IDEQ Brownfield Revitalization Program. IDEQ provides both brownfield technical and financial support to local government and not-for-profits. Pocatello is confident that it will be able to leverage brownfield grant funding to secure other funding that will allow its vision for the brownfield program to become a reality and aid in maximizing brownfield program outputs/outcomes.

**1.c.ii. Use of Existing Infrastructure:** The entire Target Area is fully served by utilities, bridges, culverts, roads, and stormwater management infrastructure. Existing infrastructure is of sufficient quality and capacity to handle a significant increase in development density (as it did prior to businesses fleeing to the suburbs) for the priority site reuse vision throughout the Target Area. The City’s transportation/parking configuration has substantial capacity which will allow development density increases, including the redevelopment of many surface parking lots for uses that better serve the community. Significant investment in broadband capacity in Pocatello was made in the early 2010s when a 41-mile fiber optic loop through the City and
surrounding communities was constructed. Fiber Gigabit network speeds of up to 940 megabits per second are available in Pocatello.

2. COMMUNITY NEED & COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT: 2.a. Community Need:

2.a.i. The Community’s Need For Funding: Pocatello has a small population base and as a result, tax revenues used to fund local government are limited. Pocatello’s budget revenue is derived primarily from property, income, and sales taxes. Lower property values (Pocatello 32% and Target Area 55% lower than national average) and incomes (Pocatello 29% and Target Area 46% lower than national average) results in lower tax revenues. Lower incomes also mean less spending resulting in lower sales tax revenues. These economic dynamics substantially diminish Pocatello’s tax revenue and ability to fund a brownfield program.

2.a.ii. Threats to Sensitive Populations: (1) Health or Welfare of Sensitive Populations: Demographic data indicate that the number of homeless, minority, and low-income people is disproportionately high in the Target Area. For example, 33% of Pocatello African Americans live in the Target Area. The rate of poverty in Pocatello exceeds state and federal averages by 5.4% and 5.1%, respectively. Poverty within the Target Area (39.4% overall) is three times the state/federal rates. Poverty rates are high across all age demographics but are highest amongst Target Area children. In summary, the sensitive populations identified in the Target Area include children experiencing poverty, minorities, and low-income individuals.

Pocatello’s brownfield reuse strategy will emphasize affordable housing and job creation, and social service improvements that will directly improve social determinants of health for Target Area sensitive populations. Increasing job density and units of affordable housing downtown (which is well-served by public transit) will create new jobs for low-income individuals (financial stability attained through family-wage employment is key to health and well-being).

2) Greater Than Normal Incidence of Disease & Adverse Health Conditions: A primary Pocatello adverse health condition is the presence of a large railyard that is a major source of diesel exhaust particulate matter. More than 50% of the Target Area is located within 0.25 miles of the railyard, and 90% of the Target Area is within 0.5 miles of the railyard. Studies have shown that diesel exhaust particulate matter increases asthma and allergic reaction occurrence, reduces lung function, and increases the risk of emergency room visits and/or hospitalization. The impacts of the railyard are evident in naming of Pocatello in the American Lung Association’s annual State of the Air report (2019) as the 25th most polluted city in the US. In the same report Bannock County also received an F-grade related to particulate air pollution.

Idaho’s “Get Healthy” program is a data-driven initiative seeking to help Idahoans become healthier through improvements in social and economic health factors, and health behaviors. Data collected through this initiative demonstrates that Bannock County ranks among the worst of Idaho counties in social/economic health factors and behaviors. The data also indicates that minorities and low-income people are disproportionately impacted by these factors/behaviors.

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\[\text{Ref:} \text{Regional Asthma Management and Prevention - Asthma and Diesel Fact Sheet}\]

Based upon the Get Healthy data, it is no surprise that despite Bannock County ranking 12 of 42 Idaho counties in health factors, it ranks 38 of 42 in health outcomes\(^4\). Census tract level Get Healthy data indicate social vulnerability indices (SVIs) in the Target Area (averaging 0.82) are much higher than the overall SVI for Bannock County of 0.70. SVI uses 15 social/economic factors and health behaviors in rating social vulnerability on a scale of 0 to 1, a score of 1 indicating the highest social vulnerability.

Pocatello’s brownfield reuse strategy will improve the social/economic health factors through job and affordable housing creation, which will improve social determinants of health for sensitive populations disproportionately impacted by brownfields, diesel exhaust, and wildfire smoke within the Target Area. The City has limited ability to reduce railroad and wildfire-related air quality impacts, so it will focus on educating the public, and encouraging new development with modern air filtrations systems to improve indoor air quality. Further, Pocatello’s brownfield reuse strategy will reduce health impacts associated with exposure to brownfields contaminants, thereby reducing the cumulative impacts of poor air quality.

(3) Promoting Environmental Justice: To promote climate/environmental justice in the Target Area, the City has established a goal consistent with the Justice40 program\(^a\) of delivering a minimum of 40% of brownfield program outputs and outcomes in the Target Area. Essential to achieving this goal is rigorous and meaningful engagement with the Target Area environmental justice community. The City plans to follow the principals and guidelines contained within the EPA’s Environmental Justice Collaborative Problem-Solving (CPS) Model in conducting the community engagement elements of the brownfield program.

It is recognized that low-income (EJScreen indicates a Target Area low-income population of 61%) and minority communities (see demographics in 2.a.ii[1]) within the Target Area are disproportionately impacted not only by brownfields but also by poor air quality because of their proximity to railyards. Contributing to poor air quality is 1) diesel particulate matter (DPM) emissions, 2) inhalation risks associated with active fueling operation vapors, and 3) subsurface diesel releases that may be emitting naphthalene and other toxins via vapor intrusion into buildings. EPA is implementing other programs to address railyard DPM emissions focused on reducing idle emissions from locomotives and replacing/upgrading older locomotives. These issues directly and indirectly impact the health and well-being of the City’s most vulnerable people. Environmental justice indices obtained using EJ Screen for the Target Area and City are summarized in the table to the right. These indices quantify the disproportionate impacts experienced by Target Area residents.

In prioritizing brownfields, the City will consider a number of measures that will reduce the disproportionate DPM impacts being experienced by sensitive populations, including: 1) bolstering air filtration units in new residential buildings developed on brownfields; 2) installing physical or vegetative barriers creating separation between sensitive populations and the railyard; 3) prioritizing brownfield projects that allow the relocation of facilities frequented by sensitive populations such as schools, daycares, parks/playgrounds, housing, health care facilities, homeless shelters, and public buildings such as libraries; and 4) promoting redevelopment projects near the railyard that are downwind, which would be to the southwest of the railyards since the prevailing wind direction in Pocatello is from west and south\(^f\). The City will also consider other railroad-related pollution in brownfield revitalization. Projects in the area where subsurface diesel releases have been documented will include a thorough assessment of the vapor intrusion exposure pathway.

The environmental justice issues in Pocatello are not limited to those associated with pollution. It is also apparent that much of the Target Area has attributes typical of heat islands, including a high percentage of impervious surfaces and very few shade trees, resulting in climate justice issues as well. This issue is further exacerbated by the fact that many low-income Target Area residents do not have air conditioning. The increasing frequency and severity of wildfires attributable to

\(^4\) Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, 2002 County Health Rankings Report, Idaho

\(^a\) https://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/briefing-room/2021/07/20/the-path-to-achieving-justice40/

\(^f\)https://weatherspark.com/y/2533/Average-Weather-in-Pocatello-Idaho-United-States-Year-Round
climate change also causes substantial degradation of air quality on an almost year-round basis. This effect is particularly pronounced in the Portneuf River Valley, which frequently suffers air inversions trapping particulate matter.

2.b. Community Engagement: 2.b.i. Project Involvement/2.b.ii Roles:

Pocatello views community engagement as essential to a strong and successful community. This is evident in its receipt of a 2019 American Planning Association public outreach award for TerryFirst Plan outreach activities. Through many years of emphasizing outreach for City planning and other activities, strong partnerships with many organizations/entities/groups have been developed. The table below identifies the project partners viewed as most important to a successful brownfield program outreach campaign, and the City’s discussions with these partners have all met with strong affirmation of the importance of addressing brownfields in the community. While site selection/prioritization decisions will be made by the City, the partners below will be able to advocate for brownfields that they support, and that will further their organizational goals.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Partner Name (Type)</th>
<th>Contact Person; Email, Phone #</th>
<th>Specific Role in the Project</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Historic Downtown Pocatello  
(Revitalize Downtown) | Stephanie Palagi; spalagi@oldtownpocatello.com; 208-232-7545 | Connect the program to downtown business owners and those interested in promoting downtown revitalization and coordinating program outreach during downtown events. |
| Shoshone-Bannock Tribes  
(Cultural Preservation) | Christina Cutler, ccutler@sbrtesb.com, 208-478-3707 | Assist with indigenous people’s engagement and will serve as a technical resource regarding cultural resources. |
| NeighborWorks Pocatello  
(Affordable Housing) | Mark Dahlquist; mdahlquist@nwpcocatello.org; 208-232-9468 | Assist in publicizing the brownfield program with neighborhood associations and soliciting participation within the low-middle income community it serves. |
| United Way of SE Idaho  
(Health Disparities & Environmental Justice) | Molly Olson; molly@unitedwaysei.org; 208-232-1389 | Having recently been awarded a $400K grant to address health disparities, Molly will promote ways those experiencing health disparities can realize improved livability from the program. |
| Portneuf Valley Partners  
(Community Leadership/Action) | Jedd Thomas; jedd.thomas@bankofcommerce.com, 208-339-1185 | Help publicize the brownfield program during its many volunteer events and amongst the many community activists that participate in this organization. |
| SE Idaho Public Health  
(Public Health) | Maggie Mann; mmann@siph.idaho.gov; 208-233-9080 | Promote the program amongst her network of organizations supporting local public health programs. |
| Bannock County Dev. Corp.  
(Economic Development) | Miacate Kennedy; miacate@bannockdevelopment.org; 208-233-3500 | Provide economic development technical assistance and publicize the brownfield program to those seeking new or expanded business opportunities in Pocatello. |
| Idaho State University (ISU)  
(Education) | Amy Salmory; salmorny@isu.edu; 208-282-5859 | Work with the City on the vision for brownfields proximal to its campus, explore with the City engagement opportunities for its students, and act as a climate change technical resource. |
| Pocatello Dev. Authority  
(PDA)  
(Urban Renewal) | David Villarreal; david@affinityps.com; 915-805-1413 | PDA goals of eliminating blight and spurring economic development align with brownfield program. PDA will promote brownfield program support projects with TIF funding. |
| Portneuf Resource Council  
(Climate Change) | Mike Engle; | Advise the City regarding ways to integrate climate action measures into the brownfield program. |
| IDEQ  
(State Environmental Regulatory Agency) | Eric Traylor; eric.traylor@deq.idaho.gov; 208-373-0565 | Eric manages the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (IDEQ) Brownfield Program. He and his staff will assist with petroleum eligibility and provide technical support for the project. |

2.b.iii. Incorporating Community Input: Pocatello is currently updating its Comprehensive Plan and has undertaken a significant community engagement effort. The City will piggyback on this ongoing effort to incorporate input into the brownfield project. A community values survey is currently live on the project website to obtain input from community members regarding foundational community values. Between November 2021 and March 2022, the City will be using survey data and other engagement results to identify common values and vision elements and will then refine these through a series of public and open house events where brownfields will be a topic of discussion. The values/vision identified will then be used in developing plan goals and strategies by October of 2022. This timeline is perfectly matched to that of the brownfield funding cycle, allowing the information collected and strategies developed to also be used as a component in establishing brownfield program priorities.

The City and its community partners believe that effective community engagement is imperative to the success of this project. During Q1, the City will work with community partners to develop a Public Involvement Plan (PIP) that builds on channels of communication and stakeholder relationships developed through a long history of meaningful engagement activities.

Press Releases, Fact Sheets and Webpages: The City will develop press releases, fact sheets, Phase I/II Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) process diagrams and site nomination forms. These documents will be available via a project-specific webpage operated/maintained by the City. The webpage will be linked to social media pages to ensure information is readily available to a diverse
set of stakeholders.

**Meetings with Groups and the Public:** The City will regularly conduct meetings with organizations/entities/groups and the public on a roughly quarterly basis and will leverage existing relationships to solicit interest and participation in the project. The City is prepared to conduct both in-person and/or virtual meetings as dictated by pandemic safety concerns.

**Social Media:** The City is accustomed to using social media including Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram and recognizes the value in using all available communication mediums to reach a diverse group of stakeholders. The City will use its existing social media outlets to engage with and inform stakeholders regarding the brownfield program. The City anticipates posting to social media approximately once per quarter.

**Email, Postcards & Newsletters:** A comprehensive stakeholder distribution list will be created using sign-up sheets from recent Downtown Redevelopment and TerryFirst Plan public engagement events and through solicitation via various communication mediums of interested parties. Emails, postcards, and newsletters will be sent periodically to this distribution list. Project partners will communicate progress to their constituents via regular meetings and articles in organizational newsletters. Program information will also be periodically included in the City’s monthly Mayor’s Newsletter.

**Community Events:** The City and community partners set up a listening/information booth at approximately 3-4 community events annually such as the weekly Portneuf Valley Farmer’s Market, monthly First Friday Art Walks, and the annual Holiday Small Business Saturday event. “Going to the community” is an essential component of the City’s successful outreach program. This variety of community engagement methods will allow stakeholders to provide meaningful input that will influence each brownfield program work phase. Robust involvement by those most impacted by brownfields will lead to strong community buy-in that will maximize the success of the project. Comments regarding brownfield revitalization will be recorded and shared publicly. This transparency will ensure the City is held accountable for responding to input in an intentional and meaningful manner, including incorporation into reuse planning deliverables.

**3. TASK DESCRIPTION, COST ESTIMATES & MEASURING PROGRESS:**

3.a. **Description of Tasks:**

(i. Project Implementation; ii. Anticipated Schedule; iii. Task Leads; and iv. Outputs): The scope of work has been organized into the four primary tasks described below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Task 1: Cooperative Agreement (CA) Management and Reporting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i. Implementation: The City will manage all aspects of the project, including coordination with the EPA, community partners, and the Qualified Environmental Professional (QEP) once procured. Reporting will include: 1) Quarterly Progress Reports (QPRs); 2) Property Profiles/ACRES Updates; 3) Annual Minority and Women Business Enterprise (MBE/WBE) and Federal Financial Reports (FFRs); and 4) a Final Performance Report documenting accomplishments, outputs, outcomes, &amp; successes. The City anticipates attending two brownfield conferences during the project period.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii. Schedule: Management/Reporting will be ongoing throughout the project. All work is anticipated to be completed within the standard 3-year project period.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iii. Leads: The City will lead this task with support from the QEP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iv. Outputs: Agendas/minutes from stakeholder meetings; 12 QPRs; 3 MBE/WBE and FFR Reports; ACRES Updates (ongoing); one final Performance Report; and 2 brownfield conferences attended by 2 people.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Task 2: Community Engagement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i. Implementation: Detailed descriptions of community engagement activities are provided in Section 2.b., including: 1) PIP preparation; 2) fact sheets &amp; press releases; 3) project webpage; and 4) up to six project or other community meetings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii. Schedule: The PIP, fact sheets, and webpage will be developed during the first quarter of the project. A project kick-off meeting will be held early in the second quarter (Q2). Subsequent public meetings will be convened periodically at key project junctures and opportunistically at community events.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iii. Leads: The City will lead this task with support from community partners and the QEP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iv. Outputs: PIP; fact sheets; press releases/articles; webpage content (updated regularly); and six meetings (including presentations, agendas, display materials, attendee lists, minutes, etc.).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Task 3: Phase I and II ESA and Regulated Building Material (RBM) Surveys</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i. Implementation: Planned EPA funded activities for Task 3 will include: 1) complete eligibility determinations (EDs) and access agreements for all sites; 2) 10 Phase I ESAs completed in accordance with ASTM International E1527-13; 3) preparing a programmatic Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP); 4) National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) §106 and Endangered Species Act (ESA) §7(a)(2) activities and</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Health and Safety Plan (HSP) for each Phase II ESA site; 5) implementing Phase II ESAs and/or RBM Surveys at 12 sites.

ii. Schedule: QAPP submitted to EPA by end of Q1. The City anticipates beginning ESA activities late Q1 or early Q2 and conducting this work throughout the 3-year duration of the project.

iii. Lead: The QEP will lead this task with support from the City.

iv. Outputs: ~15 EDs and access agreements; 10 Phase I ESAs; 12 NHPA/ESAct/SAPs/HSPs/Phase II ESAs/ RRM Surveys.

Task 4: Site-Specific Remedial and/or Reuse Planning, and Area-Wide Planning

i. Implementation: Planning activities will include 2 Analysis of Brownfield Cleanup Alternative (ABCA) reports, 2 site-specific reuse plans, and 2 area-wide plans.

ii. Schedule: Area-wide plans will be completed in Q2 and Q4 of 2023. Other remedial/reuse planning activities are expected to follow Phase II ESAs and will be performed periodically over 3-year project duration.

iii. Lead: The QEP will lead remedial planning, and the City will lead site-specific reuse and area-wide planning with support from community partners and the QEP.

iv. Outputs: 2 ABCAs, 2 site-specific reuse plans, and 2 area-wide plans.

3.b. Cost Estimates: Unit hourly rates for City and QEP personnel are $80 ($45 personnel and $35 fringe) and $140 per hour, respectively. The Task 3 budget includes Phase I/II ESAs and RBM Surveys, and totals 58% of the total project budget.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Budget Categories</th>
<th>Task 1</th>
<th>Task 2</th>
<th>Task 3</th>
<th>Task 4</th>
<th>Totals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CA Management and Reporting</td>
<td>Community Engagement</td>
<td>Phase I/II ESAs and RBM Surveys</td>
<td>Remedial/Reuse Planning &amp; AWP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City Personnel</td>
<td>$5,400</td>
<td>$6,750</td>
<td>$4,500</td>
<td>$13,500</td>
<td>$30,150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City Fringe</td>
<td>$4,200</td>
<td>$5,250</td>
<td>$3,500</td>
<td>$10,500</td>
<td>$23,450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel</td>
<td>$4,230</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$4,230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contractual</td>
<td>$16,800</td>
<td>$14,000</td>
<td>$281,370</td>
<td>$128,800</td>
<td>$440,970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>$1,200</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$1,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Direct Costs</strong></td>
<td><strong>$31,830</strong></td>
<td><strong>$26,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>$289,370</strong></td>
<td><strong>$152,800</strong></td>
<td><strong>$500,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CA = Cooperative Agreement; ESA = Environmental Site Assessment; RBM = Regulated Building Material

The following table provides detailed budgets for each task by budget category and outputs.

Task 1 – CA Management and Reporting: Total Budget = $31,830
Personnel + Fringe of $9,600 (120 hrs @ $80/hr) to lead reporting and project management.
Travel Costs of $4,230 are budgeted for two City personnel to attend one national and one regional brownfield conference (airfare to conferences [$550/person = $2,200]; lodging, meal, rental car and incidental costs ($203 per day per person – 2.5 days per conference, 10 total days = $2,030). Other Costs of $300/conference for two staff to attend two conference (4 total conferences = $1,200).
Contractual Costs of $16,800 are budgeted (120 hrs @ $140/hr) for QEP to assist with reporting.

Task 2 – Community Engagement: Total Budget = $26,000
Personnel + Fringe of $12,000 (150 hrs @ $80/hr) to lead community engagement.
Contractual Costs of $14,000 are budgeted (100 hrs @ $140/hr) for QEP to assist with public outreach.

Task 3 – Phase I and II ESAs and RBM Surveys = $289,370
Personnel + Fringe of $8,000 are budgeted (100 hrs @ $80/hr) to support assessment activities.
Contractual Costs of $281,370 including: 1) $3,920 (28 hrs @$140/hr) for QAPP; 2) $47,000 (30 hrs @ $140/hr + $50 expenses) for 10 Phase I ESAs/ED form/access agreement ($4,700 each); 3) $188,550 (80 hrs @ $140/hr + 1,200 utility locate + $4,500 drilling services + $4,050 contract lab) for nine Phase II ESAs/SAPs/NHPA/ESAct ($20,950 each); 4) $41,900 (55 hrs @ $140/hr + 2,775 contract lab) for four RBM Surveys ($10,475 each).

Task 4 – Remedial/Reuse Planning and Area-Wide Planning
Personnel + Fringe of $24,000 are budgeted (300 hrs @ $80/hr) to lead/support planning activities.
Contractual Costs of $128,800 including: 1) $22,400 (160 hrs @ $140/hr) for two ABCAs ($11,200 each); 2) $22,400 (160 hrs @ $140/hr) for two site-specific reuse plans ($11,200 each); 3) $84,000 (300 hrs @ $140/hr) for two area-wide plans ($42,000 each).
3.c. Measuring Environmental Results: The status and date of outputs and anticipated short- and long-term outcomes will be tracked and reported to EPA via QPRs, ACRES and the Final Performance Report. QPRs will list goals accomplished and activities planned for the next quarter. Any significant deviations in schedule will be discussed with the EPA Project Officer and, if appropriate, corrective actions developed. Between meetings and QPRs, outputs will be tracked using the table provided below. The City will further refine the project schedule/milestones as part of the CA Work Plan to ensure activities are completed within the 3-year project period. The City will continue to update ACRES beyond the project end date to ensure redevelopment outcomes continue to be captured.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OUTPUT Categories</th>
<th>Work Plan Goal</th>
<th># this Quarter</th>
<th># to Date</th>
<th># Outstanding</th>
<th>Next Steps / Corrective Measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ED Forms/Access Agreements</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phase I ESAs</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phase II ESAs/SAPs/HSPs/NHPA/ESAAct</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RBM Surveys/SAPs/HSPs/NHPA</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remedial/Reuse Plans</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area-Wide Plans</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Outreach Events</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OUTCOME Tracking Categories</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of Recognized Environmental Conditions Resolved</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Properties/Acres Cleared of Environmental Concerns</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Jobs Directly and Indirectly Created</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Properties where Blight was Eliminated</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of Funding Leveraged</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. PROGRAMMATIC CAPABILITY & PAST PERFORMANCE: 4.a. Programmatic Capability:

4.a.i. & 4.a.ii. Organizational Capacity and Structure: Planning and Development (includes nine staff) will be the lead department under Brent McLane for the brownfield program with support from the engineering (14 staff), and environmental (two staff) departments. The City has ample programmatic, administrative, and financial organizational capacity to successfully manage and utilize all grant funding within the 3-year project period. Carl Anderson, a Senior Planner in the Planning and Development department, will be the project manager. Brent McLane will be available to Mr. Anderson as a senior technical resource. Mr. Anderson will be responsible for all technical and administrative project elements and will work closely with Christine Howe in completing project financial requirements. Hannah Sanger will also lend her science background to the project, assisting in the review of technical reports. Mr. Anderson will direct the project QEP (once procured) in all aspects of its work.

4.a.iii. Description of Key Staff:

Brent McLane - Project Director: Brent McLane has a master’s degree in urban planning and is Pocatello’s Planning and Development Services Director. While he has had this position for only 2 years, Mr. McLane has worked as a local government planner for more than a decade. Most recently, Mr. McLane worked as a Senior Planner for the City of Idaho Falls, where he participated in the planning aspects of an EPA brownfield grant project. His background includes experience in construction management, where he was responsible for the management of numerous subcontractors.

Carl Anderson - Project Manager: Mr. Anderson has a bachelor’s degree in environmental studies and a master’s degree in planning and is a Senior Planner for City of Pocatello. He has worked as a planner for local government agencies for 5 years, including 4 years for Pocatello. He will be the day-to-day project manager and technical lead for the project. He will manage all contractors and agreements and will coordinate with the EPA and other agencies as required for the project. His environmental studies background will aid him in supporting the environmental technical aspects of the project.

Hannah Sanger – Technical Support: Ms. Sanger has a master’s degree in Resource Policy and Behavior and is the Science & Environment Department Administrator for the City. She has worked for the City for over 13 years and develops and implements environmental compliance programs. She frequently interacts with DEQ staff. Ms. Sanger will serve as an environmental technical resource to Mr. Anderson.

Christine Howe - Financial Lead: Ms. Howe is the City CDBG Program Coordinator, which entails managing the City’s CDBG and LHCHH grants which total over $1M annually. Ms. Howe is responsible for the management of these federal grant programs, including compliance with all federal accounting and procurement requirements (2 CFR 200). Prior to employment with the City, Ms. Howe served as a Program Manager for the City of Weymouth MA, overseeing proper financial operations for all local, state, and federal grants. Ms. Howe will assist the Project Manager with financial management, tracking, reporting and drawdowns for the grant.
4.a.iv. Acquiring Additional Resources: The City has substantial resources, including additional technical and support staff to assist with grant implementation activities. The City also has proactive succession planning if staff changes are required. Succession plans will eliminate project delays and ensure staff who are reassigned to the project have appropriate qualifications and experience. The City routinely contracts with consultants and has established procurement procedures for ensuring fair and equitable bidding processes. The City is familiar with federal procurement rules (2 CFR Part 200 and 2 CFR Part 1500) and will abide by these rules in procuring a QEP and if needed, additional project resources.

4b. Past Performance & Accomplishments:
4b.i. Has Previously Received an EPA Brownfields Grant: Not Applicable
4b.ii. Has Not Received an EPA Brownfields Grant but Has Received Other Federal or Non-Federal Assistance Agreements: Pocatello has received many federal/state/local government funding or assistance agreements. Examples of several projects similar in scope, size, and relevance to funding being sought with this application are described below.

(1) Purpose and Accomplishments:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Funding</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
<th>Accomplishments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HUD</td>
<td>$450K annually (12.5M since 1996)</td>
<td>HUD’s Community Development Block Grant Program develops viable urban communities by providing decent housing and a suitable living environment, and by expanding economic opportunities, principally for low- and moderate-income persons.</td>
<td>During the 2019 Program Year, the City contracted with six subrecipients to provide: affordable housing development; improvement of public service agency’s facilities to allow for continuation of services; and direct service delivery. Through a partnership with NeighborWorks Pocatello (NWP), CDBG funding was provided for their infill housing program which saw the development of one single-family residence and for their mobile home rehabilitation program which provides funding/financing for extremely low-income individuals to complete home repairs. For public facility improvements, the City continued its sidewalk improvement program, repairing/installing over 2,700 square feet of ADA compliant sidewalk. In addition, the CDBG program awarded four social service agency subrecipients contracts/awards for facility improvements. Finally, two public service agencies received funding to provide critical service delivery to low- to moderate-income Pocatello residents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HUD</td>
<td>$4.1M</td>
<td>HUD’s LHCHH Program addresses childhood diseases and injuries in the home including mold, lead, allergens, asthma, carbon monoxide, home safety, pesticides, and radon.</td>
<td>An FY17 grant of $1.5M was used to assess lead hazards in 55 homes and remediate identified hazards in 43 homes, making them lead safe. A second FY21 grant of $2.6M will enable the City to remediate hazards in up to 100 homes as well as implement a health and safety component through the Healthy Homes Supplemental Funding program.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FHWA</td>
<td>$18.1M</td>
<td>Construction of the Cheyenne South Valley Connector (CSVC), Pocatello, Idaho.</td>
<td>The Cheyenne South Valley Connector provides a new 5-lane system linkage to the transportation system in southern Pocatello and improved safety for crossing railroad tracks. The funds were used for construction and engineering services, environmental site assessments, public outreach, and project administration.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(2) Compliance with Grant Requirements: Pocatello has effectively administered its HUD CDBG program for 25 years during which time it has complied with all HUD requirements, including all federal regulations, reporting, subrecipient monitoring, procurement, and financial management through the Integrated Disbursement and Information System. In managing its CDBG program, the City has developed internal processes easily translatable to other federal grants such as EPA brownfield grants.

This Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes Program requires adherence to and compliance with HUD and EPA requirements related to lead remediation or abatement, contract administration, procurement, financial management, and project oversight. The staff that manage this grant and the City’s CDBG grant are housed in the same department as staff that will manage the brownfield grant. Experience gained through managing these two programs will be instrumental to overseeing a brownfield grant.

From CSVC project design in 2008 to project completion in 2015, the City complied with all FHWA and Idaho Department of Transportation (IDOT) requirements. On April 24, 2019, the City received an acceptance letter from IDOT documenting successful project completion/closure.
1. **Applicant Eligibility**: City of Pocatello (City) was founded in 1889 and affirms, that to the best of its knowledge, it is eligible for funding.

2. **Community Involvement**: City of Pocatello (City) has extensive experience incorporating community involvement into comprehensive planning and other projects and has successfully engaged residents and a broad cross section of stakeholder groups during these projects. In fact, the City initiated a comprehensive plan update in February of 2021 that is currently soliciting input from the community through 1) outreach at community events and open houses, 2) focus groups and community organizations (we go to the community and don’t rely on the community coming to us), and 3) a community values survey that is available online to all. The City is beginning to tabulate and evaluate the results of community input and this will be the basis for updating the community’s vision for the City.

   It is recognized that low-income (EJScreen indicates a Target Area low-income population of 61%) and minority communities within the identified program Target Area are disproportionately impacted not only by brownfields but also by poor air quality because of their proximity to railyards. This is a substantial environmental justice issue that we hope to make progress in rectifying with our brownfield program. The City has identified the EPA’s Environmental Justice Collaborative Problem-Solving Model as a resource in addressing environmental justice and plans to incorporate this model into the community engagement aspects of the brownfield program.
In support of this grant application, the City hosted a virtual public informational meeting on November 18, 2021. The meeting was attended by a variety of governmental and community stakeholder organizations, including non-profit and community-based organizations. During the meeting, the City informed all attendees of the goals established for the brownfield program and that the program will be principally funded by a US EPA Brownfield Community-Wide Assessment Grant. Broad support was received from all in attendance.

Excerpt from Portneuf River Vision Study regarding Public Involvement
To inform and involve the community and other stakeholders in the planning and implementation of the brownfield program described in our application, the City will:

- Hold up to six project and/or other community meetings. Preference will be given to in-person meetings, but meetings will continue to be held virtually if required by COVID-19 restrictions. These meetings will include a presentation regarding project progress and interactive exercises to engage attendees in providing input regarding our brownfield program.

- Develop press releases, fact sheets, Phase I/II Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) process diagrams and site nomination forms. These documents will be available via a project-specific webpage operated/maintained by the City. The webpage will link to social media pages to ensure information is readily available to diverse stakeholder groups.

- The City is accustomed to using social media. It has a Facebook page, Twitter, and Instagram. Social media often reaches a different group of stakeholders than meetings or more traditional outreach events do, and we strongly believe that this stakeholder group is essential to any project outreach effort. The City will use its existing social media outlets to engage with and inform stakeholders regarding the brownfield program.

- A comprehensive stakeholder distribution list will be created using sign-up sheets from recent Downtown Redevelopment and TerryFirst Plan public engagement events. Emails, postcards, and newsletters will be sent periodically to this distribution list. Project partners will communicate progress to their constituents via regular meetings and articles in organizational newsletters. Program information will also be periodically included in the City’s monthly Mayor’s Newsletter.

At all meetings we will be prepared to accommodate people with disabilities and non-English speakers.

3. **Named Contractors and Subrecipients:** Not applicable

4. **Expenditure of Assessment Grant Funds:** Not applicable