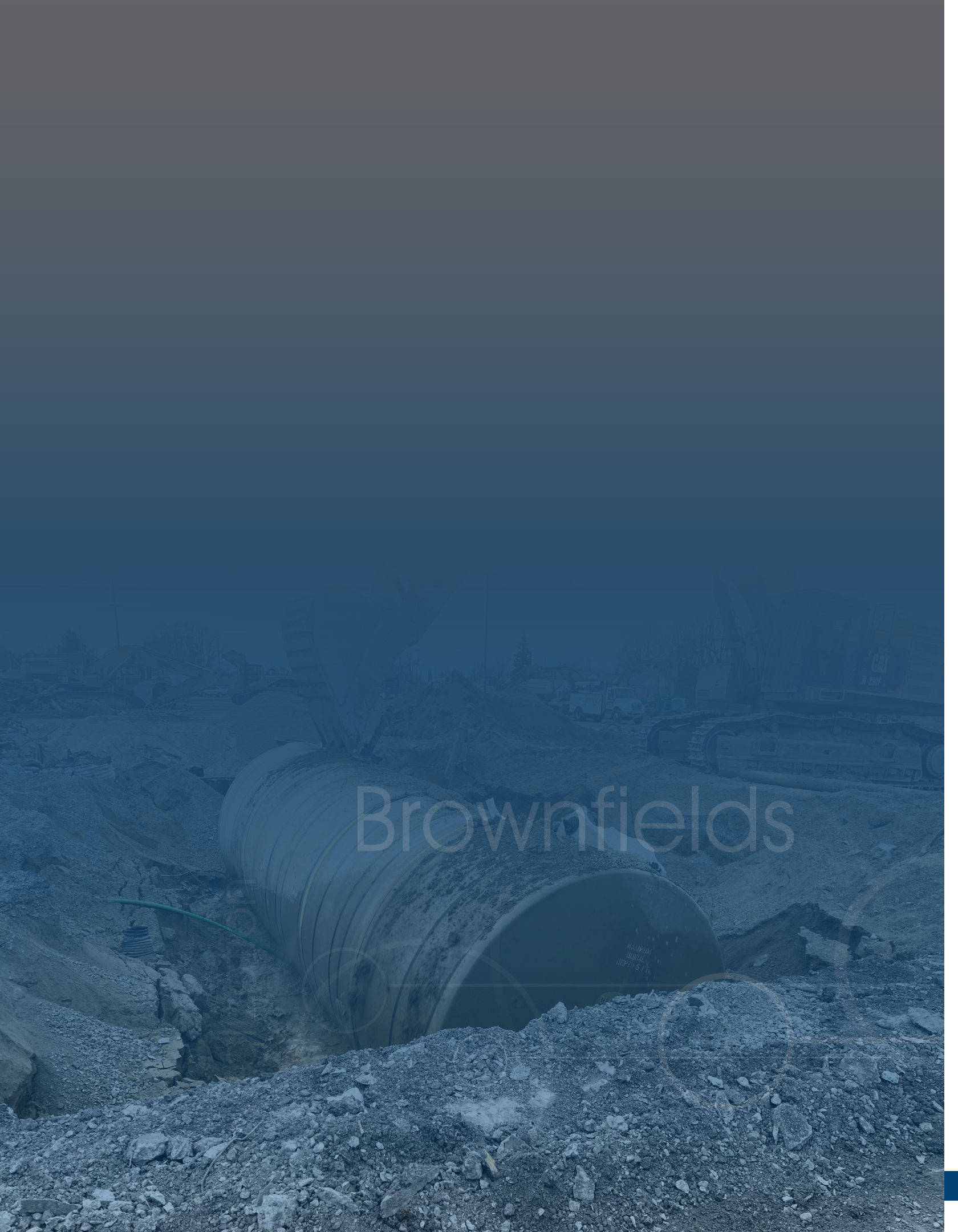




2025 Brownfields Federal Programs Guide





Brownfields

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USING THIS GUIDE

The entry for each federal agency or organization describes its mission and its connection to brownfields, and lists the programs that provide technical or financial assistance relevant to brownfields. Descriptions of eligibility requirements, and uses/applications are included. Most federal programs receive appropriated funds for these programs on an annual basis, but the amount available each year can vary significantly. Please visit the individual agency websites for updated information on program availability and resources.

Each entry also includes the appropriate phase(s) within the brownfields redevelopment process for using the resource, such as in the planning, assessment, cleanup, and/or redevelopment phase. Entry “snapshots” illustrate brownfields redevelopment projects that successfully leveraged funding and provide examples of how federal programs help stimulate brownfields cleanup and redevelopment across the country.

EPA encourages stakeholders to think broadly about brownfields cleanup and reuse, and take advantage of the numerous sources of support available for technical and financial assistance. In addition to the federal resources discussed in this guide, partnerships with local, regional, and state governments as well as philanthropic organizations can support brownfields-related redevelopment projects. For additional information, contact your EPA Regional Brownfields or Land Revitalization Coordinator. (Click on the map on **Brownfields Near You** at <https://www.epa.gov/brownfields/brownfields-near-you>).

Introduction

EPA's Brownfields and Land Revitalization Program empowers communities to assess, clean up, and sustainably reuse brownfields. EPA provides critical funding through assessment, cleanup, multipurpose, revolving loan fund (RLF), and job training grants and offers free technical assistance and targeted assessments. These resources catalyze environmental cleanup and drive brownfields revitalization.

EPA funding typically covers only part of a brownfield project's total cost. Communities must identify and secure additional funding, often from federal, state, or private sources. Strong local partnerships are essential to success. To help navigate complex federal funding options, EPA publishes the *Brownfields Federal Programs Guide* every two years. This guide centralizes current information on federal grants, loans, and technical assistance for planning, assessment, cleanup, and redevelopment. It's a starting point for communities seeking support for brownfields projects.

Many other resources to help a community navigate the brownfields reuse process are on EPA's Land Revitalization Program website (<https://www.epa.gov/land-revitalization>).

EPA brownfields grants assist communities in meeting their initial funding needs and leveraging other dollars. As of 2025, brownfield grant recipients reported over \$41 billion leveraged, which is about \$20 for each EPA brownfields dollar spent. These recipients also reported 13 jobs leveraged per \$100,000 of EPA brownfields funds expended on assessment, cleanup, and revolving loan fund cooperative agreements. See EPA's Brownfields Program website (<https://www.epa.gov/brownfields>) for more information about brownfields grants and technical assistance.

Some tools especially helpful for leveraging include:

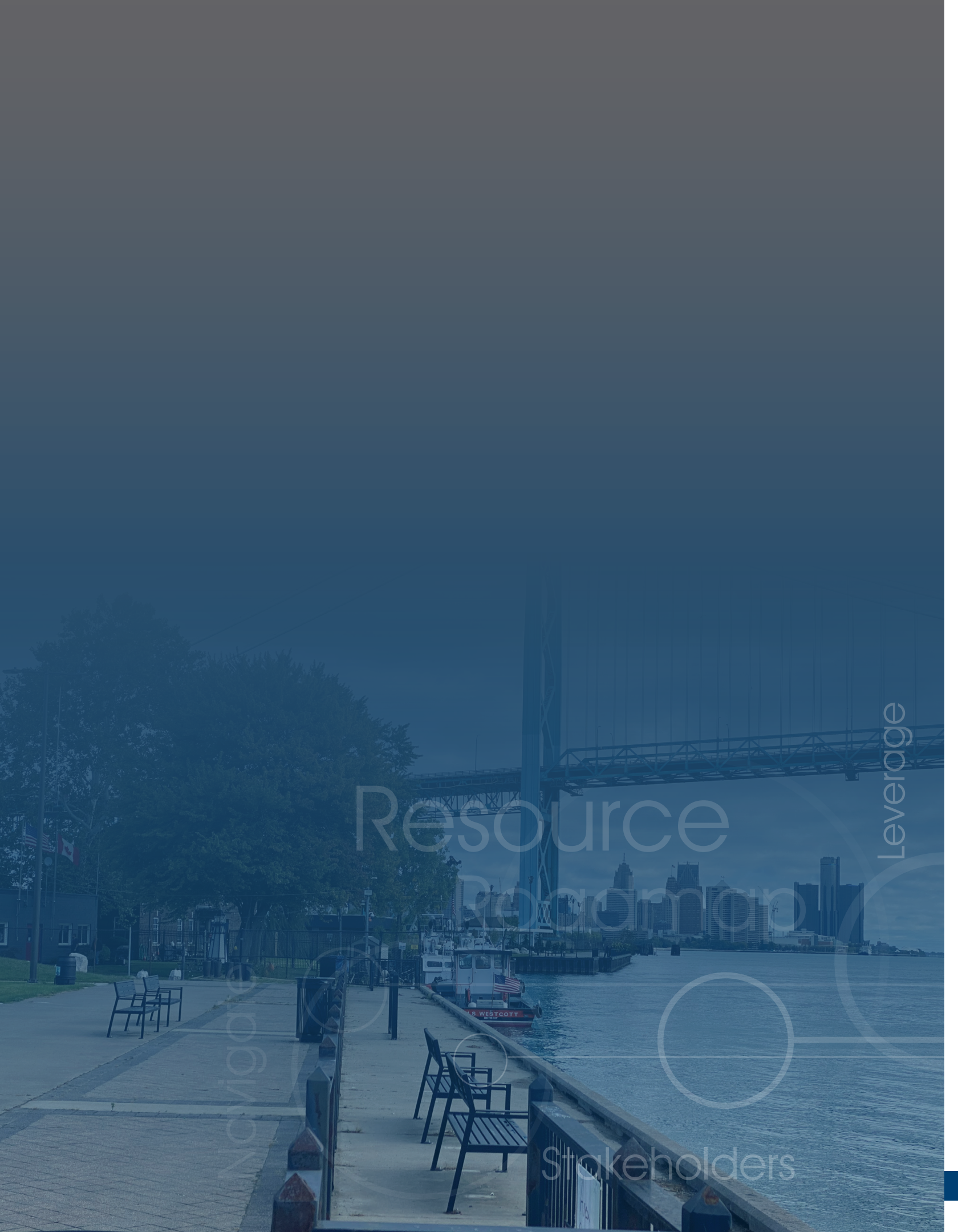
- Revitalization-Ready Guide: A Guide to Revitalizing Land in Your Community is designed to provide information for local governments, Tribes, quasi-governmental organizations, and non-governmental organizations interested in facilitating the cleanup and reuse of brownfield properties.

- Community Actions that Drive Brownfields Redevelopment outlines the specific actions a community can take to attract investment to a brownfield site by reducing the uncertainties inherent in the redevelopment process.
- EPA's Anatomy of Brownfields Redevelopment explains the brownfields cleanup and reuse process from the real estate development perspective.
- EPA's Setting the Stage for Leveraging Resources for Brownfields Revitalization is a tool that communities can use to identify approaches for attracting additional resources, including the federal resources for community revitalization addressed in this guide.
- EPA's guide, Cleaning Up Brownfields Under State Response Programs — Getting to "No Further Action" is a central source of information about state voluntary cleanup programs.

The 2025 Edition of the Brownfields Federal Programs Guide

This *2025 Brownfields Federal Programs Guide* describes the financial and technical assistance resources available from federal agencies that can support brownfields revitalization projects. Each entry describes the assistance available from a federal agency as of May 2025. Entries include information about eligibility, availability, website links and contacts. An agency "snapshot" highlights a local project that leveraged funding or technical assistance to support a brownfield redevelopment project.

EPA also encourages communities to explore state tax credits, loans, loan guarantees, grants, technical assistance and other incentives. Please visit your local state economic development agency website for information.



Resource Roommap

Leverage

Stakeholders

Navigation

Navigate and Leverage Federal Programs with a “Resource Roadmap”

While this Federal Programs Guide is useful for identifying and understanding specific resources that can be used to fund and finance brownfields and community revitalization, the number of programs and related requirements may be overwhelming. Creating a roadmap can help communities navigate best use of these resources.

You can find roadmap approaches in U.S. EPA’s guidebook [Setting the Stage for Leveraging Resources for Brownfields Revitalization](#) and the [Resource Roadmap](#) planning tool (available as part of the [Land Revitalization Toolkit](#)). Below is a summary of a step-by-step “Resource Roadmap” approach for how your organization utilizes programs such as the ones outlined in this Federal Programs Guide to leverage more resources for your brownfields revitalization.

GETTING ORGANIZED: HOW TO LEVERAGE RESOURCES EFFECTIVELY

Consider the following step-by-step approach for organizing your team to be effective in leveraging resources for your brownfields and community revitalization projects:

1. Maintain a Vibrant Project Team with Identified Managers

Your organization should establish an organized Task Force of key project leaders and participants who are working on brownfield and community revitalization projects, and maintain this task force over the course of implementation. Use this revitalization task force to ensure continued coordination, leveraging, project management, resource allocation, and general momentum.

The task force should have an identified manager who has the support and backing from local officials, along with other organizational staff and consultants, as well as stakeholders external to your organization who are interested in seeing your revitalization projects progress and succeed. Stakeholders can include brownfield property owners, site developers, community group representatives, nonprofit leaders, business community supporters, state and federal elected officials and their staff, regional organizations, state agency officials, and other relevant stakeholders.

Maintaining this level of organization will demonstrate to potential funders that your projects have the support of key stakeholders and the community, and that the project team is well-prepared to seek, receive, and implement grant resources to get the job done.

2. Confirm Priority Projects

While this Brownfield Federal Programs Guide lists several resources that could be pursued, local project leaders may lack

Key Approach and Tactics for Funding Success

- ✓ Maintain an effective Brownfield project team with identified lead managers, including for your funding strategy
- ✓ Establish consensus on priority projects
- ✓ Delineate project components & phases
- ✓ Estimate project costs
- ✓ Align funding sources with project components & phases
- ✓ Establish matching/leveraging strategies & assess feasibility of debt
- ✓ Create strategic plans & outreach briefing materials for each priority project
- ✓ Seek partnerships and state & region-wide backing
- ✓ Collaborate with state & federal agency officials
- ✓ Collaborate with your congressional leaders
- ✓ Prepare for grant writing
- ✓ Celebrate success

the capacity to pursue them all (at least, in the short term). By confirming key revitalization priorities, your organization can determine how it will allocate its time and resources, pursue external funding, make asks to federal and other funders, and set the right expectations for the public, key partners and stakeholders about how implementation will proceed.

Typically, grants and other resources are awarded for discrete projects or specific project components. Within each priority project, the task force needs to identify the specific project components that are:

- critical to overall progress, and
- feasible to attain in a reasonable timeline.

The task force can then prioritize those components that are most important.

It is a good idea to continually re-evaluate and re-confirm priorities as each project progresses and changes. Also valuable is to identify projects in writing by a local resolution or strategy document, so that these can be conveyed and boosted with the public, press, governmental, and funding leaders.

3. Delineate Project Components and Phases

For major projects, it is usually very difficult to obtain grants and other resources that cover the entirety of costs all at once. Consider instead how to break up the project into discrete, smaller projects.

Each discrete brownfield project may involve different components that can be funded by a variety of sources. Likewise, each distinct project should be considered as a multi-phase project, with each stage potentially fundable (and sometimes from different sources).

For example, on project components, a brownfield project can involve brownfield assessment and cleanup, stormwater management and green infrastructure, transportation infrastructure upgrades to roads, trails, and/or transit, utility upgrades, broadband upgrades, waterfront revitalization, clean energy or energy efficiency measures, off-site improvements, vertical construction of buildings, construction of green space or public amenities, or many other components – all of which can be potentially fundable from different sources. With respect to project phases, a typical brownfield project often consists of phases that include community engagement, planning, feasibility studies, Phase I assessment, Phase II assessment, remedial planning, design and engineering, permitting, cleanup, construction (which can often be conducted over multiple phases), post-construction controls, and operation.

It is important to tailor your resource-leveraging strategy to the project component and its phase. Getting a project to be deemed “shovel-ready” is different from implementing a project that is already “shovel-ready”. Sometimes, funders who support an early stage of a project can continue to provide funding in the later stages. As small steps of progress are made into successive phases, it is important to inform and engage the community in order to maintain support and build momentum.

4. Estimate Project Costs

Once the task force identifies priority projects and delineates the key components and phases, the project team should establish estimated project costs for each project and its core components.

A competitive project should always have a well-crafted sources-and-uses pro forma. This will help you better identify the best potential funding sources, understand the levels of matching funds required, and tailor advocacy efforts to gain support for funding requests. The project team can enlist staff or volunteers with project management and cost-estimation expertise, obtain expert consulting support to help confirm cost estimates for key projects, and/or ask potential vendors for their best estimates on what a job might take. Most importantly, determine costs for the immediate next stages of each project to be ready to secure funding support for that stage.

5. Align Funding Sources with Project Components and Phases

This Brownfields Federal Programs Guide compiles information on the most significant sources of federal resources for

brownfield and community revitalization projects. You can match the sources in this guide to your priority projects and their key components and phases. Similarly, you can research other options for leveraging resources from local, state, regional, philanthropic, and private-sector sources, and match those resources to your priority projects.

If you seek to conduct a planning stage project, make sure that the identified sources allow for design or engineering. If you find the resource is only available for more shovel-ready projects, take that into account when matching your project phase to the potential resource. It is important to review grant solicitations and other funding documents, and confer with funding officials, to determine whether the key projects are eligible and competitive for specific resources, and consider whether and how a particular project can be shaped or changed to reflect the priorities of funders.

6. Establish Matching/Leverage Strategies and Access Feasibility of Debt Financing

The most competitive funding requests will have committed matches and high leverage, which takes financial planning, budgeting, and commitments from key stakeholders. Having a plan for how to match resources is necessary, well before grant applications are due.

Some grant programs will allow your organization to meet the matching requirement by fundraising after applying as long as you have secured a match for project implementation. Your application must be able to show that you can secure the necessary funds to be competitive.

Your team should create a match/leverage strategy for each funding request, and do the work necessary to explore and secure match commitments from key funding partners such as the state, community groups, foundations, high-wealth benefactors and donors, and other potential supporters.

Many projects will require more funding than grants alone can fund, meaning that the projects may need to be financed in part with some form of debt – particularly for big construction phases of capital projects. There are many good sources of publicly-backed or subsidized lending, but these are only feasible and available for applicants who can demonstrate a viable repayment strategy and a willingness to use debt. The project team should undertake an analysis that considers the possible revenue streams for servicing debt, the potential sources of state- or federally backed debt that can provide lower-cost financing, and the overall feasibility of debt strategies.

7. Create Strategic Plans and Outreach Briefing Materials for Each Priority Project

When ready to proceed on a specific project or project component, it is valuable to create a written, step-by-step strategy for securing funding and other support. This strategic memo can describe the specific objective for that project, describe the targeted source(s) of funding, identify the necessary entities and stakeholders, specify those responsible for each task, establish timelines, and identify contingency plans.

Further, your team should compose a concise briefing sheet for each specific project, phase, and/or component as appropriate, which you will use to provide stakeholders and potential funders with a succinct explanation of the project scope, objectives, benefits, status, progress, supporters, and active requests. Use graphics, photos, conceptual renderings or other images to make the briefing sheet more appealing. Try to capture the essence of the project, its compelling justification, and its key aspects in a short, concise way (no staples! That is, no more than one sheet of paper, although both front and back is fine).

Developing briefing sheets on the front end of a project often helps to formulate a consensus on a cohesive project concept before moving forward with a full grant application. Briefing sheets tailored to specific components/phases of a project will be useful for more targeted advocacy efforts, as well as for providing information to key stakeholders when seeking letters of support or other stakeholder commitments for grant applications.

8. Seek Regional and State Backing

Your team should seek to educate and gain the highest levels of support from key state officials. Federal, philanthropic, individual and private sector funders will typically be more supportive if they understand that the Governor, state agency leadership, and other key state officials support a project (and may even be willing to commit match or leverage). Work with your state legislative representatives and state environmental agency officials who can play decisive roles in advocating for support for your projects.

9. Collaborate with Federal Agency Officials

Engage with relevant federal agency and program officials on a project and its key components. You should approach agency leaders to build their understanding of priority projects.

Your team can plan and conduct visits to federal offices (headquarters and regional offices), issue invitations for site and project tours in your community (e.g., host federal officials in your community to discuss the progress and potential of key projects), and use collaborative roundtable events and project workshops to build their ongoing support. A multi-stakeholder roundtable can convene funders, the private sector, philanthropic foundations, and other potential supporters to build stronger support and push a key project. These visits and roundtables are most effective if the previously outlined steps above have already been taken.

10. Collaborate with Congressional Leaders

When funding requests are ready to be submitted, you can seek congressional support from your Member(s) of Congress by working with their local district staff, or relevant staff in their Washington D.C. offices.

You can consider asking Congressional members and their staff for support beyond the standard letter, which may not have a major impact in itself. Often, congressional leaders will coordinate with state leaders to boost projects and leverage additional resources.

11. Prepare for Grant Writing

Prepare ahead of time to write effective grant applications. Do not wait until you see a notice of funding opportunity and submission deadline.

Very importantly, make sure that you obtain a www.grants.gov account and www.sam.gov account with current passwords or other web-portal registrations and passwords necessary to apply for the funding source about 30 days ahead of the grant deadline. See [EPA's grants webpage](#) for more information. Waiting until the last minute to complete or confirm these steps will likely make your organization unable to apply.

Determine the best local agency or other entity to be the lead applicant, and confirm key application partners. Identify the internal/external grant writer(s) for each application, and have the lead grant writer review past application materials to consider how to position future applications to be more effective. If you applied unsuccessfully for those resources previously, get a debrief from the agency on why you were not selected for funding.

12. Celebrate Success

Success breeds success. As implementation activities progress, invite key stakeholders including funders, federal and state elected officials, and others to groundbreakings and ribbon-cuttings. Work with the media and use social media to publicize progress. Send personal thank you notes. This will create momentum for the project and encourage funders to join in and share in the success.

Now, on to the resources that can help you leverage brownfields success!



Redevelopment Cleanup

Assessment

Planning

The Brownfields Redevelopment Process:

Planning

- **USDA/RD** – Energy Audit & Renewable Energy Development Assistance Grants
- **EDA** – Planning Program, Local Technical Assistance Program, Build to Scale Program
- **NOAA** – Response and Restoration Programs, Coastal Management Programs
- **USACE** – Section 22 Planning Assistance to States, Corps of Engineers Centers of Expertise
- **ATSDR** – Public Health Assessments, Health Checks, Brownfields/Land Reuse Action Model, Land Reuse Toolkits
- **HHS/OCs** – Community Economic Development Program, Rural Community Development Program
- **HUD** – Community Development Block Grant Program
- **NPS** – Federal Lands to Parks Program; Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance Program
- **DOI/OSMRE** – Volunteers in Service to America Program
- **DOT/FHWA** – Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement Program, Surface Transportation Block Grant Program for Transportation Alternatives, Transportation Planning
- **DOT/FTA** – Urbanized Area Formula Funding Program; Formula Grants for Rural Areas; Metropolitan, Statewide, and Non-Metropolitan Transportation Planning Programs
- **DOT/OST** – Build America Bureau, TIFIA Credit Assistance, INFRA Grants
- **EPA/OBLR** – Brownfields Assessment Grants, Multipurpose Grants, State and Tribal Response Program Grants
- **EPA/OW** – Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (WIFIA) Program
- **EPA/OCR** – Building Blocks for Sustainable Communities; Local Foods, Local Places; Healthy Places for Healthy People; Recreation Economy for Rural Communities
- **GSA** – Brownfields Redevelopment Initiative
- **NEA** – Our Town Grants, Grants for Arts Projects

Assessment

- **NOAA** – Response and Restoration Programs, Coastal Management Programs
- **USACE** – Section 22 Planning Assistance to States
- **ATSDR** – Public Health Assessments, Health Checks, Brownfields/Land Reuse Site Tool
- **NIEHS** – Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) E-Learning for HAZMAT Program, Superfund Research Program
- **HUD** – Community Development Block Grant Program
- **DOI/OSMRE** – Volunteers in Service to America Program
- **EPA/OBLR** – Brownfields Assessment Grants, Multipurpose Grants, Brownfields Job Training Grants, State and Tribal Response Program Grants, Technical Brownfields Assessments Program
- **EPA/OW** – Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) Program
- **GSA** – Brownfields Redevelopment Initiative



Guide to Federal Resources

Cleanup

- **NOAA** – Response and Restoration Programs, Coastal Management Programs
- **USACE** – Section 22 Planning Assistance to States, USACE Centers of Expertise,
- **ATSDR** – Public Health Assessments, Health Checks
- **NIEHS** – Worker Training Program, Hazardous Waste Worker Training Program, Environmental Career Worker Training Program, HAZMAT Disaster Preparedness Training Program, Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) E-Learning for HAZMAT Program, Superfund Research Program
- **HUD** – Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program, Indian Community Development Block Grant Program, Section 108 Loan Guarantee Program, Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction (LHR) Grant Program
- **DOI/OSMRE** – Watershed Cooperative Agreement Program, Abandoned Mine Land Program, Volunteers in Service to America Program
- **EPA/OBLR** – Brownfields Cleanup Grants, Multipurpose Grants, RLF Grants, Brownfields Job Training Grants, State and Tribal Response Program Grants, Technical Assistance to Brownfield Communities (TAB) Program
- **EPA/OW** – Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) Program
- **GSA** – Brownfields Redevelopment Initiative



Redevelopment

- **USDA/RD** – Business and Industry Guaranteed Loan Program, Intermediary Relending Program; Rural Business Development Grants; Rural Economic Development Loan and Grant; Community Facilities Direct Loan and Grant; Community Facilities Guaranteed Loan; Water and Waste Disposal Direct Loans, Loan Guarantees, and Grants; Energy Audit & Renewable Energy Development Assistance Grants, and Economic Impact Initiative Grants
- **USFS** – Urban and Community Forestry Program and Great Lakes Restoration Initiative
- **EDA** – Public Works Program, Economic Adjustment Assistance Program
- **NOAA** – Response and Restoration Programs, Coastal Management Programs
- **USACE** – Great Lakes Restoration Initiative, Section 22 Planning Assistance to States, USACE Centers of Expertise
- **DOE** – Energy Efficiency Block Grants, Advanced Manufacturing and Recycling Grants
- **ATSDR** – Public Health Assessments, Health Checks, BROWN Community Partnerships, Land Reuse Toolkits
- **NIEHS** – Environmental Career Worker Training Program, Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) E-Learning for HAZMAT Program, Superfund Research Program
- **HUD** – Community Development Block Grant Program, Indian Community Development Block Grant Program, Section 108 Loan Guarantee Program, LHR Grant Program
- **DOI/OSMRE** – Volunteers in Service to America Program
- **DOT/FHWA** – Surface Transportation Block Grant Program for Transportation Alternatives
- **DOT/FTA** – Urbanized Area Formula Funding Program; Formula Grants for Rural Areas; Capital Investment Grants, Buses and Bus Facilities Infrastructure Investment Program; State of Good Repair Grants; Metropolitan, Statewide, and Non-Metropolitan Transportation Planning Programs, MEGA Grants, RCP Grants
- **DOT/OST** – RAISE Transportation Grants, Build America Bureau, TIFIA Credit Assistance, RRIF Program, INFRA Grants
- **EPA/OW** – CWSRF Program, DWSRF Program, WIFIA
- **FHFA** – Affordable Housing Program, Community Investment Program, Community Investment Cash Advances Program
- **GSA** – Brownfields Redevelopment Initiative
- **NEA** – Our Town Grants, Grants for Arts Projects
- **SBA** – 7(a) Loan Program, (504) Loan Program



Overview of Brownfields Federal Programs

FEDERAL AGENCY	FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE
Department of Agriculture, Rural Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loan guarantees for rural businesses. • Loans for small businesses. • Rural business development grants. • Grants to accelerate job creation in rural communities. • Grants and loans to develop community facilities. • Grants and loans to develop water and waste disposal systems in rural areas. • Renewable energy grants. • Grants to promote local food and farmers markets. • Grants for public facilities that provide essential services to rural communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical assistance for rural businesses. • Technical assistance for strategic planning and community visioning for economic development.
Department of Agriculture, U.S. Forest Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial assistance to plant and maintain trees for beautification or remediation of brownfields. • Funding to support projects to protect the Great Lakes ecosystem. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical assistance for planting trees on mine-scarred lands and for phytoremediation. • Technical assistance for planting trees for open space, parks, and land conservation projects. • Assistance to rural and urban communities applying for USDA grants.
Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grants for infrastructure and facilities in distressed areas. • Grants for regional economic development planning. • Grants to support innovation-centric economic sectors that support commercialization and entrepreneurship, and cluster development. • Economic adjustment grants. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance with economic development planning. • Promote innovative approaches to economic development. • Strengthen linkage between economic development and environmental quality.
Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Matching funds to state/local governments to purchase threatened coastal and estuarine lands. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance with the restoration of contaminated coastal sites. • Special projects relating to coastal resource management.
Department of Defense, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Congressionally mandated water resource civic works. • Support for projects to protect the Great Lakes ecosystem. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reimbursable water- and land-related engineering technical assistance. • Watershed and ecosystem planning support for states. • Centers of expertise.
Department of Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grants for energy efficiency and renewable energy projects. • Loans for the development of advanced technology, energy-efficient vehicles. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research to reduce building energy use. • Facilitating the beneficial reuse of former brownfields into energy parks and facilities that design and produce renewable energy technologies. • Feasibility studies for renewable energy projects.

FEDERAL AGENCY	FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE
Department of Health and Human Services, Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grants to assess health issues associated with redevelopment plans. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical assistance to public health agencies. Assistance to review and assess environmental sampling data and other site data. Health-related information sharing in reviewing environmental assessment data. Tools to help make health part of the land renewal process. Tools and resources for people to engage in land reuse and redevelopment projects that can reduce environmental exposures.
Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grants to develop health and safety training programs. Research grants to seek solutions to health and environmental issues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training workers for hazardous materials handling and disaster preparedness. Advanced technology training program. Training for minority workers in environmental restoration.
Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Community Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Job training program grants. Grants to small communities for training and technical assistance for rural water facilities. Assistance to community development corporations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical assistance for rural water facilities.
Department of Housing and Urban Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nationwide block grants for community development. Loan guarantees for community development. Community development grants for Indian and Alaska Native communities. Lead-based paint hazard reduction grants. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical assistance to support community revitalization, including brownfields cleanup and redevelopment, and to assess and control lead-based paint and other home health hazards.
Department of the Interior, National Park Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transfer of surplus federal land to state and local governments for park creation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical assistance for conservation and recreation projects.
Department of the Interior, Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grants to reclaim streams affected by acid mine drainage. Grants to states and Tribes to reclaim abandoned mine lands. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical assistance and capacity-building for watershed development. Watershed remediation internships.
Department of Labor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Job training grants. Grants for community colleges to develop career training programs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical assistance to states, localities and community organizations on workforce development. Technical assistance to states on readiness for brownfields redevelopment job needs.
Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grants for transportation projects and planning. Grants for air quality improvement and congestion mitigation. Grants for transportation enhancements and alternatives, such as bicycle and pedestrian paths. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical assistance for long-range transportation planning.

FEDERAL AGENCY	FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE
Department of Transportation, Federal Transit Administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grants for public transportation capital projects in urban and rural areas. • Grants for new and expanded rail, bus, and ferry systems and facilities. • Grants to replace, rehabilitate, and purchase buses and related facilities. • Grants for repairing and upgrading the nation's rail transit systems and high-intensity motor bus systems. • Funds for developing long-range plans and short-range programs reflecting transportation investment priorities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical assistance to transit agencies working with other state and local governmental agencies on transit projects involving brownfields.
Department of Transportation, Office of the Secretary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grants for major transportation projects that will enhance economic competitiveness and livability. • Credit assistance through secured loans, loan guarantees, and lines of credit for large transportation infrastructure projects. • Direct federal loans and loan guarantees to finance the development of railroad infrastructure. • Grants for critical freight issues facing our nation's highways and bridges. 	
Environmental Protection Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grants for brownfields inventory, assessment, planning, and cleanup, and for capitalizing revolving loan funds for brownfields cleanup. • Grants for environmental workforce development and job training. • Grants to states and Tribes to enhance response and brownfields programs. • Loans for water quality improvement projects, including drinking water. • Grants for projects to restore local urban water quality. • Technical assistance grants for small communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical assistance to brownfields communities. • Targeted brownfields assessments. • Technical assistance targeted for capacity-building to implement sustainable strategies. • Support for development and implementation of action plans to promote local food and downtown revitalization. • Technical assistance for smart growth implementation.
Federal Housing Finance Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loans for housing and economic development that benefit low- and moderate-income families. • Loans and grants for affordable housing. • Financial assistance through Federal Home Loan Banks (FHLBs) to support community development, including brownfield redevelopment projects eligible for a brownfield tax credit. 	
General Services Administration		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance to match underused federal properties and surplus federally owned brownfields with local revitalization objectives.

FEDERAL AGENCY	FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE
National Endowment for the Arts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grants for placemaking projects with art at their core. • Grants for public art projects. 	
Small Business Administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loans to small businesses to invest in major fixed assets, such as land and buildings. • Loans to small businesses for general business purposes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical assistance for small business development.

Federal Programs

Resources
Agency

Programs

Incentives

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

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

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

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

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

Department of Agriculture — Rural Development



DESCRIPTION OF ORGANIZATION

Mission

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

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

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

Brownfields Connections

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

RESOURCES

Financial Assistance

Business and Industry Guaranteed Loan Program

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

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

Limitations: Repayment terms for real estate loans are not to exceed 30 years; equipment loans are not to exceed 15 years or the useful life of the equipment, whichever is less. The maximum term for working capital loans is seven years. The loan amortization term may be blended for loans with multiple purposes.

Uses/Applications Include:

B&I loan proceeds can be used for:

- The purchase and development of land, buildings, and associated infrastructure for commercial or industrial properties;
- The purchase of machinery and equipment;
- Business expansion or acquisition; or
- Working capital purposes.

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

https://www.rd.usda.gov/sites/default/files/fact-sheet/508_RD_FS_RBS_BIGuarantee.pdf

Assistance Listing: 10.768

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

Planning

Assessment

Cleanup

Redevelopment

Intermediary Relending Program

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

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

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

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

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

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

Assistance Listing: 10.767

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

Planning	Assessment	Cleanup	Redevelopment
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Rural Business Development Grants Program

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

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

Limitations: Opportunity-type grant funding is limited to a maximum award of \$50,000 for unreserved funds. Total opportunity-type grant funding is limited statutorily to up to 10 percent of the total RBDG annual funding.

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

- Pollution control and abatement.
- Training and technical assistance, such as project planning; business counseling or training; market research; feasibility studies; professional or technical reports; or product or service improvements.
- Acquisition or development of land, easements, or rights of way; construction, conversion, or renovation of buildings, plants, machinery, equipment, access streets and roads, parking areas, or utilities.
- Capitalization of revolving loan funds, including funds that will make loans for startups and working capital.
- Distance adult learning for job training and advancement.
- Rural transportation improvement.
- Community economic development.
- Technology-based economic development.
- Feasibility studies and business plans.
- Leadership and entrepreneur training.
- Rural business incubators.
- Long-term business strategic planning.

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

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

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

Assistance Listing: 10.351

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

Planning	Assessment	Cleanup	Redevelopment
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Rural Economic Development Loan and Grant Program

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

Eligibility Requirements: To receive funding under the REDLG program, an entity must be:

- Any former Rural Utilities Service borrower who borrowed, repaid, or pre-paid an insured, direct, or guaranteed loan.
- Nonprofit utilities that are eligible to receive assistance from the RD Electric or Telecommunications Programs.
- Current RD Electric or Telecommunications Programs borrowers.

Uses/Applications Include:

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

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

Assistance Listing: 10.854

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

Planning	Assessment	Cleanup	Redevelopment
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Community Facilities Direct Loan and Grant Program

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

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

A loan guarantee is a pledge by one party (the guarantor) to assume the debt obligation of a borrower if the borrower defaults. It is not a direct loan. For this program, USDA is the guarantor.

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

Limitations: Grant funding limitations are based on population and income, economic feasibility, and availability of funds.

Uses/Applications Include:

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

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

Assistance Listing: 10.766

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

Planning	Assessment	Cleanup	Redevelopment
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Community Facilities Guaranteed Loan Program

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

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

Uses/Applications Include:

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

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

Assistance Listing: 10.766

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

Planning	Assessment	Cleanup	Redevelopment
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Water and Waste Disposal Direct Loans, Loan Guarantees, and Grants

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

Water and Waste Disposal Loan and Grant Program: <https://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/water-waste-disposal-loan-grant-program>

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

Uses/Applications Include:

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

Water and Waste Disposal Loan Guarantees: <https://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/water-waste-disposal-loan-guarantees>

Revolving Funds for Financing Water and Wastewater Projects: <https://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/water-environmental-programs/revolving-funds-financing-water-and-wastewater-projects>

Assistance Listing: 10.760

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

Planning	Assessment	Cleanup	Redevelopment
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Rural Energy for America Program: Energy Audit & Renewable Energy Development Assistance Grants

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

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

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

Uses/Applications Include:

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

Assistance Listing: 10.868

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

Planning	Assessment	Cleanup	Redevelopment
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Economic Impact Initiative Grants

Economic Impact Initiative Grants fund public facilities that provide essential services to rural communities. Priorities are given to projects that improve public health and safety, energy efficiency, and education.

https://www.rd.usda.gov/sites/default/files/fact-sheet/508_RD_FS_RHS_EconomicIGGrants.pdf

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

Uses/Applications Include:

- Construction and improvement of community facilities for health care (e.g., hospitals, medical clinics, dental clinics, nursing homes, assisted-living facilities).
- Construction and improvement of public safety facilities (e.g., fire halls, police stations, prisons, jails, police vehicles, fire trucks, public works vehicles and equipment).
- Construction and improvement of public service facilities (e.g., child care centers, transitional housing, libraries and museums).
- Local food systems (e.g., community gardens, food pantries, community kitchens, food banks, food hubs, greenhouses).

Assistance Listing: 10.446

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

Planning	Assessment	Cleanup	Redevelopment
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OTHER USDA PROGRAMS

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

According to USDA, approximately 8,771 farmers markets were listed in the National Farmers Market Directory in 2019, more than double the number in 2007. Throughout the country, communities are responding to this trend by transforming contaminated properties into locations where communities can grow and buy food locally. The Farmers Market and Local Food Promotion Program (FMLFPP) includes two competitive grant programs: the Farmers Market Promotion Program (FMPP) and the Local Food Promotion Program (LFPP). The goal of the FMLFPP grants is to support the development, coordination, and expansion of direct- producer-to-consumer markets and local and regional food business enterprises.

- Under FMPP, eligible activities include supporting and promoting farmers markets, roadside stands, community-supported agriculture programs, agritourism activities, online sales, and other direct producer-to-consumer market opportunities.
- Under LFPP, eligible activities include the support of local and regional food business enterprises that engage as intermediaries in direct producer- to-consumer marketing and are responsible for the processing, aggregation, distribution, and storage of local and regional food products that are marketed locally and regionally. This program may be of interest to those interested in reusing brownfields to locate farmers markets and promote local foods.

Farmers Market Promotion Program: <https://www.ams.usda.gov/services/grants/fmpp>

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

Uses/Applications Include:

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

Local Food Promotion Program: <https://www.ams.usda.gov/services/grants/lfpp>

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

Planning	Assessment	Cleanup	Redevelopment
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ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

U.S. Department of Agriculture Rural Development

1400 Independence Ave., SW
Washington, DC 20250
rd.press@usda.gov

All USDA RD Programs

<https://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/all-programs>

USDA AMS Grants and Opportunities

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

State Contacts

<https://www.rd.usda.gov/contact-us/state-offices>

Main USDA RD Site

<https://www.rd.usda.gov/>

SNAPSHOT – WOOD RIVER, NE

The great bomb cyclone of 2019 brought historic flooding and devastation to the State of Nebraska. Among those affected were residents of the Good Samaritan Center nursing home in Wood River. The flood waters forced the facility to close, leaving Wood River with a now-abandoned 25,000 square-foot structure on a 2.89-acre lot. Wood River Vision 20/20, Inc. (Vision 20/20), a group of volunteers that work to promote a thriving and growing community, identified a lack of quality childcare as a major concern for Wood River. Before the flooding, Vision 20/20 drafted plans to construct a new, 5,400 square foot daycare center to resolve this issue. When the Good Samaritan Center put the abandoned nursing home up for sale at a price well below market value, Vision 20/20 saw a deal it couldn't refuse. The group reached out to the Nebraska Department of Environment and Energy (NDEE) for assistance in making sure the property was safe for children. NDEE used Section 128(a) funding to complete a Phase I environmental site assessment on the property. In addition, Vision 20/20 received a Community Development Block Grant to help fund the remodeling, a USDA Rural Development Community Facilities Grant, and over 150 additional grants and private donations totaling approximately 1.8 million dollars. The larger facility permitted Vision 20/20 to create further amenities such as a full kitchen, indoor playground, and separate rooms for different age groups. The extra grounds allowed for outdoor imagination stations, including a climbing hill, music wall, and community garden. On May 4, 2021, the Stick Creek Kids Child Development Center officially opened – filling a service gap for the community and an outstanding accomplishment for Vision 20/20.

Department of Agriculture — Forest Service



DESCRIPTION OF ORGANIZATION

Mission

The mission of the [U.S. Department of Agriculture's Forest Service](#) (Forest Service) is to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the nation's forests and grasslands to meet the needs of present and future generations. The Forest Service manages a 193-million-acre system of 154 National Forests and 20 National Grasslands for the public good; provides technical and financial assistance to state and local agencies, Tribes, communities, and private landowners; and conducts research and delivers knowledge and technology on all aspects of forestry, rangeland management, and forest resource utilization. The Forest Service also provides international assistance for the protection and management of the world's forest resources. The agency's Cooperative Forestry programs, delivered in partnership with state forestry agencies, provide information and assistance to communities involved in brownfield projects. These programs help communities manage natural resources to enhance forest health and ecosystem services and to promote community resilience and economic development. Forest Service research provides valuable information on brownfields remediation and ecological rehabilitation. Partnerships with nonprofit organizations¹ provide additional resources that can support tree growth in brownfields communities.

Brownfields Connections

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

RESOURCES

Financial and Technical Assistance

Urban and Community Forestry Program

The Urban and Community Forestry (UCF) Program is a cooperative program that focuses on the stewardship of urban natural

resources. UCF responds to the needs of communities by maintaining, restoring, and improving forest ecosystems on more than 140 million acres of urban land where more than 80% of Americans live. Through these efforts, the program encourages the creation of healthier, more livable urban environments across the nation. Urban forests, which include parks, street trees, landscaped boulevards, public gardens, river and coastal promenades, greenways, river corridors, wetlands, nature preserves, natural areas, shelter belts of trees, and working trees at industrial brownfield sites, are dynamic ecosystems that provide environmental services such as clean air and water. Trees cool cities and save energy, improve air quality, reduce stormwater runoff, strengthen local economies, improve social connections that create restorative commons to improve health and well-being, and complement smart growth principles. UCF provides financial and technical assistance to plant, protect, establish, and manage trees, forests, and related resources. To request UCF program assistance, contact your [State Forestry Agency's](#) UCF Program.

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

Uses/Applications Include:

- Revitalizing city centers, older suburbs, and exurban areas through green infrastructure planning.
- Planting, caring for, and using trees as part of brownfields reuse.
- Restoring degraded urban rivers or other community-based ecological restoration activities.
- Planting trees for phytoremediation at brownfield sites.
- Providing service learning for youth working in the environment through partner programs.

<https://www.fs.usda.gov/managing-land/urban-forests/ucf>

Assistance Listing: 10.675

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

Planning	Assessment	Cleanup	Redevelopment
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SNAPSHOT – BUFFALO, NY

An environmental site assessment conducted in 2014 of land where an auto body shop formerly operated in the City of Buffalo revealed leaking underground gas tanks, contaminated soils, and other issues. The current landowner, the Buffalo Niagara River Land Trust, entered New York State's Brownfield Cleanup Program, which allowed them to take steps to clean up contaminated groundwater and soil and restore the site to provide wildlife habitat and public access to the Scajaquada Creek. Buffalo Niagara Waterkeeper, an environmental nonprofit, worked with the land trust to hire a consultant to perform additional investigations and develop a remediation plan. Buffalo Niagara Waterkeeper received a \$150,000 Great Lakes Restoration Initiative (GLRI) grant from the U.S. Forest Service and matched it with funds from the Buffalo and Erie County Standing Committee, Greenway Commission, New York Power Authority, and New York State Canal Corporation. After extensive site analysis, soil testing, and design development, crews removed aboveground structures and underground gas storage tanks to prepare the site for restoration. The site was graded and the shoreline was softened and stabilized with live branches as part of the Forest Service riparian buffer restoration project. Waterkeeper staff members worked closely with the contractor to inspect plant stock health, map out the ideal location for each plant species, and verify correct planting methods. In total, over \$750,000 was invested in remediation of the site and the creation of a waterfront green space in the underserved, urban neighborhood. The project transformed the defunct auto body shop into a micro-park, giving residents and wildlife access to the waterfront along a historically significant portion of Scajaquada Creek. Plans are in the works to conduct site visits of the restored project area with community members to introduce the city's new green space.

Great Lakes Restoration Initiative (GLRI)

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

Eligibility Requirements: State and local government agencies, tribal communities, nonprofit organizations, and academic partners within the Great Lakes Basin of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York are eligible for GLRI funding.

Limitations: Only non-construction activities are eligible, and projects must take place only on non-federal lands.

Uses/Applications Include:

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

An interagency task force of ten federal agencies coordinates GLRI activities. The partner federal agencies determine program and project priorities, and fund restoration projects. EPA is chair of the GLRI. <https://www.glri.us/partners>

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

U.S. Forest Service
Urban & Community Forestry Program
1400 Independence Ave., SW
Washington, DC 20250

Main Site

<https://www.fs.usda.gov/>

Assistance Listing: 10.664, 10.675, 10.672

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

Planning

Assessment

Cleanup

Redevelopment

<https://www.glri.us/>

Department of Commerce — Economic Development Administration



DESCRIPTION OF ORGANIZATION

Mission

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

Brownfields Connections

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

Between FY 2000 and FY 2022, EDA invested approximately \$433.7 million in more than 384 brownfield redevelopment projects (with an average investment of roughly \$1.3 million).

RESOURCES

Financial Assistance

Public Works Program

Through the Public Works Program, EDA provides catalytic investments to help distressed communities build, design, or engineer critical infrastructure and facilities that will help implement regional development strategies and advance bottom-up economic development goals to promote regional prosperity. The Public Works program provides resources to meet the construction and/or infrastructure design needs of communities to enable them to become more economically competitive. Prior examples of investments EDA has supported

through the Public Works program include projects supporting water and sewer system improvements, industrial parks, high-tech shipping and logistics facilities, workforce training facilities, business incubators and accelerators, brownfield redevelopment, technology-based facilities, wet labs, multitenant manufacturing facilities, science and research parks, and telecommunications infrastructure and development facilities.

Eligibility Requirements: Eligible applicants in communities experiencing economic decline and distress include:

- (i) District Organization of an EDA-designated Economic Development District; (ii) Indian Tribe or a consortium of Indian Tribes; (iii) state, county, city, or other political subdivision of a state, including a special purpose unit of a state or local government engaged in economic or infrastructure development activities, or a consortium of political subdivisions; (iv) institution of higher education or a consortium of institutions of higher education; or (v) public or private nonprofit organization or association acting in cooperation with officials of a political subdivision of a state.

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

Uses/Applications Include:

- Support for the construction or rehabilitation of essential public infrastructure and facilities necessary to generate or retain private sector jobs and investments, and to enable communities to become more economically competitive.

Assistance Listing: 11.300

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

Planning	Assessment	Cleanup	Redevelopment
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Economic Adjustment Assistance Program

Through the Economic Adjustment Assistance (EAA) Program, EDA provides investments that support a wide range of construction and non-construction activities, including infrastructure, design and engineering, technical assistance, economic recovery strategies, and capitalization or re-capitalization of Revolving Loan Funds (RLF), in regions experiencing severe economic

dislocations that may occur suddenly or over time. EDA utilizes EAA investments to provide resources that help communities experiencing or anticipating economic dislocations to plan and implement specific solutions to leverage their existing regional economic advantages to support economic development and job creation. Like Public Works investments, EAA investments are designed to help communities catalyze public-private partnerships to foster collaboration, attract investment, create jobs, and foster economic resiliency and prosperity. For example, EDA might provide funding to a university or community college to create and launch an economic diversification strategy to promote and enhance the growth of emerging industries in a region facing job losses due to declines in regionally important industries. As another example, EDA might provide funding to a city to support the construction of a publicly-owned multitenant business and industrial facility to house early-stage businesses. In addition, EDA designates a portion of its EAA funding to support communities and regions that have been negatively impacted by changes in the coal economy.

Eligibility Requirements: Eligible applicants include communities experiencing economic decline and distress, including:

(i) District Organization of an EDA-designated Economic Development District; (ii) Indian Tribe or a consortium of Indian Tribes; (iii) state, county, city, or other political subdivision of a state, including a special purpose unit of a state or local government engaged in economic or infrastructure development activities, or a consortium of political subdivisions; (iv) institution of higher education or a consortium of institutions of higher education; or (v) public or private nonprofit organization or association acting in cooperation with officials of a political subdivision of a state.

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

Uses/Applications Include:

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

Assistance Listing: 11.307

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

Planning	Assessment	Cleanup	Redevelopment
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Economic Adjustment Assistance to Coal Communities (ACC)

EDA designates a portion of its EAA funding to support coal communities and regions that have been negatively impacted

by changes in the coal economy. Under this funding, EDA prioritizes projects and activities that will produce multiple economic and workforce development outcomes, such as promoting regional economic growth and diversification, new job creation, and re-employment opportunities for displaced coal economy workers; and are specifically identified under local and regional economic development plans that have been collaboratively produced by diverse local and regional stakeholders. EDA also supports planning through strategy grants that develop, update, or refine a CEDS or an equivalent planning document.

Eligibility requirements: ACC projects must provide appropriate third-party economic and demographic statistics to document the extent to which contractions in the coal economy have negatively impacted, or can reasonably demonstrate that they will negatively impact, the community or region.

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

Assistance Listing: 11.307

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

Planning	Assessment	Cleanup	Redevelopment
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Planning Program

Under the Planning Program, EDA assists eligible recipients in creating regional economic development plans designed to build capacity and guide the economic prosperity and resiliency of an area or region. As part of this program, EDA supports Partnership Planning investments to facilitate the development, implementation, revision, or replacement of Comprehensive Economic Development Strategies (CEDS), which articulate and prioritize the strategic economic goals of recipients' respective regions. In general, EDA provides Partnership Planning grants to the designated planning organization (e.g., District Organization) serving EDA-designated Economic Development Districts to enable these organizations to develop and implement relevant CEDS. In addition, EDA provides Partnership Planning grants to Indian Tribes to help develop and implement CEDS and associated economic development activities. The Planning Program also helps support organizations, including District Organizations, Indian Tribes, and other eligible recipients, with Short-Term and State Planning investments designed to guide the eventual creation and retention of high-quality jobs, particularly for the unemployed and underemployed in the nation's most economically distressed regions.

SNAPSHOT – NEW BELGIUM BREWING CO., ASHEVILLE, NC

In 2013, EDA awarded a \$1.12 million grant to Asheville, North Carolina, to fund infrastructure improvements on a former brownfield site. These transportation improvements and waterline upgrades helped the New Belgium Brewing Co. establish a brewery, tasting facility, and distribution center for its craft beers. The project enhances the emerging beverage cluster in western North Carolina and is part of a project undertaken by Asheville to redevelop a former livestock market and salvage yard. New Belgium specifically sought a brownfield property for its East Coast expansion “to prevent taking agricultural land out of production or eliminating natural habitat, to lovingly bring what was once a source of jobs and industry back into productive use, and to find a location near other amenities, increasing density and walkability.” The infrastructure improvements funded by EDA were completed in 2016. To date, the project has created 130 jobs and generated over \$123 million in private investment.

Eligibility Requirements: Eligible applicants include (i) District Organization of a designated Economic Development District; (ii) Indian Tribe or a consortium of Indian Tribes; (iii) state, county, city, or other political subdivision of a state, including a special purpose unit of a state or local government engaged in economic or infrastructure development activities, or a consortium of political subdivisions; (iv) institution of higher education or a consortium of institutions of higher education; or (v) public or private nonprofit organization or association acting in cooperation with officials of a political subdivision of a state.

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

Uses/Applications Include:

- Developing, maintaining, and implementing CEDS and related short-term planning activities.
- Integrating brownfields redevelopment into a CEDS.

Assistance Listing: 11.302

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

Planning	Assessment	Cleanup	Redevelopment
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Local Technical Assistance Program

The Local Technical Assistance Program helps analyze the feasibility of potential economic development projects, such as an industrial park or a high-technology business incubator. Feasibility studies are an effective tool for determining whether the market will support a particular activity or site. Local Technical Assistance can prevent costly mistakes and misguided investments, such as costly infrastructure improvements to support obsolete industries. Targeted market feasibility studies can help communities overcome these hurdles and identify tomorrow's higher-wage employers.

Eligibility Requirements: Eligible applicants include (i) District Organization of a designated Economic Development District; (ii) Indian Tribe or a consortium of Indian Tribes; (iii) state, county, city, or other political subdivision of a state, including a special purpose unit of a state or local government engaged in economic or infrastructure development activities, or a consortium of political subdivisions; (iv) institution of higher education or a consortium of institutions of higher education; or (v) public or private nonprofit organization or association acting in cooperation with officials of a political subdivision of a state.

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

Uses/Applications Include:

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

Assistance Listing: 11.302, 11.303

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

Planning	Assessment	Cleanup	Redevelopment
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Build to Scale Program

The Build to Scale Program (formerly the Regional Innovation Strategies Program) increases regional capacity by strengthening ecosystems that equitably and inclusively support diverse technology innovators, entrepreneurs, and startups. These regions are growing technology-driven businesses, creating high-skill, high-wage jobs, and building future industries.

Funding is provided through two separate competitions: the Venture Challenge Grants Competition, and the Capital Challenge Grants Competition.

The Venture Challenge (formerly known as the i6 Challenge) funds organizations that enable startups to become the next generation of globally competitive, industry-leading companies and supports regions in overcoming barriers that prevent would-be innovators from accessing these opportunities. The Venture Challenge seeks to start and speed up regional growth through technology-based economic development (TBED) and by strengthening regional innovation ecosystems that promote the commercialization of new technologies, grow industry clusters, and lead to more good-paying jobs.

The Capital Challenge (formerly known as “Seed Fund Support”) provides programmatic and operational support for the formation, launch, or scale of investment funds that seek to provide access to the kinds of capital that enable technology companies to start and scale. Increasing access to entrepreneur-ready capital involves a wide range of activities that include, but aren’t limited to, working to identify, educate, and connect groups of investors (e.g., angel networks) and standing up early-stage investment funds. These grant funds cannot be used as investment capital.

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

Limitations: Individuals are not eligible. At the time of the application, grant applicants must demonstrate a matching share of at least 50 percent of the total project cost from non-federal sources.

Uses/Applications Include:

- Venture Challenge grants: leveraging unique opportunities to accelerate existing technology-driven industry clusters; encouraging technology transfer, innovation, commercialization, and adoption; unlocking talent, capital, and other resources; and supporting cluster-aligned companies in expanding access to high-quality jobs.
- Capital Challenge grants: expanding the supply and investment of equity-based capital focused on technology startups; increasing the number of regional equity investment managers; developing dealflow, conducting due diligence, and closing investment deals; and introducing new equity-based investment opportunities that increase access to capital for entrepreneurs and would-be entrepreneurs.

Assistance Listing: 11.020

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

Planning	Assessment	Cleanup	Redevelopment
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Department of Commerce — National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration



DESCRIPTION OF ORGANIZATION

Mission

The Department of Commerce's National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) mission is science, service, and stewardship. Specifically to understand and predict changes in climate, weather, ocean and coasts; to share that knowledge and information with others; and to conserve and manage coastal and marine ecosystems and resources.

Brownfields Connections Past and Present

- Programs that benefit local economies and improve quality of life in coastal communities by applying sustainable economic development principles.
- Strong partnerships with state coastal zone management programs that help rebuild community waterfronts and redevelop brownfields.
- Partnerships with local communities and other agencies to improve quality of life, the environment, and regional economies.
- Expertise to improve brownfields cleanup and redevelopment and expedite decision-making.
- Use of advanced marine transportation tools and services to revitalize port areas.
- Training, guidance, and decision-making tools for specific watersheds, ports, and harbors to assist coastal communities with the assessment, cleanup, and restoration of contaminated coastal sites, including brownfields.

RESOURCES

Outreach/Technical Assistance

National Ocean Service's Office of Response and Restoration

NOAA's National Ocean Service (NOS) provides science-based solutions through collaborative partnerships to address evolving economic, environmental, and social pressures on our oceans and coasts. NOS delivers the tools and services needed to understand and respond to challenges along 95,000 miles of shoreline and 3.5 million square miles of U.S. coastal, Great Lakes, and deep-ocean waters. Thousands of brownfields that once were thriving industrial facilities are located along coastal waterfronts. With a coastal focus and experience in solving environmental challenges, several NOS programs provide

resources and technical assistance to coastal communities that assist with brownfields cleanup and reuse. The Office of Response and Restoration (OR&R) provides scientific support to the U.S. Coast Guard for spills, and coordinates with other agencies for hazardous material releases to ensure protection and restoration of its trust resources. OR&R also coordinates with federal, state, and tribal natural resource trustees to assess and restore degraded coastal resources and the services they provide. Among its specialized skill areas, OR&R forecasts the movement and behavior of spilled oil and chemicals, evaluates risk to resources, and recommends protective cleanup actions.

The OR&R Assessment and Restoration Division (ARD) also works with co-trustees and EPA at federal Superfund, state-lead cleanup sites, and brownfield sites in various roles. ARD provides technical support in contaminated site assessments, including contaminated sediment sites; ecological risk assessment; site remediation; and natural resource restoration. Through the NOAA Damage Assessment Remediation and Restoration Program, natural resource damage assessments are conducted to achieve compensation for lost services and restoration of coastal and estuarine habitats. In the past, OR&R has also coordinated NOAA's participation in the Urban Waters Federal Partnership, which is active in several urban coastal communities, by promoting restoration of urban waters and coastal resiliency.

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

Limitations: Assistance is limited based on agency priorities and funding.

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

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

Planning	Assessment	Cleanup	Redevelopment
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<https://response.restoration.noaa.gov/>

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

Planning	Assessment	Cleanup	Redevelopment
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SNAPSHOT – BELLE ISLE SALT MARSH, BOSTON, MA

The Belle Isle Marsh is the largest remaining salt marsh in the Boston area, spanning 359 acres throughout Boston, Revere, and Winthrop. Given the marsh's importance in biodiversity, in 1988 the marsh was indicated as an Area of Critical Environmental Concern by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Beginning in 1996 and completed in 2002, a \$1.5 million restoration project was developed by state, local, federal agencies, and non-profit organizations to protect and enhance the marsh. The marsh was home to the Belle Isle Fishing Company for approximately 15 years and upon its closure in 1991, the site became a dump for nearby construction projects. From 1995 to 2001, the City of Boston assessed the property. The city invested almost \$400,000 to help with the site cleanup. In 2004, the Boston Redevelopment Authority received a \$200,000 EPA Brownfields grant which aided the marsh's cleanup by assisting in the disposal of hazardous contaminants. Today, the marsh provides vital wildlife habitat and a buffer against hurricanes and extreme weather. The park is popular amongst birders since the marsh is home to 265 species. After the cleanup, the National Marine Fisheries Service awarded a \$55,000 grant to help improve the overall health of the marsh. This project included breaching formerly constructed dikes to restore tidal flows to the marsh and planting native salt marsh vegetation.

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



DESCRIPTION OF ORGANIZATION

Mission

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

Brownfields Connections

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

RESOURCES

Outreach/Technical Assistance

Great Lakes Restoration Initiative (GLRI)

USACE is one of ten federal agencies participating in agreements with EPA to support projects to restore, protect and maintain the Great Lakes ecosystem. USACE utilizes funds through the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative (GLRI) program to plan, design, construct and provide technical assistance to restoration projects in collaboration with other federal agencies, Tribes, states and various non-federal partners. GLRI funds are used to support projects under USACE authorities and are also provided for IIS projects. Since initiation of the program in FY2010, USACE has received over \$600M of GLRI funding and awarded over 50 construction contracts in four of the five GLRI focus areas. GLRI funding received by USACE has supported over 5,000 jobs in construction, engineering, design and other professional services.

The USACE has a handful of regional programs specifically for the Great Lakes that are being used extensively by the GLRI. The Great Lakes Fishery & Ecosystem Restoration (GLFER) program

An interagency task force of ten federal agencies coordinates GLRI activities. The partner federal agencies determine program and project priorities, and fund restoration projects. EPA chairs the task force. <https://www.glri.us/partners>

is used to plan, design, and construct projects to restore wetlands, fishery passages around dams, and controls for sea lamprey and other aquatic nuisance species. The Great Lakes Remedial Action Plan program helps states and local partners plan and design actions to clean up and delist areas of concern (AOCs). The Great Lakes Regional Sediment Management program is being used to apply best management practices for more efficient and effective use of sediments in coastal environments throughout the Great Lakes region to achieve a healthier and more resilient system.

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

Planning	Assessment	Cleanup	Redevelopment
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Planning Assistance to States (WRDA Section 22)

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

Eligibility Requirements: There is general authority for USACE to cooperate with states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and federally recognized Indian Tribes.

SNAPSHOT – HUB SITE, MERIDEN, CT

In a unique partnership with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the U.S. Department of Transportation, and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, the City of Meriden, Connecticut, transformed an abandoned shopping mall complex, the HUB site, into a 14-acre urban greenspace with walking trails, an amphitheater, a daylighted stream, and a farmers market. The site was a brownfield due to prior industrial and commercial uses. The mall closed after severe flooding occurred in the 1990s and the city acquired the site through condemnation. Meriden used \$480,000 in EPA brownfields assessment and cleanup grants for environmental remediation. The state provided \$14.9 million for demolition, site design, and construction. The daylighting of Harbor Brook that runs through the property was an important aspect of the project, and a key part of the city's flood control efforts. The city partnered with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to achieve these flood control goals, using funding from the Corps and congressionally earmarked funds (\$144,300) directly from the EPA Clean Water Fund.

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

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

Planning	Assessment	Cleanup	Redevelopment
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Centers of Expertise (CX)

USACE Centers of Expertise, whose specialized capabilities can help solve specific brownfields challenges, include the Mandatory Center of Expertise for the Curation and Management of Archaeological Collections, Center of Expertise for Photogrammetric Mapping, Technical Center of Expertise for the Preservation of Historic Buildings

and Structures, Environmental and Munitions Center of Expertise (EMCX), and the Rapid Response Center of Expertise. Assistance from these centers is generally available on a reimbursable basis.

Mandatory Center of Expertise (MCX) for the Curation and Management of Archaeological Collections (CMAC)

The Mandatory Center of Expertise (MCX) for the Curation and Management of Archaeological Collections (CMAC) is a group of skilled professionals established by USACE and located at the St. Louis District (CEMVS), MO. MCX-CMAC maintains state-of-the-art technical expertise in the curation of archaeological collections, collections management (including historic properties database and website development), special purpose designs and construction requirements of curation facilities,

mass graves investigations, mass disaster fatalities recovery (in support of FEMA), forensic support to U.S. government agencies, and archival/historic cartographic investigations to assist military and intelligence agencies. MCX-CMAC provides USACE Headquarters and USACE Commands with program guidance, technology transfer, and interagency coordination for the curation of archaeological collections. MCX-CMAC manages all USACE curation needs assessments and design services for the curation of archaeological collections. When MCX-CMAC staff and services are available, CEMVS will, on a reimbursable basis, assist other Major Army Commands (MACOMs), Department of Defense (DoD) services and agencies, and other federal, state, and local government agencies.

Center of Expertise (CX) for Photogrammetric Mapping

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

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

Technical Center of Expertise for the Preservation of Historic Buildings and Structures

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

Cultural Resources Branch, the TCX works collaboratively with the Cultural Resources Section.

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

Environmental and Munitions Center of Expertise

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

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

Rapid Response Center of Expertise

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

- Time-critical remediation/removal project execution.
- Rapid response site "startup" and transition to traditional District for final execution.
- USACE Headquarters "Tiger Team" support.
- Cost-reimbursable contract management training.
- Cost-reimbursable contract oversight assistance.
- Site support to USACE teams.
- Site support to other federal agencies.

Eligibility Requirements: There is general authority for USACE to cooperate with states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and federally recognized Indian Tribes.

Limitations: Reimbursable support from USACE is not available to private entities. Priority is given to requests for support of projects that have national significance.

Uses/Applications Include:

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

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

Planning	Assessment	Cleanup	Redevelopment
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Reimbursable Support

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

Uses/Applications Include:

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

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Department of Energy



DESCRIPTION OF ORGANIZATION

Mission

The mission of the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) is to advance the national, economic, and energy security of the United States; to promote scientific and technological innovation in support of that mission; and to ensure the environmental cleanup of the national nuclear weapons complex. DOE continues to be caretaker and manager of the U.S. facilities that manufactured nuclear weapons and the property on which the weapons are located.

Brownfields Connections

DOE supports brownfields reuse by providing technical assistance in the fields of energy use and environmental remediation and in the Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL) Sustainable Design Guide.

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

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

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

RESOURCES

Financial Assistance

Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy

The Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (EERE) works with businesses, industry, universities, national laboratories, and others to increase the use of renewable energy and

energy efficiency technologies. One way EERE encourages the growth of these technologies is by offering financial assistance opportunities for their research and development. EERE evaluates projects that may include brownfields as proposed sites for renewable energy technologies.

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

Uses/Applications Include:

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

<https://www.energy.gov/eere/office-energy-efficiency-renewable-energy>

Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant (EECBG) Program

Launched in 2022 using funding provided by the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL), the EECBG Program is designed to assist states, local governments, and Tribes in implementing strategies to reduce energy use, reduce fossil fuel emissions, and improve energy efficiency.

Eligibility Requirements: States, local governments, and Tribes can receive funding through three different mechanisms: 1) formula grants for eligible governments, 2) state subgrants to local governments ineligible for formula grants, and 3) competitive grants for governments that were not eligible for formula grants.

Uses/Applications Include:

- Development and implementation of an energy efficiency and conservation strategy.
- Conducting residential and commercial building energy audits.
- Development and implementation of programs to conserve energy used in transportation.
- Programs for financing energy efficiency, renewable energy, and zero-emission transportation (and associated infrastructure), capital investments, projects, and programs.

<https://www.energy.gov/scep>

Advanced Energy Manufacturing and Recycling Grants

Launched in 2022 using funding provided by the BIL, the Advanced Energy Manufacturing and Recycling Grant Program is designed to provide grants to small- and medium-sized manufacturers to enable them to build new or retrofit existing manufacturing and industrial facilities to produce or recycle advanced energy products in communities where coal mines or coal power plants have closed.

Eligibility Requirements: Grants are available to small and medium-sized manufacturing firms with gross annual sales of under \$100,000,000; fewer than 500 employees, and annual energy bills of between \$100,000 and less than \$2,500,000.

Uses/Applications Include: To re-equip, expand, or establish a manufacturing or recycling facility for the production or recycling of advanced energy technologies (including clean electricity, industrial decarbonization, clean transportation, clean fuels, etc.); or to re-equip an industrial or manufacturing facility with equipment designed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions of that facility.

<https://www.energy.gov/mesc/advanced-energy-manufacturing-and-recycling-grants>

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

Planning	Assessment	Cleanup	Redevelopment
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Informational Assistance

National Renewable Energy Laboratory

The National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL) is EERE's principal research laboratory and the nation's primary laboratory for renewable energy and energy efficiency research and development. Its mission and strategy are focused on advancing DOE's and the nation's energy goals. NREL's research and development capabilities advance national energy goals by developing innovations to change the way we power homes and businesses, and fuel cars.

As part of EPA's RE-Powering America's Land Initiative, EPA and NREL have collaborated since 2008 to evaluate the feasibility of siting renewable energy production on formerly or presently environmentally contaminated sites. The effort paired EPA's expertise on contaminated lands with NREL's expertise in renewable energy. The feasibility studies provide site owners and communities with a realistic and achievable plan for putting renewable energy on a given site. Since the RE-Powering Initiative's inception, 274 renewable energy installations on 261 contaminated lands, landfills, and mine sites have been established.

NREL: <https://www.nrel.gov/>

RE-Powering America's Lands website: <https://www.epa.gov/re-powering>

Office of Environmental Management

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

In partnership with community reuse organizations and others interested in establishing energy parks, EM transfers properties for commercial reindustrialization, notably in Oak Ridge, Tennessee. These reuse efforts are part of the broader Asset Revitalization Initiative to leverage assets and create opportunities to enable local development and economic diversification. Projects are dependent on what the community wants, what suits the land and climate, and what can be offered by DOE. DOE supports the partnership through technology and technical assistance for remediation and property reuse efforts.

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

Uses/Applications Include:

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

<https://www.energy.gov/em/office-environmental-management>

Asset Revitalization Initiative

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

SNAPSHOT – SOUTH PLATTE RIVER CORRIDOR, DENVER, CO

The Denver Housing Authority (DHA) developed a master plan for a large infill redevelopment of the Sun Valley study area along an 80-acre area in central Denver located along the South Platte River and incorporating the new Decatur-Federal light rail station. DHA, which owns 35 acres of mostly obsolete low-income public housing at Sun Valley, worked with Denver to develop a Station Area Plan for the light rail station and a General Development Plan for the study area. The Sun Valley Homes redevelopment will include a high density, mixed-income, rental and ownership community that includes mixed-use commercial space. A primary goal of the master planning effort is to develop solutions for multiple sustainability issues such as energy, water management, food production, and wastewater management. The Department of Energy's National Renewable Energy Lab assisted by performing a study to look at district wide energy solutions. This study demonstrated the cost-effectiveness of green infrastructure, the redevelopment potential of similar brownfield sites, and laid the basis for a larger infrastructure study.

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

Although the initiative was launched in 2011, several sites in the DOE Complex already were working toward achieving some of the initiative's goals. For example, over the last several years, DOE's Oak Ridge National Laboratory in Tennessee, which has over 1,300 acres of clean land that is ready for beneficial reuse, executed over 90 leases with private businesses, transferred 19 properties, and leased 330 acres of DOE-owned property. By transferring responsibility for facility demolition and maintenance to private businesses, Oak Ridge realized millions of dollars in savings, thereby demonstrating the benefits of ARI.

Office of Legacy Management

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

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

DOE activities and those of its predecessor agencies left a legacy of environmental contamination that can impact human health and the environment. LM was formally established in 2003 to manage long-term surveillance and maintenance (LTS&M) activities at sites where cleanup has occurred and contamination

is controlled to ensure the future protection of human health and the environment.

LM currently conducts routine LTS&M activities at 94 sites and will continue to receive sites as they are closed. LM expects to be responsible for 103 sites by 2020. As LM conducts LTS&M activities for these sites, there is a focus on beneficial reuse of the land and assets. Some LM sites have multiple properties. LM's Beneficial Reuse Program tracks reuse opportunities for these properties (both LM-owned and non-LM-owned). LM currently has 29 LM-owned sites and a total of 45 properties available for reuse. Activities that take place at LTS&M sites are grouped into seven categories: disposal; renewable energy; agriculture; commercial and industrial; community; conservation; and cultural resources. The Beneficial Reuse Program supports and implements multi-use scenarios while keeping with the vision of the surrounding communities and each site's attributes.

Los Alamos National Laboratory

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

<https://research-hub.nrel.gov/en/publications/lanl-sustainable-design-guide>

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Main Site

<https://www.energy.gov/>

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



DESCRIPTION OF ORGANIZATION

Mission

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

Brownfields Connections

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

ATSDR Land Reuse Health Program

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

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

- Promote a well-rounded approach to redevelopment.
- Include health as an important part of redevelopment.
- Grow community resources to promote health.
- Measure changes in community health.
- Encourage early community involvement in decision-making.
- Restore and revitalize communities in a way that is fair to all community groups.

- Promote relationships among agencies, partners, and communities.
- Improve ways to talk about health and environmental risks.

RESOURCES

ATSDR provides technical assistance to identify and evaluate environmental health issues associated with brownfield land reuse sites. These resources enable state and local health departments to further investigate environmental health concerns and educate communities.

Outreach/Technical Assistance

Review and Assess Environmental Sampling Data

ATSDR developed the public health assessment process to evaluate the public health implications of exposures to environmental contamination. The public health assessment process serves as a mechanism for identifying appropriate public health actions for particular communities. The process may be triggered by a site's listing on the National Priorities List or a specific request (or petition) from a community member or another government agency. The purpose of the process is to find out whether people have been, are being, or may be exposed to hazardous substances and, if so, whether that exposure is harmful, or potentially harmful, and should therefore be stopped or reduced. The process also serves as a mechanism through which the agency responds to specific community health concerns related to hazardous waste sites.

<https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/pha-guidance/index.html>

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

Planning	Assessment	Cleanup	Redevelopment
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Health Checks

As part of its land renewal activities, ATSDR promotes many health checks so that people can have healthier neighborhoods and workplaces. Some of these health checks may include:

- Explaining data about chemicals present in the human body and the environment.
- Helping community members learn more about health risks in their area.
- Checking to find out if there are health issues that can be addressed through changes in land use.

- Measuring health factors to find out if land reuse projects improve the local community's health and well-being.

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

Planning	Assessment	Cleanup	Redevelopment
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BROWN Community Partnerships Project

ATSDR's Brownfields & Reuse Opportunity Working Network (BROWN) has a wide range of expertise that can help communities shape redevelopment plans to include community health improvements. Basically, the Community Partnerships concept is a conversational brainstorm. The ATSDR Land Reuse Team or individual BROWN members can share among the entire BROWN network an overview of a community that is seeking some assistance to create a revitalization vision. Additional BROWN members can provide a rapid "blitz" opinion, based on their expertise, of projects that can be implemented to help the community move toward this vision.

<https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/land-reuse-health-program/php/brownfields-network/index.html>

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

Planning	Assessment	Cleanup	Redevelopment
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ATSDR Brownfields/Land Reuse Action Model

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

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

- Step 1: What are the issues in the community?
- Step 2: How can development address these issues?
- Step 3: What are the corresponding community health benefits?
- Step 4: What data are needed to measure change?

<https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/land-reuse-health-program/php/action-model/index.html>

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

Planning	Assessment	Cleanup	Redevelopment
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Land Reuse Toolkits (Healthfields Toolkits)

ATSDR's Land Reuse and Redevelopment Toolkits are resources for people to engage in land reuse and redevelopment projects that can reduce environmental exposures and improve community health.

The toolkits follow ATSDR's comprehensive 5-Step Land Reuse Strategy to Safely Reuse Land and Improve Health (5-Step Land Reuse Model):

1. Engaging with Your Community
2. Evaluating Environmental and Health Risks
3. Communicating Environmental and Health Risks
4. Redesigning with Health in Mind
5. Measuring Success: Evaluating Environmental and Health Change

<https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/land-reuse-health-program/php/land-reuse-toolkit/index.html>

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

Planning	Assessment	Cleanup	Redevelopment
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Environmental Health and Land Reuse Certificate Training

ATSDR created the Environmental Health and Land Reuse (EHLR) Classroom Training as a supplement to the Online EHLR Certificate Training that is hosted by our partner, the National Environmental Health Association (NEHA). Using our existing curriculum resources, we co-created both training modalities as resources for environmental and health professionals; planners; and students in environmental science, public health, and planning to engage in health-focused (Healthfields) redevelopment. While the EHLR Online Certificate course is fully accessible, the EHLR Classroom Training is designed as a series of print-only documents for learners who prefer live training or where online training may be limited by broadband access.

If you are interested in using the EHLR Classroom Training to deliver your own training, such as for students or staff members, ATSDR's Land Reuse Team is happy to provide a personalized training for you to prepare for your class. Just email us at atsdr.landreuse@cdc.gov.

Each module of the EHLR Classroom Training represents one step of ATSDR's 5-step Land Reuse Model:

1. Engaging with Your Community
2. Evaluating Environmental and Health Risks
3. Communicating Environmental and Health Risks to the Community
4. Redesigning with Health in Mind
5. Measuring Success

<https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/land-reuse-health-program/php/classroom-training/index.html>

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

Planning	Assessment	Cleanup	Redevelopment
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SNAPSHOT – RIVERFRONT STAMP PROJECT, PIQUA, OH

From the late 1800s through the 1900s, Piqua was a booming industrial town, flush with apparel and textile manufacturers, aviation equipment manufacturers, and several other industries. Many of these manufacturers are no longer in existence, and left behind many vacant, underused and potentially contaminated properties in or near residential neighborhoods. Many properties were deteriorated and presented health and safety risks. The City was awarded \$300,000 from ATSDR and leveraged part of those funds to create a redevelopment Master Plan for East Piqua. The City established a “STAMP” Team (Site Technical Assistance for a Municipal Project) comprised of private-sector developers, environmental and health professionals, and community residents to develop this plan. ATSDR and the local health agency provided free environmental and public health expertise throughout the two-year project. Residents of Piqua had specifically asked for increased access to recreation, medical services, and childcare. The STAMP Team created the redevelopment Master Plan based on community input and identified needs, highlighting economic development potential and the creation of a recreation center that would serve the city and surrounding communities. The City moved forward on the vision of the Master Plan, sharing it with the Development Community to launch redevelopment. The City used ATSDR funding to finalize the Master Plan and to identify sites for reuse and redevelopment. The City also used EPA funding to complete lead-based paint and asbestos assessments in older commercial structures, and to conduct environmental site assessments on a former meat packing plant in the redevelopment area. The City used \$420,000 in federal funding for these activities, and expects a return of \$50 million in private investment. By the spring of 2017, the first three redevelopments were launched or scheduled. These include a senior housing facility on the site of a former field house, an early childhood learning center, and a medical office building. Each of these projects is a \$10 million private investment.

Community Health and Site Inventory Tools

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

ATSDR Brownfields/Land Reuse Site Tool is a customizable, searchable site inventory, and rapid site screening tool. Analytical sampling data are rapidly screened by the tool to highlight chemicals above comparison values used by ATSDR. This leads to a rapid assessment for site prioritization.

https://archive.cdc.gov/www_atsdr_cdc_gov/sites/brownfields/site_inventory.html

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

Planning

Assessment

Cleanup

Redevelopment

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ATSDR Brownfield/Land Reuse Health Program

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Main Site

<https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/index.html>

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



DESCRIPTION OF ORGANIZATION

Mission

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

NIEHS's Worker Training Program (WTP) awards grants to train workers engaged in activities related to hazardous materials and waste generation, removal, containment, transportation, and emergency response. The Environmental Career Worker Training Program (ECWTP), focuses on delivering comprehensive training to increase the number of disadvantaged and underrepresented workers in areas such as environmental restoration, construction, hazardous materials/waste handling, and emergency response. Since 1995, the ECWTP has provided pre-employment and health and safety training to over 15,000 people nationwide.

The WTP National Clearinghouse for Worker Safety and Health Training supports the efforts of WTP staff and cooperative agreement grant recipients. The National Clearinghouse for Worker Safety and Health Training is a national resource for hazardous waste worker curricula, technical reports, and weekly news on hazardous materials, waste operations, and emergency response. Funded by the NIEHS Worker Training Program (WTP), the National Clearinghouse provides technical assistance to WTP staff, award recipients, and the general public.

Brownfields Connections

- Conducts the ECWTP by assisting communities in developing a more comprehensive training program to foster economic and environmental restoration of brownfields.
- Conducts the ECWTP to increase the recruitment and training of workers who are unemployed or underemployed in the fields of hazardous waste remediation, emergency response, construction, and green jobs. Individuals living near hazardous waste sites or in a community at risk of exposure to contaminated properties are targeted, with the specific focus on training them to be safe while working in the environmental and construction fields to clean up their communities.
- Conducts a hazardous waste worker training program (HWWTP) for training and educating workers engaged in activities related to hazardous waste removal, containment, and chemical emergency response.

- Provides grants to small businesses under Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) E-Learning for HAZMAT program to develop computer-based training products aimed at improving the health and safety training of hazardous materials workers, emergency responders, and skilled support personnel.
- In coordination with EPA, conducts the Superfund Research Program (SRP)—a network of university grants that are designed to seek solutions to complex health and environmental issues associated with the nation's hazardous waste sites.

RESOURCES

Outreach/Technical Assistance

NIEHS Worker Training Program

The NIEHS Worker Training Program trains workers engaged in activities related to hazardous materials and waste generation, removal, containment, transportation, and emergency response. WTP provides cooperative agreements to labor-based health and safety organizations, academic institutions, and other nonprofit organizations, so they can deliver training to a variety of workers who may face hazardous work environments, such as environmental cleanup workers, law enforcement officers, first responders, health care employees, industrial or construction workers, and transportation or rail workers. Currently, WTP has 5 major training programs: Hazardous Waste Worker Training, Environmental Career Worker Training, HAZMAT Disaster Preparedness Training, SBIR E-Learning for HAZMAT, the NIEHS/DOE Nuclear Worker Training. Nine WTP grant recipients received supplemental funds from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023. The supplemental funding provided support to deliver health and safety training to U.S. populations impacted by major disasters declared in 2022. The September 2023 WTP Disaster Supplements Kickoff Meeting provided an opportunity for grant recipients to share their training plans, ideas, and challenges with colleagues. Another meeting in September 2024 provided updates of the training completed to date and also award recipients are using targeted strategies to reach and train workers, day laborers, and volunteers in disaster-impacted areas, especially those in vulnerable communities. A list of organizations funded through 2020-2025 can be found at: <https://www.niehs.nih.gov/careers/hazmat/awardees>.

Hazardous Waste Worker Training Program

The Hazardous Waste Worker Training Program (HWWTP) is the core component of the NIEHS Worker Training Program (WTP). The HWWTP, through its awardees, provides model occupational safety and health training for workers who are or may be engaged

in activities related to hazardous waste removal or containment, or chemical emergency response.

Target populations for this training include those covered by requirements of the federal Occupational Health and Safety Administration (OSHA) (CFR, Title 29, Part 1910) and EPA (CFR, Title 40, Part 311) standards for Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response, regulations governing the NIEHS Hazardous Waste Worker Training Program (CFR, Title 42, Part 65. Since 1987, the HWWTP has developed a strong network of nonprofit organizations that deliver a high-quality, peer-reviewed safety and health curriculum to hazardous waste workers and emergency responders in every region of the country. These courses established national benchmarks for quality worker safety and health training, including a strong emphasis on peer instructors and hands-on instruction. More than 4 million workers across the United States received WTP-supported safety and health training. In 2024, approximately 8,138 courses were offered for 132,033 workers for a total of 1,294,225 contact hours of training.

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

Limitations: A request for applications is released every five years for a five-year funding period. The current grant cycle is 2020-2025, which already has been funded.

Uses/Applications Include:

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

https://www.niehs.nih.gov/careers/hazmat/about_wetp

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

Planning	Assessment	Cleanup	Redevelopment
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Environmental Career Worker Training Program

The Environmental Career Worker Training Program (ECWTP) seeks to address the needs of vulnerable and disadvantaged communities by increasing the emphasis of the training to

promote a sustainable environmental career path for workers in the fields of hazardous materials handling, waste, construction, and other emerging industries. The ECWTP focuses on delivering comprehensive training to increase the number of workers in many areas, such as basic construction and hazardous waste abatement, and safety and health training. Additionally, trainees receive job readiness training, life skills instruction, counseling, and courses on obtaining a General Equivalency Diploma (GED).

These training programs promote long-lasting and effective partnerships in underserved communities that help reinforce occupational health and worker education and mitigate health disparities at the community level. The different programs provide pre-employment job training, including literacy, life skills, environmental preparation, green jobs, and other related courses; construction skills training; environmental worker training, including hazardous waste, and asbestos and lead abatement training; and safety and health training. Training also includes enrollment in apprenticeship programs for construction and environmental remediation worker training. Particular focus is placed on establishing a program of mentoring. This program helps to enhance the participants' problem-solving skills, understanding of individual self-esteem, and teamwork in the application of technical knowledge to environmental and related problems.

ECWTP added a cumulative value of \$893.7 million across the study period of nine years, or \$99.3 million annually, at approximately 28 times the government's investment. The ECWTP has economic benefits that include increased earnings, reduced work-related injury costs, reduced job search and hiring costs, and reduced crime-related victimization and incarceration costs. Other benefits include increased government tax revenues, reduced social assistance transfer payments, donations from community organizations, and COVID-19 related benefits due to lower unemployment rates and durations. ECWTP contributes to societal benefits besides higher wages and stable careers. ECWTP helps build a life and career after incarceration, homelessness, unemployment; helping and giving back to the community; provide a path towards leadership positions; and feeling supported by the program to move forward in life.

The ECWTP promotes partnerships or subagreements with academic and other institutions, with a particular focus on minority-serving institutions, and public schools; and community-based organizations located in or near the impacted area to provide pre-math, science, or other related education to program participants prior to or concurrent with entry into the training program. As of 2024, ECWTP has trained approximately 15,309 individuals, with an outstanding job placement rate of 70 percent. A study of the program's impact estimated that completing the training increases an individual's probability of employment by about 59%.

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

Uses/Applications Include:

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

https://www.niehs.nih.gov/careers/hazmat/training_program_areas/ecwtp

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

Planning

Assessment

Cleanup

Redevelopment

HAZMAT Disaster Preparedness Training Program

NIEHS developed a HAZMAT Disaster Preparedness Training Program (HDPTP) in response to the experiences and lessons learned in recent national disasters, including terrorist attacks. This program enhances the safety and health training of current hazardous materials workers and chemical responders to create materials and deliver training to workers responding to a disaster. HDPTP, through its Emergency Support Activation Plan, aims to augment prevention and preparedness efforts in a wide variety of high-risk settings; enhance the safety and health training of hazardous materials workers, emergency responders, and skilled support personnel; and ensure responders are aware of site-specific hazards and mitigation techniques prior to and during response activities. This initiative is intended to foster the development of disaster-specific training programs as an extension of the Hazardous Waste WTP for preparing a cadre of experienced workers for prevention and response to future terrorist incidents in a wide variety of facilities and high-risk operations.

NIEHS's HDPTP complements the Department of Homeland Security's preparedness training programs by enhancing the safety and health training capacity of HAZMAT workers and emergency responders to prevent, deter, or respond to terrorist

incidents involving weapons of mass destruction, as well as natural disasters. Since the program started in 2005, awardees responded and trained workers after Hurricanes Katrina, Sandy, Harvey and Maria; the California wildfires; and the Deepwater Horizon Gulf Oil Spill. In 2041, the program conducted 1,453 courses for 34,946 workers for a total of 309,125 contact hours of training. Overall, this program has trained over 312,667 workers and conducted 17,156 courses for 2,871,194 contact hours of training.

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

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

Uses/Applications Include:

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

https://www.niehs.nih.gov/careers/hazmat/training_program_areas/hdptp

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

Planning

Assessment

Cleanup

Redevelopment

Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) E-Learning for HAZMAT Program

Technological advances have created opportunities to deliver accessible, accurate, and interactive training electronically. The Small Business Programs (SBIR/ STTR) E-Learning for HAZMAT Program focuses on the development of Advanced Technology Training (ATT) products for: for health and safety training of hazardous materials workers; waste treatment personnel; skilled support personnel associated with an emergency/disaster; emergency responders in biosafety response, infectious disease training, and cleanup; emergency responders in disasters and resiliency training; and for ATT tools to assist in the examination of acute and long-term health effects of environmental disasters. ATT as defined by the Worker Training Program (WTP) includes, but is not limited to, online training, virtual reality, and serious gaming, which complement all aspects of training from development to evaluation including advanced technologies that enhance, supplement, improve, and provide health and safety training for hazardous materials workers. These products must complement the goals and objectives of the WTP http://www.niehs.nih.gov/careers/hazmat/about_wetp/. This initiative builds on WTP's experience in worker safety and health training by stimulating creative SBIR proposals to create such products. The SBIR E-Learning for HAZMAT Program supports the development of e-learning products that assist both students and instructors and use a range of delivery platforms, including computer and web-based applications, virtual reality, serious gaming, and mobile device applications. E-learning products provide solutions to specific training problems and for specific training audiences. They can be used in traditional classroom settings, and they often help prepare for critical hands-on training. These products also can help to equip workers rapidly and effectively with the skills and knowledge they need to protect themselves and their communities from hazards.

Eligibility Requirements: Only United States small business concerns (SBCs) are eligible to submit applications for this opportunity.

Uses/Applications Include:

- Support for the development of emerging technologies to improve worker preparedness through training and education enhancements and methodologies (such as e-collaboration, e-teaching, and e-learning) in safety and health training for workers engaged in hazardous materials response.

https://www.niehs.nih.gov/careers/hazmat/training_program_areas/att

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

Planning

Assessment

Cleanup

Redevelopment

Superfund Research Program

Since its inception in 1987, NIEHS Hazardous Substance Basic Research and Training Program (Superfund Research Program [SRP]) has applied a multidisciplinary research approach to provide a solid foundation that environmental managers and risk assessors can use for sound decision-making related to Superfund and other hazardous waste sites. SRP works to learn more about ways to protect the public from exposure to hazardous substances, such as industrial solvents, arsenic, lead, mercury, legacy contaminants and emerging contaminants. These and other toxic substances are found in contaminated water, soil, sediments, and air at hazardous waste sites throughout the United States. These activities complement the work of EPA, ATSDR, and other federal and state agencies. The SRP supports innovative research and training through multi-project, interdisciplinary grants; individual investigator research grants; research education program grants; Small Business Innovative Research (SBIR) grants; time-sensitive grants; and conference grants. In keeping with the SRP Mandates, areas of research include: (1) advanced techniques for the detection, assessment, and evaluation of the effect on human health of hazardous substances; (2) methods to assess the risks to human health presented by hazardous substances; (3) methods and technologies to detect hazardous substances in the environment; and (4) basic biological, chemical, and physical methods to reduce the amount and toxicity of hazardous substances. SRP's teams of diverse professionals develop, test, and implement unique, solution-oriented approaches to address complex environmental health problems. These grantees study environmental contaminants in order to lower environmental cleanup costs, reduce human exposure, and improve human health.

The SRP offers several grant opportunities, including the following:

- **Multiproject Center Grants (P42)** - This program supports coordinated, multi-project, interdisciplinary centers that address the broad, complex health and environmental issues that arise from exposures to hazardous substances and hazardous waste sites. SRP Center grants support problem-based, solution-oriented research centers that consist of multiple, integrated projects representing the biomedical and environmental science and engineering disciplines. The center cores also are tasked with administrative, community engagement, research translation, research support, data management/analysis, and training functions. Requests for applications are released every two and a half years.
- **Small Business Innovation Research Grants (SBIR R43, R44)** - The NIEHS SRP "Hazardous Substances Remediation and Site Characterization SBIR Program" supports Small Business Innovation Research Grants to foster the commercialization of novel, cost-competitive technologies, products, and devices for detection and remediation of hazardous substances in the environment. The SRP is specifically interested in proposals applying new engineering, materials science, and biotechnology approaches to develop novel strategies to characterize, monitor, and remediate hazardous substances at contaminated sites.

SNAPSHOT – NEW JERSEY/NEW YORK HAZARDOUS MATERIALS WORKER TRAINING CENTER

The Environmental Career Worker Training Program (ECWTP) at the [Atlantic Center for Occupational Health and Safety Training](#) is housed at Rutgers University's School of Public Health. The Center's ECWTP operates as a pre-apprenticeship program, known as the [BuildingWorks Pre-Apprenticeship](#) (BuildingWorks). BuildingWorks serves low-income, underserved communities living in metropolitan areas surrounding New York City, and Newark, New Jersey. BuildingWorks prepares and helps trainees move into a unionized apprenticeship, where they can gain skills to build long-term careers in construction trades as a master carpenter. BuildingWorks is approved by the [New York State Department of Labor](#) as a direct entry program. Since 1995, BuildingWorks has trained more than 1,000 individuals. This continued success is due to a long-standing partnership between Rutgers University and the [New York City District Council of Carpenters Training Center](#), the primary training provider for BuildingWorks.

Eligibility Requirements: Eligible entities must be a U.S.-based small business (see: Small Business Eligibility Criteria). The application receipt date is September 5 2025.

- **Individual Research Grants (R01)** – This program is designed to address specific issues that complement the multi-project research centers, meet high-priority research needs of the national Superfund Program, or tackle issues of emerging concern. Grants awarded under this mechanism will be for discrete, single projects. Requests for applications are released approximately every five years.
- **Superfund Research Program Support for Conferences and Scientific Meetings (R13)** – The NIEHS Conference grant program is considered an integral part of the overall mission of the Institute; thus, it is critical that all conference grant applications have a direct relationship to advancing the mission of NIEHS. To be responsive, all conference grant proposals must focus on or clearly indicate relevance to advancing our understanding of the role of environment and/or gene-environment interactions in disease/dysfunction. This includes environmental science and engineering proposals, such as methodologies to detect hazardous substances in the environment and basic biological, chemical, and physical methods to reduce the amount and toxicity of hazardous substances. A letter requesting permission to submit a conference application is required and must be received via email no later than six weeks prior to the selected receipt date. The yearly application receipt dates for conference grants are April 12, August 12, and December 12.
- **Occupational and Safety Training Education Programs on Emerging Technologies (R25)** – The intent of this funding opportunity is to provide Higher Education Institutions the opportunity to develop and offer continuing education courses, research experiences, and academic curricula on

occupational health and safety management and laboratory practices in the areas of emerging technologies, emerging contaminants, and/or disaster response.

Target participants include industrial hygienists, graduate students, postdoctorates, and professionals involved in the research, evaluation, management, and handling of hazardous substances. The Superfund Research Program also expects that such programs will provide a unique educational opportunity to those professionals involved in the training of other personnel for careers in these new industries. These programs are also meant to expand and complement existing educational programs in occupational health and safety and industrial hygiene. Requests for applications are released approximately every five years.

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

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

Uses/Applications Include:

- Support research to provide a solid foundation that environmental managers and risk assessors can use for sound decision-making, effective community engagement and impactful research translation related to Superfund and other hazardous waste sites.

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

Planning

Assessment

Cleanup

Redevelopment

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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Main Sites

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

Department of Health and Human Services — Office of Community Services

OFFICE OF COMMUNITY SERVICES
An Office of the Administration for Children & Families

DESCRIPTION OF ORGANIZATION

Mission

The Office of Community Services (OCS) partners with states, communities, and other agencies to reduce the causes of poverty, increase opportunity and economic security of individuals and families, and revitalize communities. OCS' social service and community development programs work in a variety of ways to improve the lives of many.

OCS administers four mandatory programs that provide funds directly to states, territories, and Tribes. Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) administers support services in underserved communities. Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) meets the needs of its residents through locally relevant social services. Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) assists families to reduce the costs associated with home energy bills. Low Income Household Water Assistance Program (LIHWAP) assists low-income households with water and wastewater bills.

OCS administers five discretionary programs that award appropriated funds through competition. The Diaper Distribution Demonstration and Research Pilot (DDDRP) expands existing diaper distribution networks to meet diaper and social support needs. Medical Legal Partnerships Plus (MLP+) provides legal and wraparound social services to families with low incomes in medical settings. The Affordable Housing and Supportive Services Demonstration evaluates the outcomes of strengthening wraparound supportive services. The Community Economic Development (CED) and Rural Community Development (RCD) programs are detailed below.

Brownfields Connections

Brownfields projects with a job creation focus may want to explore CED funding. Brownfields projects in rural areas may want to explore how they can connect with RCD-funded regional organizations that implement training and technical assistance projects to support water and wastewater by contacting the RCD grant recipient for their region.

RESOURCES

Financial Assistance

Community Economic Development Program

CED supports employment and commercial development projects designed to provide economic self-sufficiency for individuals with low incomes and their communities. CED awards grants to local community development corporations

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

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

Uses/Applications Include:

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

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

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

Planning	Assessment	Cleanup	Redevelopment
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Outreach/Technical Assistance

Rural Community Development Program

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

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

SNAPSHOT – BARTLETT STATION, ROXBURY, MA

Bartlett Station is a major development project on a former brownfield site located in the heart of one of most impoverished neighborhoods in Roxbury, Massachusetts. One component of this project is the build-out of a new 86,000-square-foot building with 12,150 square feet of ground-floor retail space, funded through a \$488,000 Office of Community Services Community Economic Development (CED) grant to Nuestra Comunidad Development Corporation, along with a variety of other federal, state, local, and private funding sources. The development project is revitalizing a low-income neighborhood by replacing a vacant, blighted property with new mixed-income rental housing and a quality grocery store, Good Food Market, which provides needed goods and services. The commercial growth and expansion of this once-vacant site also is creating full-time jobs with living wages and benefits for members of the community.

Brownfields projects in rural areas can connect with RCD recipients for assistance with community engagements, providing water and wastewater asset assessments, and helping the community apply for additional funding to upgrade or build a new system to lead to attracting economic development to the area. Contact the RCD grant recipient for your region.

For more information visit: www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/programs/rcd

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

Planning

Assessment

Cleanup

Redevelopment

Uses/Applications Include:

- Increase access for families with low incomes to water supply and waste disposal services.
- Preserve affordable water and waste disposal services in low-income rural communities.
- Increase local capacity and expertise to establish and maintain needed community facilities.
- Increase economic opportunities for low-income rural communities by ensuring they have basic water and sanitation.
- Utilize technical assistance to leverage additional public and private resources.
- Promote improved coordination of federal, state, and local agencies and financing programs to benefit low-income communities.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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Main Site

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

Department of Housing and Urban Development



DESCRIPTION OF ORGANIZATION

Mission

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

- Community Development Block Grant Program (includes the Entitlement Communities Program and several non-entitlement communities' programs).
- Indian Community Development Block Grant (ICDBG) Program.
- Section 108 Loan Guarantee Program.
- Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction (LHR) Grant Program.

Brownfields Connections

- Block grants and competitive awards to state and local governments for revitalizing communities.
- Grants to communities for integrating brownfields redevelopment planning with transportation and housing planning.

Block grants to state and local governments for meeting safe and affordable housing needs in developed areas.

RESOURCES

Financial Assistance

Community Development Block Grant Program

The Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program in the Office of Community Planning and Development (CPD) is a flexible program that provides communities with resources and broad discretion in selecting activities to address a wide range of unique community development needs. Each activity funded through the program must meet one of the following statutory national objectives: benefit low- and moderate-income persons, prevent or eliminate slums or blight, or address urgent community development needs of urgency because existing conditions pose a serious and immediate threat to the health or welfare of the community for which other funding is not available.

The CDBG program began in 1974 and is one of the longest continuously run programs at HUD. The CDBG program provides annual grants on a formula basis to more than 1,200 general units of local government, as well as states, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and four U.S. Territories.

The principal statutory objective of the CDBG program is the development of viable urban communities, by providing decent

CDBG for Disaster Recovery

When the President declares a major disaster, Congress may appropriate funds to HUD when there are significant unmet needs for long-term recovery. The special appropriation provides funds for necessary expenses for activities authorized under title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.) (HCDA) related to disaster relief, long-term recovery, restoration of infrastructure and housing, economic revitalization, and mitigation in the "most impacted and distressed" (MID) areas resulting from a qualifying major disaster.

HUD allocates CDBG-DR funds using a formula directly to grantees (e.g., states, cities, U.S. territories, counties, Tribes, etc.) based on unmet recovery needs and announces these allocations in the Federal Register.

More information is available on HUD's website at = <https://www.hud.gov/hud-partners/community-cdbg-dr>

housing and a suitable living environment and by expanding economic opportunities, principally for persons of low and moderate income. The CDBG Entitlement Communities program allocates annual grants to large cities and urban counties on a statutory dual-formula basis. The State Administered CDBG program awards grants to non-entitlement communities. HUD allocates CDBG funds to the states based on a statutory formula.

The states then distribute all funds to non-entitlement units of general local government. Since the State of Hawaii has declined to participate in the CDBG state program, HUD directly administers the non-entitlement grants in Hawaii through the Non-Entitlement Counties of Hawaii program. American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands receive CDBG funds through the CDBG Insular Areas program. Neither HUD nor states distribute funds directly to citizens, businesses, nonprofit organizations, or other non-government entities. At least 70 percent of a grantee's CDBG grant funds must be used for activities that benefit low- and moderate-income persons, which can be measured over a one-, two-, or three-year period.

The CDBG program also administers competitive grants when funding is authorized by congress. Competitive grants may have different application-specific requirements, but they must still meet one of the three CDBG National Objectives.

CDBG plays a vital role in many local brownfields reuse strategies. Brownfields are a blight on communities as they reduce economic opportunities for low- and moderate-income persons.

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

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

Limitations: Certain activities are not eligible for CDBG funding. These include the acquisition, construction, or reconstruction of buildings for government operations, political activities, certain income payments, and, with some exceptions, construction of new housing.

Uses/Applications Include:

- Prepare plans for redevelopment or revitalization of brownfields.
- Acquire real property.
- Conduct environmental site assessments.
- Clean up contamination.
- Clear sites; demolish and remove buildings.
- Rehabilitate public and private buildings.
- Construct public works, including water and sewer facilities, streets, neighborhood centers, and the conversion of school buildings for eligible purposes.
- Conduct activities relating to energy conservation and renewable energy resources.
- Assist nonprofit and profit-motivated businesses to carry out economic development and job creation/ retention activities.

<https://www.hud.gov/hud-partners/community-programs>

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

Planning Assessment Cleanup Redevelopment

Indian Community Development Block Grant Program

The Indian Community Development Block Grant (ICDBG) Program in Indian Housing's Office of Native American Programs (ONAP) provides eligible grantees with direct grants for use in developing viable Indian and Alaska Native Communities, including decent housing, and a suitable living environment, primarily for low- and moderate- income persons. Program regulations provide for two categories of grants: Single Purpose and Imminent Threat. The program can provide funding for recipients in the following categories:

- Housing
- Community Facilities
- Economic Development

Eligibility Requirements: Eligible applicants for assistance include any Indian Tribe, band, group, or nation (including Alaska Indians, Aleut, and Eskimos) or federally-recognized Alaska Native village.

Limitations: Certain activities are not eligible for ICDBG funding. These include the acquisition, construction, or reconstruction of buildings for government operations, political activities, certain income payments, and, with some exceptions, construction of new housing.

Uses/Applications Include:

- Housing rehabilitation.
- Land acquisition to support new construction.
- Infrastructure construction (e.g., roads, water, and sewer facilities).
- Construction of single or multipurpose community buildings.
- Economic development efforts, related to commercial, industrial, or agricultural projects.

<https://www.hud.gov/helping-americans/public-indian-housing-grants-icdbg>

Assistance Listing: Indian Community and Development Block Grant, 14.862

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

Planning Assessment Cleanup Redevelopment

Section 108 Loan Guarantee Program

The Section 108 Loan Guarantee Program, a component of the CDBG program, provides communities with a source of financing for economic development, housing rehabilitation, construction of public facilities, and other physical development projects, including improvements to protect against natural disasters. Section 108 offers state and local governments the ability to leverage their CDBG funds into federally guaranteed loans to capitalize large revitalization projects that can renew entire neighborhoods. Borrowers for Section 108 loans are local or state governments who are eligible to receive CDBG grant funds directly or through their state.

Borrowers must pledge their current and future CDBG allocations as security for the loan. Such public investment often helps encourage private economic investment in distressed areas. Several cities have used the Section 108 loan program to underpin their local brownfields strategies. For example, a CDBG Section 108 loan helped Santa Fe Springs, California, clean up and redevelop a closed and contaminated oil refinery into a 265-acre industrial park with four million square feet in 22 buildings, including retail and public art components. This Golden Springs Development created more than 4,500 jobs, including more than 700 jobs for low- and moderate-income individuals.

Eligible applicants include the following public entities:

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

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

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

Limitations: CDBG entitlement communities may borrow an amount equal to five times the recipients' latest CDBG entitlement grant. Non-entitlement communities may

borrow an amount equal to five times the approved CDBG amount received by their respective state. The maximum repayment period for a Section 108 loan is 20 years.

Uses/Applications Include:

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

<https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/section-108/>

Assistance Listing: 14.248

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

Planning

Assessment

Cleanup

Redevelopment

Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction (LHR) Grant Program

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

The Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction grant program provides funding to identify and control lead-based paint hazards in eligible low-income privately-owned rental or owner-occupied housing populations. In 2018, the previous Lead-Based Paint Hazard Control and Lead Hazard Reduction Demonstration grants programs were combined into one program, the Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction (LHR) grant program. This funding availability includes an opportunity for larger jurisdictions of high need to seek a higher maximum award amount based on the requirement that they have documented 3,500 or more occupied pre-1940 rental units within their target area and approach described.

Healthy Homes Supplemental funding that can be awarded to LHR grantees is intended to enhance the lead-based paint

SNAPSHOT – TURTLE MOUNTAIN BAND OF CHIPPEWA INDIANS, ND

The Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians Reservation (pop. 8,565) is located in north central North Dakota near the Canadian border. Similar to other Tribes in the region, housing is one of their most critical issues and many families live in insufficient, crowded and dilapidated housing stock. L'BelCour was a residential complex with 21 buildings built in the 1960s in Belcourt, North Dakota. Many of the housing units were occupied, despite their extremely poor condition and the presence of asbestos. In partnership with the Tribe, EPA assessed the L'BelCour units under its Targeted Brownfields Assessment (TBA) Program in 2017. Using information from the TBAs, Turtle Mountain applied for and received a total of \$1,200,000 in competitive cleanup grants between 2018-2020 to abate 17 of the 21 buildings. The Tribe completed cleanup of the remaining four buildings on its own. In 2019, EPA began convening monthly coordination meetings between EPA, HUD and the Tribe's Housing Authority and Environmental Office to plan for the systematic cleanup, demolition and replacement of L'BelCour residences. Thanks in part to this coordination and the cleanup work that had been performed, the Turtle Mountain Housing Authority received a \$3,000,000 Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act grant from HUD to demolish the 21 buildings and begin redevelopment with new homes. Demolition and disposal of all buildings were completed in early November 2020. The project partners celebrated the delivery of eight new prefabricated homes in late November 2020. The Housing Authority is working with HUD for additional funding to complete the redevelopment.

hazard control activities by comprehensively identifying and addressing other housing hazards that affect occupant health or safety. HUD makes funds available annually under this grant program through a competitive selection process.

Eligibility Requirements: Only cities, counties/ parishes, and other units of local government, and certain states and Native American Tribes may apply for LHR grants. State government and Native American tribal applicants are eligible to apply only if they have an EPA authorized lead-based paint abatement training and certification program as of the submission deadline date. Proposed projects must address pre-1978 housing privately owned and occupied by, or rented to, low-income families. Grant recipients must provide at least a 10 percent match, which excludes the requested Healthy Homes (HH) Supplemental funding amount.

Limitations: Multiple units of local government, or multiple local governments, may apply as a consortium; however, an eligible lead applicant must be identified that will be responsible for ensuring compliance with all requirements. In cases with an application involving multiple entities, each entity must meet the civil rights threshold requirement of Resolution of Civil Rights Matters in HUD's FY 2019 Notices of Funding Availability for the Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction (LHR) grant program (<https://www.grants.gov/>).

Uses/Applications Include:

- Lead-based paint inspections and lead risk assessments, and, after lead hazard control work, lead clearance examinations.
- Community awareness or education programs on lead hazard control and lead poisoning prevention.
- Blood testing of children prior to lead hazard control work.

- Lead hazard control work (including cleaning, interim controls of lead-based paint hazard, and lead-based-paint hazard abatement).
- Temporary relocation of families during hazard control activities.
- Lead safety training for workers and supervisors.
- Training on lead-safe maintenance practices for residents and others working in low-income housing.
- Participation in technical studies to further childhood lead poisoning prevention efforts.
- Securement of liability insurance for housing- related environmental health and safety evaluation and control activities.

<https://www.hud.gov/contactus/healthy-homes>

Assistance Listing: Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Program, 14.900

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

Planning

Assessment

Cleanup

Redevelopment

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Main Site

<https://www.hud.gov/>

Department of the Interior — National Park Service



DESCRIPTION OF ORGANIZATION

Mission

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

Brownfields Connections

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

RESOURCES

Outreach Assistance

Federal Lands to Parks Program

The NPS's Federal Lands to Parks (FLP) Program helps communities create new parks and recreation areas by transferring surplus federal land to state and local governments. This program helps ensure public access to park lands and promotes good stewardship of natural, cultural, and recreational resources. More than 1,590 properties, representing approximately 178,470 acres, have been transferred to state and local governments for parks and recreation areas since the program's inception in 1949.

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

Limitations: Land or buildings obtained through this program must be used for public parks and recreational activities in perpetuity. The FLP Program periodically monitors property use and development to make sure that parks obtained under the program are managed according to the terms and conditions of the deed and approved use plan.

Uses/Applications Include:

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

<https://www.nps.gov/orgs/1508/index.htm>

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

Planning	Assessment	Cleanup	Redevelopment
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Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance Program

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

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

The NPS also collaborates with EPA on the Groundwork USA Initiative. The Groundwork USA Initiative builds the capacity of communities affected by brownfields and abandoned lands. EPA provides funds to NPS for this program under an interagency agreement. NPS awards financial assistance to

SNAPSHOT – COMISKEY PARK, DUBUQUE, IA

In 2013, Dubuque was awarded an EPA brownfields assessment grant to begin cleanup efforts at polluted sites near Comiskey Park, named after a baseball great who played for the Dubuque Rabbits on a former baseball field at this location during the 1879-1882 seasons. Comiskey Park is the only accessible outdoor space for Dubuque's historic Washington and North End neighborhoods. These neighborhoods have older building stock, mixed-density commercial and residential development, and a diverse multi-ethnic population, most of whom have low and moderate incomes. Through its brownfields assessment work, the city was able to identify properties for remediation and reuse. In 2017, the city also secured a \$508,000 grant from the National Park Service's Outdoor Recreation Legacy Partnership program to purchase, remediate, and develop an adjacent 1.95-acre brownfield parcel to expand Comiskey Park for recreational and green infrastructure uses. Improved recreational opportunities at Comiskey Park also will support mixed-use neighborhood redevelopment initiatives identified during Dubuque's brownfields assessment efforts.

successful community-based applicants and administers the assistance agreements. The Groundwork USA Initiative improves a community's environment for conservation, recreation, and economic development by supporting the establishment of locally organized and controlled Groundwork Trusts. Each trust is an independent, not-for-profit conservation and youth organization. The trusts partner with government agencies and the private sector to engage residents in the remediation of brownfields to build consensus on reusing these sites for community benefit and facilitating their transformation.

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

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

Uses/Applications Include:

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

<https://www.nps.gov/orgs/rtca/index.htm>

<https://groundworkusa.org/>

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

Planning

Assessment

Cleanup

Redevelopment

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Wendy Ormont

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Main Site

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



DESCRIPTION OF ORGANIZATION

Mission

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

Brownfields Connections

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

Overview of Resources

Financial Assistance

- Watershed Cooperative Agreement Program
- Abandoned Mine Land Program

Technical Assistance

- OSMRE/VISTA Program

RESOURCES

Financial Assistance

Watershed Cooperative Agreement Program

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

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

Limitations: Applicants can receive up to \$100,000 to complete local AMD reclamation projects. Every dollar of WCAP funds should be matched with at least \$2.50 contributed by project partners. Exceptions to these funding levels are awarded on a case-by-case basis, if justified. Watershed Cooperative Agreements are primarily for project construction and have a two-year performance period.

Uses/Applications Include:

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

Assistance Listing: 15.253

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

Planning

Assessment

Cleanup

Redevelopment

Abandoned Mine Land Program

The Abandoned Mine Land (AML) Program addresses threats to public health, safety, and general welfare through the reclamation of environmental hazards caused by past mining practices. Grants are awarded to a state or Tribe with an approved AML reclamation program, and funds are used to provide for the restoration of eligible lands and waters mined and abandoned or left inadequately restored.

SNAPSHOT – PITTSBURGH BOTANIC GARDEN, OAKDALE, PA

Funding from the OSMRE Abandoned Mine Land (AML) program has been used to reclaim historic coal AML sites located in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, 10 miles west of Pittsburgh. With additional funding from other sources, the site has been developed as the Pittsburgh Botanic Garden, which opened to the public in 2014. Continued reclamation using OSMRE AML funds has addressed a dangerous highwall, mine subsidence, and acid mine drainage, and supported expansion of usable land in the garden to 465 acres. Current plans for the garden include a total of 18 distinct gardens, five diverse woodland experiences, an amphitheater for outdoor concerts and performances, an event center, and a botanic research facility when fully completed. The expansion is expected to create jobs, attract visitors, and generate millions of dollars in revenue.

Eligibility Requirements: Grants under the AML program are available only to states and Tribes that have an approved reclamation program. Polluted land and waters are eligible for funds if they were mined prior to August 3, 1977; or left in an unreclaimed or inadequately reclaimed state, and there is no continuing responsibility for reclamation by the operator or any other party. Additional lands and waters mined after August 3, 1977, or non-coal sites may be eligible under specific circumstances.

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

Uses/Applications Include:

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

<https://www.osmre.gov/programs/reclaiming-abandoned-mine-lands>

Assistance Listing: 15.252

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

Planning

Assessment

Cleanup

Redevelopment

Outreach/Technical Assistance

OSMRE/VISTA Program

The OSMRE/VISTA program is a partnership between OSMRE, AmeriCorps VISTA (Volunteers in Service to America), and local

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

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

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

Uses/Applications Include:

- Develop educational opportunities for local youth.
- Organize water quality monitoring.
- Conduct outreach to youth and adults in the community to create awareness about watershed issues.
- Create or expand local economic revitalization efforts.
- Apply for grants to support the host organization's initiatives.
- Recruit and organize volunteers.

<https://stewardslegacy.org/osmre>

<https://www.osmre.gov/about/youth-volunteers>

Assistance Listing: 15.254

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

Planning

Assessment

Cleanup

Redevelopment

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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Washington, DC 20240

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getinfo@osmre.gov

Main Site

<https://www.osmre.gov/>



DESCRIPTION OF ORGANIZATION

Mission

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

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

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/about/mission>

In 2025, the agency defined eight Guiding Principles supporting its future work and that of its collaborative partners in achieving its mission:

- We will be faithful to the American taxpayer and support programs that are outcome-focused and results-oriented.
- We will encourage business growth through the creation of an agile workforce—one that can respond quickly and effectively to the changing needs of business and the new economy.
- We will strive to turn individuals into career entrepreneurs by equipping them with the information they need to develop the knowledge, skills and abilities sought after in the new economy.
- We will bolster opportunities for those less fortunate so they can gain the freedom to make sound economic decisions for themselves and their families.
- We will uphold the principles of federalism and understand that states and local communities are the most competent administrators of our domestic concerns.
- We will administer a workforce system that partners and connects with public and higher education systems to prepare the workforce of the 21st century with career opportunities and skills in high-job-growth sectors.
- We will ensure that our youth workforce training programs have a strong educational component, since it is clear that

income and opportunities increase exponentially with education credentials.

- We will support strong families and vibrant communities by working with community and faith-based organizations.

WorkforceGPS, an online technical assistance website created to help build the capacity of America's public workforce investment system. WorkforceGPS (www.workforcegps.org) was developed specifically for workforce professionals, educators, and business leaders. The site contains communities of interest, useful webinars and other training resources, promising workforce development practices, and relevant evidence-based research – giving the public workforce system resources to support the creation innovative approaches to improve the employment prospects of job seekers.

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

Training and employment opportunities at brownfields sites have presented tremendous engagement opportunities for Local Workforce Development Boards (LWDBs), local training providers, and local job seekers over the decades. The American Job Centers / One-Stop Career Centers <https://www.dol.gov/general/topic/training/onestop> in our communities can help to assure that local workers are qualified for these jobs when an EPA-awarded project begins. Much of the training needed for workers at these sites can be obtained locally or is available in a blended format via distance education. When sites receiving training monies from EPA, LWDBs and American Job Centers have an important role to provide the soft skills so often required by these workers as prerequisites for training. Through this type of collaboration, performance measures of the Local Board and those of the local EPA grantee can be mutually enhanced as both groups are honoring the same objectives of training leading to both good jobs and good wages.

Local Workforce Development Boards are identified within each year's EPA solicitation announcement as eligible applicants or collaborating as partners with the prime applicant. The "Snapshot" below offers a look at the Northwest Regional Workforce Investment Board which was recently selected for a training project.

SNAPSHOT – NORTHWEST REGIONAL WORKFORCE INVESTMENT BOARD, INC.

Under the 2023 grant competition, EPA selected Northwest Regional Workforce Investment Board, Inc., for a Brownfields Job Training grant. Northwest Regional Workforce Investment Board, Inc., plans to train 80 students and place at least 72 in environmental jobs. The training program includes 146 hours of instruction in 40-Hour HAZWOPER, Lead Worker Initial Training, Asbestos Supervisor Initial Training, OSHA 10, EPA Lead Safety for Renovation, Repair, and Repainting, Confined Spaces, and Respiratory Protection. Students who complete the training will earn up to three state and four federal certifications. Northwest Regional Workforce Investment Board, Inc. is targeting students within the City of Waterbury, specifically low-income, minority, unemployed, or underemployed residents.

RESOURCES

Outreach/Technical Assistance

Job Training

The Employment and Training Administration (ETA) Performance website (<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/performance>) assists the public in understanding how the workforce system measures, reports, and evaluates performance under the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) and the agency's discretionary grant programs. ETA oversees the performance accountability provisions obtain valid, accurate, and comparable results across states and grantees to inform policy and program decision making. ETA coordinates with the Department of Education on the establishment of WIOA indicators of performance, manages the Workforce Data Quality Initiative (WDQI), and oversees the maintenance of wage record exchange systems for state and other grantees to verify performance outcomes. The Performance website provides content on these three primary focus areas and resources to help grantees and stakeholders access information on WIOA results, reporting, and guidance.

DOL/ETA offers services for job seekers and employers through nearly 2,300 American Job Centers (also known as One-Stop Career Centers). Many of these centers are located in brownfield communities and provide job seekers with job vacancies and labor market information, job search and placement assistance, assessment and career counseling, and access to training. The centers also provide services to employers to find skilled workers. Information about these centers and the business-led local Workforce Development Boards that provide overall strategic direction can be found at America's Service Locator at <https://www.careeronestop.org/localhelp/americanjobcenters/find-american-job-centers.aspx>

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

While its funding is now expired, ETA's Trade Adjustment Assistance Community College and Career Training (TAACCCT) grant program represented a major investment to increase the

ability of community colleges to address the challenges of today's workforce. The curricula developed by the colleges under these grants are available on <http://www.skillscommons.org>. Search terms – such as environmental science or environmental technology – may be entered to drill down to courses and other material that have relevance for brownfields remediation.

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

Each state and local workforce area has a Workforce Development Board that oversees the One-Stop Career Center system in each state/ local area, develops strategic direction, and sets investment priorities. Approximately 525 business-led boards are now implementing the WIOA statute and regulations that outline their governance and operational responsibilities.

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

Planning

Assessment

Cleanup

Redevelopment

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Division of Adult Services and Governance

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Employment and Training Administration
U.S. Department of Labor
200 Constitution Ave., NW
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202-693-2925
<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/>

Main Site

<https://www.dol.gov/>

Department of Transportation — Federal Highway Administration



DESCRIPTION OF ORGANIZATION

Mission

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

Brownfields Connections

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

RESOURCES

Financial Assistance

Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement Program

The Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement Program (CMAQ) is continued by 2015's Fixing America's Surface

Transportation Act, more commonly referred to as the FAST Act of 2015. This program provides a flexible funding source to state and local governments for transportation projects and programs to help meet the requirements of the Clean Air Act. Funding is available to reduce congestion and improve air quality for areas that do not meet the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for ozone, carbon monoxide, or particulate matter (non-attainment areas) and for former non-attainment areas that are now in compliance (maintenance areas). Through the close of CMAQ's MAP-21 period in 2015, the CMAQ program provided more than \$30 billion to fund over 30,000 transportation-related environmental projects for state departments of transportation (DOTs), metropolitan planning organizations, and other sponsors throughout the United States. As with its predecessor legislation, the FAST Act provides funding to areas in non-attainment or maintenance for ozone, carbon monoxide, and/or particulate matter (PM). In addition, those states that have no non-attainment or maintenance areas still receive a minimum apportionment of CMAQ funding for either air quality projects or other elements of flexible federal aid highway spending. The FAST Act provided almost \$2.5 billion in CMAQ funding each year from 2016 through 2020.

The FAST Act was reauthorized by the 2021 Bipartisan Infrastructure Law. While project eligibilities remain largely the same, the legislation places increased emphasis on diesel engine retrofits, including construction equipment, port-related landside non-road or on-road equipment, and alternative fuel infrastructure in designated alternative fuel corridors.

Eligibility Requirements: Eligible applicants include state departments of transportation and local governments.

Limitations: Funds must be spent in non-attainment or maintenance areas. Projects must reduce the pollutant for which the area is designated as non-attainment or maintenance. No funds may be used to add capacity, except for high-occupancy vehicle facilities that are available to single-occupant vehicles only at off-peak times. Routine maintenance and rehabilitation projects (e.g., replacement-in-kind of track or other equipment; reconstruction of bridges, stations, and other facilities; and repaving or repairing roads) also are ineligible for CMAQ funding, as they only maintain existing levels of highway and transit service, and therefore do not reduce emissions.

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

Uses/Applications Include:

- Supporting transportation projects or programs that are likely to contribute to the attainment or maintenance of a national ambient air quality standard, with a high level of effectiveness in reducing air pollution, and that are included in the metropolitan planning organization's (MPO's) current transportation plan and transportation improvement program (TIP) or the current state transportation improvement program (STIP) in areas without an MPO.
- Developing verified technologies for non-road vehicles and non-road engines that are used in port-related freight operations located in ozone, PM10, or PM2.5 non-attainment or maintenance areas.
- Installing vehicle-to-infrastructure communications equipment.
- Developing electric vehicle and natural gas vehicle infrastructure, with priority for infrastructure located in national electric vehicle charging and hydrogen, propane, and natural gas fueling corridors, as designated under 23 U.S.C. 151.
- Installing diesel engine retrofits.
- Installing diesel emission control technology on non-road diesel equipment or on-road diesel equipment that is operated on highway construction projects.
- Supporting cost-effective projects to reduce emissions from port-related landside non-road or on-road equipment that is operated within the boundaries of the area.

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

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

Planning	Assessment	Cleanup	Redevelopment
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Surface Transportation Block Grant Program for Transportation Alternatives

The FAST Act of 2015 sets aside funds under the Surface Transportation Block Grant Program for Transportation Alternatives (TA). These TA set-aside funds authorize funding for programs and projects related to transportation alternatives (including the construction or conversion of on- and off-road trails for pedestrians, bicycles, and other non-motorized forms of transportation; infrastructure projects for improving routes for non-drivers to access daily needs; and community improvement activities, such as historic preservation and vegetation management); recreational trails; safe routes to schools; and the planning, designing, and constructing of boulevards and other roadways largely in the right of way of former Interstate System routes or other divided highways.

Eligibility Requirements: Eligible applicants include states.

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

Uses/Applications Include:

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

<https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/specialfunding/stp/>

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

Planning	Assessment	Cleanup	Redevelopment
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Financial Assistance

Transportation Planning

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

SNAPSHOT – GRAYS FERRY CRESCENT, PHILADELPHIA, PA

The U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT), along with the City of Philadelphia; the Pennsylvania Departments of Environmental Protection, Community and Economic Development, and Conservation and Natural Resources; the Delaware Valley Regional Planning Commission; and several other local organizations partnered on a \$2 million project to clean up and redevelop a swath of brownfields along the Schuylkill River into an extension of the Schuylkill Banks Trail and Greenway. The cleanup of contamination, including metals associated with pigments and paint-making, began in August 2008. Construction on the trails began in March 2010. The project created a 3,700-foot-long bicycle and pedestrian trail, plus several walking trails that total an additional 1,600 feet.

Funding from the DOT Federal Highway Administration's Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement Program was used to support several priority projects for the Pennsylvania Region identified by the Delaware Valley Regional Planning Commission (DVRPC). This funding included \$400,000 for the creation of a separated two-way bike lane on the Grays Ferry Bridge and nearby streets, which connects the Grays Ferry Crescent section of the Schuylkill River Trail to the entrance of Bartram's Garden; and \$250,000 for the Schuylkill River Development Corporation for an additional 1,200 feet of trail along the Schuylkill River as part of the effort to connect South Street and the Grays Ferry Crescent segment.

Eligibility Requirements: FHWA's planning programs provide planning assistance to local, rural, metropolitan, state, tribal, and other federal partners. Information is available online according to issue and program. State and metropolitan transportation planning processes are governed by federal law and applicable state and local laws if federal highway or transit funds are used for transportation investment.

Uses/Applications Include:

- Energy and emissions in planning.
- Land use and transportation.
- Economic development.
- Public involvement.
- Smart growth and communities.
- Tools for planning.
- Sustainability.

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

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

Planning

Assessment

Cleanup

Redevelopment

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Constance Hill Galloway, Ph.D.

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Federal Highway Administration
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Main Site

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

Department of Transportation — Federal Transit Administration



Federal Transit
Administration

DESCRIPTION OF ORGANIZATION

Mission

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

Brownfields Connections

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

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

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

RESOURCES

The Bipartisan Infrastructure Law reauthorizes surface transportation programs for FY 2022-2026 and provides advance appropriations for several of the financial assistance programs described below and authorizes up to \$108 billion to support federal public transportation programs, including \$91 billion in guaranteed funding.

Financial Assistance

Urbanized Area Formula Funding Program (Section 5307)

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

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

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

Uses/Applications Include:

- Transit planning, engineering, design, and evaluation of transit projects and other technical transportation-related studies.
- Capital investments in bus and bus-related activities, such as replacement, overhaul, or rebuilding; crime prevention and security equipment; and construction of bus maintenance and passenger facilities.
- Capital investments in new and existing fixed guideway systems, including rolling stock, overhaul and rebuilding of vehicles, tracks, signals, communications, and computer hardware and software.

Assistance Listing: 20.507

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

Planning	Assessment	Cleanup	Redevelopment
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Formula Grants for Rural Areas and Tribal Transit Program (Section 5311)

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

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

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

Uses/Applications Include:

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

<https://www.transit.dot.gov/rural-formula-grants-5311>

Assistance Listing: 20.509

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

Planning	Assessment	Cleanup	Redevelopment
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Capital Investment Grants Program (Section 5309)

The discretionary Capital Investment Grant (CIG) program provides funding for fixed guideway investments, such as new

and expanded rapid rail, commuter rail, light rail, streetcars, bus rapid transit, and ferry systems, as well as corridor-based bus rapid transit investments that emulate the features of rail. It is authorized by the 2015 Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act, more commonly referred to as the FAST Act of 2015. The program supports three categories of projects:

1. **New Starts** projects are new fixed guideway projects or extensions to existing fixed guideway systems with a total estimated capital cost of \$300 million or more, or that are seeking \$100 million or more in Section 5309 CIG program funds.
2. **Small Starts** projects are new fixed guideway projects, extensions to existing fixed guideway systems, or corridor-based bus rapid transit projects with a total estimated capital cost of less than \$300 million and that are seeking less than \$100 million in Section 5309 CIG program funds.
3. **Core Capacity** projects are substantial corridor-based capital investments in existing fixed guideway systems that increase capacity by not less than 10 percent in corridors that are at capacity today or will be in five years. Core capacity projects may not include elements designed to maintain a state of good repair.

Programs of Interrelated Projects are comprised of any combination of two or more New Starts, Small Starts, or Core Capacity projects. The projects in the program must have logical connectivity to one another, and all must begin construction within a reasonable timeframe.

All projects must be evaluated and rated by FTA in accordance with statutorily defined criteria at various points in the development process. In order to be eligible to receive a construction grant, all projects must go through a multistep, multiyear process and receive at least a "Medium" overall rating, in addition to other requirements.

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

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

Uses/Applications Include:

- New fixed guideway projects or extensions consisting of heavy rail, light rail, commuter rail, streetcar, ferries, or bus rapid transit.
- Corridor-based bus rapid transit systems.
- Core capacity projects, which expand capacity by at least 10 percent in existing fixed guideway transit corridors that are already at or above capacity today, or are expected to be at or above capacity within five years.

<https://www.transit.dot.gov/CIG>

Assistance Listing: 20.500

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

Planning	Assessment	Cleanup	Redevelopment
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Buses and Bus Facilities Infrastructure Investment Program (Section 5339)

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

Eligibility Requirements: Eligible applicants are designated recipients that operate fixed-route bus service or that allocate funding to fixed-route bus operators; state or local governmental entities; and federally recognized Indian Tribes that operate fixed-route bus service that are eligible to receive direct grants under 5307 and 5311. Eligible subrecipients include public agencies or private nonprofit organizations engaged in public transportation.

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

Uses/Applications Include:

- Capital projects to replace, rehabilitate, and purchase buses, vans, and related equipment, and to construct bus-related facilities, including technological changes or innovations to modify low- or non-emission vehicles or facilities.

<https://www.transit.dot.gov/bus-program>

Assistance Listing: 20.526

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

Planning	Assessment	Cleanup	Redevelopment
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State of Good Repair Grants Program (Section 5337)

The formula-based State of Good Repair Grants Program is dedicated to repairing and upgrading the nation's rail transit systems, along with high-intensity motor bus systems that use high-occupancy vehicle lanes, including bus rapid transit.

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

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

Uses/Applications Include:

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

<https://www.transit.dot.gov/funding/grants/state-good-repair-grants-5337>

Assistance Listing: 20.525

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

Planning	Assessment	Cleanup	Redevelopment
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Metropolitan, Statewide, and Non-Metropolitan Transportation Planning Programs (Sections 5303, 5304, 5305)

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

Eligibility Requirements: State departments of transportation (DOTs) and metropolitan planning organizations (MPOs) are eligible. Federal planning funds are first apportioned to state DOTs, which then allocate planning funding to MPOs.

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

<https://www.transit.dot.gov/regulations-and-guidance/transportation-planning/metropolitan-statewide-non-metropolitan-planning>

Assistance Listing: 20.505

SNAPSHOT – CONOVER STATION, CONOVER, NC

Conover, North Carolina, transformed an abandoned manufacturing plant into a vibrant, mixed-use development and transit center. After the Broyhill Furniture plant closed, the town purchased the site in 2005. Despite the site's environmental challenges, Conover saw its potential and envisioned a redevelopment that also would preserve the Warlong Glove building as its centerpiece.

The town used EPA brownfields grants to assess and clean up the site, along with an EPA loan through the Land of Sky Regional Council's brownfields revolving loan fund. Grants from the Federal Transit Administration and the Clean Water Management Trust also contributed to the \$4.4 million project — the largest new construction in downtown Conover in several decades.

Today, the 6.8-acre former brownfield is the site of Conover Station, a multi-modal transportation hub for trains, buses, and cabs that also houses a library, computer lab, and coffee shop. In 2012, the Manufacturing Solutions Center opened a state-of-the-art, 30,000-square-foot center adjacent to the Warlong Glove building, to promote job creation in the region. A 40,000-square-foot commercial building housing a large fitness center opened on the site in late 2015. Soon the Conover Station site also will include a public park with walking trails, a stormwater pond, and playground.

Uses/Applications Include:

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

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

Planning

Assessment

Cleanup

Redevelopment

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Office of Program Management
Federal Transit Administration
1200 New Jersey Ave., SE
Washington, DC 20590
202-366-2053

Main Site

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

For complete details on all of FTA's grant programs, see <https://www.transit.dot.gov/grants>.

Department of Transportation — Office of the Secretary



DESCRIPTION OF ORGANIZATION

Mission

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

Brownfields Connections

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

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

RESOURCES

Financial Assistance

Better Utilizing Investments to Leverage Development (BUILD) Grant Program

The Better Utilizing Investments to Leverage Development (BUILD) Grant Program, formerly known as the RAISE Grants program, is a transportation discretionary grant program that provides a unique opportunity for DOT to build and repair critical pieces of the nation's freight and passenger transportation networks. These grants support innovative projects, including multimodal and multijurisdictional projects, which are difficult to fund through traditional federal programs. Successful BUILD projects leverage resources, encourage partnership, catalyze investment and growth, fill a critical void in the transportation system, or provide a substantial benefit to the nation, region, or metropolitan area in which the project is located. Funds are leveraged from private sector partners, states, local governments, metropolitan planning organizations, and transit agencies. Since 2009, the program has provided a combined \$17.5 billion to 1,355 projects in all 50 states, the District of

Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands. The 2025 RAISE round alone awarded about \$1.3 billion in infrastructure grants for an array of project types in 37 states, with rural projects receiving nearly 65 percent of funding.

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

Limitations: To ensure that the benefits of infrastructure investments benefit communities large and small, DOT will award an equitable amount, not to exceed half of funding, to projects located in urban and rural areas respectively.

Uses/Applications Include: Eligible projects for 2020 RAISE Discretionary grants were capital projects that included:

- Highway, bridge, or other road projects eligible under title 23, United States Code.
- Public transportation projects eligible under chapter 53 of title 49, United States Code.
- Passenger and freight rail transportation projects.
- Port infrastructure investments (including inland port infrastructure and land ports of entry).
- Projects to replace or rehabilitate a culvert or prevent stormwater runoff for the purpose of improving habitat for aquatic species.
- Projects investing in surface transportation facilities that are located on Tribal land.
- Intermodal projects.

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

Assistance Listing: 20.933

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

Planning	Assessment	Cleanup	Redevelopment
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Build America Bureau

In July 2016, DOT established the Build America Bureau to enhance transportation infrastructure development projects in the United States by streamlining credit and grant opportunities, while providing technical assistance and encouraging

innovative best practices in project planning, financing, delivery, and monitoring. The bureau serves as the single point of contact and coordination for states, municipalities, and project sponsors looking to utilize federal transportation expertise; apply for federal transportation credit programs; and explore ways to access private capital in public-private partnerships. It addresses the procedural, permitting, and financial barriers to increased infrastructure investment and development by intervening earlier in project lifecycles; actively helping sponsors navigate and accelerate the often complex federal permitting and procedural requirements; centralizing project coordination; and cultivating public-private partnerships. The bureau administers, among other things, the Transportation Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (TIFIA) and Railroad Rehabilitation and Improvement Financing (RRIF) loan programs; and the recently rebranded Infrastructure for Rebuilding America (INFRA) grant program, which was formerly known as FASTLANE, all within the Office of the Undersecretary for Transportation for Policy.

Transportation Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act Credit Assistance

The Transportation Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (TIFIA) credit assistance program helps finance many types of transportation infrastructure projects, including highway, transit, passenger rail; capital investments for intelligent transportation systems; certain freight and port facilities; surface transportation facilities at airports, as well as combinations of related transportation improvements of these types; and surface transportation projects in rural areas. The TIFIA program maximizes limited federal resources to deliver large infrastructure investments. It provides secured loans, loan guarantees, and lines of credit to eligible applicants seeking assistance. The FY 2021-2025 authorized funds are subject to an annual obligation limitation in accordance with appropriations law, as well as annual reobligation requirements. Historically, each dollar of funding has allowed TIFIA to provide approximately \$14 in credit assistance. As a result, these funding levels could translate to potentially \$20 billion in TIFIA credit assistance.

Eligibility Requirements: Eligible applicants include public or private entities seeking to finance, design, construct, own, or operate an eligible surface transportation project. All applicants must meet various federal standards for participation in a federal credit program, as well as modal-specific requirements, among other factors, to receive TIFIA credit assistance. .

<https://www.transportation.gov/buildamerica/programs-services/tifa>

Assistance Listing: 20.223

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

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

Limitations: Direct loans can fund up to 100 percent of a railroad project with repayment periods of up to 35 years and interest rates equal to the cost of borrowing to the government. However, since the RRIF Program does not currently have an appropriation, the cost to the government of providing financial assistance must be borne by the RRIF applicant, or another non-federal entity on behalf of the applicant, through the payment of the credit risk premium.

Uses/Applications Include:

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

Railroad Rehabilitation and Improvement Financing

The Railroad Rehabilitation and Improvement Financing (RRIF) program provides direct federal loans and loan guarantees to finance the development of railroad infrastructure. Priority is given to projects that provide public benefits, including benefits to public safety, the environment, and economic development. Under the Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users (SAFETEA-LU), the RRIF Program was authorized to provide direct loans and loan guarantees totaling up to \$35 billion to finance development of railroad infrastructure.

<https://www.transportation.gov/buildamerica/financing/rrif/railroad-rehabilitation-improvement-financing-rrif>

Assistance Listing: 20.316

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

Planning	Assessment	Cleanup	Redevelopment
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Infrastructure for Rebuilding America

DOT's Infrastructure for Rebuilding America (INFRA) grant program, formerly known as the Nationally Significant Freight and Highways program (FASTLANE), funds critical freight and highway projects across the country. It provides dedicated, discretionary funding for projects that address critical freight issues facing our nation's highways and bridges. INFRA grants will support the Administration's commitment to fixing our nation's crumbling infrastructure by creating opportunities for all levels of government and the private sector to fund

infrastructure, using innovative approaches to improve the necessary processes for building significant projects, and increasing accountability for the projects that are built.

Eligibility Requirements: Eligible applicants for INFRA grants are 1) a state or group of states; 2) a metropolitan planning organization that serves an urbanized area (as defined by the Bureau of the Census) with a population of more than 200,000 individuals; 3) a unit of local government or group of local governments; 4) a political subdivision of a state or local government; 5) a special-purpose district or public authority with a transportation function, including a port authority; 6) a federal land management agency that applies jointly with a state or group of states; 7) a tribal government or a consortium of tribal governments; or 8) a multistate or multijurisdictional group of public entities. Multiple states or jurisdictions that submit a joint application should identify a lead applicant as the primary point of contact. Each applicant in a joint application must be an eligible applicant. Joint applications should include a description of the roles and responsibilities of each applicant and should be signed by each applicant.

Limitations: The minimum project size for large projects is the lesser of \$100 million; 30 percent of a state's FY 2016 federal aid apportionment if the project is in one state; or 50 percent of the larger participating state's FY 2016 apportionment for projects located in more than one state. A small project is an eligible project that does not meet the minimum project size described above. While 10 percent of available funds are reserved for small projects, 90 percent of funds are reserved for large projects. Total federal assistance for a project receiving a grant may not exceed 80 percent of the future eligible project costs.

Uses/Applications Include:

Eligible projects for the 2017-2018 grants cycle included:

- Highway freight projects carried out on the National Highway Freight Network (23 U.S.C. 167).
- Highway or bridge projects carried out on the National Highway System (NHS), including projects that add capacity to the Interstate System to improve mobility or projects in a national scenic area.
- Railway-highway grade crossing or grade separation projects.
- Freight projects that are an intermodal or rail project, or within the boundaries of a public or private freight rail, water (including ports), or intermodal facility.

Eligible project costs include costs for:

- Construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, and acquisition of property (including land related to the project and improvements to the land).

- Environmental mitigation, construction contingencies, equipment acquisition, and operational improvements directly related to system performance.
- Developmental phase activities, including planning, feasibility analysis, revenue forecasting, environmental review, preliminary engineering, design, and other preconstruction activities, provided the project meets statutory requirements. However, in 2017-2018, the department sought to use INFRA funding on projects that result in construction.

<https://www.transportation.gov/buildamerica/financing/infra-grants/infrastructure-rebuilding-america>

Assistance Listing: 20.934

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

Planning	Assessment	Cleanup	Redevelopment
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National Infrastructure Project Assistance

Established in 2022 with funding allocated by the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL), the National Infrastructure Project Assistance (Mega) discretionary grant program is designed to fund projects that are too large or complex for traditional funding programs. Eligible projects include highway, bridge, freight, port, passenger rail, and public transportation projects that are a part of one of the other project types. The MEGA program will invest a total of \$5 billion through 2026 to help rebuild the United States' infrastructure for the benefit of Americans now and for generations to come.

Eligibility Requirements: Eligible applicants for MEGA grants are 1) a state or group of states; 2) a metropolitan planning organization; 3) a unit of local government; 4) a political subdivision of a state; 5) a special-purpose district or public authority with a transportation function, including a port authority; 6) a tribal government or a consortium of tribal governments; 7) a partnership between Amtrak and one or more of the entities described above; or 8) a group of the entities described above.

Uses/Applications Include:

- a highway or bridge project carried out on:
 - the National Multimodal Freight Network of title 49, United States Code;
 - the National Highway Freight Network, United States Code; or
 - the National Highway System, United States Code;
- a freight intermodal (including public ports) or freight rail project that provides a public benefit;

- a railway-highway grade separation or elimination project;
- an intercity passenger rail project; and
- certain public transportation projects that are eligible for Federal Transit Administration funding of title 49, United States Code, and are a part of one of other eligible project types above.

<https://www.transportation.gov/grants/mega-grant-program>

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

Planning	Assessment	Cleanup	Redevelopment
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Reconnecting Communities Pilot Program

Established in 2022 with funding allocated by the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL), the Reconnecting Communities Pilot (RCP) discretionary grant program is the first-ever Federal program dedicated to reconnecting communities that were previously cut off from economic opportunities by transportation infrastructure. The purpose of the RCP Program is to reconnect communities by removing, retrofitting, or mitigating transportation facilities, like highways or rail lines, that create barriers to community connectivity, including to mobility, access, or economic development. The program funds planning and capital construction to address infrastructure barriers, reconnect communities, and improve peoples' lives. Funding supports planning grants and capital construction grants, as well as technical assistance, to restore community connectivity through the removal, retrofit, mitigation, or replacement of eligible transportation infrastructure facilities.

The RCP Program provides funding for two types of grants, Planning Grants and Capital Construction Grants:

1. Planning Grants fund the study of removing, retrofitting, or mitigating an existing facility to restore community connectivity; public engagement; and other transportation planning activities.
2. Capital Construction Grants are to carry out a project to remove, retrofit, mitigate, or to replace an existing eligible facility with a new facility that reconnects communities.

Eligibility Requirements: Eligible applicants for Planning Grants are States, units of local government, Federally recognized Tribal governments, Metropolitan Planning Organizations, and nonprofit organizations. These entities are also eligible to serve as the recipient to administer the award.

Eligible applicants for Planning Grants include states, units of local government, federally recognized tribal governments, metropolitan planning organizations, and nonprofit organizations. Eligible applicants for Capital Construction Grants are either transportation facility owners, or any of the entities mentioned above so long as the facility owner is a joint applicant, with evidence of endorsing the application.

Uses/Applications Include:

Eligible uses for planning grants include:

- Planning studies of: current traffic patterns on the eligible facility proposed for removal, retrofit, or mitigation and the surrounding street network; transportation network capacity; alternative roadway designs or other uses for the right-of-way; impacts to the mobility of freight and people; impacts to the safety of the traveling public; cost; anticipated economic impacts and environmental impacts both human and natural.
- Public engagement activities to provide the public opportunities to provide input into a plan to remove and convert an eligible facility.
- Other transportation planning activities required in advance of a project to remove, retrofit, or mitigate an existing eligible facility to restore community connectivity, as determined by DOT.

Eligible uses for capital construction grants include:

- Removal, retrofit, or mitigation of an existing eligible facility.
- Replacement of an eligible facility with a new facility that restores community connectivity and is sensitive to the context of the surrounding community.
- Preliminary and detailed design activities and associated environmental studies; predevelopment/preconstruction; permitting activities including the completion of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process; delivering community benefits and the mitigation of impacts identified through the NEPA process or other planning and project development for the capital construction project.

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

SNAPSHOT – KALISPELL, MT

The City of Kalispell received \$10 million in federal transportation infrastructure grant funding in July 2017 for a rails-to-trails project along a BNSF rail line. The funding, combined with additional public and private funds for the Kalispell Core & Rail Redevelopment project allowed for the construction of the Glacier Rail Park and the relocation of two rail-served businesses in four locations. Following the business relocation, the railroad tracks dissecting the heart of the city were removed and replaced with a linear pedestrian trail. The inception of the project was made possible through a Brownfields Area-Wide Planning Grant.

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

Planning

Assessment

Cleanup

Redevelopment

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

U.S. Department of Transportation

Build America Bureau
1200 New Jersey Ave., SE
Washington, DC 20590
202-366-2300

DOT Build America Bureau Web Site

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

Environmental Protection Agency



DESCRIPTION OF ORGANIZATION

Mission

The mission of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is to protect human health and the environment. The EPA ensures Americans have clean air, land, and water; bases risk reduction efforts on sound science; fairly enforces environmental laws; integrates environmental stewardship into U.S. policies; provides all societal sectors with accurate information for risk management; cleans up contaminated sites; and reviews marketplace chemicals for safety.

Brownfields Connections

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

Grants to capitalize revolving loan funds to correct or prevent water quality problems.

- Loans to support water infrastructure improvements.
- Grants to advance the restoration of urban waters.
- Grants and technical assistance to help revitalize communities through sustainable and economic development.

OFFICE OF BROWNFIELDS AND LAND REVITALIZATION

The EPA actively promotes brownfield cleanup and reuse through its Office of Brownfields and Land Revitalization (OBLR). The Brownfields and Land Revitalization Program empowers states, communities, and economic development stakeholders to collaborate efficiently in preventing, assessing, cleaning up, and sustainably reusing brownfields. It encourages redevelopment of abandoned and contaminated sites through annual grants and various outreach and technical assistance programs.

Since its inception in 1995, the program has leveraged more than \$20 per EPA dollar spent. Additionally, it generates 13 jobs per \$100,000 of EPA funds used for assessment, cleanup, and revolving loan fund agreements, resulting in over 280,000

jobs leveraged nationwide. For an overview of the economic benefits of brownfields redevelopment, visit <https://www.epa.gov/brownfields/accomplishments>.

Financial Assistance

EPA's Brownfields and Land Revitalization Program provides direct funding for brownfield site assessment, cleanup, RLF capitalization, planning, and job training. The Program collaborates with other EPA programs, federal partners, and state agencies to identify available resources that can be leveraged for brownfields and community revitalization activities. EPA provides funding for the following grants:

Assessment Grants

Eligibility Requirements: Eligible entities include state and local governments; land clearance authorities and other quasi-governmental entities; government entities created by state legislature; regional councils and groups of local governments; redevelopment agencies; Indian Tribes other than in Alaska; Alaska Native Regional Corporations, Alaska Native Village Corporations, and the Metlakatla Indian Community; 501(c)(3) nonprofit organizations; limited liability corporations in which all managing members are 501(c)(3) nonprofits or whose sole members are 501(c)(3) nonprofits; limited liability partnerships in which all general partners are 501(c)(3) nonprofits or whose sole members are 501(c)(3) nonprofits; and qualified community development entities.

Limitations: An applicant may apply for a Community-wide Grant, an Assessment Coalition Grant, or a Community-wide Assessment Grant for States and Tribes. Check with EPA for more details, as not all types of Assessment Grants are offered regularly.

- A Community-wide Assessment Grant is appropriate for communities that are beginning to address their brownfield challenges, as well as for communities that have ongoing efforts to bring sites into productive reuse.
- An Assessment Coalition consists of one "lead" eligible entity and two to four eligible entities that do not have the capacity to apply for and manage their own EPA cooperative agreement. The entities apply together for a single Community-wide Assessment Coalition Grant to assess a minimum of two sites in each coalition member's geographic boundary. Coalition members may not apply for any other Assessment Grants in the same year or be a member of other Assessment Coalitions.
- Only States, Tribes, and eligible native corporations in Alaska may apply for a Community-wide Assessment Grant for States and Tribes.

<https://www.epa.gov/brownfields/types-funding>

Uses/Applications Include:

- Develop an inventory of sites.
- Prioritize sites.
- Conduct site assessments.
- Conduct community involvement activities related to brownfield sites.
- Conduct planning related to brownfield sites.
- Conduct site-specific cleanup planning.
- Develop brownfield site reuse plans.
- Conduct health monitoring (local governments only).
- Monitor and enforce institutional controls (local governments only).
- Purchase environmental insurance.

The performance period for a Brownfield Assessment Grant is up to four years. In FY 2025, EPA awarded 148 Assessment grants totaling approximately \$121.8 million.

Assistance Listing: 66.818

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

Planning	Assessment	Cleanup	Redevelopment
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Cleanup Grants

Eligibility Requirements: Eligible entities include state and local governments; land clearance authorities and other quasi-governmental entities; government entities created by the state legislature; regional councils and groups of local governments; redevelopment agencies; Indian Tribes other than in Alaska; Alaska Native Regional Corporations, Alaska Native Village Corporations, and the Metlakatla Indian Community; 501(c)(3) nonprofit organizations; limited liability corporations in which all managing members are 501(c)(3) nonprofits or whose sole members are 501(c)(3) nonprofits; limited liability partnerships in which all general partners are 501(c)(3) nonprofits or whose sole members are 501(c)(3) nonprofits; qualified community development entities; and other nonprofit organizations that are operated mainly for scientific, educational, service, charitable, or similar purpose in the public interest; are not organized primarily for profit; and use net proceeds to maintain, improve, or expand the operation of the organization.

Limitations: An applicant may apply for one Cleanup Grant to address hazardous substances and/or petroleum contamination at one or more sites.

- An applicant must own the site(s) or obtain sole ownership of the site(s) by the application submission deadline specified in application guidelines.
- Prior to submitting an application, the applicant must complete a Phase II environmental site assessment using the ASTM E1903-11 standard or equivalent assessment.

Uses/Applications Include:

- Carry out site cleanup activities.
- Oversee cleanup construction activities.
- Conduct environmental monitoring of cleanup work.
- Conduct health monitoring (local governments only).
- Monitor and enforce institutional controls (local governments only).
- Purchase environmental insurance.

<https://www.epa.gov/brownfields/types-funding#cleanup>

Assistance Listing: 66.818

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

Planning	Assessment	Cleanup	Redevelopment
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Multipurpose Grants

Eligibility Requirements: Eligible entities include state and local governments; land clearance authorities and other quasi-governmental entities; government entities created by state legislature; regional councils and groups of local governments; redevelopment agencies; Indian Tribes other than in Alaska; Alaska Native Regional Corporations, Alaska Native Village Corporations, and the Metlakatla Indian Community; 501(c)(3) nonprofit organizations; limited liability corporations in which all managing members are 501(c)(3) nonprofits or whose sole members are 501(c)(3) nonprofits; limited liability partnerships in which all general partners are 501(c)(3) nonprofits or whose sole members are 501(c)(3) nonprofits; and qualified community development entities.

Limitations: An applicant should identify, through community engagement efforts, a discrete target area (such as a neighborhood, a number of neighboring towns, a district, a corridor, a shared planning area or a census tract) with one or more brownfield sites. The target area may not include communities that are located in distinctly different geographic areas. An applicant must own at least one brownfield site within its target area where cleanup activities may be conducted, as specified by the date in the application guidelines.

Uses/Applications Include:

- Develop inventories of brownfield sites.
- Prioritize sites.
- Conduct additional community involvement activities.
- Conduct environmental site assessments.
- Develop site-specific cleanup plans and reuse plans related to brownfield sites.
- Conduct cleanup activities on brownfield sites owned by the applicant.
- Develop an overall plan for revitalization.
- Conduct health monitoring (local governments only).
- Monitor and enforce institutional controls (local governments only).
- Purchase environmental insurance.

<https://www.epa.gov/brownfields/types-funding#multi>

Assistance Listing: 66.818

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

Planning

Assessment

Cleanup

Redevelopment

Revolving Loan Fund Grants |

Eligibility Requirements: Eligible entities include state and local governments; land clearance authorities and other quasi-governmental entities; government entities created by state legislature; regional councils and groups of local governments; redevelopment agencies; Indian Tribes other than in Alaska; Alaska Native Regional Corporations, Alaska Native Village Corporations, and the Metlakatla Indian Community; 501(c)(3) nonprofit organizations; limited liability corporations in which all managing members are 501(c)(3) nonprofits or whose sole members are 501(c)(3) nonprofits; limited liability partnerships in which all general partners are 501(c)(3) nonprofits or whose the sole members are 501(c)(3) nonprofits) and qualified community development entities.

Coalitions and single applicants are eligible to submit an application for a Revolving Loan Fund (RLF) Grant.

Limitations: RLF Grants provide funding to capitalize a revolving loan fund, make low-interest or no-interest loans for brownfield site cleanups, and provide subgrants to eligible entities to carry out cleanup activities at brownfield sites. At least 50 percent of the awarded funds must be used to issue and execute loans.

Uses/Applications Include:

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

<https://www.epa.gov/brownfields/brownfields-revolving-loan-fund-rlf-grants>

Assistance Listing: 66.818

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

Planning

Assessment

Cleanup

Redevelopment

Brownfields Job Training Grants Program

EPA's Brownfields Job Training (JT) aims to by ensure that residents living in communities historically affected by brownfield sites, and the economic disinvestment, health disparities, and environmental contamination that come along with them, are provided an opportunity to take advantage of the benefits of jobs created from revitalization efforts in these areas.

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

To date, EPA has funded 431 job training grants totaling approximately \$107.8 million through the Brownfields Job Training Program, previously known as the Environmental Workforce Development Training Program. As of April, 2025, excluding pilot program years, approximately 21,700 individuals completed training, and over 16,100 of those graduates

obtained employment in the environmental field. This results in a placement rate of 74%, with starting wages of approximately \$16.5 per hour. Over the last five (5) years, the average starting wage was approximately \$22 per hour.

Eligibility Requirements: Eligible entities include state and local governments; land clearance authorities and other quasi-governmental entities; government entities created by state legislature; regional councils or groups of local governments; redevelopment agencies; Indian Tribes other than in Alaska; Alaska Native Regional Corporations, Alaska Native Village Corporations, and the Metlakatla Indian Community; 501(c)(3) nonprofit organizations; limited liability corporations in which all managing members are 501(c)(3) nonprofit organizations or whose sole members are 501(c)(3) nonprofit organizations; limited liability partnership in which all general partners are 501(c)(3) nonprofit organizations or whose sole members are 501(c)(3) nonprofit organizations; qualified community development entities; and other nonprofit organizations that are operated mainly for scientific, educational, service, charitable, or similar purpose in the public interest; are not organized primarily for profit; and use net proceeds to maintain, improve, or expand the operation of the organization. Workforce Investment Boards and organized labor unions that meet the criteria may be eligible nonprofit organizations. Public and nonprofit private educational institutions are eligible to apply.

Limitations: Applicants must recruit unemployed or underemployed individuals and train all participants in OSHA's 40-hour Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER).

<https://www.epa.gov/brownfields/brownfields-job-training-jt-grants>

Uses/Applications Include:

- Recruit job training participants from communities affected by hazardous waste facilities and contaminated properties, focusing on skills for handling hazardous substances, petroleum, and site remediation.
- Engage prospective employers through job development outreach to hire program graduates, emphasizing training in environmental sampling, analysis, and safe removal techniques.
- Provide comprehensive training in solid waste management, Superfund site cleanup, wastewater treatment, emergency preparedness, and pest management, including innovative and alternative technologies.
- Equip participants with skills in green remediation, urban agriculture, ecological restoration, renewable energy installations, and sustainable site management, along with due diligence for assessing environmental contamination.

Assistance Listing: 66.815

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

Planning	Assessment	Cleanup	Redevelopment
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State and Tribal Response Program Grants

Section 128(a) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), as amended, authorizes up to for EPA to manage a noncompetitive grant program to establish or enhance state and tribal environmental response programs. These grants are funded with categorical State and Tribal Assistance Grant ("STAG") appropriations and awarded in the form of a cooperative agreement, which is a type of assistance agreement that is used when there is substantial federal involvement with the recipient during the performance of an activity or project. Section 128(a) cooperative agreements are awarded and administered by EPA regional offices.

Section 128(a) funding is intended for states and Tribes that have the required management and administrative capacity within their government to administer a federal grant. The primary goal of this funding is to ensure that state and tribal response programs include, or are taking reasonable steps to include, certain critical elements of an environmental response program and that the program establishes and maintains a public record of sites addressed. The four required elements of a state or tribal response program are: (1) timely survey and inventory of brownfield sites on state or tribal land; (2) oversight and enforcement authorities or other mechanisms and resources; (3) mechanisms and resources to provide meaningful opportunities for public participation; and (4) mechanisms for approval of cleanup plans and verification and certification that cleanup is complete. States and Tribes also may use funding to increase the number of sites at which response actions are conducted or perform activities that add or improve a response program. In addition, the funds can be used to oversee cleanups, conduct site-specific activities, and purchase environmental insurance or other insurance mechanisms to provide financing for cleanup activities.

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

Limitations:

- Absent EPA approval, states and Tribes cannot allocate more than \$250,000 per site for assessments, and no more than \$250,000 per site can be used for cleanups.

- A state or Tribe may not use the awarded funds to assess and cleanup sites that are owned or operated by the recipient or held in trust by the U.S. government for the recipient.
- In most cases, assessments and cleanups cannot be conducted at sites where the state or Tribe is a potentially responsible party (see grant guidance for exceptions).
- Subgrants cannot be awarded to entities that may be potentially responsible parties under CERCLA.

Uses/Applications Include:

- Develop legislation, regulations, procedures, and guidance, to establish or enhance the administrative and legal structure of a response program.
- Establish and maintain the required public record.
- Conduct limited site-specific activities at eligible Brownfield sites, such as assessment or cleanup, provided such activities establish and/or enhance the response program and are tied to the four elements.
- Purchase environmental insurance mechanisms.
- Conduct limited site-specific activities, such as assessment or cleanup, provided such activities establish and/or enhance the response program and are tied to the four elements.

<https://www.epa.gov/brownfields/state-and-tribal-response-program-grants>

Assistance Listing: 66.817

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

Planning	Assessment	Cleanup	Redevelopment
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State and Tribal Response Programs—Technical Assistance Grants

Section 128(a)(1)(B)(ii)(III) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), as amended, authorizes EPA to allocate up to of CERCLA 104(k) funds for technical assistance grants (Section 128(a) TAG) to assist small communities, Indian Tribes, rural areas, or disadvantaged areas to carry out activities described in CERCLA 104(k)(7), such as providing training, research, and technical assistance to individuals and organizations, as appropriate, to facilitate the inventory of brownfield sites, site assessments, remediation of brownfield sites, community involvement, or site preparation.

Eligibility Requirements: To be eligible for funding, a state or Tribe must propose a project that will assist communities with populations of 15,000 or fewer, Indian Tribes, rural areas, or disadvantaged areas, which are defined as communities with an

annual median household income that is less than 80 percent of the statewide annual median household income.

Limitations:

- Request must be on behalf of a(n): Small community, Indian Tribe, Rural area, or Disadvantaged area. Multiple eligible communities may be assisted in one grant.
- In FY 2023, EPA allowed eligible states and Tribes to request up to three Section 128(a) TAGs.
- By law, the maximum amount per Section 128(a) TAG is \$20,000.
- The proposed community benefitting from the grant needs to show it supports the state or Tribe that is applying for a grant on its behalf.
- These funds may not be placed in Performance Partnership Grants.

<https://www.epa.gov/brownfields/types-funding#state-tribal>

Assistance Listing: 66.817

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

Planning	Assessment	Cleanup	Redevelopment
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Technical Assistance

Targeted Brownfields Assessments Program

EPA's Targeted Brownfields Assessments (TBA) Program is designed to minimize the uncertainties of contamination often associated with brownfield sites. The program is tailored to entities that do not have EPA Brownfields Assessment Grants. TBA is not a grant program, and EPA does not provide TBA funding directly to the entity requesting the services. The TBA program provides technical services through an EPA contractor to conduct environmental assessment activities. TBA assistance is available through two sources: directly from EPA through programs administered by EPA Regional brownfields offices, and from state or tribal voluntary response programs using funds provided by EPA.

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

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

Uses/Applications Include:

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

<https://www.epa.gov/brownfields/technical-assistance#Targeted>

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

Planning

Assessment

Cleanup

Redevelopment

Outreach/Technical Assistance

Technical Assistance to Brownfields Communities Program

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

Current TAB Grantees through FY26 are:

- EPA Region 2, 4: [New Jersey Institute of Technology \(NJIT\)](#)
- EPA Region 3: [The West Virginia University Research Corporation](#)
- EPA Regions 5, 6, 7, 8 and nationwide: [Kansas State University \(KSU\)](#)
- EPA Regions 9 and 10: [Center for Creative Land Recycling \(CCLR\)](#)

Eligibility Requirements: Entities facing brownfield challenges can determine whether financial or technical assistance is available by contacting the TAB grant recipient that supports their geographic area. Eligible entities include state and local governments; land clearance authorities and other quasi-governmental entities; government entities created by state legislature; regional councils and groups of local

governments; redevelopment agencies; nonprofit organizations; Indian Tribes other than in Alaska; Alaska Native Regional Corporations, Alaska Native Village Corporations, and the Metlakatla Indian Community; 501(c)(3) nonprofit organizations; limited liability corporations in which all managing members are 501(c)(3) nonprofits or whose sole members are 501(c)(3) nonprofits; limited liability partnerships in which all general partners are 501(c)(3) nonprofits or whose sole members are 501(c)(3) nonprofits; and qualified community development entities.

Uses/Applications Include:

TAB grant recipients can assist brownfields communities in the following areas:

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

<https://www.epa.gov/brownfields/technical-assistance#Technical Assistance>

Training, Research and Technical Assistance Grants

EPA awards grants that support training, research, and technical assistance on issues of interest to communities challenged by brownfield issues. The following organizations are actively supporting communities across the country by providing technical assistance on brownfields funding/financing, equitable development approaches, job training capacity building, and calculating the benefits of brownfield site cleanup and reuse.

Groundwork USA

Offers free technical assistance to nonprofits seeking to reuse brownfields. The goal of this cooperative agreement is to help nonprofits develop expertise and experience to lead brownfield revitalization projects in local communities. This includes building brownfields leadership capacity amongst nonprofits that are mission-focused (e.g., faith-based or those focused on health, affordable housing, small business support, land conservation, the arts, history, sports, recreation, etc.) and nonprofit community development organizations (project funded through FY 2028).

University of Massachusetts, Dartmouth

Provides guidance and training in developing and applying equity-centered and economically inclusive anti-displacement strategies. Provides tools and resources to address displacement and gentrification as part of brownfield redevelopment practices. (project funded through FY 2027).

Center for Community Progress

Conducts research, technical assistance, and related outreach on land bank approaches for brownfields revitalization. The goal of this cooperative agreement is to introduce communities to various brownfields and land banking approaches and expand community use of land banks as a tool for brownfields revitalization (project funded through FY 2027).

OFFICE OF WATER

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

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

Headquartered in Washington, DC, OW works with EPA's 10 Regional offices, other federal agencies, state and local governments, Tribes, the regulated community, organized professional and interest groups, landowners and managers, and the public. OW provides guidance, specifies scientific methods and data collection requirements, performs oversight, and facilitates communication among those involved. OW also helps the states and Tribes build capacity. In some cases, OW delegates implementation and enforcement activities for water programs to states and Tribes.

Financial Assistance

Clean Water State Revolving Fund

Communities that have brownfields and suffer from water quality impairment may be able to access and use monies from the Clean Water State Revolving Funds (CWSRFs) to correct or prevent water quality problems at such properties. Through the CWSRF program, each state and Puerto Rico maintains a revolving loan fund to provide low-cost financing for a wide range of water quality infrastructure projects. Funds to establish or capitalize the CWSRF programs are provided through federal government grants and state matching funds (equal to 20 percent of federal government grants). Today, all 50 states and Puerto Rico operate successful CWSRF programs. In FY 2021, EPA provided \$8.2 billion through the CWSRF to fund water quality protection projects for wastewater treatment, nonpoint source pollution control, and watershed and estuary management. Building on a federal investment of \$43 billion, the state CWSRFs have provided more than \$153 billion to communities through 2022. States have provided more than 44,500 low-interest loans to protect public health, protect valuable aquatic resources, and meet environmental standards benefiting hundreds of millions of people.

States operate and can design CWSRF programs to address their own priorities and may include a variety of assistance options, including loans, refinancing, purchasing, or guaranteeing local debt and purchasing bond insurance. Nationally, interest rates for CWSRF loans average 1.5 percent, compared to market rates that average 3.5 percent. CWSRFs can fund 100 percent of the project cost and provide flexible repayment terms up to 30 years or useful life, whichever is less. States also can provide additional subsidization assistance for some communities.

States have the flexibility to target resources to their particular environmental needs, including brownfields remediation, treatment of contaminated runoff from urban and agricultural areas, wetlands restoration, estuary management, and wastewater treatment.

States are responsible for the operation of their CWSRF program. Under the CWSRF, states may provide various types of assistance, including loans, refinancing, purchasing, or guaranteeing local debt and purchasing bond insurance. States also may set specific loan terms, including interest rates from zero percent to market rate, and repayment periods of up to 30 years. States have the flexibility to target financial resources to specific communities and environmental needs.

CWSRF monies can be loaned to communities, and loan repayments are recycled back into the program to fund additional water quality protection projects. The revolving nature of these programs provides an ongoing funding source that will last indefinitely.

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

Limitations: States set CWSRF funding priorities and project approvals.

Uses/Applications Include:

- Excavation and disposal of underground storage tanks.
- Constructed wetlands.
- Well abandonment.
- Site assessment.
- Cleanup of contaminated groundwater or surface water.
- Environmental insurance premiums.
- Collection/remediation of contaminated stormwater generated at a site.

Using a combination of federal and state funds, state CWSRF programs provide loans to eligible recipients to:

- Construct municipal wastewater facilities.
- Control nonpoint sources of pollution.
- Build decentralized wastewater treatment systems.
- Create stormwater, including green infrastructure, projects.
- Protect estuaries.
- Assist in water reuse.
- Fund other water quality projects (such as energy efficiency, water conservation, and security measures).

See the fact sheet on [Funding Brownfield Remediation with Clean Water State Revolving Fund](#).

<https://www.epa.gov/cwsrf>

Assistance Listing 66.458

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

Planning	Assessment	Cleanup	Redevelopment
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Drinking Water State Revolving Fund

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

In addition to providing loans, states may set aside up to 31 percent of their DWSRF grants to finance a variety of activities,

such as encouraging improved water system management and performance, and helping public water systems prevent contamination through source water protection measures.

Annually, DWSRF programs provide about \$2.8 billion in assistance to drinking water projects. Building on a federal investment of \$19.9 billion, state DWSRFs have provided more than \$38.2 billion to water systems through 2018. Nationally, interest rates for DWSRF loans average 1.6 percent, compared to market rates that average 3.3 percent. DWSRFs can fund 100 percent of the project cost and provide flexible repayment terms up to 20 years, or 30 years in the case of disadvantaged communities. States also can provide additional subsidization assistance for some communities. Using the loan fund and set-asides, state DWSRF programs can provide financial assistance in a variety of ways to support the rehabilitation of brownfield sites across the country.

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

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

Uses/Applications Include:

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

<https://www.epa.gov/drinkingwatersrf>

Using the DWSRF to Support Brownfield Redevelopment (Factsheet): <https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2016-01/documents/epa816f06044.pdf>

<https://www.epa.gov/drinkingwatersrf/how-drinking-water-state-revolving-fund-works#tab-4>

Limitations: States set DWSRF funding priorities and project approvals.

Assistance Listing: 66.468

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

Planning	Assessment	Cleanup	Redevelopment
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Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (WIFIA) Program

The Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (WIFIA) program is an EPA-administered federal loan program that provides long-term, low-cost supplemental loans for regionally and nationally significant water infrastructure projects. The WIFIA program was established by the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act of 2014. Borrowers benefit from receiving low, fixed interest rate loans with flexible financial terms.

Through 2024, the WIFIA program closed 138 loans totaling over \$21 billion to support \$47 billion in water infrastructure projects and create 155,000 jobs. WIFIA loans will save borrowers approximately \$7 billion.

Eligibility Requirements: Eligible borrowers include local, state, and tribal government entities; partnerships and joint ventures; corporations and trusts; and Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SRF) programs. EPA announces the availability of funding and the application process in the Federal Register and on its website (www.epa.gov/wifia).

Limitations: Water infrastructure projects must have a minimum size of \$20 million for large communities and \$5 million for small communities with a population of 25,000 or fewer. The WIFIA loan can fund no more than 49 percent of eligible project costs or up to a maximum of 80 percent of eligible project costs for small communities.

Uses/Applications Include:

WIFIA can fund development and implementation activities for eligible projects, including:

- Projects eligible for the Clean Water State Revolving Fund, including wastewater, stormwater management, and nonpoint source projects.
- Projects eligible for the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund, including drinking water treatment and distribution projects.
- Projects that enhance energy efficiency in the operation of a public water system or publicly owned treatment works.
- Brackish or seawater desalination, aquifer recharge, and water recycling projects.
- Drought prevention, reduction, or mitigation projects.
- Acquisition of property if it is integral to the project or will mitigate the environmental impact of a project.
- A combination of eligible projects secured by a common security pledge or submitted under one application by an SRF program.

<https://www.epa.gov/wifia>

Assistance Listing: 66.958

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

Planning	Assessment	Cleanup	Redevelopment
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Urban Waters Small Grants Program

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

In October 2016, EPA awarded approximately \$1.3 million to 22 organizations in 18 states to help protect and restore urban waters, improve water quality, and support community revitalization and other local priorities. Projects awarded address local water quality issues related to urban runoff pollution, provide additional community benefits, actively engage underserved communities, and foster partnerships.

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

Limitations: Currently there is no open Request for Proposals for additional Urban Waters Small Grants. Any future grant competitions will be announced on the OW website.

Uses/Applications Include:

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

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

Grantees listed by state, year, or location can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/urbanwaterspartners/urban-waters-small-grants>

Assistance Listing 66.440

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

Planning	Assessment	Cleanup	Redevelopment
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SNAPSHOT – BAYVIEW HUNTERS POINT REVITALIZATION, SAN FRANCISCO, CA

Between 2012 and July 2017, EPA's Brownfields Program invested over \$2 million in the revitalization of the Bayview Hunters Point community of San Francisco. By 2017, EPA's investment had leveraged over \$6.5 million from other sources for property cleanup, design, and planning in preparation for the multi-million-dollar future development of India Basin Waterfront Park and revitalization of the surrounding community.

EPA's support for the Bayview Hunters Point revitalization project began with assistance for planning and assessment of brownfields in the target area. Using an EPA Brownfields Area-Wide Planning Grant, the San Francisco Parks Alliance worked with the city to develop the Blue Greenway Brownfields Area-Wide Plan and identify priority sites for redevelopment along the 13-mile Blue Greenway target area. As a result of the Blue Greenway Brownfields Area-Wide Plan, the city asked EPA for \$130,000 in technical assistance services, which included conducting environmental sampling and reuse planning for

the city's priority property in the India Basin Waterfront Park at 900 Innes Avenue. EPA also provided site-specific recommendations on how to manage stormwater runoff and plan property cleanup for sea level rise. EPA's analysis will inform the eventual design of the India Basin Waterfront Park and is transferrable to other bay shore developments in Bayview Hunters Point.

The city used a \$400,000 Brownfields Assessment Grant to identify and assess brownfields along the Blue Greenway corridor, collect community input, and develop a wetlands revegetation guide for contaminated shoreline areas. The city also used \$750,000 in EPA Brownfields Cleanup Grants to clean up the soil and the historic Shipwright's Cottage at 900 Innes Avenue. EPA's investment also included three consecutive EPA Job Training Grants, totaling \$600,000, to the nonprofit Hunters Point Family, to provide professional training to unemployed adults from the Bayview Hunters Point community in environmental cleanup and sustainable development.

Technical Assistance

Water Infrastructure and Resiliency Finance Center (Water Finance Center)

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

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

- Effective use of federal funding programs.
- Leading-edge financing solutions.
- Innovative procurement and partnership strategies.
- Collaborative financial guidance and technical assistance efforts.
- Clearinghouses of information to support effective decision-making.

The center does not fund water infrastructure projects.
<https://www.epa.gov/waterfinancecenter>

OFFICE OF COMMUNITY REVITALIZATION

EPA's Office of Community Revitalization supports local communities with tools and expertise to help them revitalize their economy and protect their environment. As trustworthy stewards of federal dollars, we leverage time and resources, supporting human and environmental health.

By meeting communities where they are and in collaboration with them, OCR's team helps communities get where they want to go, by:

- **Listening and customizing our approach** to local needs for clean air, land and water.
- **Working together with communities** to help guide their path to a healthier, safer and more prosperous place to live.
- **Collaborating with partners** inside and outside the government to help communities of all shapes and sizes across the U.S. utilize land use and development practices to grow their economies and protect air, land, water.
- **Identifying emerging risks, trends and opportunities** to provide best practices and data-driven solutions that help communities thrive.

Eligibility Requirements: Communities typically request OCR's assistance. Eligible applicants are local, county, tribal governments, or nonprofit organizations that have the support of the local government on whose behalf they are applying for assistance. Applicants must be located in, and project activities must be conducted within, the United States, Puerto Rico, or a territory or possession of the United States.

Limitations: EPA provides direct assistance through a federal contract; no EPA funds are transferred to the community, though the projects often result in funding or programmatic support from other federal or state agencies or programs.

Availability: Applications are accepted only during open solicitation periods, which are routinely announced on OCR's website. Past solicitations have occurred on roughly an annual basis. Solicitations for another round will depend on future funding.

To stay informed about OCR's activities, including new publications, calls for applications for technical assistance, and other resources, sign up for the listserv on the [OCR website](#).

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Aimee Storm

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Office of Brownfields and Land Revitalization
MC 5105T
1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20460
202-566-0633
storm.aimee@epa.gov

Water Infrastructure and Resiliency Finance Center

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
MC 4201C
1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20460

Charles Gurkin

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Office of Sustainable Communities
MC 1807T
1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20460
202-564-2778
gurkin.charles@epa.gov

Main Site

<http://www.epa.gov>

Office of Brownfields and Land Revitalization

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

Office of Water (Main site)

<https://www.epa.gov/aboutepa/about-office-water>

Office of Community Revitalization

<https://www.epa.gov/community-revitalization>

Federal Housing Finance Agency



DESCRIPTION OF ORGANIZATION

Mission

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

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

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

Brownfields Connections

FHLBank community development programs include the Affordable Housing Program (AHP), the Community Investment Program (CIP), and the Community Investment Cash Advances (CICA) program. The AHP is a housing program, while the CIP can be used both for housing and for targeted community development. The CICA program is used only for targeted community development. Although these programs were not designed exclusively for brownfield development or tax credits, they can be used to help finance these types of projects. Each FHLBank offers the AHP, CIP, and CICA programs.

RESOURCES

Financial Assistance

Affordable Housing Program

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

In addition to other priorities, some FHLBanks allocate scoring points to AHP competitive program projects that promote empowerment and community stability, including those that are part of a neighborhood stabilization plan. An important contribution of the AHP competitive application program is that a number of projects serve homeless persons and persons with special needs, including the elderly, individuals with disabilities, persons living with HIV-AIDS, and persons recovering from substance or physical abuse. A project may reserve units for more than one special needs population. In 2017, 68 percent of projects served homeless persons or persons with special needs.

In 2023, FHLBanks awarded funds to 443 Competitive Application Program projects ranging in amounts from about \$20,000 to \$1 million for owner-occupied projects and about \$50,000 to \$1.5 million for rental projects. Between 1990, when the program began, and 2023, the FHLBanks awarded about \$6.3 billion in funding to projects supporting more than 803,000 housing units. About 76 percent of these units were in urban or suburban areas, and 24 percent in rural areas.

The FHLBanks may also offer the Set-Aside Program to their members. Under the Set-Aside Program, an FHLBank may set aside an amount up to the greater of \$4.5 million or 35 percent of its AHP funds each year to assist low- and moderate-income households in purchasing or rehabilitating homes. Through the program, members provide grants directly to households for down payment and closing costs, and in some cases, counseling

and rehabilitation costs. Each member sets its own maximum grant amount, which may not exceed \$22,000 per household.

In 2023, Set-Aside Program funding was \$124 million, and assistance was provided to over 12,000 households. From 1995 through 2023, the FHLBanks' Set-Aside Programs provided approximately \$1.7 billion in funding, supporting more than 276,000 households. Almost 84 percent of the households assisted were first-time homebuyers.

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

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

Uses/Applications Include:

Over the years, the AHP assisted:

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

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

Planning	Assessment	Cleanup	Redevelopment
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Community Investment Program

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

The FHLBanks funded approximately \$4.4 billion in CIP advances for housing and community development projects and assisted over 31,000 housing units in 2023.

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

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

Limitations: Advances are made only on a secured basis with collateral requirements consistent with those of other FHLBank credit programs. FHLBank members may take down advances in various maturities, including long-term maturities of 20 years or more.

Uses/Applications Include:

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

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

Planning	Assessment	Cleanup	Redevelopment
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Community Investment Cash Advances Program

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

SNAPSHOT – STATION CENTER, UNION CITY, CA

The Federal Home Loan Bank of San Francisco was one of the funding sources for development of Station Center, a 157-unit mixed-use, affordable apartment complex built on a former brownfield in the East Bay town of Union City outside of San Francisco. The complex, which was certified LEED Platinum, incorporates a variety of energy-efficient features, and includes 8,600 square feet of commercial space at street level, along with a playground, fitness center, community rooms, and garden plots for residents. Station Center is a central feature in Union City's vision to revitalize the city by creating Station District, a new city center with housing, parks, and retail near public transportation, and jobs for its residents. The centrally located site between two rail lines was an underused brownfield that formerly housed the Pacific State Steel Corporation and PG&E Pipeyard. Other funding sources for the project included the Redevelopment Agency of the City of Union City, Housing Authority of the County of Alameda, California Community Reinvestment Corporation, California Tax Credit Allocation Committee, and private banks.

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

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

Uses/Applications Include:

- Assistance to brownfields cleanup and redevelopment projects in areas eligible for a federal brownfields tax credit.
- Assistance to Champion Communities, Empowerment Zones, or Enterprise Communities.
- Assistance to housing, commercial, industrial, and other economic development activities.
- Assistance to areas affected by federal military base closings.
- Assistance to small businesses as defined by the Small Business Administration.
- Assistance to tribal homelands.

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

Planning

Assessment

Cleanup

Redevelopment

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Federal Housing Finance Agency

400 7th St., SW
Washington, DC 20024
202-649-3800

Main Site

<https://www.fhfa.gov/>

DESCRIPTION OF ORGANIZATION

Mission

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

Brownfields Connections

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

- Coordinates with state and federal representatives to ensure that the identification of underutilized federal properties incorporates the latest state and federal revitalization initiatives.
- Executes a process that brings stakeholders together on issues related to contaminated properties.
- Provides local communities, community stakeholders, and the private sector with information on the federal real property disposal process. Educates states and communities engaged in brownfields revitalization about innovative disposal methods and options for remediation privatization.

RESOURCES

Technical Assistance

Brownfields Redevelopment Initiative

When a federal property is determined to be surplus, GSA works with state and local planners, economic development officials, and community groups to effectively combine GSA's real property authorities and local revitalization objectives. GSA employs specific strategies in the redeployment of federal

brownfields. Transactions are structured in ways that allow the federal government to realize the asset's embedded equity while expediting the completion of environmental remediation and property redevelopment.

Eligibility Requirements: GSA works with local officials, community stakeholders, and state and federal agencies in communities with surplus federal real property to develop real estate strategies that identify options for better management of underutilized assets. This process includes identifying potential federal brownfields through GSA's utilization studies, providing recommendations to federal landholding agencies for environmental characterization and additional due diligence, and developing real property strategies that expedite environmental regulatory closure.

Uses/Applications Include:

- GSA identifies federal brownfields, incorporates meaningful stakeholder input in matching available real property authorities with local revitalization objectives, and develops environmental and real property strategies for successful return to productive reuse.

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

Planning

Assessment

Cleanup

Redevelopment

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Lee Anne Galanes

General Services Administration
Office of Real Property Utilization and Disposal
1800 F St., NW
Washington, DC 20405
202-821-7230
leeanne.galanes@gsa.gov

Main Site

<https://www.gsa.gov/>

Office of Real Property Utilization and Disposal

<https://disposal.gsa.gov/s/>

SNAPSHOT – TWIN CITIES ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT, ARDEN HILLS, MN

GSA used its brownfields expertise to redeploy 543 acres of the former Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant (TCAAP). TCAAP was used for small arms ammunition production dating back to World War II. Due to extensive soil and groundwater contamination, the site was listed on the National Priorities List (NPL) in 1983. GSA worked with the U.S. Army to identify a portion of TCAAP as excess to the Army. Through close coordination with the City of Arden Hills and Ramsey County, GSA developed a real estate strategy for reuse of two parcels in line with community redevelopment objectives and property remediation needs. The first transfer of 116 acres created a public park and wildlife corridor. GSA structured a negotiated sale to Ramsey County to expedite site remediation and redevelopment of the 427-acre second parcel. Fee transfer of the property to Ramsey County occurred after the soil remediation was completed in 2015. The redevelopment of the site will include a mix of commercial, residential, light industrial and other uses and is expected to be a catalyst for economic development in the region.

National Endowment for the Arts

DESCRIPTION OF ORGANIZATION

Mission

Established by Congress, the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA) is an independent federal agency that is the largest funder of the arts and arts education in communities nationwide and a catalyst of public and private support for the arts. By advancing opportunities for arts participation and practice, the NEA fosters and sustains an environment in which the arts benefit everyone in the United States.

Brownfields Connections

- Supports efforts to transform communities into lively, beautiful, and resilient places.
- Encourages livability by addressing community priorities such as public safety, health, blight and vacancy, environment, job creation, equity, local business development, civic participation, and community cohesion.
- Encourages public engagement and community building through art.

RESOURCES

Financial Assistance

Our Town Grants

Our Town is the National Endowment for the Arts' creative placemaking grants program. These grants support projects that integrate arts, culture, and design activities into efforts that advance local economic, physical, and other community-desired outcomes, such as supporting local artistic and cultural resources, improving a neighborhood's design, and/or strengthening local economies to promote investment and job creation. Projects must be place-specific (e.g., a community, a neighborhood, a cultural district, etc.) and should focus on community priorities. Project activities may include cultural district or public art planning, mapping creative assets, design processes for artist or public spaces, creative business or artist professional development, performances, festivals, the creation of public art, or incorporating artists in municipal agencies to bring creative solutions to local challenges.

Eligibility Requirements: Our Town projects must engage with a variety of local cross-sector partners to undertake the work. As such, proposals must include a required partnership between a nonprofit organization and a local governmental or quasi-governmental entity, as well as the relevant arts, culture, and design expertise necessary to carry out the

project. Eligible lead applicants include nonprofits with a five-year history of programming, local governments, federally recognized Tribes, and U.S. Territories

Limitations: All grants require at least a one-to-one non-federal cost share. These funds may be all cash or a combination of cash and in-kind contributions.

Assistance Listing: 45.024

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

Planning	Assessment	Cleanup	Redevelopment
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Grants for Arts Projects

Grants for Arts Projects (GAP) is the National Endowment for the Arts' principal grants program. Through project-based funding, Grants for Arts Projects (GAP) supports an expansive range of arts activities. These activities may include opportunities for public engagement with the arts and arts education, for the integration of the arts with strategies promoting the health and well-being of people and communities, and for the improvement of overall capacity and capabilities within the arts sector.

Projects may be small, medium, or large, and may take place in any part of the nation's 50 states, the District of Columbia, and U.S. jurisdictions. Applicants can apply to Grants for Arts Projects for arts projects with specific, definable activities in the following disciplines: Artist Communities, Arts Education, Dance, Design, Film & Media Arts, Folk & Traditional Arts, Literary Arts, Local Arts Agencies, Museums, Music, Musical Theater, Opera, Presenting & Multidisciplinary Works, Theater, and Visual Arts.

Eligibility Requirements: Eligible applicants include nonprofit organizations, units of state and local government; and federally recognized tribal communities and Tribes. Common applicants include arts organizations, local arts agencies, arts service organizations, local education agencies such as school districts, and other organizations that can help advance NEA's goals. Eligible applicants must have a five-year history of arts programming.

Limitations: All grants require at least a one-to-one non-federal cost share/match. These matching funds may be all cash or a combination of cash and in-kind contributions.

SNAPSHOT – RIPPLE PROJECT, MARTIN COUNTY, FL

In 2015, Martin County, Florida, received the second of two NEA Our Town grants to support the Ripple Eco-Art Project. The project combines interactive landscapes, green infrastructure, and art features to mitigate the water quality impacts of human use and stormwater runoff pollution along the St. Lucie River waterfront in the historic Old Palm City area. By holding water onsite in artistically designed green infrastructure features, the Ripple project reduces the amount of runoff generated during a rainstorm, alleviating erosion and habitat damage. In addition, the project will filter out pollutants such as oil, bacteria, sediment, and nutrients as the collected water seeps through vegetation and soil. Martin County has prioritized Old Palm City's revitalization and wants to implement creative placemaking projects that will engage residents, showcase the historic community, and protect the polluted St. Lucie River. The Our Town project, which brings the arts and sciences together through community engagement and design, will serve as a model for future Martin County capital development efforts.

Availability: Contingent upon the availability of funds, grants generally range from \$10,000 to \$100,000. No grants under \$10,000 are awarded. In 2022, 2373 Grants for Arts Projects were awarded, totaling over \$55.4 million.

Uses/Applications Include:

- Provide students from lower socioeconomic backgrounds arts-rich experiences.
- Design or plan for new arts/cultural buildings, districts, neighborhoods, public spaces, or landscapes.
- Conduct community-wide or neighborhood planning and design activities that promote economic and cultural vitality; involve community-based partnerships; and assist underserved communities or neighborhoods.
- Encourage adaptive reuse of historic properties for cultural and arts uses.
- Develop innovative approaches to collaborate with outside organizations and disciplines where the primary purpose is public engagement with art and/ or the enhancement of public spaces.

<https://www.arts.gov/grants/grants-for-arts-projects>

Assistance Listing: 45.024

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

Planning	Assessment	Cleanup	Redevelopment
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ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

National Endowment for the Arts

400 7th St., SW
Washington, DC 20506-0001
202-682-5400
NEADesign@arts.gov

Main Site

<https://www.arts.gov/>

DESCRIPTION OF ORGANIZATION

Mission

The U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA) was created in 1953 as an independent agency of the federal government to aid, counsel, assist, and protect the interests of small business concerns; to preserve free competitive enterprise; and to maintain and strengthen the overall economy of the nation. The SBA recognizes that small business is critical to the nation's economic recovery and strength, to building America's future, and to helping the United States compete in today's global marketplace. Although the SBA has evolved in the years since it was established, its bottom-line mission remains the same: the SBA helps Americans start, grow, and expand businesses, as well as help them recover after a disaster. Through an extensive network of field offices and partnerships with public and private organizations, the SBA delivers its services to people throughout the United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and Guam.

A loan guarantee is a pledge by one party (the guarantor) to assume the debt obligation of a borrower if the borrower defaults. It is not a direct loan. For this program, SBA is the guarantor.

Brownfields Connections

The SBA encourages the redevelopment of brownfields. SBA loan guarantees are available to small businesses interested in locating on revitalized brownfields. Typically, this occurs through the use of one or more of the following factors: (1) indemnification; (2) completed remediation; (3) "No Further Action" letter obtained; (4) "minimal contamination" achieved; (5) cleanup funds approved; (6) escrow account available; (7) groundwater contamination originating from another site; (8) a pledge of additional or substitute collateral; or (9) other factors, such as the existence of adequate environmental insurance.

RESOURCES

Financial Assistance

The SBA guarantees loans to help creditworthy small businesses that cannot qualify for a conventional loan access capital. Its two main programs include the SBA-backed 7(a) Loan Program and the 504/Certified Development Company (504/CDC) Program.

7(a) Loan Program

The 7(a) loan program is the SBA's primary program to help startup and existing small businesses access capital, with

financing guaranteed for a variety of general business purposes. The SBA does not make loans, but rather guarantees loans made by participating lending institutions. The 7(a) name comes from section 7(a) of the Small Business Act. The 7(a) loans are the most basic and most used types of SBA-backed loans.

Eligibility Requirements: To be considered for a 7(a) loan, applicants must meet broad eligibility requirements designed to accommodate the most diverse variety of small business financing needs. Applicants must operate for profit within the U.S.; meet the SBA's small business size standards; have exhausted other financing options and invested equity; and demonstrate they can repay the loan.

Limitations: The SBA does not fully guarantee 7(a) loans. The lender and the SBA share the risk that a borrower will not be able to repay the loan in full. Loans under the 7(a) program may not be used to refinance existing debt; engage in practices the SBA deems to be unsound; change the character or ownership of the business; or repay delinquent taxes or other funds that should be held in trust or escrow. Borrowers must apply through a participating lender institution and can identify those via the SBA's online Lender Match platform at www.sba.gov/lendermatch.

Uses/Applications Include:

- Working capital.
- Purchase, renovation, and new construction of land or buildings.
- Acquisition of equipment, machinery, furniture, and fixtures.
- Establishment of a new business or operation, or expansion of an existing business.
- Debt refinancing (under special conditions).

<https://www.sba.gov/funding-programs/loans>

Assistance Listing: 59.012

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

Planning	Assessment	Cleanup	Redevelopment
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Certified Development Company (CDC) (504) Loan Program

The Certified Development Company (CDC) (504) loan program is a long-term financing tool that conserves working capital

by requiring a lower borrower contribution. The 504 Program provides growing businesses with long-term, fixed-rate financing for the purchase of major fixed assets, such as land and buildings. A CDC is a private, nonprofit corporation that promotes economic development within its community through 504 loans. The SBA authorizes CDCs to provide financing to small businesses with the help of third-party lenders.

Typically, a 504 project includes a loan secured from a private-sector lender, with a senior lien covering up to 50 percent of the project cost; a loan secured from a CDC (backed by a 100 percent SBA-guaranteed debenture), with a junior lien covering up to 40 percent of the total cost; and a contribution from the borrower of at least 10 percent equity.

Eligibility Requirements: Eligible entities include businesses that operate for profit, do business in the U.S. or its territories, meet the SBA's small business size standards, use proceeds for an approved purpose, have exhausted other funding sources, demonstrate they can repay the loan, and possess relevant management expertise and a feasible business plan. Under the 504/CDC Program, a business qualifies as small if it has a tangible net worth of \$15 million or less and an average net income of less than \$5 million after taxes for the preceding two years. If business and personal financial resources are found to be excessive, the business will be required to use those resources in lieu of part or all of the requested loan proceeds.

Limitations: The 504/CDC Program cannot be used for working capital or inventory; consolidating, repaying, or refinancing debt; or speculation or investment in rental real estate. The maximum SBA-backed loan is \$5 million for each small business concern for regular 504 loans or public policy projects. The eligible amount may increase to \$5.5 million if the borrower is a small manufacturer, if the project reduces the borrower's energy consumption by at least 10 percent, or if the project generates at least 10 percent of the borrower's energy needs at the facility.

Uses/Applications Include:

- Purchasing land, including existing buildings.
- Making improvements, including grading, streets, utilities, parking lots, and landscaping.
- Constructing new facilities or modernizing, renovating, or converting existing facilities.
- Purchasing long-term machinery and equipment.

<https://www.sba.gov/funding-programs/loans>

Assistance Listing: 59.041

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

Planning	Assessment	Cleanup	Redevelopment
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Outreach/Technical Assistance

Along with its 68 district offices and 10 regional offices across the nation, the SBA powers a number of local resource partners that counsel, mentor, and train small businesses.

- *SCORE* harnesses the knowledge of real-world business executives to provide mentorship in person, via email, or over video chat through more than 10,000 volunteers in 300 chapters.
- *Small Business Development Centers* provide current and prospective small businesses with management advice and technical assistance via a cooperative effort of the private sector, educational community, and federal, state, and local governments.
- *Women's Business Centers* focus on women who want to start, grow, and expand their small business with free to low-cost counseling and training.
- *Veteran Business Outreach Centers* provide entrepreneurial development services and referrals for eligible veterans owning or considering starting a small business.
- *Procurement Technical Assistance Centers* assist small businesses that want to sell products and services to federal, state, and/or local governments.
- *U.S. Export Assistance Centers* offer export assistance and make worldwide commerce achievable for small or medium-sized businesses.

Eligibility Requirements: Assistance from an SBA resource partner is available to anyone interested in beginning a small business for the first time or improving or expanding an existing small business.

<https://www.sba.gov/local-assistance>

Assistance Listing: 59.037

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

Planning	Assessment	Cleanup	Redevelopment
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ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

U.S. Small Business Administration

409 3rd St., SW
Washington, DC 20416
800-827-5722
American Sign Language interpreter (via videophone):
855-440-4960
answerdesk@sba.gov

Main Site

<https://www.sba.gov/>

SNAPSHOT – AVONDALE TEXTILE MILLS, GRANITEVILLE, SC

In 2005, a freight train derailment just outside the Avondale Mills rocked the small, unincorporated city of Graniteville, in Aiken County, South Carolina. About 40 tons of chlorine vapor and liquid were released. The accident caused a public health emergency that required evacuation of 5,400 residents, killed 10 people, and left hundreds in respiratory distress. Damage to buildings and machinery from the accident caused the struggling Avondale Mills plant to close its doors after 161 years in operation, and at least 1,200 jobs were lost. Since then, the city and Aiken County have been working to revitalize Graniteville. Cleanup and redevelopment of 15 shuttered textile mills and a steam plant, including the Avondale Mills, are at the heart of the effort, which is expected to take up to 20 years to complete. A \$1.278 million SBA Section 504 loan is a critical element of the nearly \$29 million package of funding from various public and private sources that already has been assembled by Aiken County and its redevelopment partners for this massive effort. This includes \$800,000 in brownfields assessment grants to conduct environmental site assessments and prepare the sites for remediation; and a \$200,000 EPA Environmental Workforce Development and Jobs Training grant to train up to 60 local workers in environmental remediation jobs to help restore the closed mills across Graniteville and the surrounding area.

