



## Fourth Annual Northwest Florida Brownfields Redevelopment Forum

# EPA Grant Opportunities and Grant Writing Tips

by

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# What are Brownfields?



real property, the expansion, redevelopment or reuse of which may be complicated by the presence or potential presence of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant



■ A blighted, abandoned, derelict, and maybe contaminated property

■ **But** what else are Brownfields?

- A Diamond in the Rough
- An economic engine
- A jobs magnet or
- A new greenspace



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# Perception vs. Reality



**Perception:** If it looks blighted, it's going to be expensive to cleanup and redevelop.

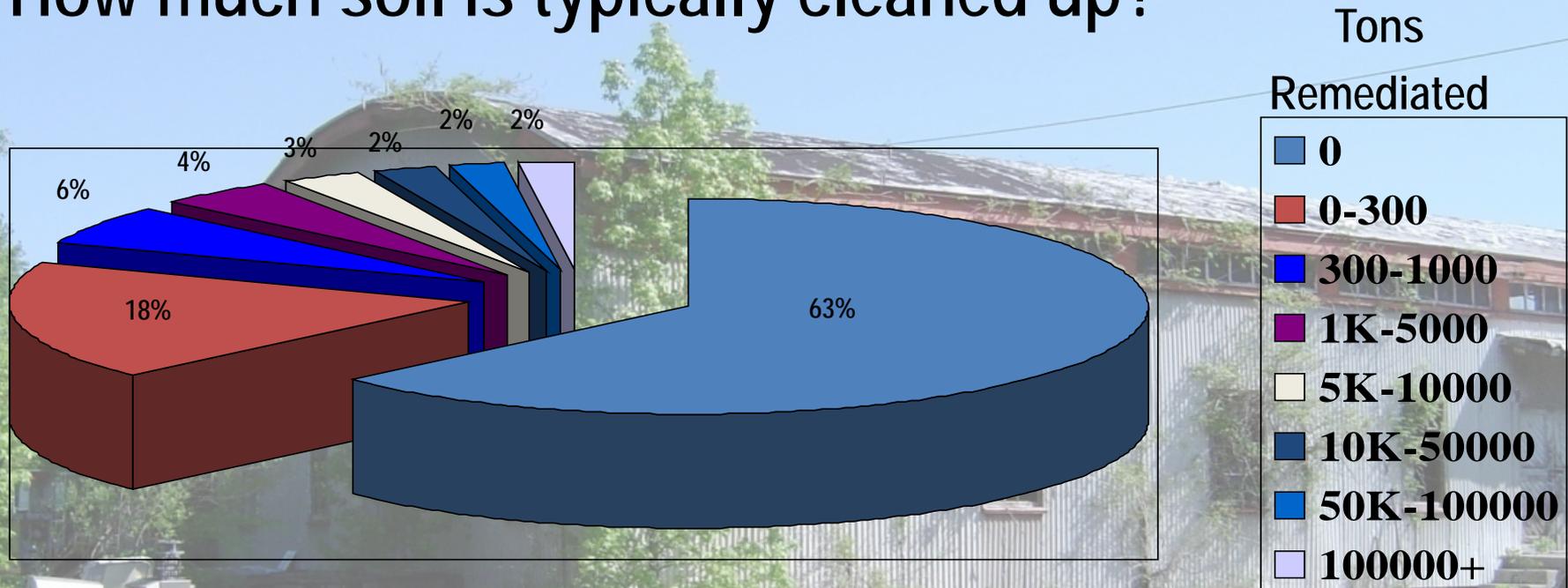


**Reality:** About 30% of the properties our grantees assess do not require cleanup.

# Perception vs. Reality



## How much soil is typically cleaned up?



Source: Georgia Department of Natural Resources

# EPA's Brownfields Program



- Primarily a Grant Program
- Most Grants are Awarded Annually
  - i.e. Assessment and Cleanup grants
- Competitively Solicited (very competitive!!)
- Community-wide Assessment Grants are the most popular
  - Assessments determine the environmental condition of a property and lead to property purchase and redevelopment
- Also an assistance program
  - Technical Assistance for Brownfields Communities
  - Financial Assistance for Brownfields Communities
- Targeted Brownfields Assessments conducted on properties identified by the community leaders as priority

# Eligible Grant Recipients



- Local Governments, including
  - Cities
  - Counties
  - Towns
- Land Clearance Authorities/Quasi-Governmental Entities Under Local Governmental Control
- State Legislated Government Entities
- **Regional Councils of Government or Group of Local Governments**
- Redevelopment Agency (State Chartered/Sanctioned)
- States
- Tribes
- Nonprofits (Cleanup & Job Training Only)



## Regional Planning Councils

Why? Because these groups typically have:

- Grants management experience/capability
- Network of partnerships in place
- Planning and development expertise
- Capacity to support small and rural communities

# Brownfield Grant Types



- Area-Wide Planning (\$200k) **Now Open Until August 10<sup>th</sup>**
- Assessment (\$400k max or \$500-600k for coalitions)
- Cleanup (\$200k per parcel)  
**RfP in August this year for both Assessment & Cleanup**
- Environmental Workforce Development and Job Training (\$200k)  
– **RfP in the fall**
- Revolving Loan Fund (up to a Million)
  - Only supplemental funding this year to existing grantees

# Assessment Grant

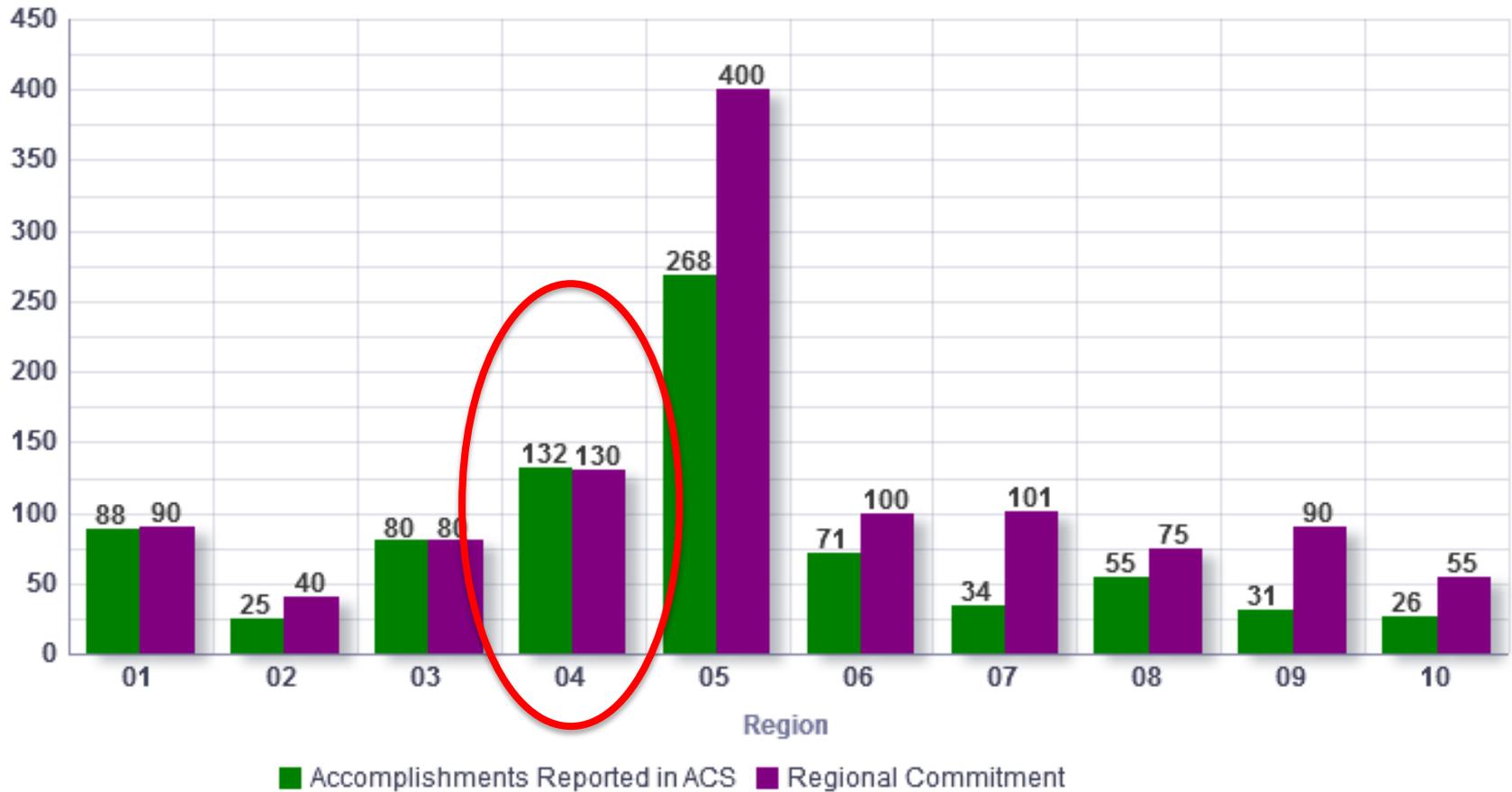


Primarily for, but not only for conducting environmental site assessments!

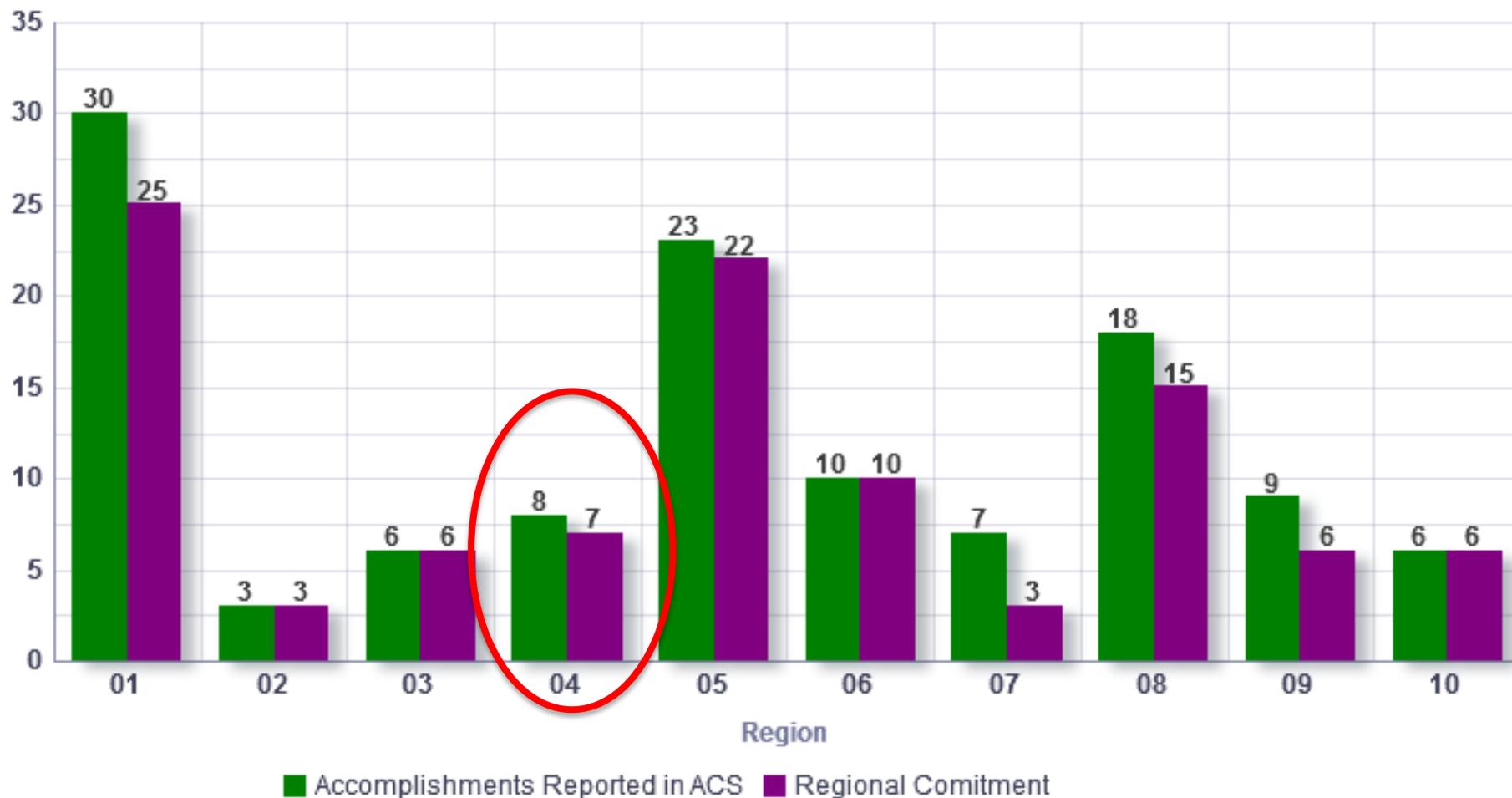
Funding can be used to also inventory sites, prepare cost estimates for cleanup, develop cleanup plans, and conduct community involvement activities.

<b>Community Wide</b> (Multiple Sites)	<b>Site Specific</b> (One Site)	<b>Coalitions</b> (Multiple Sites)
Up to \$200,000 for hazardous substances <i>and</i> \$200,000 for petroleum addressing the same community.	Up to \$200,000 for petroleum <i>or</i> hazardous substances (comingled)	Up to \$600,000 per coalition. <i>Coalition Members can <b>NOT</b> apply for individual assessment funding.</i>
Maximum Combined Amount \$400,000	Maximum Amount \$350,000	Maximum Amount <b>\$600,000</b>

# Properties Assessed in FY 2015



# Properties Cleaned Up



Take Away: Region 4 Needs more successful Cleanup Grant Applicants!

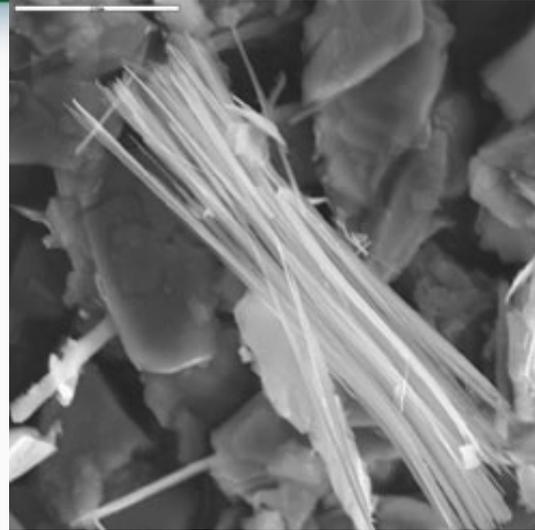
# Targeted Brownfields Assessments



- Assistance Program
  - Not a Grant
- Simple Application Form
- Regionally Managed
- EPA Contractors Perform Brownfields Activities:
  - Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (due diligence)
  - Phase II ESA
  - Development of Cleanup Options
  - Development of Cleanup Cost Estimates
- Applicant must obtain Property Access



# What can be addressed with Grants or TBAs?



- Hazardous Substances
- Petroleum Contamination
- Asbestos & Lead Paint are eligible
- Controlled Substances (e.g., Meth labs)
- Mine-Scarred Lands
- Other environmental contaminants

# EPA Historical Funding –



## Historical Spending on Large Grant Programs & TBA: FY11 - FY15

	FY11	# of Grants	FY12	# of Grants	FY13	# of Grants	FY14	# of Grants	FY15	# of Grants
<i>Total 104(k) Appropriation</i>	\$100.0		\$94.8		\$89.8		\$90.0		\$80.0	
Assessment	\$32.5	114	\$33.9	133	\$34.4	145	\$43.6	183	\$41.9	179
RLF	\$13.0	13	\$10.5	13	\$11.8	13	\$10.9	12		0
Cleanup	\$16.8	87	\$14.5	73	\$16.3	82	\$13.7	71	\$12.4	64
RLF Supp	\$14.2	25	\$13.3	26	\$15.0	42	\$11.1	31	\$12.2	
TBA	\$9.3		\$5.9		\$5.3		\$5.7		\$5.0	
EWDJT	\$6.6	22	\$3.0	15	\$3.2	16	\$3.6	18	\$3.6	19
AWP*					\$3.9	20			\$4.2	21

Funding in the Past 4 Years has decreased for all grant types, except Assessment.

# EPA's Investment in Brownfield Grants



- Since 1995, EPA has awarded 3,154 Brownfields grants totaling more than \$920.6M. This has helped:
  - Assess more than 25,000 properties.
  - Leverage more than \$23.3 billion in brownfields cleanup and redevelopment funding from the private and public sectors.
  - Generate more than 110,000 jobs.
  - Make more than 56,000 acres ready for reuse.
  - Can increase property values 5 -13% near Brownfield sites when cleanup is complete.

# EPA Brownfields Success



- On average, nearly \$18 was leveraged for each EPA Brownfields dollar spent, and
- Over seven jobs were leveraged per \$100,000 of EPA Brownfields funds expended on Assessment, Cleanup, and Revolving Loan Fund cooperative agreements.

Before



After



# Preparing to Apply



Good proposals begin with applicants who are  
have done their planning making them  
well-positioned for success

Some things to think about before you apply:

*Do you have a vision for your community?*

*Have you involved your community?*

*Can you get access to properties you want to assess?*

*Have you read the Ranking Criteria from the most  
recent Guidelines*

# Key Ideas



- Project Development: Prepare proposal as if you are selling it to someone (the reviewers)
- Catalyst/Leveraging: Why is your project a catalyst for land revitalization; who are the partners that are going to help make it happen
- Meaningful Community Engagement: Get the stakeholders involved upfront; do more than typical community newspaper ads and public meetings
- What is the Big Picture: Think beyond the assessment and cleanup to Redevelopment



# Top Ten Steps to Take Now Before the Request for Proposals is Announced

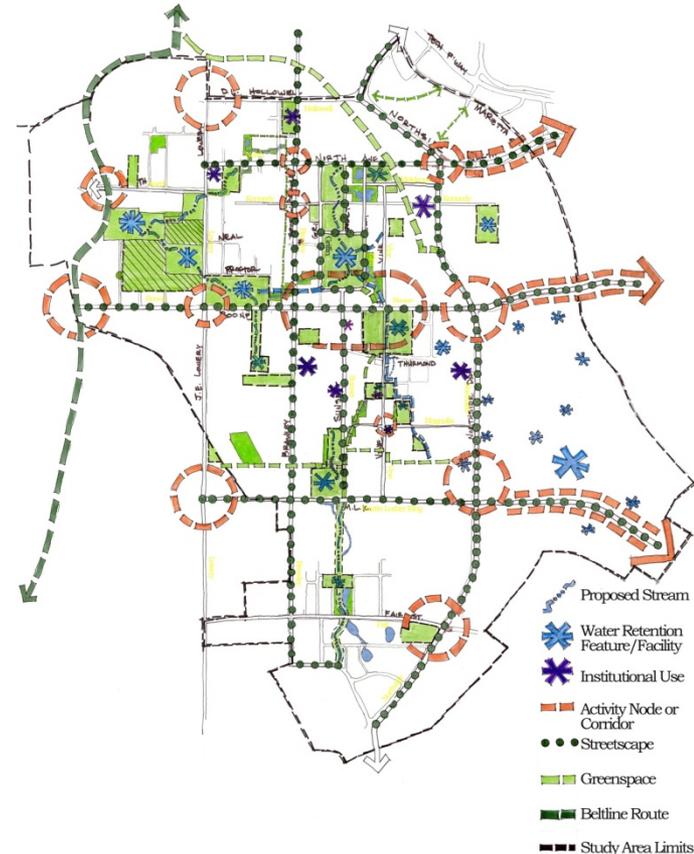
So you can be holding the EPA check next year!



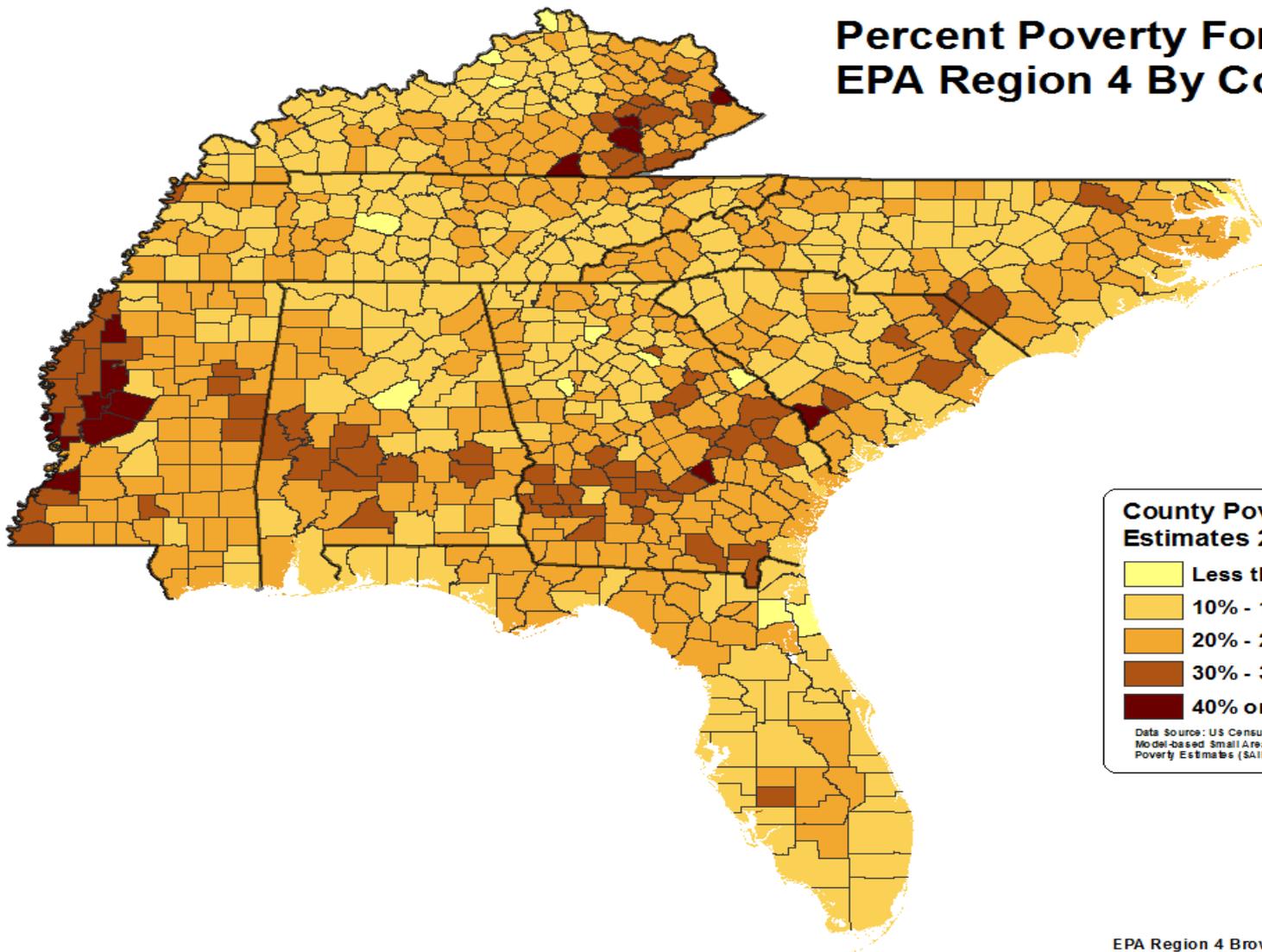
# Identify Your Project and Target Area



- Single site?
  - Involve property owner
  - Obtain access consent
- Community-Wide?
- Centered around Catalyst property[ies]?
- Redevelopment corridor?
- Area identified in Local Comprehensive Planning Document?
- Defined Community?



# Identify Community of Need



## Percent Poverty For EPA Region 4 By County

### County Poverty Estimates 2013

- Less than 10%
- 10% - 19%
- 20% - 29%
- 30% - 39%
- 40% or More

Data Source: US Census Bureau, 2013  
Model-based Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE)



# Identify Challenges of Target Area



- Start Data Collection
  - Health Impacts
  - High Crime Rates
  - Substandard Housing
  - Poor Transportation Options
  - Limited Access to Health Food
  - Cumulative Environmental Impacts

# Community Wide Grants

## Identify your Sites



- Identify your Brownfields sites (inventory)
  - √ Envirofacts
  - Reconnaissance (driving around town)
- Develop criteria to prioritize those identified sites

Criteria for Site Prioritization may include:

- Ability to obtain access
- Community concerns
- Health impacts
- Welfare impacts
- Potential for Redevelopment

Site Name	Site Address	Owner
Former Plaza Cleaners	111 Market Lane	John Doe
ABC Oil	1 Main Street	Bob Smith

# Make a Commitment



- Who will be the Project Manager?
- Will that person be able to make a commitment to manage this grant for the three year project period?

A dedicated project manager is often the difference between a successful or unsuccessful brownfields program.

# Build your Team of Partners



- ✓ Your team might consist of 3 or maybe 8 Partners
- ✓ Communities differ, so your community's partners are unique

Examples of potential Partners include:

Regional Planning Council

Community Redevelopment Authority

Florida Department Of Environmental Protection

Health Department

City/County's Planning staff and Economic Development staff

Local Businesses and **Developers**

Local elected officials

**Community leaders**

**Rotary Club**

Schools, Colleges, Local Workforce Development Organization

Non-Profit Organizations

# Early Community Engagement



- Identify community's concerns
- Be ready to provide specific examples of how meaningful input has been solicited in your proposal
- Talk to community organizations about writing a commitment letter
  - description of the organization,
  - description of the organization's role in the project &
  - Ensure your proposal is consistent with what is stated in the letter
- Community organizations can include
  - Grade schools
  - Churches
  - Cultural interest groups, neighborhood organizations
  - Social media groups

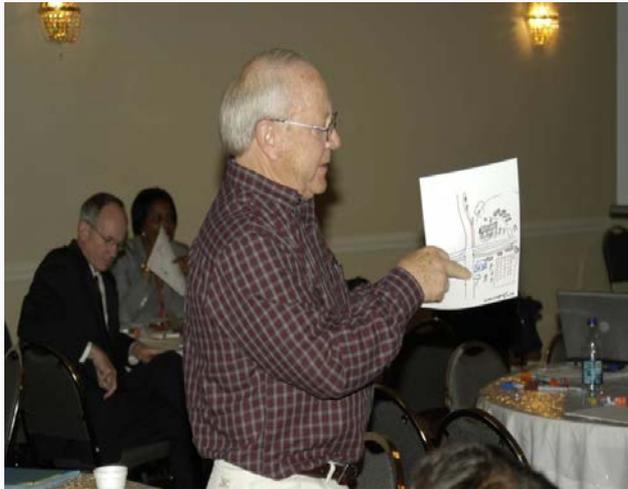


# Involve Property Owners



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Let them know about the grant and:



- discuss the purpose of a site assessment,
- explain the need for assessment,
- show an example of an access agreement, and
- answer questions.

# Outreach and Network With Mentors



- Town of Century, Florida
  - Successful FY16 Brownfields Assessment Applicant!
- Northwest Florida Regional Planning Council
- Florida Brownfields Association
- Florida DEP Northwest District
- TAB grantees

# Take a Big Picture View to an Assessment Grant



Brownfields Assessment Grants are Seed Money

Successful Grantees:

Continue beyond the 3-year grant project period to

- Build and expand local brownfields program
- Seek Additional grant funding
- Leverage private and public dollars
- Expand Network
- Market to Developers

.....and, go on to Redevelopment

# Put Pen to Paper or Hit those Keys Now



- Tell an overarching story of your community background, challenges, and brownfields
- Write a good description of your target area
- When you walk down the street, what do you see?
- Describe brownfield sites –environmental/health concerns, proximity to people.

Who's at risk and why?

- What else (besides brownfields) is the target community subjected to that also creates a burden?

# FY17 Estimated Brownfields Assessment & Cleanup Grant Timeline



- August/September 2016: Request for Proposals  
Separate guidelines for each grant
- October/November 2016: Proposals Due\*
- May/June 2017: Selections Announced
- October 1, 2017: Project Period Starts
- September 30, 2020: Project Period Ends



*\*The proposal due date will be announced in the RFP.*

*This is only an estimated timeline*

# Southeast Brownfield Conference



- Save the Date: October 17 to 19, 2016
  - Jacksonville Omni
- Registration & Request for Abstracts
- Great opportunity for local governments to hear about success stories, network and get a ton of brownfields related information
- EPA Grant Workshop on Monday afternoon
- Community Day on Tuesday

# EPA funding to States



- EPA Region 4 provides funding each year to all eight states
- Florida DEP's funding is \$900K
- Purpose is for states/tribes to establish and enhance their environmental response programs
  - Not just *brownfield* sites or *brownfield* programs
- State must provide a **public record** for properties undergoing voluntary actions – Online is okay



# Resources – Hot off the Press



## 2015 Brownfields Federal Programs Guide

### Overview of Brownfields Federal Programs

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



## PREPARED WORKBOOK

Process for Risk Evaluation, Property Analysis and Reuse Decisions

- The target audience is municipal officials interested in facilitating the cleanup and redevelopment of contaminated properties.
- The workbook may also be useful to tribes, county and state governments, and quasi-governmental entities such as economic development corporations.
- PREPARED (Process for Risk Evaluation, Property Analysis and Reuse Decisions) is a risk management based approach to help municipalities evaluate potential property recovery actions for specific properties.
  - <https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-04/documents/munimanual.pdf>



# PREPARED WORKBOOK

Process for Risk Evaluation,  
Property Analysis and Reuse Decisions



FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENTS CONSIDERING  
THE REUSE OF CONTAMINATED PROPERTIES





## Setting the Stage for Leveraging Resources for Brownfields Revitalization

- Provides guidance and technical assistance to localities and brownfields practitioners on leveraging resources for brownfields revitalization.
  - This guide explores how communities can prepare to successfully leverage funding and other resources for brownfields revitalization.
  - It focuses primarily on what communities can do before they solicit funding to organize themselves and make the preparations necessary for mounting a successful leveraging effort.
- [https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2016-04/documents/final\\_leveraging\\_guide\\_document\\_4-19-16.pdf](https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2016-04/documents/final_leveraging_guide_document_4-19-16.pdf)

*Setting the Stage for Leveraging  
Resources for Brownfields Revitalization*



## ATTRACTING INFILL DEVELOPMENT IN DISTRESSED COMMUNITIES: 30 STRATEGIES

- Document is designed to help local governments overcome obstacles and encourage infill development, particularly in distressed communities.
- Document presents 30 strategies into two main categories: foundation and funding.
  - Strategies in the foundation category refer to critical steps a jurisdiction can take to make infill development more feasible, such as establishing priorities, policies, and partnerships, and changing public perceptions. they dedicate time, energy, and resources.
  - Strategies in the funding category include some common and innovative federal, state, and local programs and strategies that can fund infill and infrastructure.
- [https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-05/documents/fresno\\_final\\_report\\_042215\\_508\\_final.pdf](https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-05/documents/fresno_final_report_042215_508_final.pdf)



## ATTRACTING INFILL DEVELOPMENT IN DISTRESSED COMMUNITIES: 30 STRATEGIES

# Stories on our Website



## Greenspace Uses for Brownfields Properties: It Is Easy Being Green



The former Hope Rubber Plant in Fitchburg, Massachusetts has been converted to the new Riverfront Park.

### Greenspace

Creating greenspace from brownfield properties is a growing component of EPA's Brownfields Program. Along with the commercial, residential, and industrial redevelopment of brownfields, restoring these properties to greenspace has become an increasingly viable option. Reusing brownfields as greenspace can benefit a surrounding community in ways that traditional redevelopment projects can not: offering aesthetic appeal, restored natural habitat, and outdoor recreational options.

Oftentimes, municipalities and nonprofit groups work to transform brownfields into greenspace that is accessible to all members of the community. For many nonprofit groups, EPA's Brownfields Program provides much-needed gap funding to make these projects a reality, and the resulting community benefits cannot be measured by economic indicators. But whether it is a nonprofit, a city, a redevelopment agency, or some other entity steering the process, everyone benefits from added greenspace in a community.

#### *Greenspace is the Place to Start in Fitchburg*

In the Boston suburb of Fitchburg, Massachusetts, the transformation of the old Hope Rubber Company factory into a recreational park has jump-started a series of redevelopment projects throughout the city. In 2001, the City of Fitchburg used a \$200,000 EPA Brownfields Assessment grant to assess the site of the former rubber factory that closed in the 1990s after a long history of industrial use. The site contained a 35,000 square-foot building that had burned down, leaving a pile of rubble and unknown contamination. Following assessments, more than 150 cubic yards of contaminated material were removed, and the affected area was covered with 18 inches of clean soil. The new park opened in 2003.

The design and construction of Fitchburg's Riverfront Park was a collaborative effort that included a citizen's committee, the city and its redevelopment authority, local business leaders, and federal agencies. The 1.6-acre park runs along the Nashua River and contains a promenade, benches, and open lawn that provides

continued ►►

### JUST THE FACTS:

- Greenspace can include parks (for people and pets), open space, trails, nature sanctuaries, and recreational sports areas.
- With the proper cleanup activities, even brownfields properties contaminated with petroleum can be safely reused as greenspace.
- Greenspace can serve as neighborhood gathering spaces for youth and adults to build a sense of community.

"We are fans of greenspace. Our focus is on getting people to think about Fitchburg as a place to live."

— Steve Bonavita,  
Fitchburg Redevelopment Authority

## 1. Supplemental Environmental Projects

In certain circumstances, supplemental environmental projects (SEPs) may play a role in revitalizing contaminated sites. SEPs are not developed, funded, or managed by the EPA. Rather, they are environmentally beneficial projects undertaken by a defendant or respondent in settlement of an environmental enforcement action. SEPs are activities that go beyond what is required for compliance and that the violator is not otherwise legally required to perform. The EPA's [Issuance of Final Supplemental Environmental Projects Policy](#) describes when and how a SEP may be included as part of an enforcement settlement. Although not appropriate for every enforcement settlement, where a violator is willing and the conditions of the SEP Policy are met, SEPs may help address environmental concerns related to the violations at issue in the enforcement action.

As stated in the 2006 [Brownfield Sites and Supplemental Environmental Projects](#) fact sheet, SEPs that require assessment and/or cleanup of brownfield sites cannot be included in settlements because appropriations law prohibits the Agency from including SEPs to perform activities that Congress has already funded through the EPA. Congress provides funds for assessment and cleanup activities to the EPA's brownfields program. In an appropriate enforcement settlement, however, SEPs that complement brownfield site assessment or cleanup activities may be included in the settlement. Examples of such SEPs are green building projects, projects that call for the violator to provide energy-efficient building materials to a redeveloper, urban forest projects, and stream restoration projects.

### Abex Corporation – Portsmouth, Virginia

The Abex Corp. Superfund site in Portsmouth, Virginia, has an industrial past, including 50 years of foundry operations paired with improper disposal techniques. In 1996, the EPA, Abex Corporation, the City of Portsmouth and the Portsmouth Redevelopment and Housing Authority reached an agreement to design and conduct cleanup and reuse activities at the Site. In 1999, a civil rights lawsuit alleged that the Washington Park Public Housing (WPH) Complex was knowingly built on contaminated property. A settlement in 2000 determined that the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and the Portsmouth Redevelopment and Housing Authority would permanently relocate all WPH residents. After relocation, cleanup efforts that had stalled during resolution of this legal issue resumed. The community now benefits from a community health center, dental center, commercial facilities, a fire station and the Charles A. Fisher Memorial Academy, part of the Portsmouth Sheriff's Office, located on the cleaned up site.



## Reusing Cleaned Up Petroleum Sites:

<http://www.epa.gov/oust/petroleumbrownfields/pbreuse.htm>

## Protecting Public Health

<http://www.epa.gov/swerosps/bf/publichealth/index.html>



## Other Opportunities to Leverage Funding



### Infrastructure

DOT, FHA, and local bonds



### Public Health

HHS, ATSDR, HRSA & local colleges and universities



### Industrial/Commercial

DOL, EDA, and EPA



### Rural

USDA and NPS



### Arts/Humanities

NEA/ Local Arts Group and Schools



### Urban

HUD (CDBG), DOT, EDA, EPA, USDA, and local colleges and universities

DOT – Department of Transportation

FHA – Federal Highways Administration

DOL – Department of Labor

EDA – Economic Development Administration

NEA – National Endowment for the Arts

HHS – Department of Health and Human Services

ATSDR – Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry

HRSA – Health Resources and Services Administration

USDA – United States Department of Agriculture

NPS – National Parks Service

HUD – Department of Housing and Urban Development



Agency	Federal Funding	Website
<b>HUD</b> , Department of Housing and Urban Development	CDBG, HOPE VI, Choice Neighborhoods and Technical Assistance	<a href="http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program_offices/administration/grants/funds/avail">http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program_offices/administration/grants/funds/avail</a>
<b>DOT</b> , Department of Transportation and FHA, Federal Highways Administration	TIGER (Transportation Investment Generating Economic Recovery), Livability	<a href="https://www.transportation.gov/tiger">https://www.transportation.gov/tiger</a> <a href="https://www.transportation.gov/livability/grants-programs">https://www.transportation.gov/livability/grants-programs</a>
<b>USDA</b> , U.S. Department of Agriculture. USDA Rural Development forges partnerships with rural communities, funding projects that bring housing, community facilities, business guarantees, utilities and other services to rural America.	Community Food Projects, Planning Projects, Technical Assistance, Infrastructure	<a href="http://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/all-programs">http://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/all-programs</a>
<b>NEA</b> , National Endowment for the Arts	Our Town, Challenge America and Art Works	<a href="https://www.arts.gov/grants/apply-grant/grants-organizations">https://www.arts.gov/grants/apply-grant/grants-organizations</a>
<b>HHS</b> , Department of Health and Human Services		<a href="https://forecast.grantsolutions.gov/">https://forecast.grantsolutions.gov/</a>
<b>DOL</b> , Department of Labor (Employment and Training Administration	Job training, Adult and Youth Reentry	<a href="http://www.dol.gov/general/grants/funding-ops">http://www.dol.gov/general/grants/funding-ops</a>
<b>EDA</b> , Economic Development Administration	Strategic investments on a competitive-merit-basis to support economic development, foster job creation, and attract private investment	<a href="https://www.eda.gov/funding-opportunities/index.htm">https://www.eda.gov/funding-opportunities/index.htm</a>



## EPA Grant Funding and Technical Assistance

EPA Grant Program	Type of EPA Assistance/Grants	Website
<b>Environmental Justice</b>	Support and empower communities as they develop and implement solutions that significantly address environmental and/or public health issues at the local level.	<a href="https://www.epa.gov/grants/open-announcements-competitive-grant-opportunities">https://www.epa.gov/grants/open-announcements-competitive-grant-opportunities</a>
<b>Urban Waters</b>	Support to communities make water quality restoration relevant to public health, social, economic, and livability goals.	<a href="https://www.epa.gov/urbanwaters/urban-waters-small-grants">https://www.epa.gov/urbanwaters/urban-waters-small-grants</a>
<b>Brownfields</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessment</li> <li>• Cleanup</li> <li>• Revolving Loan Fund (<b>RLF</b>)</li> <li>• Area Wide Planning (<b>AWP</b>)</li> <li>• Employment Workforce Development and Job Training Grant (<b>EWDJTG</b>)</li> <li>• Targeted Brownfield Assessment (<b>TBA</b>)</li> <li>• <b>Technical Assistance</b> through:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Technical Assistance for Brownfields (TAB) - CCLR</b></li> <li><b>Groundwork USA</b></li> <li><b>Council of Development Finance Agencies (CDFA)</b></li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<a href="https://www.epa.gov/brownfields/types-brownfields-grant-funding">https://www.epa.gov/brownfields/types-brownfields-grant-funding</a>  <a href="https://www.epa.gov/brownfields/brownfields-technical-assistance">https://www.epa.gov/brownfields/brownfields-technical-assistance</a>  <a href="http://www.cclr.org/technical-assistance">http://www.cclr.org/technical-assistance</a> <a href="http://groundworkusa.org/">http://groundworkusa.org/</a> <a href="http://www.cdfa.net/">http://www.cdfa.net/</a>
<b>Partnership for Sustainable Communities / Smart Growth</b>	Technical Assistance - Local Foods, Local Places, Building Blocks for Sustainable Communities	<a href="https://www.epa.gov/smartgrowth/smart-growth-technical-assistance-programs">https://www.epa.gov/smartgrowth/smart-growth-technical-assistance-programs</a>

# QUESTIONS?



**ANSWERS:**

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