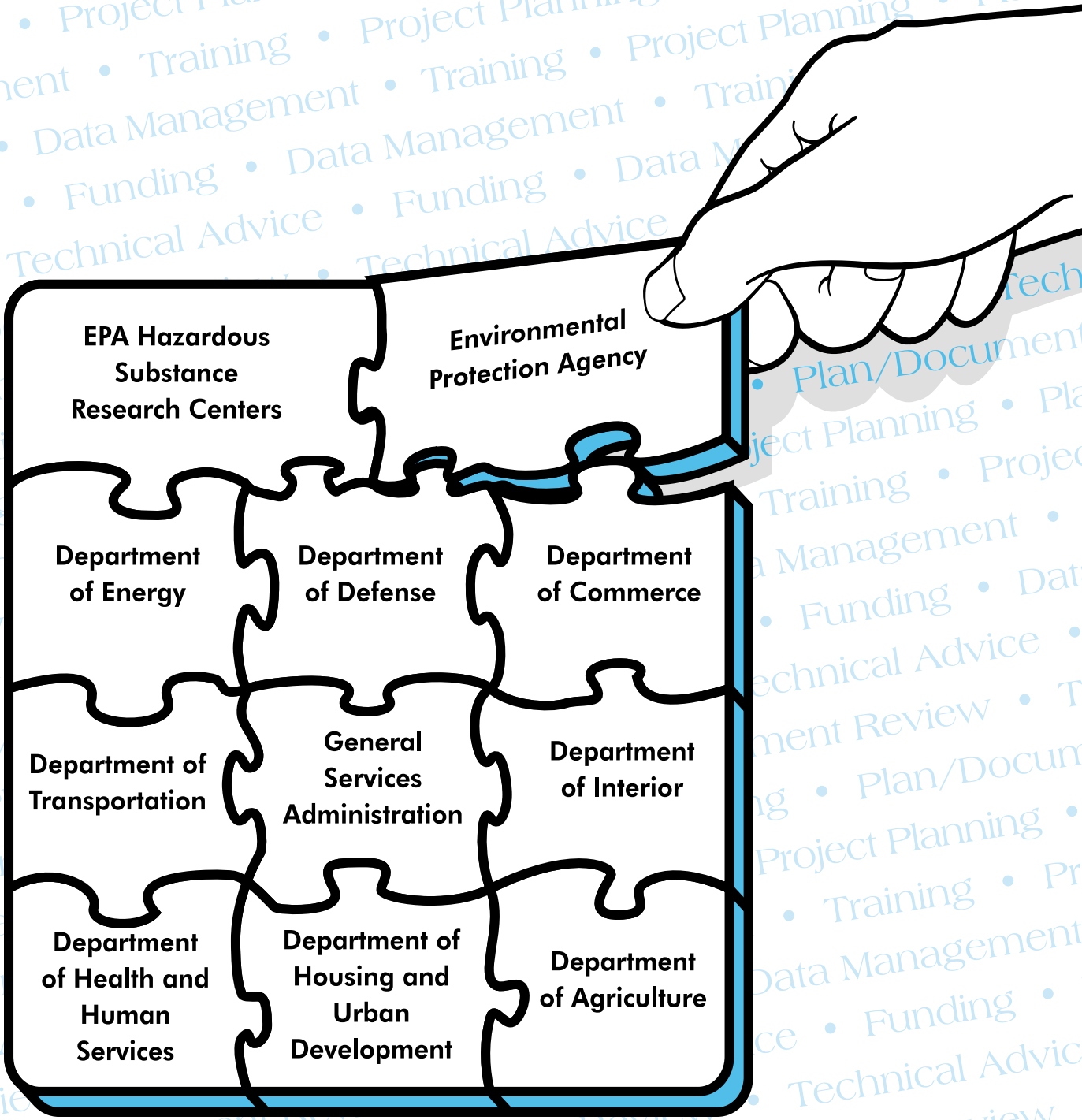
Directory of Technical Assistance for Land Revitalization



June 2003

Directory of Technical Assistance for Land Revitalization

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response
Brownfields Technology Support Center
Washington, DC 20460

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AAPA	American Association of Port Authorities
AMD	Acid mine drainage
AML	Abandoned Mine Land
ASTSWMO	Association of State and Territorial Solid Waste Management Officials
ATSDR	Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry
BART	Bay Area Rapid Transit
BEDI	Brownfields Economic Development Initiative
BMBF	German Ministry for Education and Research
BRAC	Base Realignment and Closure
BTEX	Benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylenes
BTSC	Brownfields Technology Support Center
CDBG	Community Development Block Grant
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CLU-IN	Hazardous Waste Clean-up Information
CPD	Coastal Programs Division
CSBG	Community Service Block Grants
CZMP	Coastal Zone Management Program
DHHS	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
DOC	U.S. Department of Commerce
DoD	U.S. Department of Defense
DOE	U.S. Department of Energy
DOI	U.S. Department of the Interior
DOJ	U.S. Department of Justice
DOL	U.S. Department of Labor
DOT	U.S. Department of Transportation
DQO	Data Quality Objective
EDA	Economic Development Administration
EFC	Environmental Finance Center
EM	Office of Environmental Management
EM-11	Office of Intergovernmental and Public Accountability
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
ERT	Environmental Response Team
ERDC-CERL	U.S. Army Engineer Research and Development Center, Construction Engineering Research Laboratory
ERDC-WES	U.S. Army Engineer Research and Development Center, Environmental Lab at Waterways Experiment Station
ETSC	Engineering Technical Support Center
FBAA	Federal Brownfields Action Agenda
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
FLP	Federal Lands to Parks

LIST OF ACRONYMS (Continued)

FTA	Federal Transit Administration
FUDS	Formerly Used Defense Sites
GAO	Government Accounting Office
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
GPRA	Government Performance and Results Act
GSA	U.S. General Services Administration
GWRTAC	Groundwater Remediation Technologies Analysis Center
HSRC	Hazardous Substance Research Center
HSTL	Hazardous Substances Technical Liaison
HTRW	Hazardous, Toxic and Radioactive Waste Center of Expertise
HUD	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
ICMA	International City/County Management Association
IERA	Institute for Engineering Research and Applications
ITRC	Interstate Technology Regulatory Council
LRPCD	Land Remediation and Pollution Control Division
LUST	Leaking Underground Storage Tank
LWCF	Land Water Conservation Fund
MARAD	Tech Survey Maritime Administration

MHSRC	Midwest Hazardous Substance Research Center
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NEA	National Endowment for the Arts
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NERL	National Exposure Research Laboratory
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NPL	National Priorities List
NPS	National Park Service
NRMRL	National Risk Management Research Laboratory
OBCR	Office of Brownfields Cleanup and Redevelopment
OCRM	Ocean and Coastal Resource Management
OEA	Office of Economic Adjustment
OPSP	Open Project Selection Process
ORD	Office of Research and Development
OSC	On-Scene Coordinator
OSM	Office of Surface Mining
OSWER	Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response
OUA	Office of Urban Affairs
OUST	Office of Underground Storage Tanks
POC	Point of Contact
PRP	Potentially Responsible Party

LIST OF ACRONYMS (Continued)

QAPP	Quality Assurance Project Plan
RARE	Regional Applied Research Effort
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RMRHSRC	Rocky Mountain Regional Hazardous Substance Research Center
RPM	Remedial Project Manager
RTCA	Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance Program
SAP	Sampling and Analysis Plan
SBAP	Small Business Assistance Program
SCORP	State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan
SEP	Supplemental Environmental Projects
SITE	Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation Program
SMART	Site-Specific Management Approach and Redevelopment Tools
SPRD	Subsurface Protection and Remediation Division
SRI	Superfund Redevelopment Initiative
S&SW	South and Southwest
STSC	Superfund Technical Support Center
TAB	Technical Assistance to Brownfield Communities
TATT	Technical Assistance and Technology Transfer Branch
TBA	Targeted Brownfields Assessment
TIO	Technology Innovation Office
TOSC	Technical Outreach Services to Communities
TOSNAC	Technical Outreach Services to Native American Communities
TSC	Technical Support Center
TSCA	Toxic Substances Control Act
TSE	Targeted Site Efforts
TSP	Technical Support Project
TATT	Technical Assistance and Technology Transfer
TTSD	Technology Transfer and Support Division
UBA	German Federal Office of the Environment
UPARR	Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Program
URP	Urban Resources Partnership
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
UST	Underground Storage Tank
VISTA	Volunteers in Services to America
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound
WRHSRC	Western Region Hazardous Substance Research Center

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Brownfields Technology Support Center (BTSC) has prepared this directory to provide information about technical assistance that is available from federal agencies to assist regional, state, and local government personnel in assessment and cleanup decisions at brownfields, reuse, and revitalization sites. This directory includes information about the different types of support available to help with site assessment and cleanup, including technical support and funding sources.

About the Brownfields Technology Support Center

EPA established the BTSC <*www.brownfieldstsc.org*> to ensure that brownfields decision makers are aware of the full range of technologies available for conducting site assessments and cleanup, and can make informed decisions about their sites. The center can help decision makers evaluate strategies to streamline the site assessment and cleanup process, identify and review information about complex technology options, evaluate contractor capabilities and recommendations, explain complex technologies to communities, and plan technology demonstrations. The center is coordinated through EPA's Technology Innovation Office (TIO) and offers access to experts from EPA's Office of Research and Development (ORD) and other Federal agencies such as the Department of Defense (DoD) and Department of Energy (DOE). Localities can submit requests for assistance directly through their EPA Regional Brownfields Coordinators; online; or by calling toll free 1(877) 838-7220. For more information about the BTSC contact Dan Powell of EPA TIO at (703) 603-7196 or *powell.dan@epa.gov*.

Revitalization and reuse of contaminated sites is a priority for federal agencies to help foster economic development and better environmental results for communities. Ongoing revitalization and reuse efforts include Brownfields, Superfund site recycling, USTfields, Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC), state programs (such as Voluntary Cleanup, Brownfields, and Superfund), and private sector initiatives. The national partnership agenda identifies the overall commitments of federal agencies to work together to support revitalization and reuse of contaminated sites.

The National Partnership Agenda

The Small Business Liability Relief and Brownfields Revitalization Act (Public Law 107-118) was signed into law in January 2002. A portion of this law discusses the coordination of EPA with other federal agencies in providing information about a range of federal resources. EPA and 21 other federal agencies recently announced their commitment to work together through the *Brownfields Federal Partnership Action Agenda*. The Agenda includes commitments by federal agencies to work together in a timely manner to help communities more effectively prevent, assess, clean up, and reuse Brownfields. Highlights of these commitments include:

- EPA's commitment to provide up to $850 million over the next 5 years to states, tribes, counties, municipalities, and non-profit organizations through brownfields assessment, cleanup revolving loan fund, job training, and state/tribal grants
- Commitments by the U.S. Economic Development Administration (EDA), U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI), U.S. Department of Justice, and U.S. Department of Labor to offer funding priority to brownfields communities through their respective grant mechanisms
- The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) commitment to lead an interagency "Portfields" project that will focus on the redevelopment and reuse of idled or abandoned lands in and around ports, harbors, and marine transportation hubs
- The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' (USACE) commitment to announce eight new pilots under its "Urban Rivers Initiative" to address restoration in and around urban rivers
- A new, concerted effort to share program information with interest groups, by methods such as linking web sites
- Changing federal agency laws and policies to facilitate brownfields redevelopment
- Making funding and technical assistance to brownfields communities a budget priority at all federal agencies

Decisions about assessment and cleanup of brownfields and other revitalization sites are influenced by a number of stakeholders including: local officials, city engineers, attorneys, site owners, site operators, regulators, insurance industry representatives, financial industry representatives, community representatives, consultants, and technology service providers. Often, the decision makers at these sites focus on economic redevelopment - by bringing contaminated properties back into productive use, helping to increase the number of jobs, enhancing the local tax base, and improving the quality of life in the community. Innovative site assessment and cleanup technologies and strategies can help decision makers achieve these goals more efficiently.

1.2 Profile Development

Federal agencies that provide technical assistance for land revitalization were identified from several sources, including the National Partnership Agenda, the Northeast-Midwest Institute's Guide to Federal Brownfields Programs, and EPA Brownfields staff. A total of 10 agencies are included in this directory: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA); U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Forest Service, Urban Resources Partnership; U.S. Department of Commerce (DOC); U.S. Department of Defense (DoD); U.S. Department of Energy (DOE); U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS); U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI); U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT); and U.S. General Services Administration (GSA), Brownfields Redevelopment Initiative. A total of 37 organizations were identified within these agencies. Profiles were prepared for the agencies/organizations and contain the following information:

- Background and location information
- Relevancy to revitalization
- A description of the area(s) of expertise available
- A discussion of the types of services available
- Types of funding available and eligibility
- Contact information and the process for requesting assistance
- Examples of specific instances where the organization has previously provided support relevant to site revitalization

Information in the profile is believed to be current as of March 2003. However, agency missions and personnel change over time. To help maintain current information, the directory is available as an on-line searchable database at *http://www.brownfieldstsc.org/directory*.

1.3 Directory Organization

Tables 1 and 2 (at the end of this section) provide a summary of the technical and funding support services for the agencies/organizations included in this directory. Table 1, organized by agency, summarizes the types of technical support services provided by the agency and associated organizations. Technical support services include document reviews, analytical

support, technology transfer, demonstration/on-site support, workshops and seminars, technology scoping/recommendations, development of site assessments/plans/studies, and grant application/financial support; the most common types of services offered include document reviews, technology transfer, and grant application/financial support.

Table 2 summarizes information about the types of funding support services available from the agencies/organizations in this directory, including direct (funding) support and in-kind support. Sixteen organizations provide direct support and 17 provide in-kind support. An example of an organization providing direct funding is EPA's Office of Brownfields Cleanup and Redevelopment, which provides up to $200,000 per site (over 2 years) for site assessment, $200,000 per site (over 2 years) for job training, and $500,000 per site (over 5 years) for cleanup. An example of an organization providing in-kind support is EPA's Brownfields Technology Support Center, which provides technical support to other agencies, states, and local communities.

The profiles are organized as follows.

Section	Agency
2.0	EPA
3.0	USDA
4.0	DOC
5.0	DoD
6.0	DOE
7.0	DHHS
8.0	DOI
9.0	HUD
10.0	DOT
11.0	GSA

In addition, Section 12.0 contains a Consultants Corner, which specifically focuses on resources available to consultants and provides information about how consultants can better work with federal agencies and stakeholders on revitalization initiatives.

The following additional information is included as appendices to the directory:

- Appendix A - A summary of revitalization legislation related to funding and technical assistance
- Appendix B - A summary of EPA Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response's (OSWER) revitalization agenda
- Appendix C - A list of other EPA resources for technical support and funding
- Appendix D - Information about non-government organizations involved in revitalization
- Appendix E - Other resources that may be of interest to revitalization stakeholders

Table 1

SUMMARY OF TECHNICAL SUPPORT SERVICES									
	Type of Service Provided								
Name of Organization	***Document Review***	***Analytical Support***	***Technology Transfer***	***Demonstration/ On-Site Support***	***Workshops and Seminars***	***Technology Scoping/***	***Development of Site Assessments/Plans/ Studies***	***Grant Application/ Financial Support***	***Additional Information***
EPA									
EPA Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response (OSWER)									
Brownfields Technology Support Center (http://www.brownfieldstsc.org)	●	●	●	●	●	●			Innovative technologies and smarter solutions; implementation of Triad approach to the use of systematic planning, dynamic work plans, and fields analytics
Engineering, Groundwater, and Federal Facilities Forums (http://www.epa.gov/tio/tsp/index.htm)	●	●	●			●			Engineering, groundwater, and federal facilities remediation issues at Superfund and RCRA sites
Superfund Redevelopment Initiative (http://www.epa.gov/superfund/programs/recycle/overview/index.htm)						●	●	●	Redevelopment of Superfund sites
Office of Brownfields Cleanup and Redevelopment (http://www.epa.gov/swerosps/bf/)					●			●	Redevelopment of brownfields sites
Land Revitalization Initiative (http://www.epa.gov/oswer/landrevitalization/index.htm)	●		●	●	●			●	Reuse Coordinators and Teams in each of the 10 regions ensure coordination among the cleanup programs in implementing the Land Revitalization Agenda
RCRA Brownfields Prevention Initiative (http://www.epa.gov/swerosps/rcrabf/index.html)	●		●	●					Redevelopment of RCRA sites
USTfields (http://www.epa.gov/swerust1/ustfield/index.htm)			●				●	●	Redevelopment of UST sites
Environmental Response Team (http://www.ert.org)	●			●		●	●		Bioremediation and oil spill response; reclamation; phytoremediation; ecological risk assessment; eco-technology efficacy evaluation; and environmental assessments
EPA Regional Brownfields Teams http://www.epa.gov/swerosps/bf/regcntct.htm)			●		●	●	●	●	Site characterization, development of remedial strategies, and innovative technologies

Table 1 (continued)

SUMMARY OF TECHNICAL SUPPORT SERVICES									
	Type of Service Provided								
Name of Organization	*Document Review*	*Analytical Support*	*Technology Transfer*	*Demonstration/ On-Site Support*	*Workshops and Seminars*	*Technology Scoping/*	*Development of Site Assessments/Plans/ Studies*	*Grant Application/ Financial Support*	*Additional Information*
EPA Office of Research and Development (ORD)									
National Risk Management Research Laboratory, the Engineering Technical Support Center - Cincinnati, Ohio (Web site currently not available)	●	●	●	●		●	●		Site-specific technical support, remedial technology research, engineering and treatment options
Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation Program (http://www.epa.gov/ord/SITE/)			●	●				●	Site-specific technical support, research on remedial technologies including demonstrations, assistance on sampling and analysis plans (SAP) and quality assurance project plans (QAPP), technical issue papers and engineering bulletins, and engineering and treatment options
German Bi-lateral Agreement/SMART Guidance (http://www.bilateral-wg.org)		●				●			Identifying, assessing, and using innovative strategies, technologies, and best management practices for redevelopment of Brownfield sites
National Risk Management Research Laboratory, Technology Transfer and Support Division - Cincinnati, Ohio (http://www.epa.gov/ttbnrmrl)			●		●				Watershed management, ecosystem restoration, drinking water treatment, hazardous waste remediation, brownfields sustainability, risk communication, and pollution prevention
National Risk Management Research Laboratory Subsurface Protection and Remediation Division (SPRD) - Ada, Oklahoma (http://www.epa.gov/ada/kerrcenter.html)	●	●	●	●	●		●		Groundwater and vadose zone contaminant fate and transport; subsurface modeling, remediation technologies, hydrology/geology, and ecosystem restoration
National Exposure Research Laboratory - Las Vegas, Nevada (http://www.epa.gov/nerlesd1/tsc/tsc.htm)	●			●			●		Site-specific technical support for various site characterization and monitoring technologies

Table 1 (continued)

SUMMARY OF TECHNICAL SUPPORT SERVICES

Name of Organization	*Type of Service Provided*								
	Document Review	*Analytical Support*	*Technology Transfer*	*Demonstration/ On-Site Support*	*Workshops and Seminars*	*Technology Scoping/*	*Development of Site Assessments/Plans/ Studies*	*Grant Application/ Financial Support*	*Additional Information*
EPA Hazardous Substance Research Centers (HSRC)									
Center for Hazardous Substances in Urban Environments (http://www.jhu.edu/hsrc/) Midwest Region (http://www.mhsrc.org) Rocky Mountain Region (http://multimedia.mtech.edu/elc/tosc.htm OR http://www.toscprogram.org/) South/Southwest Regions (http://www.toscprogram.org) Western Region (http://www.toscprogram.org)	●	●	●		●	●	●		Hazardous & solid waste engineering, site characterization & remediation, environmental monitoring, remediation technologies, environmental risk assessment, brownfields assessment and information system, environmental engineering, field analysis, land use planning, sustainable development, environmental law, and economic development, investigation and cleanup of contaminated properties, bioremediation of chlorinated solvents in groundwater, conference and planning, meeting facilitation, public health implications of environmental contamination
USDA									
Forest Service, Urban Resources Partnership (http://www.fs.fed.us)			●		●			●	Urban areas, local outreach
DOC									
Economic Development Administration (http://www.doc.gov/eda)	●						●	●	Redevelopment of abandoned industrial and commercial facilities and land; assisting communities with economic recovery from specific industry and/or natural disasters; planning, feasibility assessment, and implementation of eco-industrial development models; advancing regional market-based cluster development strategies; and supporting community and faith-based social entrepreneurship in redevelopment strategies for areas of chronic economic distress
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration - Coastal Zone Management Program (http://ocrm.nos.noaa.gov/czm/welcome.html)			●		●				Community development, coastal conservation, coastal resource management, land use planning, scientific expertise

Table 1 (continued)

SUMMARY OF TECHNICAL SUPPORT SERVICES									
	Type of Service Provided								
Name of Organization	Document Review	Analytical Support	Technology Transfer	Demonstration/ On-Site Support	Workshops and Seminars	Technology Scoping/	Development of Site Assessments/Plans/ Studies	Grant Application/ Financial Support	Additional Information
DoD									
Office of Economic Adjustment (http://emissary.acq.osd.mil/oea/home.nsf)						●	●	●	Planning reuse of closed military bases
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (http://hq.environmental.usace.army.mil/index.html)	●	●	●		●	●	●		Urban watersheds, revitalization of infrastructure, water supply, environmental restoration, cleanup of hazardous waste, and flood control
DOE									
Office of Environmental Management, Office of Intergovernmental and Public Accountability (http://www.em.doe.gov/public/envjust/)					●			●	Training workshops, technical assistance, and assisting in the preparation of brownfields pilot applications
Argonne National Laboratory (http://www.ead.anl.gov OR http://www.anl.gov)	●					●	●		Expedited site characterization and adaptive sampling and analysis programs; Triad and related decision support tools for assisting brownfields and other cleanup activities; technology connection assistance in the selection, evaluation, and implementation of investigation and clean technologies

Table 1 (continued)

SUMMARY OF TECHNICAL SUPPORT SERVICES									
	Type of Service Provided								
Name of Organization	Document Review	Analytical Support	Technology Transfer	Demonstration/ On-Site Support	Workshops and Seminars	Technology Scoping/	Development of Site Assessments/Plans/ Studies	Grant Application/ Financial Support	Additional Information
DHHS									
Office of Community Services (http://www.acf.dhhs.gov/programs/ocs)							●	●	Assist community development corporations and community action agencies in leveraging existing federal, state and local resources for neighborhood revitalization activities Provide financial and technical resources to state, local, public and private agencies for economic development and related social service support activities
Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (http://atsdr1.atsdr.cdc.gov)							●	●	Exposure assessment, applied toxicological research
DOI									
National Park Service (http//:www.nps.gov/rtca)							●	●	Continuing to support the Groundwork USA network, establishing additional pilots around the country as EPA funding permits, and linking Brownfield Pilots activities with NPS activities (assistance through RTCA, and FLP) to create more attractive and sustainable communities
Office of Surface Mining (http://www.osm.gov/osm.htm)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Environmental concerns at mining sites, coalfields, and contaminated watersheds associated with such sites
HUD									
Community Development Block Grant Program, Section 108 Loan Guarantee Program (http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/communitydevelopment/programs/108/index.cfm)								●	Provides communities with a source of financing for economic development, housing rehabilitation, public facilities, and large-scale physical development projects

Table 1 (continued)

SUMMARY OF TECHNICAL SUPPORT SERVICES									
	Type of Service Provided								
Name of Organization	*Document Review*	*Analytical Support*	*Technology Transfer*	*Demonstration/ On-Site Support*	*Workshops and Seminars*	*Technology Scoping/*	*Development of Site Assessments/Plans/ Studies*	*Grant Application/ Financial Support*	*Additional Information*
Brownfields Economic Development Initiative (http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/economicdevelopment/programs/bedi/index.cfm)								●	Land writedowns, site remediation costs, funding reserves, over-collateralizing the Section 108 Loan, direct enhancement of the security of the Section 108 Loan, provisions of financing to For-Profit Businesses at a below market interest rate
DOT									
Federal Highway Administration (http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/environment/index.htm)	●	●	●		●		●	●	Encouragement for states to consider the reciprocal impacts of transportation on brownfields revitalization from an environmental and economic development perspective, including impacts to communities and quality of life
Federal Transit Administration (http://www.fta.dot.gov/office/planning/ep)			●			●		●	Guidance for metropolitan planning organizations and transit agencies to help meet transportation needs
Maritime Administration (http://www.marad.dot.gov/)	●	●				●			Engineering reviews, environmental impact statement review
GSA									
U.S. General Services Administration, Brownfields Redevelopment Initiative (http://www.gsa.gov)			●			●			Technical support through the use of geographic information systems (GIS) to analyze information and consider various factors that impact urban redevelopment for underutilized federal properties

Table 2

SUMMARY OF FUNDING AND OTHER SUPPORT SERVICES		
Organization	***Example of Support***	***Key Requirements for Obtaining Support****
Funding Support		
EPA, Superfund Redevelopment Initiative	Provides up to $100,000 in financial assistance per Superfund site; provides access to facilitation services, and the availability of experts under the Intergovernmental Personnel Act	Eligibility requirements support government entities that are not potentially responsible party (PRP) at the site Requests for support should be directed to the Superfund Hotline
EPA, Office of Brownfields Cleanup and Redevelopment	Provides up to $200,000 per site (over 2 years) for site assessment, $200,000 per site (over 2 years) for job training, and $500,000 per site (over 5 years) for cleanup	Eligibility requirements support all brownfields sites Requests for support should be directed to EPA's Regional Brownfields offices
EPA, Land Revitalization Initiative	Funding and grants are available on a case-by case basis	Eligibility requirements support government entities Requests for support should be directed to http://www.epa.gov/landrevitalization or by calling (703) 603-0048
EPA, USTfields	Provides low-risk petroleum sites with assessment and cleanup grant funding under the Brownfields program	Eligibility requirements support government entities All applicants must have the legal authorities to carry out a project. If the applicant is a state, it must meet the 10 percent cost share match. Intertribal consortia must demonstrate that all members of the consortium (1) meet the eligibility requirements for the grants and (2) authorize the consortium to apply for and receive assistance. All questions concerning support should be directed to the EPA Regional offices.
EPA, Regional Brownfields Teams	Regional offices provide funding and job training programs	Eligibility requirements support government entities, academia, and non-profit organizations Requests for support should be directed to the EPA Regional contacts

* Government entities can include one or more of the following: federal, state, local, tribal, and health departments.

Table 2 (continued)

SUMMARY OF FUNDING AND OTHER SUPPORT SERVICES		
Organization	***Example of Support***	***Key Requirements for Obtaining Support****
USDA, Forest Service, Urban Resources Partnership	Provides grants and funds	Eligibility requirements support government entities and local community groups All applicants must go through the competitive application process to obtain support
DOC, Economic Development Administration	Offers financial assistance through the Public Works Program and the Economic Adjustment Program to economically distressed areas to support numerous revitalization initiatives	Eligibility requirements support government entities and non-profit organizations acting on the government entities behalf Requests for support should be directed to the appropriate Economic Development Administration regional or state office contact
DoD, Office of Economic Adjustment	Offers planning grants to local and state governments in planning reuse of military bases	Eligibility requirements support government entities directly involved with planning reuse of military bases requests for support should be directed to the Office of Economic Adjustment
DHHS, Office of Community Service	Funds are provided for a number of activities, including development and pre-development tasks. Grants are provided up to $500,000 to community development corporations and community action agencies.	Eligibility requirements support government entities Support is obtained through the annual application process. The CSBG Act mandates that states pass through 90% of the funds allocate to the eligible entities.
DHHS, Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR)	ATSDR occasionally provides funds to conduct activities, sponsor meetings or provide needed services which support ATSDR's mission.	Eligibility requirements support government entities, academia, non-profit organizations, and vendors All grants, cooperative agreements, and contracts must be processed through the Procurement and Grants office at the Center for Disease Control and Prevention.

* Government entities can include one or more of the following: federal, state, local, tribal, and health departments.

Table 2 (continued)

SUMMARY OF FUNDING AND OTHER SUPPORT SERVICES		
Organization	***Example of Support***	***Key Requirements for Obtaining Support****
DOI, National Park Service (NPS)	The NPS provides technical assistance for planning, assessment, and conservation in urban areas that are focused toward state and local governments and community-based organizations. The NPS assists state and local governments in acquisition of surplus federal lands and offers financial and technical assistance for community revitalization for Brownfields Showcase Communities.	Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance Program Eligibility requirements support government entities and community organizations. Federal Lands to Parks (FLP), eligibility requirements support government entities FLP assisted land and or buildings obtained through the program must be open to the public and used exclusively for parks and recreational purposes. The State Conservation Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) identifies needs and priorities while the open project selection process (OPSP) is intended to assure equal opportunity for all eligible project sponsors and all sectors of the general public to benefit from Land Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) grants.
DOI, Office of Surface Mining	Regulatory administration and enforcement grants, regulatory program development grants, Abandoned Mine Land (AML) reclamation grants, and Small Operator Assistance Program grants	Eligibility requirements support government entities that have coal mining regulatory or reclamation program plans approved by the Secretary of the Interior.
HUD, Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG), Section 108 Loan Guarantee Program	Loan guarantee (fully guaranteed by the federal government) The maximum repayment period for a Section 108 loan is 20 years. HUD has the ability to structure the principal amortization to match the needs of the project and borrower. Each annual principal amount will have a separate interest rate associated with it.	Eligible applicants include public entities: metropolitan cities and urban counties (CDBG entitlement recipients); nonentitlement communities that are assisted in the submission of applications by states that administer the CDBG program; and nonentitlement communities eligible to receive CDBG funds under the HUD-Administered Small Cities CDBG program (Hawaii). The public entity may be the borrower or it may designate a public agency as the borrower. All CDBG rules and requirements apply and all projects must principally benefit low and moderately low income persons, aid in the elimination of slums and blight, or meet urgent needs of the community.

* Government entities can include one or more of the following: federal, state, local, tribal, and health departments.

Table 2 (continued)

SUMMARY OF FUNDING AND OTHER SUPPORT SERVICES		
Organization	***Example of Support***	***Key Requirements for Obtaining Support****
HUD, Brownfields Economic Development Initiative (BEDI)	Grants and Loans Minimum Section 108 to BEDI ratio is 1:1 and maximum grant amount is $2 million.	Eligible applicants include CDBG entitlement communities and non-entitlement communities eligible to receive loan guarantees. A request for a new Section 108 loan guarantee authority must accompany each BEDI application. BEDI and Section 108 funds must be used in conjunction with the same economic development project. Non-entitlement communities, including those in New York and Hawaii, may apply for and receive grants under the BEDI programs. If a non-entitlement community receives a BEDI grant and applies for Section 108 loan guarantee assistance, the applicable state entity (or HUD, in the case of Hawaii and New York) will be required to pledge CDBG funds as partial security for the loan guarantee.
DOT, Federal Highway Administration	There are several programs through which support for brownfields revitalization, as part of an eligible transportation project, may be appropriately financed with federal funds. Examples are as follows: • Formula-allocated funds available to states through the National Highway System and the Surface Transportation Program • Transportation enhancements • Bicycle and pedestrian trails • Recreational trails • Transportation and community and system preservation • Congestion mitigation and air quality improvement • Borders and corridors • Scenic byways	Eligibility requirements support government entities. Requests for funds must go through the local Metropolitan Planning Organization's and State transportation's long- and short-range planning processes. The transportation project that includes brownfields revitalization activities must be included in the State's Transportation Improvement Program.

* Government entities can include one or more of the following: federal, state, local, tribal, and health departments.

Table 2 (continued)

SUMMARY OF FUNDING AND OTHER SUPPORT SERVICES		
Organization	***Example of Support***	***Key Requirements for Obtaining Support****
DOT, Federal Transit Administration	There are several programs through which support for brownfields revitalization, as part of an eligible transportation project, may be appropriately financed with federal funds. See http://www.fta.dot.gov/library/program/grantprog.html or more information about FTA grant programs and eligibility requirements.	Eligibility requirements support government entities. Requests for funds must go through the local Metropolitan Planning Organization's and state transportation's long- and short-range planning processes. The transportation project that includes brownfields revitalization activities must be included in the State's Transportation Improvement Program.
In-kind Support Only		
EPA, Brownfields Technology Support Center	Technology scoping for site assessments or investigations and for cleanup technologies; support for demonstrations	Eligibility requirements support government entities. Support should be obtained through submitting requests to BTSC headquarters, EPA ORD, EPA ERT, or through EPA Regional Brownfields coordinators
EPA, Engineering, Groundwater, and Federal Facilities Forums	Provides technical support concerning issues at Superfund and RCRA sites	Eligibility requirements support government entities. Support can be obtained through attending the forums or by contacting the ORD Technical Support Center.
EPA, RCRA Brownfields Prevention Initiative	Provides contractor support to assist in RCRA pilot programs	Eligibility requirements support RCRA pilot project. Requests for support should be directed to the RCRA Brownfields Prevention Initiative point of contact listed in profile 2.1.6.
EPA, Environmental Response Team	Provides: on-site assistance; assessments, planning and implementation, eco-risk and extent; remedy recommendations; technology efficacy evaluation (bench, pilot, and full-scale); phytoremediation; hard rock mine sites; site reclamation	Eligibility requirements support participants in the Superfund program as well as across other EPA programs. State and local governments are eligible based on approval and funding.

* Government entities can include one or more of the following: federal, state, local, tribal, and health departments.

Table 2 (continued)

SUMMARY OF FUNDING AND OTHER SUPPORT SERVICES		
Organization	***Example of Support***	***Key Requirements for Obtaining Support****
EPA, National Risk Management Research Laboratory, The Engineering Technical Support Center - Cincinnati, OH	Provides scientific and engineering expertise to assist brownfields decision-makers formulate site feasability plan, or resolve a potential issue during remediation	Eligibility requirements support government entities. Requests for support should be directed to the regional office staff, program office staff, or the ETSC Director
EPA, Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation Program	Provides direct technical support for performing fields demonstrations, engineering, cost performance evaluation, and technology screening	Eligibility requirements support government entities. Requests for support should be directed to the regional or program office staff, the regional ORD liaison
EPA German Bi-lateral Agreement/Site-specific Management Approach and Redevelopment Tool (SMART)	Cooperative effort between EPA and the German Federal Office of the Environment to share information and evaluate new solutions and tools for the redevelopment of contaminated sites	Eligibility requirements support any government or private entity involved with redevelopment, planning, and remediation of brownfields projects throughout the U.S. and Germany. Requests for support should be directed to EPA ORD or the individual contacts listed in profile 2.3.3.
EPA, National Risk Management Research Laboratory, Tehcnology Transfer and Support (NRMRL) Division - Cincinnati, OH	Provides technical assistance, workshops and seminars, as well as guidance documents and technical resources to	Eligibility requirements support government entities. Requests for support should be directed to NRMRL's Branch Chief or the contacts listed in profile 2.3.4.
EPA, National Risk Management Research Laboratory, Subsurface Protection and Remediation Division - Ada, OK	Provides technical assistance to decision-makers and other revitalization stakeholders in making educated decisions on technologies, tools, and strategies to be used in the remediation and revitalization of contaminated sites.	Eligibility requirements support government entities. Requests for support should be directed to the EPA regional or program office staff or through the contacts listed in profile 2.3.5.
EPA, National Exposure Research Laboratory - Las Vegas, Nevada	Provides site-specific technical support on site characterization and monitoring technologies and approaches	Eligibility requirements support government entities. Requests for support can be directed to the EPA regional or program office staff or through the contacts listed in profile 2.3.6.

* Government entities can include one or more of the following: federal, state, local, tribal, and health departments.

Table 2 (continued)

SUMMARY OF FUNDING AND OTHER SUPPORT SERVICES		
Organization	***Example of Support***	***Key Requirements for Obtaining Support****
EPA, Hazardous Substance Research Centers	Address concerns about hazardous substances in the environment by conducting basic and applied research, providing technology transfer, and community outreach	Eligibility requirements support organized community groups within EPA Regions 1 - 10 that do not currently have a consultant involved. Requests for support should be directed to the contacts listed under section 2.4 of this directory.
DOC, NOAA - Costal Zone Management Program	Is a federal-state partnership dedicated to comprehensive management of the nations coastal resources.	Eligibility requirements support government entities with an approved Coastal Zone Management plans are eligible. Requests for support should be directed to the stare Coastal Zone Management office.
DoD, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	Provides technical assistance on the assessment and evaluation of sites to local, state, and federal agencies	Eligibility requirements support government entities. Requests for support should be directed to the contacts listed in profiles 5.2.
DOE, Office of Environmental Management, Office of Intergovernmental and Public Accountability	Provides cooperative agreements to local community-based organizations located near DOE facilities to conduct training and workshops on Internet research and GIS, assisting with the preparation of Brownfields pilot applications.	Eligibility requirements support community-based organizations located near DOE facilities. Requests for support should be directed to the DOE Environmental Justice Program Manger.
DOE, Argonne National Laboratory	Provides environmental technical support to local, state, and federal government staff	Eligibility requirements support government entities. Support from Argonne National Laboratory should be secured through EPA's BTSC (see profile 6.2).

* Government entities can include one or more of the following: federal, state, local, tribal, and health departments.

Table 2 (continued)

SUMMARY OF FUNDING AND OTHER SUPPORT SERVICES		
Organization	***Example of Support***	***Key Requirements for Obtaining Support****
DOT, Maritime Administration (MARAD)	Coordinate efforts with the EPA and other federal agencies in assisting ports and port developers on brownfields redevelopment sites. MARAD will work with the AAPA to survey and report progress on brownfields redevelopment sites. MARAD expects to work with NOAA and other federal agencies in developing budget requirements for future brownfields redevelopment projects.	Eligibility requirements support government entities. Requests for support should be directed to the EPA Regional Brownfields coordinators.
General Services Administration	GSA provides technical support through the use of GIS to analyze information and consider various factors that impact urban redevelopment for underutilized federal properties.	Requests for support should be directed to the GSA point of contact listed in profile 11.0.

* Government entities can include one or more of the following: federal, state, local, tribal, and health departments.

2.0 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

2.1 EPA Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response

- 2.1.1 Brownfields Technology Support Center
- 2.1.2 Engineering, Groundwater, and Federal Facilities Forums
- 2.1.3 Superfund Redevelopment Initiative
- 2.1.4 Office of Brownfields Cleanup and Redevelopment
- 2.1.5 Land Revitalization Initiative
- 2.1.6 RCRA Brownfields Prevention Initiative
- 2.1.7 USTfields
- 2.1.8 Environmental Response Team

2.2 EPA Regional Brownfields Teams

2.3 EPA Office of Research and Development

- 2.3.1 National Risk Management Research Laboratory, The Engineering Technical Support Center - Cincinnati, Ohio
- 2.3.2 Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation Program
- 2.3.3 German Bi-lateral Agreement/Site-specific Management Approach and Redevelopment Tools Guidance
- 2.3.4 National Risk Management Research Laboratory, Technology Transfer and Support Division - Cincinnati, Ohio
- 2.3.5 National Risk Management Research Laboratory, Ada, Subsurface Protection and Remediation Division (SPRD), Oklahoma
- 2.3.6 National Exposure Research Laboratory, Las Vegas, Nevada

2.4 EPA Hazardous Substance Research Centers

- 2.4.1 Center for Hazardous Substances in Urban Environments
- 2.4.2 Midwest Region
- 2.4.3 Rocky Mountain Region
- 2.4.4 South/Southwest Regions
- 2.4.5 Western Region

2.1 EPA Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response

EPA OSWER provides policy, guidance, and direction for the land disposal of hazardous wastes, underground storage tanks (UST), solid waste management, encouragement of innovative technologies, source reduction of wastes, and management of the Superfund Program. OSWER's priorities include the following:

- Land revitalization, and making property reuse an important part of all cleanup activities
- Enhancing counter-terrorism
- Better integrating information
- Reducing waste and recovering energy
- Campaigning against waste
- Workforce development and succession planning

OSWER's goal for revitalization is to broadly promote the lessons learned by the Brownfields program and how revitalization can complement traditional cleanup programs and lead to faster cleanups. Several offices within OSWER are helping EPA achieve this goal.

EPA's goal is for OSWER and its federal, state, tribal, and local partners is to reduce or control the risk to human health and the environment at more than 374,000 contaminated Superfund, RCRA, UST, Brownfields and oil sites by 2005. The goal is also to have the planning and preparedness capabilities to respond successfully to all known emergencies and to reduce the risk to human health and the environment.

The remainder of this section provides profiles for the following OSWER-related organizations:

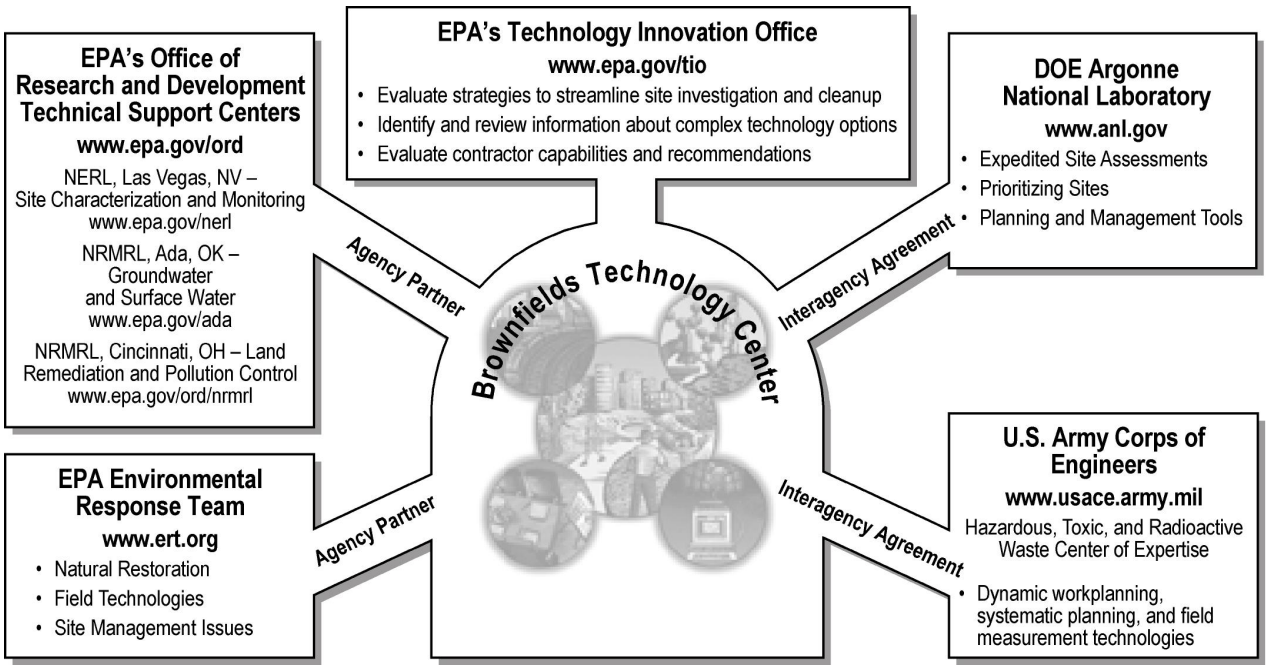
2.1.1 Brownfields Technology Support Center

Background:	Coordinated through EPA's Technology Innovation Office (TIO), the Brownfields Technology Support Center (BTSC) helps brownfields decision-makers select and implement a full range of technologies and strategies to make informed and "smart" technology decisions for their sites. The BTSC provides, at no cost to localities, a readily accessible resource for unbiased assessments and supporting information about options relevant to specific sites. The BTSC has a wide variety of resources and support mechanisms to assist decision makers in understanding potential technology options and technical approaches. The BTSC can provide assistance with its own support mechanisms for both expedited approaches to sampling and analysis and for cleanup and treatment options. The BTSC also provides access to available support and expertise from the Office of Research and Development (ORD, see section 2.3), the EPA Environmental Response Team (ERT, Section 2.1.8), and, through existing Interagency Agreements, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the Department of Energy's Argonne National Laboratory. Finally, the BTSC can provide information on how to access services available through the Hazardous Substance Research Center network (see Section 2.4).
Location:	EPA Headquarters, Washington, D.C.
Relevancy to Revitalization:	The BTSC assists brownfields localities and other revitalization stakeholders in making smarter decisions about use of technologies and strategies for investigation and cleanup of contaminated sites. The BTSC provides assistance on site-specific issues, conducts general research about technologies, and prepares technical and other information tools.
Specialty Areas:	• Expedited approaches to sampling and analysis • Field analytics and rapid sampling technologies • Site cleanup technologies • Available information resources
General Services Offered:	• Reviews of documents • Technology scoping for site assessment or investigation and for cleanup technologies • Technology descriptions • Reviews of literature and electronic resources • Support for demonstrations
Type of Funding Available:	Funding and grants are not available through the BTSC.
Eligibility:	The BTSC provides direct support to local, state, and federal government staff.
Process for Requesting Assistance:	Localities can submit requests through their EPA Regional Brownfields coordinators or through the Internet at http://www.brownfieldstsc.org or by calling the BTSC's toll-free telephone number at (877) 838-7220.
Points of Contact:	Dan Powell, EPA TIO (703) 603-7196 powell.dan@epa.gov Carlos Pachon, EPA TIO (703) 603-9904 pachon.carlos@epa.gov Richard Weisman, Tetra Tech EM Inc. (support contractor) (703) 390-0606 richard.weisman@ttemi.com

2.1.1 Brownfields Technology Support Center

Internet Home Page:	http://www.brownfieldstsc.org
Success Stories:	The BTSC has provided technical assistance to more than 20 land revitalization projects in the past 4 years. Assistance has been provided on topics ranging from innovative strategies for managing decision uncertainty (use of the Triad approach) to review of sampling and analysis plans, and preparation of technical materials about the treatment of arsenic and the use of phytoremediation.

Figure 1. Organization/Integration of Brownfields Technology Support Center Services



2.1.2 Engineering, Groundwater, and Federal Facilities Forums

Background:	EPA OSWER, Regional Waste Management Offices, and the ORD established the Technical Support Project (TSP) in 1987 to provide technical assistance to Regional Remedial Project Managers, Corrective Action Staff, and On-Scene Coordinators (OSC). TSP consists of a network of Regional Forums and specialized Technical Support Centers (TSC) located at ORD and the Office of Radiation Programs laboratories, and OSWER's Environmental Response Team. The Regional Forums include the Engineering Forum, the Groundwater Forum, and the Federal Facilities Forum. Members of these Forums work to improve communications and assist in technical transfer between the Regions and the Centers. The Forums also act as technical resources, and disseminate information resulting from TSP to their regional colleagues. They also meet semi-annually to discuss technical and policy issues, new technologies, and to network with other federal agencies.
Location:	EPA Regional Offices
Relevancy to Revitalization:	Each of the forums provides an avenue through which requests for technical assistance can be raised and addressed. Local, state, and federal government staff can contact members of the forum located in their region and raise issues, which then can be discussed during the monthly calls or the semi-annual meetings of the forums.
Specialty Areas:	The forums address various remediation issues at Superfund and RCRA sites including: • Engineering • Groundwater remediation • Federal facilities remediation
General Services Offered:	The forums have three main purposes: • To bring current state-of-the-science to each regional office as it is developed through research efforts at the Superfund Technical Support Center (STSC) laboratories • To focus laboratory resources on research areas important to engineers and technical support staff working in each EPA region • To maintain consistency in the interpretation of guidance and application of policy throughout the country
Type of Funding Available:	Funding and grants are not available through the forums.
Eligibility:	The forums provide technical support to local, state, and federal government staff.
Process for Requesting Assistance:	Questions regarding technical information can be directed to the ORD TSC representatives shown in Appendix C or Regional Science Program representatives shown also in Appendix C.
	Contacts for each forum can be accessed by using the following links: • Engineering Forum: http://www.epa.gov/tio/tsp/engmembe.htm • Groundwater Forum: http://www.epa.gov/tio/tsp/gwmember.htm • Federal Facilities Forum: http://www.epa.gov/tio/tsp/ffmember.htm
Internet Home Page:	http://www.epa.gov/tio/tsp/index.htm

2.1.2 Engineering, Groundwater, and Federal Facilities Forums

Success Stories:	The TSCs, with assistance from the forums, respond to approximately 400 to 500 requests for technical assistance each year. These projects have included various types of technical assistance, including: • Reviews of contractor work plans and reports • Treatability studies • Selection and evaluation of remedial technologies • Development and review of sampling plans • Application of innovative technologies • Development of technology transfer papers

2.1.3 Superfund Redevelopment Initiative

Background:	The Superfund Redevelopment Initiative (SRI) is an EPA effort to facilitate the return of hazardous waste sites to productive use, by selecting cleanup remedies that are consistent with the anticipated future use of the sites. While EPA's primary mission is to protect human health and the environment, Superfund cleanups have also been instrumental in returning contaminated sites to productive use. The Agency has increasingly recognized the need to work with communities as part of the cleanup process to determine what the future use of the site is likely to be, and EPA can then make the cleanup protective for that use. This will allow communities to reclaim these properties as valuable assets. The purpose of the SRI pilot program is to help local governments participate in the cleanup and reuse of Superfund sites. Under the pilot program, EPA will provide, or will seek to have PRP provide, up to $100,000 in financial assistance and services to local governments for specified activities at PRP-lead sites. Although the program is directed toward local governments, other political subdivisions, federally recognized Indian tribes, and states are also eligible to receive assistance. Applicants are offered several types of program assistance, including funding through cooperative agreements, access to facilitation services, and the availability of experts under the Intergovernmental Personnel Act.
Location:	Washington, D.C.
Relevancy to Revitalization:	Provides financial assistance and other services related to cleanup and reuse of Superfund sites
Specialty Areas:	Superfund sites
General Services Offered:	Reuse assessments and reuse plans to determine reasonably anticipated future land uses, as well as activities to support the development, evaluation, and documentation of predicted reuse as it might affect or be affected by cleanup alternatives that are being considered.
Type of Funding Available:	The SRI pilot program makes available up to $100,000 per site in financial assistance and related services.

2.1.3 Superfund Redevelopment Initiative

Eligibility:	Applicants have to meet the following criteria to be eligible for funding under this initiative: • Be a political subdivision (for example, city, town, county), a federally recognized Indian tribe, or a state; • Not be a PRP at the site (if a PRP, liability must have been resolved to EPA's satisfaction) In addition, sites within the applicant's jurisdiction must be: • Proposed for, or listed on, the National Priorities List (NPL) with remedy construction not yet complete • A multi-million dollar EPA-funded Removal Action planned at the site which will last more than 12 months, and for which a cleanup decision is still pending (if not on the NPL) Evaluation factors for pilots requesting assistance include: • Project strategy • Budget • Site cleanup status • Anticipated role of current/future site owner • Community-based planning and involvement • Anticipated state role • Clearly-identified value added through EPA assistance
Process for Requesting Assistance:	EPA announced their proposal process in the Federal Register in December 1999. Interested applicants were asked to complete a proposal with basic information about the types of activities they were proposing to conduct and the types of support they were requesting from EPA. The deadline for submitting proposals to EPA was April 7, 2000. In May 2000, EPA reviewed the proposals to ensure that the applicants and their sites were eligible and to assess the proposals against the evaluation criteria. To learn more about future grants and the redevelopment or reuse of Superfund sites, write to reuse.info@epa.gov, or call the Superfund Hotline.
Points of Contact:	Melissa Friedland, EPA/Office of Emergency and Remedial Response (703) 603-8864 General Information: Superfund Hotline 800-424-9346 or (703) 412-9810 (Washington, D.C. area) reuse.info@epa.gov
Internet Home Page:	http://www.epa.gov/superfund/programs/recycle/overview/index.htm
Success Stories:	EPA announced 40 pilot recipients in July 2000. The SRI web site provides case studies and other descriptions of redevelopment activities at individual sites.

2.1.4 Office of Brownfields Cleanup and Redevelopment

Background:	EPA's Office of Brownfields Cleanup and Redevelopment (OBCR) empowers states, communities, and other stakeholders in economic redevelopment to work together in a timely manner to prevent, assess, safely clean up, and sustainably reuse brownfields. EPA is funding assessment demonstration pilot programs (each funded up to $200,000 over 2 years) to assess brownfields sites and to test cleanup and redevelopment models; job training pilot programs (each funded up to $200,000 over 2 years) to provide training for residents of communities affected by brownfields to facilitate cleanup of brownfields sites and prepare trainees for future employment in the environmental field; and cleanup revolving loan fund programs (each funded up to $500,000 over 5 years) to capitalize loan funds for the environmental cleanup of brownfields. These pilot programs are intended to provide EPA, states, tribes, municipalities, and communities with useful information and strategies as they continue to seek new methods to promote a unified approach to site assessment, environmental cleanup, and redevelopment.
Location:	Washington, D.C.
Relevancy to Revitalization:	Provides financial assistance for site assessment, job training, and cleanup
Specialty Areas:	Covers all aspects of brownfields site assessment and cleanup
General Services Offered:	Covers a broad range of services, including technical and programmatic support
Type of Funding Available:	The OBCR pilot program provides up to $200,000 per site (over 2 years) for site assessment, $200,000 per site (over 2 years) for job training, and $500,000 per site (over 5 years) for cleanup
Eligibility:	All brownfields sites are eligible for the pilot program
Process for Requesting Assistance:	Requests for financial assistance are submitted through EPA's Regional Brownfields offices
Points of Contact:	Ms. Linda Garczynski U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (202) 566-2731 garczynski.linda@epa.gov
Internet Home Page:	http://www.epa.gov/swerosps/bf/
Success Stories:	EPA has awarded numerous grants to brownfields sites through the OBCR. For example, EPA awarded 11 grants totaling $675,000 under the job training pilot in September 2002 and $14.6 million to help 80 communities with assessment demonstration pilots. Since inception, EPA has awarded $280 million in pilots and grants to spur assessments, cleanup, and redevelopment at brownfields sites.

2.1.5 Land Revitalization Initiative

Background:	EPA, in partnership with the states, tribes, territories, and a broad range of stakeholders, is undertaking the Land Revitalization Initiative to restore land to productive economic and green space end uses. At the same time the Agency protects human health and the environment by cleaning up waste sites in all of its land cleanup programs. Community members care both about cleaning up past contamination and about the future opportunities that a property offers to improve their quality of life in sustainable ways that break the cycle of environmental contamination and blight. Cleanup and reuse are mutually supportive common sense goals that reinforce each other to serve the common good. To facilitate and promote land revitalization, EPA has developed an Action Agenda as a blueprint for achieving more land restoration as part of clean up. The Land Revitalization Group is responsible for overseeing implementation of the Agenda. Reuse Coordinators and Teams ave been created in each of EPA's 10 Regions to develop Reuse Work Plans describing actions they are taking to make reuse part of cleanup. A number of steps already have been taken in EPA's cleanup programs to further reuse efforts, but much more can be done to expand on the successes that have been achieved. The Action Agenda will further EPA's land reuse goals by: ensuring that cleanup program policies, guidance and enforcement practices encourage reuse when appropriate; creating public-private and cross-governmental partnerships to foster reuse; instilling a culture of reuse in our government workforce; and providing incentives for reuse through streamlined implementation of federal brownfields legislation.
Location:	EPA Headquarters, Washington, D.C.
Relevancy to Revitalization:	EPA has developed a Land Revitalization Agenda (Appendix B) to further land reuse by ensuring that cleanup program policies and guidance encourage reuse; creating public-private and cross-governmental partnerships to foster reuse; instilling a culture of reuse in our government workforce; and providing incentives for reuse through streamlined implementation of new federal Brownfields legislation to provide Brownfields grants and limit liability for perspective purchasers of property.
Specialty Areas:	EPA has established Land Reuse Coordinators and Land Reuse Teams in each of the 10 EPA Regional Offices. The Reuse Coordinators and Teams ensure coordination among the cleanup programs in implementing the Land Revitalization Agenda.
General Services Offered:	• Review documents • Provide assistance to foster cleanups that lead to land reuse • Support and participate in stakeholder outreach meetings and seminars to foster reuse across all cleanup programs • Disseminate environmental information in all the cleanup programs to facilitate reuse and assist Regional program managers in data sharing • Support pilot demonstrations
Type of Funding Available:	Funding and grants are available on a case-by-case basis.
Eligibility:	Direct support to federal, state and local governments
Process for Requesting Assistance:	Assistance can be requested through the Internet at http://www.epa.gov/oswer/landrevitalization or by calling 703-603-0048.

2.1.5 Land Revitalization Initiative

Points of Contact:	Christopher J. Prins, EPA Land Revitalization Group, (703) 603-9231, prins.christopher@epa.gov Patricia Tidwell-Shelton, EPA Land Revitalization Group, (703) 603-0055, tidwell.patricia@epa.gov Dottie Pipkin, EPA Land Revitalization Group, (703) 603-9095, pipkin.dottie@epa.gov Phil Page, Office of Enforcement and Complaince Assurance, (703) 564-4211, page.phil@epa.gov Matt Hoagland, Reuse Coordinator, Region 1, (617) 918-1361 Dan Forger, Reuse Coordinator, Region 2, (212) 637-4402 Tom Stolle, Reuse Coordinator, Region 3, (215) 814-3129 Rosalind Brown, Reuse Coordinator, Region 4, (404) 562-8633 James VanderKloot, Reuse Coordinator, Region 5, (312) 353-3161 Diana Hinds, Reuse Coordinator, Region 6, (214) 665-7561 Jim Callier, Reuse Coordinator, Region 7, (913) 551-7541 Wanda Taunton, Reuse Coordinator, Region 8, (303) 312-7081 Jim Hanson, Reuse Coordinator, Region 9, (415) 972-3188 Tamara Langton, Reuse Coordinator, Region 10, (206) 553-2709
Internet Home Page:	http://www.epa.gov/oswer/landrevitalization/index.htm
Success Stories:	Since this is a new initiative, there are no specific success stories at this time. Check the website or any of the contacts listed above for additional updates.

2.1.6 RCRA Brownfields Prevention Initiative

Background:	EPA's RCRA Brownfields Prevention Initiative was launched in 1998, with the goal of encouraging the reuse of potential RCRA Brownfields so that the land better serves the needs of the community either through more productive commercial and residential development or as greenspace. A potential RCRA Brownfield is a RCRA facility or portion of the facility that is not in full use, where there is redevelopment potential, and where reuse or redevelopment of that site is slowed due to real or perceived concerns about actual or potential contamination, liability, and RCRA requirements. EPA seeks to capitalize on the redevelopment potential of RCRA Brownfields to achieve successful cleanup and long-term sustainable reuse of these sites. Through the Brownfields program, EPA is seeking to promote the reuse of industrial sites rather than use valuable farmland or other open "greenfields" for economic development. The benefits of the Initiative include the preservation of these greenfields, the cleanup of contamination, the revitalization of communities blighted by brownfields, and increased greenspace communities. EPA has launched several unfunded RCRA Brownfields Prevention pilot projects to showcase flexibility in RCRA and some of the concepts embodied in the RCRA Cleanup Reforms. EPA also has launched a number of modestly funded RCRA Targeted Site Efforts (TSE), which are small focused projects aimed at overcoming specific barriers to successful cleanup and reuse of RCRA sites. The goal of these programs is to showcase successes that can help other communities in modeling future innovations for cleanup and redevelopment of RCRA sites. In addition, EPA has launched a RCRA Brownfields Prevention Initiative website with the similar goal of presenting and showcasing a number of successful cleanup tools, innovative approaches, pertinent guidance, memos and information, and case studies to help disseminate innovations and information to EPA Regions, States and the RCRA Community. EPA also has developed and presented RCRA Brownfields outreach to the RCRA Community in a variety of forums, including Internet seminars.
Location:	Washington, D.C.
Relevancy to Revitalization:	Provides support to find ways to expedite cleanups at RCRA sites
Specialty Areas:	RCRA Sites
General Services Offered:	Assistance with expediting cleanups through use of flexibility in RCRA programs
Type of Funding Available:	No grant funding is available, however, EPA has allocated contractor support to assist pilot projects.
Eligibility:	No more funding has been announced at this time for RCRA Brownfield Prevention Pilots or TSE.
Process for Requesting Assistance:	If future funding is made available, that information will be posted on the RCRA Brownfields Prevention Initiative website and distributed to EPA Regions.

2.1.6 RCRA Brownfields Prevention Initiative

Points of Contact:	Sara Rasmussen, Co-Lead, RCRA Brownfields Prevention Initiative Workgroup, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response (703) 308-8399 rasmussen.sara@epa.gov Alison Evans, Co-Lead, RCRA Brownfields Prevention Initiative Workgroup, Office of Brownfields Cleanup and Redevelopment (202) 566-2744 **RCRA Brownfields Prevention Initiative Regional Contacts** Matt Hoagland, Region 1, (617) 918-1361 Michael Poetzsch, Region 2, (212) 637-4147 Deborah Goldblum, Russ Fish, Region 3, (215) 814-3432 Channing Bennett, Region 4, (404) 562-8474 Ann Wentz, Region 5, (312) 886-8097 Cathy Gilmore Region 6, (214) 665-6766 Stephanie Doolan, Region 7, (913) 551-7719 Bill Rothenmeyer, Region 8, (303) 312-6045 Arlene Kabei, Region 9, (415) 972-3312 Mike Slater, Region 10,(503) 326-5872
Internet Home Page:	http://www.epa.gov/swerosps/rcrabf/index.html
Success Stories:	There have been 9 pilot projects performed under the RCRA Brownfields prevention initiative and 14 Targeted Site Effort Projects.

2.1.7 USTfields

Background:	EPA's USTfields initiative applies to abandoned or underused industrial and commercial properties where reuse is complicated by real or perceived environmental contamination from federally regulated USTs. Of the estimated 450,000 brownfields sites in the U.S., approximately 100,000-200,000 contain abandoned USTs or are impacted by petroleum leaks from USTs. However, petroleum contamination is generally excluded from coverage under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) and is not, therefore, covered under EPA's Brownfields program. EPA's Office of Underground Storage Tanks (OUST) is undertaking an USTfields initiative to address petroleum contamination from abandoned tanks generally excluded from brownfields revitalization. The initiative is also intended to take advantage of the many advances in the brownfields work that could and should be applied to the numerous (and often smaller and more rural) USTfields sites. The USTfields initiative is intended to: • Clean up unused properties. • Demonstrate what can be accomplished in the cleanup of brownfields sites impacted by USTs when federal, state, tribal, intertribal consortium, local, and private entities collaborate and combine their knowledge and resources. • Take advantage of the expertise and infrastructure already being employed in similar EPA cleanup projects to maximize the use of available resources. • Observe and learn from the challenges and accomplishments of pilot projects, with a view to disseminating the "lessons learned" to other states, tribes, intertribal consortia, territories, and local entities.
Location:	Washington, D.C.
Relevancy to Revitalization:	While reuse is not part of EPA's USTfields initiative, the cleanup and subsequent reuse of USTfields can turn otherwise unusable land into recreational, residential, community, ecological, or public property. It makes the land productive again and helps to spur private and public sector investment in housing, job-producing businesses, and open space that can help communities improve their neighborhoods. Cleaning up USTfields fosters recycling land instead of developing pristine land.
Specialty Areas:	The Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) Trust Fund to assess, clean up, and ready for reuse high priority petroleum-impacted brownfields sites.
General Services Offered:	Provide states, tribes, municipalities and communities useful information and strategies to promote a unified approach to site assessment, environmental cleanup and redevelopment of "petroleum" contaminated properties.
Type of Funding Available:	There will be no new USTfields pilot grants. The Small Business Liability Relief and Brownfields Revitalization Act expands the current EPA Brownfields program and, for the first time, low-risk petroleum sites will be eligible for assessment and cleanup grant funding under the Brownfields program. This new authority builds upon and complements the current USTfields Initiative, which addresses high-priority petroleum-contaminated properties and limits awards to states, tribes, and intertribal consortia.

2.1.7 USTfields

Eligibility:	*Eligible Applicants* • The applicant for USTfields Pilot Grants must be a state implementing agency, tribe, or intertribal consortia. All applicants must have the legal authorities to carry out a project. If the applicant is a state, it must meet the 10 percent cost share match. • Intertribal consortia must demonstrate that all members of the consortium (1) meet the eligibility requirements for the grants and (2) authorize the consortium to apply for and receive assistance. *Eligible Activities* USTfields Pilot LUST trust funds may be used for corrective action and oversight activities at eligible properties, including: • Assessments to determine whether there are chemicals of concern. • Cleanup of petroleum contamination. • Monitoring of soil and groundwater to help evaluate whether the chemicals of concern have been removed. • Public/community participation involving assessment and/or cleanup activities planned at the site(s) in that community (for example, a public meeting to discuss contamination found at a site and the removal plans).
Process for Requesting Assistance:	Any state, tribe, or intertribal consortium that has questions may contact its EPA Regional office.
Points of Contact:	Steven McNeely EPA Office of Underground Storage Tanks (703) 603-7164 mcneely.steven@epa.gov
Internet Home Page:	http://www.epa.gov/swerust1/ustfield/index.htm
Success Stories:	In 2002, EPA's OUST competitively selected 40 state and tribal USTfields pilots. In each pilot, the state will work with a local community or the tribe will work with its EPA region to address identified sites. Each pilot was awarded up to $100,000 from LUST Trust funds to assess and clean up petroleum-contaminated sites.

2.1.8 Environmental Response Team

Background:	The Environmental Response Team (ERT) was created in 1978 to provide scientific support to OSCs and RPMs within EPA's Superfund Program. Initially, ERT provided site assessment, emergency response, and health and safety support. Due to evolving program regulations and administrative priorities, ERT now provides on-scene assistance for air monitoring, mobile laboratories, remedy recommendations and implementation, technology efficacy/cost-effectiveness determination, and emerging and innovative technologies evaluation on bench, pilot, and full-scales.
Location:	EPA ERT Center: Edison, NJ; Cincinnati, OH; Las Vegas, NV; and Washington, D.C.
Relevancy to Revitalization:	As part of its mission within the Superfund program, ERT currently performs many functions directly related to the OSWER priority of revitalization and reuse. ERT has provided on-site assistance with various phases of the Superfund and Brownfields programs, including planning, site assessment, remedy reviews, remedy selection, implementation, and monitoring.
Specialty Areas:	Bioremediation and oil spill response - Provides scientific support through ongoing bench, pilot, and full-scale operations at oil spill, pesticide, and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons-contaminated Superfund sites. Reclamation; thermal treatment; oxidation technologies Phytoremediation; mine sites; reclamation - ERT has worked with USDA scientists in developing and refining the use of residuals to render mining minerals less bioavailable. ERT has implemented phytotechnologies for hydraulic control of organic-contaminated groundwater at several sites around the country. Ecological risk assessment and eco-technology efficacy evaluation - ERT has integrated ecological risk assessment and bioavailability of contaminants to flora and fauna into remedy effectiveness evaluations. Environmental assessments - ERT has performed numerous environmental assessments of both Superfund and Brownfield sites.
General Services Offered:	• On-site assistance • Assessments, planning and implementation, eco-risk and extent • Remedy recommendations • Technology efficacy evaluation (bench, pilot, and full-scale) • Phytoremediation, hard rock mine sites, site reclamation
Type of Funding Available:	Funding and grants are not available through ERT.
Eligibility:	ERT predominantly works in the Superfund program, but has often worked across EPA programs, and with approval and funding works for state and local governments.
Process for Requesting Assistance:	Within the Superfund program, POCs identified below can be contacted by telephone at (732) 321-6740 States/localities can submit requests for ERT support through the BTSC at (877) 838-7220.

2.1.8 Environmental Response Team

Points of Contact:	Joseph P. Lafornara, Ph.D., ERT Director David P. Wright, Deputy Director Dennisses Valdes, Deputy Director Harry L. Allen, Ph.D., Environmental Scientist: bioremediation, oil spills JoAnn M. Camacho, Environmental Engineer: reclamation, thermal treatment, oxidation techs Harry R. Compton, Environmental Engineer: phytoremediation, mine sites, reclamation Scott C. Fredericks, Biologist: phytoremediation, mine sites, reclamation Alan Humphrey, Environmental Scientist; Dive Team Master Diver: phytoremediation; groundwater; extent of contamination; assessment and remediation of groundwater George R. Prince, Environmental Scientist: phytoremediation; groundwater; extent of contamination; assessment and remediation of groundwater Mark Sprenger, Ph.D., Environmental Scientist: eco-risk assessment, eco-technology efficacy evaluation André P. Zownir, Environmental Engineer: engineering/thermal treatment; assessment and remediation of groundwater; remedy review
Internet Home Page:	http://www.ert.org
Success Stories:	ERT has provided timely on-site technical assistance within the Superfund, and across many EPA and other federal, state and local agency programs. Assistance has been provided for site assessment/emergency response to ecological risk determination/emerging technology pilots. Site-specific successes include the following: Hamburg Lead Site, PA; California Gulch Site, Leadville, CO; Jasper Mine Site, Oronogo-Duenweg, MO; Bunker Hill West Page Swamp Site, Kellogg, ID; Old Acoma Stockyard Site, Acoma, NM; and phytoremediation sites in New Jersey, Utah, New Hampshire, Maryland, and Oregon.

2.2 EPA Regional Brownfields Teams

Background:	Each EPA regional office has assembled a team of individuals to work with Brownfields pilot projects that have been awarded in that region. Each office has identified a central point of contact, a Brownfields coordinator, who is responsible for receiving and disseminating information about the region's Brownfields activities.
Location:	EPA regional offices
Relevancy to Revitalization:	The Regional Brownfields Teams work with state agencies, tribes, communities, and other stakeholders in economic development and encourage communication and coordination to assess, safely clean up, and sustainably reuse brownfields in a timely fashion.
Specialty Areas:	The Regional Brownfields Teams have extensive experience in the Superfund and RCRA programs and in the selection and use of innovative technologies. Some of the Regional Brownfields Team members are former RPMs, OSCs, or site assessment managers. • Site characterization • Development of remedial strategies • Innovative technology
General Services Offered:	The EPA Regional Brownfields Teams are responsible for disseminating information about their regions' brownfields activities, including: • Regional office funding opportunities for brownfields site assessments • Information on ongoing pilot programs to EPA, states, tribes, municipalities, and communities • Current information on strategies and new methods to promote a unified approach to site assessment, environmental, and redevelopment • Job training pilot programs to provide training for residents of communities affected by brownfields to facilitate of brownfields sites and prepare trainees for future employment in the environmental field
Type of Funding Available:	EPA regional offices provide the following funding and job training programs (see profile 2.1.4 for grant information): • Brownfields Assessment Funding • Brownfields Revolving Loan Capitalization Funding • Brownfields Funding • Job Training and Workforce Development Funding • Brownfields Targeted Assessments for abandoned or unused property that may be contaminated by hazardous substances at publically owned or nonprofit owned properties
Eligibility:	Local, state, tribal, academic, federal entities, and nonprofit organizations are eligible for funding.
Process for Requesting Assistance:	Contact the individuals listed as POC for further assistance**.**

2.2 EPA Regional Brownfields Teams

Points of Contact:	• Lynne Jennings, EPA Region 1, (617) 918-1210 • Larry D'Andrea, EPA Region 2, (212) 637-4314 • Tom Stolle, EPA Region 3, (215) 814-3129 • Mickey Hartnett, EPA Region 4, (404) 562-8661 • Deborah Orr, EPA Region 5, (312) 886-7576 • Stan Hitt, EPA Region 6, (214) 665-6736 • Susan Klein, EPA Region 7, (913) 551-7786 • Kathie Atencio, EPA Region 8, (303) 312-6803 • Jim Hanson, EPA Region 9, (415) 972-3188 • Tim Brincefield, EPA Region 10, (206) 553-2100
Internet Home Page:	http://www.epa.gov/swerosps/bf/regcntct.htm
Success Stories:	The EPA regional offices have provided funding for the assessment and of Brownfield sites across the country. To view success story summaries by region, visit the following website: http://www.epa.gov/swerosps/bf/sslocat.htm Cooperative agreement between regional offices and communities include the following: Region 5 is currently involved in 85 assessment grants, 25 revolving loan fund grants, and six job training grants; Region 8 is currently involved in 23 assessment grants, 10 revolving loan fund grants, and two job training grants; and Region 9 is currently involved in 41 assessment grants, 14 revolving loan fund grants, and five job training grants.

2.3 EPA Office of Research and Development

EPA ORD is the principal scientific and research arm of the EPA. ORD conducts research and fosters the use of science and technology in fulfilling EPA's mission. ORD is organized into the following three national laboratories and two national centers located in a dozen facilities around the country and in Washington, D.C. Several of these facilities perform research and development activities related to land revitalization, as discussed below:

- National Health and Environmental Effects Research Laboratory
- National Risk Management Research Laboratory
- National Exposure Research Laboratory
- National Center for Environmental Assessment
- National Center for Environmental Research

ORD's mission is the following:

- Perform research and development to identify, understand, and solve current and future environmental problems
- Provide responsive technical support to EPA's mission
- Integrate the work of ORD's scientific partners (other agencies, nations, private sector organizations, and academia)
- Provide leadership in addressing emerging environmental issues and in advancing the science and technology of risk assessment and risk management

The remainder of this section provides profiles for the following ORD-related organizations:

2.3.1 National Risk Management Research Laboratory, The Engineering Technical Support Center - Cincinnati, Ohio
2.3.2 Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation (SITE) Program
2.3.3 German Bi-lateral Agreement/Site-specific Management Approach and Redevelopment Tools Plan
2.3.4 National Risk Management Research Laboratory, Technology Transfer Research Division
2.3.5 National Risk Management Research Laboratory, Ada, Oklahoma
2.3.6 National Exposure Research Laboratory, Las Vegas, Nevada

Many of the direct support services available through the ORD Technical Support Centers can be requested on-line through the Brownfields Technology Support Center Network (see Section 2.1.1).

2.3.1 National Risk Management Research Laboratory, The Engineering Technical Support Center - Cincinnati, Ohio

Background:	EPA's Engineering Technical Support Center (ETSC) is located in the ORD's NRMRL. The Center provides scientific and engineering expertise and information necessary to assist brownfields decision-makers determine the types of options that are available and feasible for their sites. The Center can provide helpful assistance, especially in the early stages of site sampling and analysis. Under the Triad or Data Quality Objective (DQO) approaches, the ETSC staff can be helpful in assisting site personnel formulate a plan for their site or help resolve a potential issue or problem in site remediation.
Location:	Cincinnati, OH
Relevancy to Revitalization:	The ETSC assists Brownfields localities make smarter and quicker decisions regarding the use of various technologies and strategies for investigation and cleanup of contaminated sites.
Specialty Areas:	• Site-specific technical support • Research on remedial technologies including demonstrations • Assistance on SAP and QAPP • Technical issue papers and engineering bulletins • Engineering and treatment options
General Services Offered:	• Reviewing and commenting on engineering and remedial design documents • Technology scoping for site assessment or remedial investigations • Providing descriptions for remedial technologies • Assisting regional, state and local officials with on-site oversight
Type of Funding Available:	Funding and grants are not available from the ETSC. ORD expertise is available on a limited basis.
Eligibility:	The ETSC provides direct support to federal government staff, and to state and local officials on a case-by-case basis.
Process for Requesting Assistance:	Requests can be made through regional or program office staff, or through the ETSC Director. In the Regions, please contact the Brownfields Coordinator or the Hazardous Substance Technical Liaison.
Points of Contact:	David J. Reisman, Director Engineering Technical Support Center (513) 569-7588 reisman.david@epa.gov
Internet Home Page:	Currently unavailable
Success Stories:	ETSC has assisted on several brownfields site assessments and remedial projects in the area of technology selection. Staff scientists and engineers work on demonstrations done under the EPA's Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation Program (SITE) program, including the latest engineering technological developments.

2.3.2 Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation Program

Background:	The SITE program was established by EPA's Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response and the Office of Research and Development in response to the 1986 Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, which recognized a need for an "alternative or innovative treatment technology research and demonstration program." The SITE program is administered by ORD at the NRMRL within the Land Remediation and Pollution Control Division (LRPCD), headquartered in Cincinnati, Ohio. The SITE Demonstration Program encourages the development and implementation of innovative technologies that are applicable for use at brownfields sites in the treatment, monitoring, and measurement of hazardous wastes. The SITE Demonstration Program conducts full-scale innovative technology field-testing at hazardous waste sites. Engineering and cost data are gathered on the innovative technology so that potential users can assess the technology's applicability to a particular site. Data collected during the field demonstration are used to assess the performance of the technology, the potential need for pre-and post-processing of the waste, applicable types of wastes and waste matrices, potential operating problems, and approximate capital and operating costs. At the conclusion of a SITE demonstration, EPA prepares an Innovative Technology Evaluation Report, Technology Capsule, and Demonstration Bulletin. These reports evaluate all available information on the technology and analyze its overall applicability to site characteristics, waste types, and waste matrices. Testing procedures, performance and cost data, and quality assurance and quality standards are also presented.
Location:	Cincinnati, OH
Relevancy to Revitalization:	The SITE Program provides useful cost and performance data on innovative technologies that may be applicable to investigation and remediation at brownfields sites. The program focus is on monitoring and measurement technologies that can be used to expedite assessment and on treatment technologies that are faster, less costly, and more effective than conventional technologies.
Specialty Areas:	• Independent evaluation of the cost and performance associated with innovative hazardous waste treatment, monitoring, and measurement technologies.
General Services Offered:	• Engineering and cost performance evaluation • Technology screening and engineering support
Type of Funding Available:	Funding and grants are not available from the SITE Program. SITE Program technical support is available to EPA Regional personnel.
Eligibility:	The SITE Program provides direct support to EPA personnel and to state and local officials on a case-by-case basis.
Process for Requesting Assistance:	Requests can be made through regional or program office staff, or through the regional ORD liaison, or by contacting Vince Gallardo at EPA ORD at (513) 569-7176.
Points of Contact:	Information about the SITE Program is available through EPA ORD Annette Gatchett - (513) 569-7697 Vince Gallardo - (513) 569-7176

2.3.2 Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation Program

Internet Home Page:	http://www.epa.gov/ord/SITE/
Success Stories:	The SITE Program has supported innovative technology evaluations at a variety of sites under redevelopment, including several BRAC sites in cooperation with DoD. Successful projects leading to innovative technologies applicable to redevelopment sites include: the BTEX technology evaluation at Port Hueneme, California; the SteamTech technology evaluation at Loring Air Force Base, Maine; and participation in the U.S.-German Bilateral Working Group.

2.3.3 German Bi-lateral Agreement/Site-specific Management Approach and Redevelopment Tools Guidance

Background:	EPA and the German Federal Office of the Environment (Umweltbundesamt [UBA]) have initiated a cooperative effort to share information and evaluate new solutions and tools for the redevelopment of contaminated sites. By using model projects to demonstrate exemplary approaches to site redevelopment, EPA hopes to provide a mechanism for evaluating new approaches and technologies and then transfer lessons learned throughout the U.S. and Germany. The SMART Guidance is an element of a larger international research and development program of EPA and German Ministry for Education and Research (BMBF). In the course of this international program, feasibility studies have been done in the United States and in Germany. One of the results was that a planning and presentation tool would be beneficial that helps to integrate economic, environmental, and social facets of projects. This need was refined into the SMART Guidance idea in the international working group.
Location:	U.S. and Germany
Relevancy to Revitalization:	Revitalization and reuse of contaminated sites is a top priority of EPA OSWER and applies across all cleanup programs to help foster economic development and better environmental results for communities. Ongoing revitalization/reuse efforts include brownfields (federal), Superfund site recycling, USTfields, RCRA Brownfields, BRAC, state programs (such as Voluntary Cleanup Programs, Brownfields, and Superfund), and private sector initiatives. The SMART Guidance provides information on various environmental, social, and economic issues that may be helpful to redevelopment stakeholders to facilitate restoration and reuse of brownfields.
Specialty Areas:	The SMART Guidance is being developed to assist brownfields stakeholders in identifying, assessing, and using innovative strategies, technologies, and best management practices for redevelopment of brownfields sites. The Guidance will identify tools and best management practices to address the environmental, social, and economic challenges of brownfields redevelopment. EPA is working closely with the German Ministry and the U.S. Interstate Technology and Regulatory Council to collect relevant information to include in the SMART Guidance.

2.3.3 German Bi-lateral Agreement/Site-specific Management Approach and Redevelopment Tools Guidance

General Services Offered:	The SMART Guidance is a document that encourages the successful development and continued operation of brownfields redevelopments throughout the United States and Germany. The document covers economic, environmental, and social aspects of contaminated site redevelopment by addressing all necessary information in reference tables, example projects, and guidance documents. The document identifies redevelopment issues that may warrant consideration during redevelopment planning and implementation and provides a resource for ideas and best practices as well as sources for additional information. Components of the document include: • Identification of the major stakeholders whose contribution is needed for successful brownfields planning and redevelopment • Development, design, and presentation of a project vision • Encourage cooperation and effective communication among redevelopment stakeholders of brownfields project developments • Create necessary links between the most crucial elements of brownfields redevelopment, covering topics such as: < Environmental conditions, examples and approaches for contaminated site identification < Economic considerations for projects, including how to raise funds, gain support, and finance a brownfields project < Outline and explain all social concerns involved during the planning and development process, including community planning, land reuse issues, and community revitalization groups • Profiles of Best Practice Examples that can be adapted and used for future redevelopment sites
Type of Funding Available:	The SMART Guidance aids in the process of finding and obtaining funding via guidance documents, key contacts, and important reference information.
Eligibility:	The SMART Guidance is designed to cater to anyone involved in the redevelopment, planning, and remediation of brownfields projects throughout the United States and Germany.
Process for Requesting Assistance:	The points of contact have additional information about the process for requesting assistance.
Points of Contact:	Information about the SMART Guidance is available through EPA ORD Annette Gatchett - (513) 569-7697 Ann Vega - (513) 569-7635
Internet Home Page:	http://www.bilateral-wg.org

2.3.3 German Bi-lateral Agreement/Site-specific Management Approach and Redevelopment Tools Guidance

Success Stories:	Model projects selected for inclusion in the SMART Guidance to demonstrate best practices include: Union Station – Portland, Oregon California Speedway – Fontana, California Barrier Industries – Port Jervis, New York Paper Mill Island – Village of Baldwinsville, New York San Diego Ballpark – San Diego, California Visy Paper – Staten Island, New York Assunpink Creek – Trenton, New Jersey Magic Marker – Trenton, New Jersey Westside Avenue – North Bergen, New Jersey North Marine – Portland, Oregon Port of Ridgefield – North Bend, Washington Ikea – Emeryville, California Carolinas Recycling Group – Spartanburg, South Carolina Weber Block Plaza – Stockton, California Koppers Koke – New Jersey

2.3.4 National Risk Management Research Laboratory, Technology Transfer and Support Division - Cincinnati, Ohio

Background:	The EPA NRMRL, Technology Transfer and Support Division (TTSD) serves as the focal point at EPA ORD for the dissemination of scientific and technical information to the public and other government agencies. TTSD is responsible for planning, coordinating, reviewing, and conducting a comprehensive program to distribute recent advancements in risk management approaches for use by regulated industry; regulatory and permitting officials; and the environmental consulting community. Among its products are technical and nontechnical publications, software products, and technical meetings to inform stakeholders of the results of research conducted by EPA and other organizations.
Location:	Cincinnati, OH
Relevancy to Revitalization:	TTSD holds workshops and seminars dealing with revitalization issues and other technical issues and distributes a variety of brownfields-related documents, several of which discuss technical approaches to characterizing and cleaning up/redeveloping brownfields sites.
Specialty Areas:	• Watershed management, infrastructures, and decentralized wastewater systems/urban water resource management and protection • Ecosystem restoration • Drinking water treatment optimization • Hazardous waste remediation • Brownfields sustainability • Risk communication, children's health, and persistent bioaccumulative toxics • Pollution prevention • Mine wastes • Concentrated animal feeding operations • Endocrine disrupters
General Services Offered:	• Technical assistance • Workshops and seminars • Guidance documents and technical resources
Type of Funding Available:	Funding and grants are not available through TTSD.
Eligibility:	The laboratory provides support to local, state, tribes, and federal government staff, as well as to members of the public.
Process for Requesting Assistance:	Localities can submit requests directly to the contacts listed below.
Points of Contact:	Lynnann Paris, Branch Chief (513) 569-7672 Sue Schock (513) 569-7551
Internet Home Page:	http://www.epa.gov/ttbnrmrl
Success Stories:	TTSD holds up to 25 workshops and seminars per year, with approximately six of those dealing with revitalization issues. In addition, the Division processes 10-100 requests for brownfields-related documents each month.

2.3.5 National Risk Management Research Laboratory, Subsurface Protection and Remediation Division (SPRD) - Ada, Oklahoma

Background:	The ORD NRMRL, Subsurface Protection and Remediation Division (SPRD) in Ada, OK offers technical assistance on a variety of environmental issues, which has been a tradition at the Robert S. Kerr Environmental Research Center since its inception in 1965. Laboratory reorganizations in 1984 and 1995 created the Technical Assistance and Technology Transfer (TATT) Branch of the SPRD of the NRMRL. The TATT Branch is specifically designed to focus on applied research projects and technical assistance and technology transfer activities in the areas of subsurface and groundwater contaminant fate, transport and remediation. In addition to the SPRD scientists and engineers and their numerous support contractors, consultants and academic associates, the technical support program is augmented by four primary Centers providing specific types of expertise. These Centers include the Superfund Technology Support Project's Groundwater Technical Support Center, Center for Subsurface Modeling Support, BTSC and the Subsurface Remediation Information Center. The objectives of the SPRD outreach activities are to provide technical assistance and technology transfer support to the municipalities, states, EPA regions, and program offices in the specific SPRD areas of expertise that pertain to the various EPA Programs (Superfund, RCRA, Brownfields, etc).
Location:	Ada, OK
Relevancy to Revitalization:	The technical assistance provided by the SPRD, aids decision-makers and other revitalization stakeholders at the local, state, tribal, and national levels, in making more informed decisions concerning standard and state-of-the-science technologies, tools, and strategies to be used in the remediation and revitalization of contaminated sites.
Specialty Areas:	• Groundwater and vadose zone contaminant fate and transport • Subsurface modeling • Subsurface remediation technologies • Subsurface hydrology and geology • Ecosystem restoration issues
General Services Offered:	• Provide site-specific technical support ranging from telephone conferences and document reviews to field investigations and treatability studies • Conduct information transfer workshops, short courses, seminars and conferences • Disseminate SPRD/NRMRL publications and information • Develop reports, issue papers, briefing documents and summary papers • Provide subsurface models and model reviews for site applications
Type of Funding Available:	Funding and grants are not available through SPRD/NRMRL.
Eligibility:	Direct technical support is provided to various entities with concurrence from the EPA Regions and Headquarters program offices.
Process for Requesting Assistance:	Requests can be made through known regional or program office staff, or directly to the listed points of contact in Ada, OK.

2.3.5 National Risk Management Research Laboratory, Subsurface Protection and Remediation Division (SPRD) - Ada, Oklahoma

Points of Contact:	Jerry N. Jones, EPA, Ada, OK (580) 436-8593 jones.jerry@epa.gov Dr. David Burden, EPA, Ada, OK (580) 436-8606 burden.david@epa.gov Dr. David Jewett, EPA, Ada, OK (580) 436-8560 jewett.david@epa.gov
Internet Home Page:	http://www.epa.gov/ada/kerrcenter.html
Success Stories:	There have been numerous individual success stories; however, an indication of the success of the entire technical assistance program is shown by the activity it has created from the requests that have been made. Through the end of fiscal year 2002 SPRD/NRMRL has written almost 2,000 extensive site and non-site-specific technical assistance responses, 30 major issue papers and briefing documents, and conducted 200 technology transfer activities (training courses, conferences or workshops). At the same time, SPRD/NRMRL has provided approximately 70,000 ground-water models to universities, federal and state governments and the private sector while fielding about 2,500 telephone technical assistance requests on models and modeling issues. The laboratory has also distributed nearly 60,000 publications in response to over 20,000 requests.

2.3.6 National Exposure Research Laboratory - Las Vegas, Nevada

Background:	EPA ORD National Exposure Research Laboratory in Las Vegas, Nevada operates the Site Characterization and Monitoring Technical Support Center. The Center provides scientific expertise and information necessary to assist brownfields decision-makers determine the types of site characterization and monitoring options that are available and feasible for their sites. The Center can provide assistance, especially in the early stages of site sampling and analysis. Under the Triad or DQO approaches, the science staff can be helpful in assisting site personnel in formulating a plan for the characterization and monitoring of their site.
Location:	Las Vegas, NV
Relevancy to Revitalization:	The Center assists brownfields localities to make smarter and quicker decisions regarding the use of various technologies and strategies for characterization and monitoring of contaminated sites.
Specialty Areas:	The Center provides site-specific technical support on the following site characterization and monitoring technologies and approaches: • Field-portable X-ray fluorescence • Soil-gas measurement • Geophysics • Special analytical services • Quality assurance • GIS and data interpretation • Geostatistics • Statistical design
General Services Offered:	The Center reviews and comments on sampling and sample design documents, QAPPs, analytical methods and protocols, and other site characterization or monitoring technology proposed for brownfields. The Center can provide "in the field" support with the following technologies: • Soil gas measurement • Field portable X-ray fluorescence • Mobile mass spectrometer • A variety of geophysical technologies
Type of Funding Available:	Funding and grants are not available from the Center. ORD expertise is available on a limited basis.
Eligibility:	The Center provides direct support to federal government staff, and to state and local officials as resources permit on a case-by-case basis.
Process for Requesting Assistance:	Requests can be made through regional or program office staff, or directly to the listed point of contact in Las Vegas, NV.
Points of Contact:	J. Gareth Pearson (702) 798-2270 (702) 798-3146 (fax) pearson.gareth@epa.gov
Internet Home Page:	http://www.epa.gov/nerlesd1/tsc/tsc.htm

2.3.6 National Exposure Research Laboratory - Las Vegas, Nevada

Success Stories:	The Santa Fe Rail Yard brownfields site, in Santa Fe, NM, community groups were concerned about the types of technologies that had been proposed by consulting firms to perform investigation of subsurface conditions is an example of the type of support provided by NERL at this site. NERL developed a recommendation for a three-step process for proceeding with site characterization activities that included (1) performing a cost-benefit analysis to weigh the benefits of further characterization and remediation activities against the cost of these activities, (2) maximizing the use of USGS expertise, and (3) assessing a variety of subsurface investigation techniques, such as geophysical technologies, with respect to their potential benefits and limitations to this site.

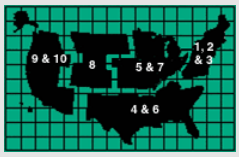
2.4 U.S. EPA Hazardous Substance Research Centers

In 2001, EPA established five new university-based HSRCs affiliated with 22 universities. The centers address concerns about hazardous substances in the environment by conducting basic and applied research, and providing technology transfer and community outreach.

The Centers work on the remediation and redevelopment of brownfields and Superfund sites. To achieve the goal of advancing the next generation of research, training, technology transfer, and technical assistance on hazardous substance problems, the 2001 HSRCs investigate the following broad objectives:

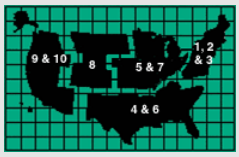
- Promote organizational connections and linkages within and among campuses; schools; communities; state, local and federal agencies; national laboratories; industry; and international organizations so that research collaboration, information sharing and transfer, training, and resource sharing can be enhanced
- Ensure that outreach to industry, communities, and states is provided through interdisciplinary research programs, technology transfer, and training efforts
- Facilitate the use of innovative means to transfer scientific knowledge among academia, industry, national laboratories, and state, local, and federal governments. Support frontier investigations at the interfaces of disciplines, and/or fresh approaches within disciplines
- Exploit opportunities in science, engineering, and technology where the complexity of the research needs requires the advantages of scope, scale, duration, equipment, and facilities that a Center can provide
- Capitalize on diversity through participation in Center activities and demonstrate leadership in the involvement of groups under-represented in science and engineering

The remainder of this section provides profiles for the following HSRC-related organization:



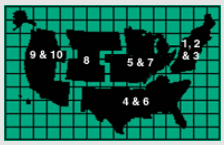
2.4.1 Center For Hazardous Substances In Urban Environments

Background:	EPA established the HSRC Program to develop better, more cost-effective, faster, and safer methods to assess and clean up environments contaminated with hazardous substances. About 80 percent of the U.S. population lives in metropolitan areas. These urban residents face a number of pressing environmental problems including exposure to toxic chemicals from contaminated sites, landfills, incinerators, abandoned industrial sites (brownfields), industrial releases, lead, and pesticide use. In this context, EPA Regions 1, 2, and 3 have identified "Urban Livability" as a strategic priority. Focusing on the upper mid-Atlantic to the Northeast, the mission of this Center is two-fold: (1) to promote a better understanding of physical, chemical, and biological processes for detecting, assessing, and managing risks associated with the use and disposal of hazardous substances in urban environments; and (2) to disseminate the results of the research and provide technical expertise to various stakeholders including community groups, municipal officials, regulators, academia, and industry. The Center for Hazardous Substances in Urban Environments is a cooperative activity among Johns Hopkins University, University of Maryland, Morgan State University, University of Connecticut, and New Jersey Institute of Technology.
Location:	Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD
Relevancy to Revitalization:	The Center seeks to empower communities to participate in remediation and revitalization projects for the environmental, economic, and quality of life improvement of the community.
Specialty Areas:	• Hazardous and solid waste engineering • Site characterization and remediation • Environmental monitoring, biological processes • Remediation technologies • Environmental risk assessment • Brownfields assessment and information system • Integration of environmental factors into robust design • Public health/environmental health nursing • Regulatory issues • Environmental engineering • Bio-chemical engineering • Regulatory issues • Field analysis • Quality assurance / quality control • Ecotoxicology • Soil sciences
General Services Offered:	• Review of technical documents related to site assessment, remediation, and redevelopment • Facilitation of information sharing among stakeholders • Organization of workshops and community training on brownfields redevelopment and skill development • Development of educational material for public information related to engineering and health issues
Type of Funding Available:	Technical Assistance to Brownfield Communities (TAB) provides services to communities at no charge, but does not offer funding, loans, or grants of any kind.
Eligibility:	Organized community groups in EPA Regions 1, 2, 3 with hazardous substance contamination problems



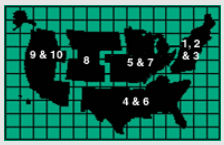
2.4.1 Center For Hazardous Substances In Urban Environments

Process for Requesting Assistance:	Please contact the person listed below.
Points of Contact:	Dr. Hedy Alavi, Associate Director Geography and Environmental Engineering Johns Hopkins University 3400 N. Charles St. Baltimore, MD 21218 Phone: (410) 516-7091 Fax: (410) 516-8996 hedy.alavi@jhu.edu
Internet Home Page:	www.jhu.edu/hsrc
Success Stories:	The Center is currently collaborating on several projects with communities to provide information and skills for better participation in brownfields redevelopment.



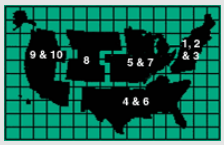
2.4.2 Midwest Region

Background:	The Midwest Hazardous Substance Research Center (MHSRC) has a three-fold mission that includes research, outreach, and technology transfer. The center's research focus is on low-cost, natural remediation techniques that clean hazardous substances while enhancing redevelopment opportunities. The center's research is national in scope and benefits many industry types, including oil/gas processing and refining, automotive manufacturing, railroads, landfills, mining, and federal facilities. Three services compose the outreach program: • Technical Outreach Services to Communities (TOSC) • TAB • Technical Outreach Services to Native American Communities (TOSNAC) TOSC and TAB provide technical education services to communities affected by hazardous substances in EPA Regions 5 and 7, while TOSNAC assists tribes nationwide. The technology transfer program seeks to advance the transfer of information and technology and to facilitate full-scale application of remediation technologies developed from Center research efforts. The program supports the overall mission of the MHSRC program by: • Providing technology outreach to communities and industry • Providing training and information about hazardous substances and environmental issues • Advancing research through cooperation between centers, universities, and industry • Creating linkages among organizations • Advocating transfer of technology • Involving under-represented groups
Location:	Kansas State University, Manhattan, KS Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI Purdue University (lead institution), West Lafayette, IN
Relevancy to Revitalization:	Site contamination often deters revitalization due to the real or perceived threat of environmental liability for potential redevelopment groups. Natural remediation technologies, including phytoremediation, bioremediation, and monitored natural attenuation offer affordable cleanup remedies to sites with low levels of contamination. The Centers' research, technology transfer, and outreach programs offer a synergistic mechanism for evaluating a site and determining a cleanup strategy that will not only reduce pollution but simultaneously improve the site's aesthetic and market-value.
Specialty Areas:	MHSRC research focuses on projects that result in integration of effective, managed natural remediation technologies into large-scale remediation plans. After removal of the high risk, highly contaminated material has been achieved, biological remediation methods may be combined with source removal strategies to enhance restoration of the ecosystem and site redevelopment strategies.



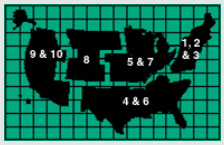
2.4.2 Midwest Region

General Services Offered:	Revitalization assistance is offered through the TAB program. TAB offers the following services: • **Technical Documents Review**. TAB professionals review, summarize, and provide independent feedback on technical reports produced by consultants, "Requests for Proposals" soliciting bids for contract work, and grant proposals. TAB can help boil down complicated-sounding technical language into terms that citizens and elected officials can understand. TAB also assists municipalities and other organizations in the EPA grant application process. • **Leadership training**. The TAB program provides leadership training to brownfields pilot community leaders, focusing on the following topics: community dynamics, the technical side of clean-up activities, interaction with government agencies, neighborhood planning, sustainable economic and land use planning, environmental regulations, clean-up technologies, and risk assessment. • **Risk assessment**. Provide local government planners, developers and community members with risk assessment training sessions that build knowledge of the basic mechanisms and protocols of risk assessment. Topics include site inventory, characterization, end use, and environmental quality requirements as part of the measurement of risk. • **Brownfields processes**. Workshops can be provided to walk a variety of stakeholders through the entire brownfields redevelopment process, tailoring subject matter to local requirements and interests. • **Site assessment**. Conduct workshops to help community leaders and local government environmental professionals develop a better understanding of site assessment principles. These sessions focus on integration of the assessment with land use decisions and provide information about the acceptable tools for data collection. • **Cleanup alternatives**. Local government officials, developers, and environmental/planning professionals are taught to use appropriate technology for sustainable land use.
Type of Funding Available:	TAB provides services to communities at no charge, but does not offer funding, loans, or grants of any kind.
Eligibility:	For communities to be available, there must be a hazardous substance issue and no consultants already on hand providing assistance.
Process for Requesting Assistance:	Contact the person listed as POCs below.
Points of Contact:	Blase Leven 101 Ward Hall Manhattan, KS 66506 (785) 532-0780 baleven@ksu.edu



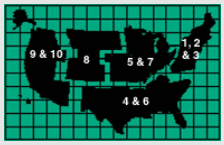
2.4.2 Midwest Region

Internet Home Page:	www.mhsrc.org
Success Stories:	In general, the outreach programs have helped more than 30 communities per year.



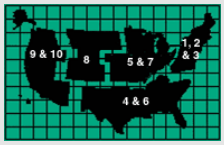
2.4.3 Rocky Mountain Region

Background:	The Rocky Mountain Regional Hazardous Substance Research Center's (RMRHSRC) TOSC Program and TAB Program are available for technical outreach and assistance to communities in EPA Region 8. These programs can be found at http://multimedia.mtech.edu/elc/tosc.htm. The RMRHSRC is a joint effort among Colorado State University, the Colorado School of Mines, and Montana Tech of the University of Montana. **TAB** helps communities to clean and redevelop properties that have been damaged or undervalued by environmental contamination. The purpose of these efforts is to create better jobs, increase the local tax base, improve neighborhood environments, and enhance the overall quality of life. The main audiences for TAB assistance are community groups, municipal officials, developers, and leaders with lending institutions constituting a secondary audience. **TOSC** uses university educational and technical resources to help community groups understand the technical issues involving the hazardous waste sites in their midst. TOSC aims to empower communities to participate substantively in the decision-making process regarding their hazardous substance problems.
Location:	Montana Tech of the University of Montana, (406) 496-4410 or (888) 848-2010
Relevancy to Revitalization:	Provides assistance to communities to foster informed environmental economic development of revitalization decisions with the objective of returning brownfields to productive economic use.
Specialty Areas:	• Mining and mining wastes • Hazardous wastes • RCRA • CERCLA • Human health and the environment
General Services Offered:	• Leadership Training - risk assessment - brownfields processes and workshops • Site assessment workshops - alternatives - innovative technology review • Independent and credible technical assistance to communities affected by hazardous waste contamination • Review and interpret technical documents and other materials • Sponsor workshops, short courses, and other learning experiences to explain basic science and environmental policy • Inform community members about existing technical assistance materials, such as publications, videos, and web sites • Offer training to community leaders in facilitation and conflict resolution among stakeholders • Create technical assistance materials tailored to the identified needs of a community
Type of Funding Available:	TAB provides services to communities at no charge, but does not offer funding, loans, or grants of any kind.



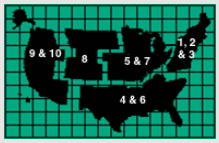
2.4.3 Rocky Mountain Region

Eligibility:	**Threshold Criteria:** A community must have one of the following site problems in order to be eligible for selection: • Brownfields site environmental contamination • Toxic contamination • Hazardous contamination • Redevelopment issues **Balancing Criteria:** Pending verification of the threshold criteria, the following criteria can make a specific community more or less likely to be selected for assistance. **More Likely To Be Selected:** • Environmental justice issues • Human health protection issues • High community interest • Sound community organization • Multiple sources of request • Community can benefit from educational efforts • Potential exists for TOSC to provide assistance early enough in the process to be meaningful **Less Likely To Be Selected:** • TAG/TAPP/other source of technical support available or in hand • Low community interest/poor organization • Single, unfocused request for support • Extreme polarization/lawsuit • Assistance would be provided too late in the process to be meaningful • TOSC is unable to address specific community needs because of technical impracticality or lack of expertise
Process for Requesting Assistance:	Log on to http://multimedia.mtech.edu/elc/tosc.htm or call (406) 496-4410/4220, 1(888) 848-2010.



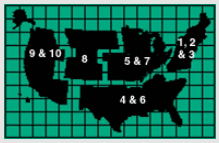
2.4.3 Rocky Mountain Region

Points of Contact:	Dr. Karl E. Burgher, P.E. Professor of Mining Engineering/Mineral Economics Project Manager, MWTP Programs Director, TOSC/TAB, RMR HSRC Director, The New Media Group - Media Services 1300 West Park Street Butte, MT 59701 (406) 496-4410 (406) 496-4116 (fax) kburgher@mtech.edu Mr. Kevin Mellott Associate Project Manager, MWTP Programs Project Manager, TOSC/TAB 1300 West Park Street Butte, MT 59701 (406) 496-4220 (406) 496-4116 (fax) kmellott@mtech.edu
Internet Home Page:	http://multimedia.mtech.edu/elc/tosc.htm http://www.toscprogram.org/ http://www.toscprogram.org/tosc-overview.html http://www.toscprogram.org/tab-overview.html
Success Stories:	The Montana Tech TOSC/TAB has served more tan 50 communities at various levels since 1994, first with Kansas State University and now Colorado State University and the Colorado School of Mines. The program has a long history of working within sensitive and minority communities and accomplishing community based requests. Examples include: • Recently, the Crow Nation received a Brownfields Job Training Grant, after receiving assistance from the TAB program. • The Fort Belknap Reservation is currently competing for a Brownfield Job Training Grant after receiving assistance from TAB program.



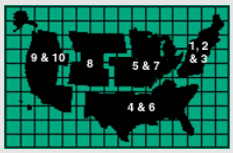
2.4.4 South/Southwest Regions

Background:	The TAB program of the South & Southwest (S&SW) HSRC provides no-cost technical assistance to communities and municipalities addressing the environmental issues surrounding the redevelopment and revitalization of environmentally contaminated property, commonly called brownfields. The TAB Program serves EPA Regions 4 and 6 (Georgia, Florida, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Kentucky, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma, and New Mexico).
Location:	The S&SW HSRC is a university-based consortium, with Louisiana State University in Baton Rouge, Louisiana as the lead institution.
Relevancy to Revitalization:	The TAB program provides no-cost, non-advocate technical assistance to communities and municipalities facing the challenges associated with redeveloping environmentally contaminated property. TAB provides assistance on specific issues of environmental investigations, land-use planning, redevelopment visioning, remediation alternatives and technologies, and sustainable development.
Specialty Areas:	• Site investigation • Land use planning • Sustainable development • Environmental law • Economic development
General Services Offered:	• Technical document review • Redevelopment visioning • Environmental education through workshops, seminars, and publications • Policy development and implementation
Type of Funding Available:	TAB provides services to communities at no charge, but does not offer funding, loans, or grants of any kind.
Eligibility:	The TAB program provides support to communities and municipalities in EPA Regions 4 and 6.
Process for Requesting Assistance:	Interested parties can contact the TAB program in several ways: (1) telephone toll free 1 (888) 683-5963; (2) contact the TAB program at Louisiana State University, (225) 578-6770; (3) contact the TAB program at Georgia Tech, (404) 894-8064; or (4) access the TAB program via the Internet at www.toscprogram.org, link to the regional programs and click on the S&SW Center.



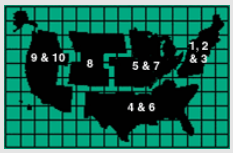
2.4.4 South/Southwest Regions

Points of Contact:	Bob Schmitter, TAB Director Georgia Tech (404) 894-8064, 1 (888) 683-5963 bob.schmitter@gtri.gatech.edu Corey Fischer, Georgia Tech (404) 894-8044, 1 (888) 683-5963 corey.fischer@gtri.gatech.edu Denise Rousseau Ford, TAB Coordinator Region 6, Louisiana State University (225) 578-6770 drf@hsrc.lsu.edu Faith Stephens Louisiana State University (225) 578-6770 fstephens@hsrc.lsu.edu
Internet Home Page:	www.toscprogram.org
Success Stories:	The TAB program has provided assistance to more than 20 communities in Regions 4 and 6 since its inception in 1998. TAB has assisted municipalities that have been awarded EPA Brownfields Pilots, and those that are interested in applying for the Pilot program. The TAB program has produced many original publications, including a series of Environmental Updates – short briefing papers on subjects of interest to property redevelopment. Additionally, TAB professionals are available to make presentations to municipalities and professional groups on topics such as community involvement in brownfields redevelopment, "Brownfields 101," environmental issues in economic development, and strategies for sustainable site development.



2.4.5 Western Region

Background:	The Western Region Hazardous Substance Research Center (WRHSRC) is a partnership between Stanford University and Oregon State University and was established in 1989 to address critical hazardous substance problems in the Western United States. The Center receives its base financial support from the EPA. The research component at each Center targets a particular environmental contaminant or cleanup approach. At the WRHSRC, researchers focus on in-situ treatment processes for volatile organic compounds (VOC's) with an emphasis on chlorinated solvents. The WRHSRC's outreach staff provides technical assistance to communities in the USEPA's Region's 9 and 10. The primary objectives of the WRHSRC are to: • Develop new ways to clean groundwater contaminated with VOC's such as trichloroethylene • Promote the use of new technologies through demonstration projects, workshops, and information exchanges with industry and regulatory communities • Provide assistance to communities affected by hazardous substances through the TOSC and the TAB programs
Location:	Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR
Relevancy to Revitalization:	TAB provides direct assistance to communities attempting to redevelop brownfields and helps communities gain access to other resources needed to realize their redevelopment goals.
Specialty Areas:	• Investigation of contaminated properties • Bioremediation of chlorinated solvents in groundwater • Conference and charrette planning • Meeting facilitation • Public health implications of environmental contamination
General Services Offered:	• Review of documents related to site investigation • Planning and presenting conferences and workshops on brownfields redevelopment • Development of educational materials related to brownfields and redevelopment • Conference and charrette planning • Meeting facilitation
Type of Funding Available:	TAB provides services to communities at no charge, but does not offer funding, loans, or grants of any kind.
Eligibility:	Organized community groups and local government entities located in EPA Regions 9 and 10.
Process for Requesting Assistance:	Contact the people listed as POCs below.
Points of Contact:	Jerry Orlando or Michael Fernandez 1 (800) 653-6110 210 Strand Agriculture Hall Oregon State University Corvallis, OR 97331-2208 jerry.orlando@orst.edu michael.fernandez@orst.edu



2.4.5 Western Region

Internet Home Page:	http://wrhsrc.orst.edu/
Success Stories:	TAB has helped plan and present four annual Brownfields conferences for the State of Oregon. TAB has also participated in two charrettes and helped facilitate two others in partnership with the Region 10 Environmental Finance Center at Boise State University. TAB has provided various types of direct assistance to eight communities in EPA Regions 9 and 10.

Other Federal Agencies

3.0 U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Urban Resources Partnership

4.0 U.S. Department of Commerce

- 4.1 Economic Development Administration
- 4.2 National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration - Coastal Zone Management Program

5.0 U.S. Department of Defense

- 5.1 Office of Economic Adjustment
- 5.2 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

6.0 U.S. Department of Energy

- 6.1 Office of Environmental Management, Office of Intergovernmental and Public Accountability
- 6.2 Argonne National Laboratory

7.0 U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

- 7.1 Office of Community Services
- 7.2 Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry

8.0 U.S. Department of the Interior

- 8.1 National Park Service
- 8.2 Office of Surface Mining

9.0 U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

- 9.1 Community Development Block Grant Program, Section 108 Loan Guarantee Program
- 9.2 Brownfields Economic Development Initiative

10.0 U.S. Department of Transportation

- 10.1 Federal Highway Administration
- 10.2 Federal Transit Administration
- 10.3 Maritime Administration

11.0 U.S. General Services Administration

3.0 U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Urban Resources Partnership

Background:	The Forest Service is USDA's primary participant in the Brownfields National Partnership. The Forest Service's mission is to achieve quality land management under a sustainable multiple-use management concept to meet diverse needs. The Forest Service initiated the Urban Resources Partnership (URP) program to provide funding and technical assistance from federal agencies to community-initiated and community-led education and restoration efforts. The URP is a multi-agency program made up of seven federal agencies. The URP program advocates and assists community-based action through local partnerships to enhance, restore, and sustain urban ecosystems in their respective cities. These actions contribute to the improvement of the social, economic, and physical well being of the people and their natural environment.
Location:	State Urban Forestry Coordinators are located in: Atlanta, Seattle, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Denver, Las Vegas, East St. Louis, South Florida (four-county area), Philadelphia, Boston, and Buffalo
Relevancy to Revitalization:	Provides technical support to Brownfields Showcase Communities that is focused at the local government level. In addition, technical and financial assistance for sustainable redevelopment and reuse projects for state and local governments and community-based groups.
Specialty Areas:	• Urban areas • Local outreach
General Services Offered:	• Urban greenspace development • Restoration, land revitalization, and reuse projects • Education programs • Local outreach
Type of Funding Available:	Grant funds are available through URP. New communities may be added through a competitive application process as other cities "graduate" from direct federal support.
Eligibility:	State and local communities
Process for Requesting Assistance:	Competitive application process
Points of Contact:	Blake Velde U.S. Department of Agriculture Hazardous Materials Management Group 1400 Independence Avenue SW MS 9100 Washington, D.C. 20250-9100 (202) 205-0906 Fax: (202) 401-4770 blake.velde@usda.gov
Internet Home Page:	http://www.fs.fed.us
Success Stories:	The Forest Service has committed a total of $400,000 to provide technical assistance to 16 of the Brownfields Showcase Communities.

4.0 U.S. Department of Commerce

The DOC represents the voice of businesses in the federal government and is made up of 11 bureaus. The bureaus' range of experience cover economic growth, trade, stewardship, and innovations. Of the 11 bureaus, the EDA and the Coastal Zone Management Program (CZMP) have programs that address brownfields.

Since 1995, EDA has supported EPA's Brownfields Development Initiative on brownfields redevelopment. EDA and EPA have worked closely together to promote the assessment and sustainable economic reuse of brownfields sites nationwide. The CZMP, administered by NOAA, provides technical and financial assistance for coastal resource protection and management on brownfields-related coastal management issues.

The remainder of this section provides profiles for the following DOC-related organizations:

4.1 Economic Development Administration
4.2 National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration - Coastal Zone Management Program

4.1 Economic Development Administration

Background:	The EDA, a bureau of the DOC, was established under the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 to generate jobs, help retain existing jobs, and stimulate industrial, technological, and commercial growth in economically distressed areas of the United States (as demonstrated by high unemployment, low per capita income, or other special economic need). EDA's mission is to help its economic development partners across the nation (states, regions, and communities) create wealth and minimize poverty by promoting a favorable business environment to attract private capital investment and jobs through world-class capacity-building, planning, infrastructure, research grants and strategic initiatives. Since early in the bureau's existence, EDA has supported the redevelopment of abandoned or idle former industrial and commercial sites in economically distressed communities, or "brownfields." EDA has a variety of program tools applicable to national brownfields revitalization efforts, including public works (infrastructure construction), economic adjustment, planning, and technical assistance grants. Perhaps most commonly used are the bureau's "brick and mortar" programs providing core infrastructure enhancements and upgrades, demolition, and construction funding; however, while funding levels are typically lower, use of EDA's planning and technical assistance grants for brownfields redevelopment is becoming more common. EDA's Public Works Program focuses on public works projects and aids in upgrading or expanding the infrastructure to support the next generation of industry or commerce. The Economic Adjustment Program focuses on areas that have experienced or are under threat of serious structural damage to the underlying economic base, and assists communities with economic recovery from specific industry and/or natural disasters. EDA's planning and technical assistance programs provide funding that facilitates economic development planning at both the micro- and macro-levels of government.
Location:	Washington, D.C. (Headquarters) and six regional offices
Relevancy to Revitalization:	EDA has been a long-time supporter of EPA's Brownfields Development Initiative and was the first federal agency to enter into a partnership agreement (Memorandum of Understanding [MOU]) with the agency on the topic of brownfields redevelopment (April 1995). Since that time, EDA and EPA have worked closely together to promote the assessment and sustainable economic reuse of brownfields sites nationwide.
Specialty Areas:	• Redevelopment of abandoned industrial and commercial facilities and land • Assisting communities with economic recovery from specific industry and/or natural disasters • Planning, feasibility assessment, and implementation of eco-industrial development models • Advancing regional market-based cluster development strategies. • Supporting community and faith-based social entrepreneurship in redevelopment strategies for areas of chronic economic distress

4.1 Economic Development Administration

General Services Offered:	EDA's Public Works Program • Aids in the expansion and upgrade of distressed communities' core physical infrastructures, including brownfields revitalization activities • Aids distressed communities in attracting new industry, encouraging business expansion, diversifying local economies, and generating or retaining long-term, private sector jobs and investment EDA's Economic Adjustment Program • Assists state and local agencies in designing and implementing strategies to adjust or bring about structural change to an economy Among the types of projects funded across both of these programs are water and sewer facilities; access roads to industrial parks or sites; port improvements; business incubator facilities; technology infrastructure; export programs; aquaculture facilities; waste exchange infrastructure for eco-industrial parks; and other infrastructure projects. EDA's Planning and Technical Assistance Programs • Assists with such targeted activities as developing regional, local or site-specific master plans; economic analyses; market feasibility studies; revitalization plans and development strategies; and establishing geographic information systems for development purposes
Type of Funding Available:	Across its various program areas, EDA makes direct investments in projects that are located in areas exhibiting economic distress at the time of application. Investments are evaluated competitively and must meet all applicable general statutory criteria as well as any program-specific requirements. EDA usually funds 50 percent of project costs; however, certain conditions of high economic distress or an applicant's inability to provide the matching share may permit a higher grant rate.
Eligibility:	Eligible applicants include states, cities or other political subdivisions of a state, special-purpose units of a state or local government (special districts), Indian tribes, and public and private nonprofit organizations acting in cooperation with officials of a political subdivision of a state or tribe.
Process for Requesting Assistance:	Interested applicants should contact the appropriate EDA regional office or state-based Economic Development Representative to discuss the proposal and obtain program information, application instructions and forms. See the EDA website referenced below.
Points of Contact:	Dennis Alvord Economic Development Administration U.S. Department of Commerce, Room 7326 14th St. & Constitution Avenue., NW Washington, D.C. 20230 (202) 482-4320 (202) 482-3742 (fax) DAlvord@eda.doc.gov

4.1 Economic Development Administration

Internet Home Page:	http://www.doc.gov/eda
Success Stories:	In the last 5 years, EDA has invested over a quarter of a billion dollars in more than 250 brownfields revitalization projects nationwide. In fiscal year 2001, EDA invested approximately $55 million in 58 brownfields redevelopment efforts. For example, in 1996, EDA awarded a $400,000 Economic Adjustment Program investment to Northampton County, Virginia for the construction of infrastructure to allow for the development of Phase 1 of the Port of Cape Charles Sustainable Technologies Industrial Park. This project, located on a brownfields site, is being developed using eco-industrial development concepts. This development model looks at ways that industrial facilities can be designed, developed, and operated to emphasize environmental, energy and resource efficiencies, pollution prevention, and inter-relationships among various industrial processes.

4.2 National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration - Coastal Zone Management Program

Background:	The CZMP is authorized by the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 and administered at the federal level by the Coastal Programs Division (CPD) within the NOAA's Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management (OCRM). The CPD is responsible for advancing national coastal management objectives and maintaining and strengthening state and territorial coastal management capabilities. It supports states through financial assistance, mediation, technical services and information, and participation in priority state, regional, and local forums. The CZMP is a federal-state partnership dedicated to comprehensive management of the nation's coastal resources, ensuring their protection for future generations while balancing competing national economic, cultural, and environmental interests. The CZMP focuses on balancing often competing land and water uses while protecting sensitive resources. The CZMP is made up of several elements that provide comprehensive resource management.
Location:	Silver Spring, MD
Relevancy to Revitalization:	• Provides technical and financial assistance for coastal resource protection and management for coastal state, territorial, and local government • Funds workshops for local governments in Brownfields Showcase Communities on brownfields-related coastal management issues
Specialty Areas:	• Community development • Coastal conservation • Coastal resource management • Land use planning • Scientific expertise
General Services Offered:	Technical assistance, program approval
Type of Funding Available:	None (pass-through of state level funds)
Eligibility:	States with approved Coastal Zone Management Plans
Process for Requesting Assistance:	Contact state Coastal Zone Management office
Points of Contact:	Kenneth Walker kenneth.walker@noaa.gov John King john.king@noaa.gov
Internet Home Page:	http://www.noaa.gov and http://ocrm.nos.noaa.gov/czm/welcome.html
Success Stories:	Since 1974, with the approval of the first state CZMP in Washington, a total of 29 coastal states and five island territories have developed CZMP. These programs protect more than 99 percent of the nation's 95,331 miles of oceanic and Great Lakes coastline.

5.0 U.S. Department of Defense

The DoD is made up of several offices and departments including the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and the Office of the Secretary of Defense. Operated under the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Office of Economic Adjustment (OEA) provides technical and financial assistance for planning reuse of military bases, which may share some of the redevelopment characteristics of brownfields. Operating under the Army, the USACE manages engineering, construction, and real estate programs for various federal agencies. USACE is a partner with the EPA and other federal agencies in helping communities prevent, assess, safely clean up, and sustainable reuse brownfields.

The remainder of this section provides profiles for the following DoD-related organizations:

5.1 Office of Economic Adjustment

Background:	The OEA is the primary office of the DoD with responsibility for providing adjustment assistance to communities, regions, and states adversely impacted by significant defense program changes. These changes include base expansions, closures or realignments; major contract changes that result in significant worker layoff; and other reductions or increases in defense activities and personnel. Economic adjustment assistance involves assessing the problems; identifying and evaluating alternative courses of action to solve the problem; identifying resource requirements as well as possible sources; and assisting in the preparation of the development strategy and action plan to help communities help themselves. Since 1988, there have been four successive BRAC that have recommended 497 BRAC closure actions that have resulted in 97 major closures, 55 major realignments, and 235 minor closures and realignments. When bases close, opportunities are created for local communities to consider the reuse of large parcels of land and surplus buildings in ways not previously envisioned. The OEA can provide state and local governments directly impacted by a base closure with technical assistance provided by OEA staff and with financial assistance in the form of economic adjustment grants. Another round of base closures is scheduled to be announced in 2005.
Location:	Arlington, VA
Relevancy to Revitalization:	OEA provides technical and financial assistance for planning reuse of military bases, many of which share some of the redevelopment characteristics of brownfields.
Specialty Areas:	Planning reuse of closed military bases.
General Services Offered:	Technical assistance and planning grants for reusing closed military bases.
Type of Funding Available:	Planning grants for base reuse activities.
Eligibility:	Local and state governments directly involved in planning reuse of military bases.
Process for Requesting Assistance:	Contact OEA as listed below
Points of Contact:	Office of Economic Adjustment - (703) 604-6020
Internet Home Page:	http://emissary.acq.osd.mil/oea/home.nsf

5.1 Office of Economic Adjustment

Success Stories:	Reusing a military base is often the largest and most complex real estate and economic redevelopment efforts ever undertaken in a community. In the four rounds of BRAC in the 1990s, about 100 major bases closed around the country. As a result, the DoD has declared over 550,000 acres of land (much with improvements) excess to its needs. To date, about 250,000 acres have been transferred by deed or long-term lease for non-defense reuse. New civilian activity at these former bases, as of the last survey in October 2001, totaled 80,000 jobs – replacing, so far, over 60 percent of the civilian positions lost because of the base closures. The General Accounting Office (GAO) has determined that most base closure communities have shown positive economic growth relative to national averages in terms of unemployment rates and growth in per capita income. DoD views this as a tribute to the initiative and the persistence of local and state redevelopment officials who continue to take advantage of this opportunity to revitalize and diversify their local economies.

5.2 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Background:	The USACE manages engineering, construction, and real estate programs for various federal agencies. USACE is a partner with the EPA and other federal agencies in helping communities prevent, assess, safely clean up, and sustainable reuse brownfields. USACE has established a network of brownfields specialists throughout the country, and provides assistance through the Hazardous, Toxic and Radioactive Waste Center of Expertise (HTRW); the U.S. Army Engineer Research and Development Center, Environmental Lab at Waterways Experiment Station (ERDC-WES); and the U.S. Army Engineer Research and Development Center, Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (ERDC-CERL). USACE is also involved in revitalization efforts at BRAC sites and Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS).
Location:	• District-level brownfields support staff at various locations throughout the U.S. • HTRW, Omaha, NE • ERDC-WES, Vicksburg, MS • ERDC-CERL, Champaign, IL
Relevancy to Revitalization:	USACE provides technical assistance to communities for the assessment and evaluation of sites. USACE expertise enables it to help communities address various challenges related to revitalization, such as: • Obtain site assessment services and funds • Develop integrated plans to promote comprehensive community enhancements • Provide technical solutions for site assessment and restoration issues
Specialty Areas:	USACE examines more comprehensive solutions for issues related to: • Urban watersheds • Revitalization of infrastructure • Water supply • Environmental restoration • Cleanup of hazardous waste • Flood control HTRW provides assistance related to environmental remediation and environmental compliance issues. Specific areas of expertise include innovative technologies, environmental risk assessment, and environmental engineering. ERDC-WES provides assistance related to ecosystem modeling, environmental information analysis, environmental modeling simulation and research, characterization and monitoring of ecosystems, and water quality. ERDC-CERL provides services related to the revitalization of facilities; the operation, maintenance, and repair of technologies; and land use planning.
General Services Offered:	• USACE provides program and project management, engineering, construction, water resources, and environmental management services for military installations and public sector clients. • HTRW provides general assistance to USACE through project document review, technology transfer, specific technical assistance, training, development of guidance documents, and solutions to environmental cleanup issues. • ERDC-WES supports the USACE through research, development, special studies, and technology transfer. • ERDC-CERL conducts research and development in infrastructure and environmental sustainment.

5.2 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Type of Funding Available:	Funding and grants are not available through USACE. Cost sharing may be available.
Eligibility:	USACE provides support to local, state, and federal agencies.
Process for Requesting Assistance:	Localities can submit requests to the contacts listed below.
Points of Contact:	Jane Mergler, USACE Headquarters (202) 761-5603 Mark Mimick, HTRW (402) 697-2558 Jeff Breckenridge, HTRW (402) 697-2577 Beth Fleming, ERDC-WES (601) 634-3943 Dr. Alan Moore, ERDC-CERL (217) 373-7202
Internet Home Page:	USACE, http://hq.environmental.usace.army.mil/index.html HTRW, http://www.environmental.usace.army.mil/ ERDC-WES, http://www.wes.army.mil/el/homepage.html ERDC-CERL, http://www.cecer.army.mil/
Success Stories:	There are over 50 success stories listed on the following web site: http://hq.environmental.usace.army.mil/tools/it/itsuccess/itsuccess.html

6.0 U.S. Department of Energy

The DOE is organized along four principle business lines: National Security, Energy Resources, Science and Technology, and Environmental Quality. Responsibility for implementing these critical national missions is shared among the following organizations within the DOE:

- Headquarters Program Offices
- Area, Field, and Operations Offices
- National Laboratories and Technology Centers
- Power Marketing Administrations

The DOE agencies that assist in brownfields are located in the Headquarters Program Offices and the National Laboratories and Technology Centers. Under the Headquarters Program Office's Office of Environmental Management (EM), the Office of Intergovernmental and Public Accountability (EM-11) has developed an electronic access system (Internet-based system) to provide technical assistance and increase community members' capacity to understand and resolve environmental issues related to brownfields. Under the National Laboratories and Technology Centers, Argonne National Laboratory provides expertise in the deployment of technologies and in the development of strategies and methodologies for expedited investigations of contaminated sites that have applicability to revitalization. Working with EPA's BTSC, Argonne assists problem holders with site-specific issues and application of decision support tools.

The remainder of this section provides profiles for the following DOE-related organizations:

6.1 Office of Environmental Management, Office of Intergovernmental and Public Accountability
6.2 Argonne National Laboratory

6.1 Office of Environmental Management, Office of Intergovernmental and Public Accountability

Background:	Located in the DOE's Office of Environmental Management, the EM-11 has developed a community capacity-building project entitled, *Environmental Justice and Public Participation Through Technology*. The office has developed an electronic access system (Internet-based system) to provide technical assistance and to increase community members' capacity to deal with their environmental problems. Increasing electronic access to build public participation is the goal of this community capacity-building project that EM has developed in partnership with Howard University's Urban Environment Institute and other partners. The goal is to increase meaningful public participation in environmental decision-making. Improved community-based public participation can be accomplished through access to computers and to the Internet, exposure to environmental information, and access to available technical assistance. With computer access, citizens can benefit from Internet-based information sources and from valuable computer-based information systems and models.
Location:	Washington, D.C.
Relevancy to Revitalization:	With access to relevant environmental information, reliable and trusted technical assistance, and appropriate environmental decision-makers, community stakeholders should be in a position to ensure that environmental decisions are made in the best interests of the community. Community technology centers enable community stakeholders to get access to information, decision-makers, decision-making tools, and technical assistance needed to become informed participants in the decision-making processes.
Specialty Areas:	• Conduct training workshops - Internet research, geographic information systems, risk assessment • Present workshops and forums relevant to DOE public participation efforts, economic development and community revitalization • Provide continuous technical assistance from Historically Black Colleges and Universities and other sources, in-person and through Internet e-mail • Assist communities in preparing EPA Brownfields Pilot applications
General Services Offered:	The partnership works with towns and community groups to fully develop the community technology centers as tools for information gathering, capacity-building and public participation. Specifically, the partnership helps towns and community groups design and implement training programs that focus on: • Creating and supporting technology center • Basic computer skills training • Internet research • Access to toxic release inventory data • Chemical impact analysis • Risk assessments • Use of GIS for community decision-making • Use of e-mail to communicate with decision-makers • Funding searches • Other assistance resources
Type of Funding Available:	Cooperative Agreements

6.1 Office of Environmental Management, Office of Intergovernmental and Public Accountability

Eligibility:	EM provides direct support to local community-based organizations located near DOE facilities, other jurisdictions impacted by DOE and revitalization efforts, the National Conference of Black Mayors, and a Historically Black College and Universities Consortium.
Process for Requesting Assistance:	Contact Melinda Downing, DOE Environmental Justice Program Manager (see below).
Points of Contact:	Melinda Downing DOE Environmental Justice Program Manager (202) 586-7703 or melinda.downing@em.doe.gov
Internet Home Page:	http://www.em.doe.gov/public/envjust/
Success Stories:	Augusta, Georgia is down river from DOE's Savannah River Site, which is located in Aiken, SC. For many years, the Augusta community complained about neglect and environmental contamination that dominated their community. The residents were concerned about contaminated runoff that flooded their community with every rainstorm. They were concerned over what appeared to them as an unusual number of community deaths due to cancer. In one of the technical assistance events with Howard University, the community decided to apply to join EPA's Brownfields Pilot Program. With assistance from DOE and Howard University, the Augusta community approached the new Mayor of Augusta and asked if the city would submit to EPA a Brownfields Pilot application with a focus on a dumpsite near their community. The new mayor, being unfamiliar with the brownfields process, agreed to submit the application to EPA if the community prepared the application. Howard University and Paine College hosted a Brownfields Pilot Application drafting workshop for the community at the community's technology center. They drafted the basic application and posted it on the community's website for public comment. The City submitted the application and it was selected by EPA. Charles Utley, the leading environmental justice proponent in Augusta, chairs the Augusta Brownfields Commission and leads the effort to revitalize Augusta. The partnership of EM, EPA's Office of Federal Facilities Restoration and Reuse Office, and Howard University is noted by Mr. Utley to have contributed highly to the success and achievement of the Augusta community being selected as an EPA Brownfields Pilot. EM continues to work with the Augusta Brownfields Commission. The Augusta Brownfields Commission has formulated a partnership with the DOE's Dr. Samuel P. Massie Chairs of Excellence (leading engineer professors at 9 Historically Black Colleges and Universities and 1 Hispanic Serving Institution) to assist the community with the scientific and technical aspects associated with their efforts. EM met with the Augusta Brownfields Commission, Westinghouse Savannah River Company (managing agent), EPA Region 4, and others to formally establish the Augusta Brownfields Partnership (Partnership) to expand the scope of possibilities for the Augusta Revitalization effort. The Partnership then held meetings seeking to include additional potential partners from the federal sector, the State of Georgia, the private sector and non-governmental organizations. Through this partnership, the Augusta Brownfields Commission is helping to revitalize this area.

6.2 Argonne National Laboratory

Background:	Argonne is operated by the University of Chicago for the DOE. It is a multi-disciplinary research and development laboratory focused on basic science, nuclear and non-nuclear energy science and technologies, national security, and environmental matters. In the environmental area, Argonne's activities range from studies of fundamental contaminant behavior to risk management associated with cleanup and site long-term stewardship. Argonne assists several federal agencies with environmental technical support in the areas of characterization, process systems and engineering, and integrated management. Argonne assists the EPA's BTSC in the application of its Triad approach to sampling and analysis to manage site decision uncertainty.
Location:	Argonne, IL
Relevancy to Revitalization:	Argonne's expertise in the deployment of technologies and development of strategies and methodologies for expedited investigations and cleanup of contaminated sites has applicability to revitalization. Through EPA's BTSC Argonne assists problem holders with site-specific issues and application of decision support tools.
Specialty Areas:	• Expedited site characterization and adaptive sampling and analysis programs • Triad and related decision support tools for assisting brownfields and other activities • Technology connection assistance in the selection, evaluation, and implementation of investigation and clean technology
General Services Offered:	• Reviews of plans for investigations • Assistance in preparing site assessment plans and strategies • Assistance in selecting and deploying technologies and methodologies for investigations of soil and groundwater contamination
Type of Funding Available:	Funding and grants are not available through Argonne.
Eligibility:	At the direction of EPA's BTSC, Argonne can provide support to local, state, and federal government staff.
Process for Requesting Assistance:	Access to Argonne's services can be secured through EPA's BTSC.
Points of Contact:	Jack Ditmars, Argonne National Laboratory (630) 252-5953 jditmars@anl.gov
Internet Home Page:	http://www.ead.anl.gov and http://www.anl.gov
Success Stories:	Argonne has assisted federal agencies in matters for over 15 years. Several examples of successful applications of tools to improve the quality and efficiency of cleanup processes can be found on the Internet links given above.

7.0 U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

The DHHS is the U.S. government's principal agency for protecting the health of all Americans and providing essential human services, especially for those who are least able to help themselves. The department includes more than 300 programs, covering a wide spectrum of activities, including:

- Medical and social science research
- Preventing outbreak of infectious disease, including immunization services
- Assuring food and drug safety
- Medicare (health insurance for elderly and disabled Americans) and Medicaid (health insurance for low-income people)
- Financial assistance and services for low-income families
- Improving maternal and infant health
- Head Start (pre-school education and services)
- Preventing child abuse and domestic violence
- Substance abuse treatment and prevention
- Services for older Americans, including home-delivered meals
- Comprehensive health services for Native Americans

The primary brownfields activities under the DHHS involve the Office of Community Service and the ATSDR. As the largest grant-making agency in the federal government, providing some 60,000 grants per year, the Office of Community Service provides grants up to $500,000 to community development corporations and community action agencies that may be used for redevelopment or job training projects at Brownfield pilot sites. The ATSDR seeks to prevent human exposure to hazardous substances in the environment and has established the Office of Urban Affairs that focuses on environmental justice and minority health concerns.

The remainder of this section provides profiles for the following DHHS-related organizations:

7.1 Office of Community Services

Background:	The mission of the DHHS Office of Community Services is to work in partnership with states, communities, and other agencies to provide a range of human and economic development services and activities that ameliorate the causes and characteristics of poverty and otherwise assist persons in need. The focus of these services and activities is to increase the capacity of individuals and families to become self-sufficient, to revitalize communities, and to build the stability and capacity of children, youth, and families so that they become able to create their own opportunities. Funds are provided for a number of activities, including actual development and pre-development tasks. As a part of its commitment to the Brownfields National Partnership, the Office of Community Services provides grants up to $500,000 to community development corporations and community action agencies that may be used for redevelopment or job training projects at Brownfield pilot sites. This effort is part of the Office of Community Services Urban and Rural Economic Development Discretionary Grants program.
Location:	Washington, D.C.
Relevancy to Revitalization:	Provides grants for brownfields redevelopment, and training that is targeted to community development corporations and community action agencies.
Specialty Areas:	• Serve the economic and social needs of welfare recipients and other low-income individuals and families that reside in urban, rural and tribal areas • Provide employment and entrepreneurial opportunities through industrial, business, physical or commercial development • Promote individual self-sufficiency through the creation of new, full-time, permanent jobs • Assist community development corporations and community action agencies in leveraging existing federal, state and local resources for neighborhood revitalization activities • Provide financial and technical resources to state, local, public and private agencies for economic development and related social service support activities • Provide energy assistance to low income households • Assist communities in protecting the victims of domestic violence as well as preventing the occurrence of domestic violence
General Services Offered:	• Provide financial resources through discretionary and formula and block grant initiatives for planning, coordination, management, provision of services and physical renovation • Provide training, technical assistance and related instructional materials to support planning, program development, resource identification and coordination as well as the deployment and management of economic development efforts and social service support activities • Leverage federal, state and local resources through inter-agency agreements and public/private partnerships • Disseminate information regarding the results and effectiveness of the discretionary and block grant activities
Type of Funding Available:	Funds are provided for a number of activities, including actual development and pre-development tasks. Grants are provided up to $500,000 to community development corporations and community action agencies.

7.1 Office of Community Services

Eligibility:	Annual applications are required for the Community Service Block Grants (CSBG) award. A notice reminding states and Indian tribes/tribal organizations to submit annual applications is sent in July each year. Notice of funds availability is made once the Congress appropriates and the Office of Management and Budget apportions the funds. The CSBG Act mandates that states pass through 90% of the funds allocated to the eligible entities. Up to 5% of these funds can be used by states and tribes for administrative costs as defined by the grantee.
Process for Requesting Assistance:	States and tribes are required to submit annual applications with specified assurances which are mandated in the CSBG Act. State Offices of Community Services work together with local CSBG service providers primarily to prepare annual state plans which describe how the state will carry out the assurances. Grantees receive funds under the CSBG which are used to provide services and activities that address the following: employment, education, income management, housing, nutrition, emergency services, and health.
Points of Contact:	Clarence Carter Agency for Children and Families Office of Community Services HHS Aerospace Building 370 L'Enfant Plaza Washigton, D.C. 20447 (202) 401-4694 (202) 401-4694 (fax) Richard Saul (202) 401-9341 (202) 401-5538 (fax) rsaul@acf.dhhs.gov
Internet Home Page:	http://www.acf.dhhs.gov/programs/ocs
Success Stories:	In FY 2001, $590.4 million was made available to states, territories, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and federally and state-recognized tribes. Of this amount, $3.7 million was available for federally and state-recognized tribes, and tribal organizations authorized by eligible tribes to apply on their behalf. A total of $9.5 million was available for training and technical assistance.

7.2 Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry

Background:	The ATSDR, created by the 1980 Superfund legislation and operating within the DHHS, seeks to prevent human exposure to hazardous substances in the environment. Its public health functions include assessments of sites, the analysis and reporting of collected assessment data, education and training concerning hazardous substances, epidemiological surveillance studies, and the mitigation of releases of hazardous substances into the environment. ATSDR established the Office of Urban Affairs (OUA) to primarily handle its brownfields activities. This office also focuses on environmental justice and minority health concerns. All of ATSDR's brownfields work is coordinated through the OUA. ATSDR can review and assess environmental sampling data and other site-related information in order to determine if past, current, or future exposure to hazardous substances might have public health consequences. In essence, ATSDR or state health departments can provide an independent opinion on site conditions and offer recommendations on safe redevelopment. In those rare cases where it appears that significant exposure to hazardous chemicals is occurring or did occur, ASTDR may conduct an investigation to characterize the public health significance of site-related exposures. Some ATSDR staff are located at EPA.
Location:	Washington, D.C.
Relevancy to Revitalization:	Offers assessment of environmental sampling data – targeted to all brownfields community stakeholders
Specialty Areas:	Exposure assessment, applied toxicological research
General Services Offered:	Some of the general services offered by the ATSDR are as follows: • Public health assessments • Applied research • Emergency response • Education and training
Type of Funding Available:	ATSDR occasionally provides funds to health departments, universities, nonprofit groups, or vendors to conduct activities, sponsor meetings or provide needed services which support ATSDR's mission.
Eligibility:	Health departments, universities, nonprofit groups, or vendors to conduct activities, sponsor meetings or provide needed services which support ATSDR's mission
Process for Requesting Assistance:	Grants, cooperative agreements, and contracts for the ASTDR are processed through the Procurement and Grants Office at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
Points of Contact:	Steve Jones U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Agency For Toxic Substances and Disease Registry MC: 5101 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency 401 M Street, SW Washington, D.C. 20460 (202) 603-8729 (202) 603-9100 (fax) jones.steve@epa.gov

7.2 Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry

Internet Home Page:	http://atsdr1.atsdr.cdc.gov
Success Stories:	The following example illustrates why public health considerations are important when determining future property uses. The East 10th Street Site is a 36-acre property located in Delaware County, Pennsylvania. Beginning in 1910, the site was used for the manufacture of rayon and cellophane. In 1977, the property was divided into 23 lots owned by six different entities. These lots contain nine buildings that formerly housed the rayon/cellophane production or storage facilities. In the late 1980s, considerable on-site demolition and building renovation converted the lower floors of two buildings (Nos.1 and 2) into individual offices housing commercial and retail establishments including a day care center, candy manufacturer, restaurant, dental office, a Boy Scout meeting room, and a senior citizen center. In 1990, EPA Region III Emergency Response staff in Philadelphia were called to the site because of concerns about improper storage of PCBs containers and of the existence of free asbestos in on-site buildings. EPA's inspection revealed asbestos-contaminated bulk material and asbestos fibers in the air on the upper floors of Building 1. In addition, isolated locations of bulk asbestos and numerous physical hazards were noted outside the building. Concerned about the public health implications of existing conditions, EPA requested that the ATSDR evaluate the situation and make appropriate recommendations for follow-up actions. ATSDR and EPA recommended that the day care and senior citizen center operations be relocated until the problem could be addressed. EPA then arranged for cleanup of the building to the extent permissible under authorizing legislation (case law limits EPA's ability to address asbestos when it is considered a structural component of a building). Additionally, ATSDR provided guidance for protecting public health during the cleanup. Because of community concerns about the effectiveness of the asbestos cleanup and subsequent maintenance efforts, in 1993 ATSDR and the Pennsylvania Department of Health arranged for indoor air sampling in Building 1 that revealed elevated asbestos levels. Additional consultations recommended implementation of operation and maintenance program for asbestos in the buildings.

8.0 U.S. Department of the Interior

The DOI is the nation's principal conservation agency. DOI's mission is to protect America's treasures for future generations, provide access to our nation's natural and cultural heritage, offer recreation opportunities, honor our trust responsibilities to American Indians and Alaska Natives and our responsibilities to island communities, conduct scientific research, provide wise stewardship of energy and mineral resources, foster sound use of land and water resources, and conserve and protect fish and wildlife. DOI is made up of more than 8 major bureaus and offices, of which the NPS and the Office of Surface Mining (OSM) support the Brownfields programs.

The NPS preserves the natural and cultural resources and values of the national park system for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations. The Park Service cooperates with partners to extend the benefits of natural and cultural resource conservation and outdoor recreation throughout this country and the world. The NPS provides technical assistance for planning, assessment, and conservation in urban areas that are focused toward state and local governments and community-based organizations. The NPS assists state and local governments in acquisition of surplus federal lands and offers financial and technical assistance for community revitalization for Brownfields Showcase Communities.

OSM has participated in the Brownfields Initiative by providing training and support to OSM/VISTA volunteers and authorizing grant applications for Brownfields pilots in coal impacted watersheds, as mine-scarred lands are recognized as brownfields.

The remainder of this section provides profiles for the following DOI-related organizations:

8.1 National Park Service

Background:	The NPS regulates, promotes, and conserves America's national parks in such a manner as to "leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations." Since the inception of the Service in 1916, the United States has changed dramatically and the Service has expanded its mission to support State and local conservation and recreation efforts in partnership with communities across the country. NPS supports these initiatives through a range of recognition programs, technical assistance, and grant-making programs geared to communities that seek its help. Among these programs is the Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance program (RTCA, or Rivers & Trails). RTCA helps local and state agencies, and community organizations in their conservation efforts by providing river, trail, and greenway planning; regional assessment; and conservation workshops and consultations. A significant amount of RTCA's assistance is targeted to urban areas for projects that include or affect underutilized contaminated properties. As such, RTCA can complement redevelopment efforts. Another program through which NPS helps support State and local initiatives is the FLP. Through FLP, NPS helps state and local governments acquire, at no cost, surplus Federal lands (such as lands and facilities from decommissioned military bases, former Federal buildings, or Army Reserve sites) for public parks and recreation areas. Available lands may have high natural, historic, or recreational values. Or, lands or facilities may be abandoned and in need of repair or improvement to adapt the site for public use. NPS provides technical assistance to applicants to develop plans for park and recreational use, and assists communities to gain title to the lands. Land or buildings obtained through the program must be open to the public and used exclusively for parks and recreational purposes. The LWCF State Grant Program provides matching assistance to states and, through states, to local units of government for the acquisition and development of public outdoor recreation areas and facilities. All projects must be in accord with each state's SCORP and OPSP. The SCORP identifies needs and priorities while the OPSP is intended to assure equal opportunity for all eligible project sponsors and all sectors of the general public to benefit from LWCF grants. Program objectives include stimulating states and local jurisdictions to meet new demands for outdoor recreation and to build a permanent legacy in both urban and rural environments for future generations by ensuring that lands acquired or developed under this program are protected in perpetuity. The Urban Park and Recreation Recovery (UPARR) program provides grants to economically distressed local governments for the rehabilitation of existing recreation facilities in urban areas, and for innovative recreation programs and services. This program targets underserved populations such as minority, low-income, at-risk youth, elderly, and disabled that have limited opportunities to obtain quality recreation programs and services in their neighborhoods. The program has awarded nearly 1,400 grants since 1979 totaling approximately $243 million. Funding determinations are made following a national competition which includes pre-applications that address specified criteria. Facilities that have been rehabilitated through the UPARR program are protected in perpetuity.
Location:	Washington, D.C.

8.1 National Park Service

Relevancy to Revitalization:	The NPS provides technical assistance for planning, assessment, and conservation in urban areas that are focused toward state and local governments and community-based organizations. The NPS assists state and local governments in acquisition of surplus federal lands and offers financial and technical assistance for community revitalization for Brownfields Showcase Communities.
Specialty Areas:	• Establishing additional pilots around the country as EPA funding permits. • Linking Brownfield Pilots activities with NPS activities (assistance through RTCA, and FLP) to create more attractive and sustainable communities.
General Services Offered:	FLP provides technical assistance to applicants to develop plans for park and recreational use, and assists communities to gain title to the lands.
Type of Funding Available:	LWCF State Grant Program provides matching assistance to states and, through states, to local units of government for the acquisition and development of public outdoor recreation areas and facilities. UPARR program provides grants to economically distressed local governments for the rehabilitation of existing recreation facilities in urban areas, and for innovative recreation programs and services.
Eligibility:	RTCA assists local and state agencies, and community organizations. FLP, helps state and local governments. All FLP assisted land and/or buildings obtained through the program must be open to the public and used exclusively for parks and recreational purposes. The SCORP identifies needs and priorities while the OPSP is intended to assure equal opportunity for all eligible project sponsors and all sectors of the general public to benefit from LWCF grants.
Process for Requesting Assistance:	Use the following Internet home page http://www.nps.gov/ to locate the process for requesting assistance within each of the above listed programs.
Points of Contact:	Steve Morris U.S. Department of Interior National Park Service P.O. Box 37127 Washington, D.C. 20013-7127 (202) 565-1183 (202) 343-3682 (fax) stephen_morris@nps.gov Tom Ross Assistant Director, Recreation & Conservation (202) 354-6900
Internet Home Page:	http://www.nps.gov/ OR http://www.ncrc.nps.gov OR http://www.nps.gov/rtca/
Success Stories:	The Land and Water Conservation Fund has awarded over 38,000 projects a sum of more than $3.3 billion in financial assistance since 1965.

8.2 Office of Surface Mining

Background:	The OSM is a bureau within DOI, that has responsibility, in cooperation with the states and Indian tribes, to protect citizens and the environment during coal mining and reclamation, and to reclaim mines abandoned before 1977. Mines that were active in 1977 are managed in accordance with the America Surface Mining Law, which is also administered by OSM. OSM is organized around two principal requirements: (1) regulating active coal mining, and (2) reclaiming abandoned mines. In addition, OSM operates programs to eliminate environmental and economic impacts of acid mine drainage from abandoned coal mines, encourage reforestation of reclaimed mine land, develop techniques for reclamation of prime farmland soils, and publically recognize outstanding reclamation by communicating the experience to others.
Location:	Washington, D.C.
Relevancy to Revitalization:	In 1999, OSM authored the first successful EPA Brownfields Pilot Demonstration Project grant developed for a coal-impacted watershed (Dark Shade Creek, PA). OSM worked with the EPA BTSC for addressing coal-impacted watersheds, including critical inventory, assessment and planning funds for local watershed efforts.
Specialty Areas:	Addressing environmental concerns at mining sites, coalfields, and within contaminated watersheds associated with these types of sites: • Acid mine drainage • Watershed assessment • Spectral imagery analysis
General Services Offered:	• Technical support • Grant writing and project development support • Administrative support • Training • Evaluation and research of new technologies • Monitoring trends and status Resources available for community redevelopment include: • OSM Volunteers in Services to America (VISTA) Initiative - provides full-time Watershed Development Coordinators working with small watershed groups to build capacity collecting watershed data, building new partnerships, and expanding public awareness. OSM provides technical support and administrative funding support. • OSM/National Endowment for the Arts (NEA) acid mine drainage (AMD) Treatment System Design Initiative - Projects are for AMD treatment systems in high-visibility areas and work to expand AMD constituencies by engaging watershed groups, local design professionals, scientists, and others to transform environmental liabilities into community assets.
Type of Funding Available:	Regulatory administration & enforcement grants, regulatory program development grants, AML reclamation grants, and Small Operator Assistance Program grants.
Eligibility:	Most OSM grants are available only to states and tribes that have coal mining regulatory or reclamation program plans approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

8.2 Office of Surface Mining

Process for Requesting Assistance:	Contact the individual listed below.
Points of Contact:	T. Allan Comp (202) 208-2836 tcomp@osmre.gov
Internet Home Page:	http://www.osmre.gov/osm.htm
Success Stories:	To date, more than 13,000 acres of pre-1977 dangerous abandoned mine waste piles have been returned to productive use. New Brownfields guidelines include "mine scarred lands" as well as two new Coalfield Brownfields in Coal Creek, TN, and Kelley's Creek, WV, are opening new opportunities for coal country cleanup and reuse. States and Indian Tribes using AML grant funds and OSM have reclaimed $1,477 million worth of Public Health & Safety coal related problems, $195 million worth of Environmental coal related problems, and $238 million worth of noncoal related problems have been reclaimed. Additionally, the following States and Indian tribes have "Certified" that they have addressed all of their coal-related AML problems: Hopi, Louisiana, Montana, Navajo, Texas, and Wyoming.

9.0 U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

The mission of the HUD is to provide a decent, safe, and sanitary home and suitable living environment for every American, including the following:

- Creating opportunities for homeownership
- Providing housing assistance for low-income persons
- Working to create, rehabilitate and maintain the nation's affordable housing
- Enforcing the nation's fair housing laws
- Helping the homeless
- Spurring economic growth in distressed neighborhoods
- Helping local communities meet their development needs

HUD administers a loan and a grant program that can be used to assist in brownfields redevelopment. The Section 108 guaranteed-loan provision of the CDBG program is one of the most potent and important public investment tools that HUD offers to local governments. It allows them to transform a small portion of their CDBG funds into federally guaranteed loans large enough to pursue physical and economic revitalization projects that can renew entire neighborhoods. Such public investment is often needed to inspire private economic activity, providing the initial resources or simply the confidence that private firms and individuals may need to invest in distressed areas.

The BEDI grant program is administered to stimulate and promote economic and community development activities under Section 108(q) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended. BEDI is designed to assist local governments in returning abandoned, idled and underused industrial and commercial facilities to productive economic uses by providing grants to identified private sector parties committed to undertaking projects and activities that will provide near-term results and demonstrable economic benefits, such as job creation and increases in the local tax base.

BEDI funds are used as stimulus for local governments and private sector parties to commence redevelopment or continue phased redevelopment efforts on brownfields sites where expansion or development is complicated by the presence or potential presence of environmental contamination.

The remainder of this section provides profiles for the following HUD-related organizations:

9.1 Community Development Block Grant Program, Section 108 Loan Guarantee Program

Background:	Section 108, the loan guarantee provision of the CDBG program, is one of the most potent and important public investment tools that HUD offers to local governments. It allows them to transform a small portion of their CDBG funds into federally guaranteed loans large enough to pursue physical and economic revitalization projects that can renew entire neighborhoods. Such public investment is often needed to inspire private economic activity, providing the initial resources or simply the confidence that private firms and individuals may need to invest in distressed areas. Section 108 loans are not risk-free, however; local governments borrowing funds guaranteed by Section 108 must pledge their current and future CDBG allocations to cover the loan amount as security for the loan.
Location:	Washington, D.C.
Relevancy to Revitalization:	Activities eligible for Section 108 financing include economic development activities eligible under CDBG; acquisition of real property; rehabilitation of publicly owned real property; housing rehabilitation eligible under CDBG; construction, reconstruction, or installation of public facilities (including streets, 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 neighborhoods; and in limited circumstances, housing construction as part of community economic development, Housing Development Grant, or Nehemiah Housing Opportunity Grant programs.
Specialty Areas:	Section 108 provides communities with a source of financing for economic development, housing rehabilitation, public facilities, and large-scale physical development projects.
General Services Offered:	• Fixed rate financing of guaranteed obligations • Variable rate financing (available at any time)
Type of Funding Available:	Loan guarantee (fully guaranteed by the federal government) The maximum repayment period for a Section 108 loan is 20 years. HUD has the ability to structure the principal amortization to match the needs of the project and borrower. Each annual principal amount will have a separate interest rate associated with it.
Eligibility:	Eligible applicants include the following public entities: metropolitan cities and urban counties (CDBG entitlement recipients); nonentitlement communities that are assisted in the submission of applications by states that administer the CDBG program; and nonentitlement communities eligible to receive CDBG funds under the HUD-Administered Small Cities CDBG program (Hawaii). The public entity may be the borrower or it may designate a public agency as the borrower. For purposes of determining eligibility, the CDBG rules and requirements apply. As with the CDBG program, all projects and activities must either principally benefit low- and moderate-income persons, aid in the elimination or prevention of slums and blight, or meet urgent needs of the community.
Process for Requesting Assistance:	See below

9.1 Community Development Block Grant Program, Section 108 Loan Guarantee Program

Points of Contact:	For more information on the CDBG Section 108 loan guarantee program, contact the local HUD field office. When applying for a Section 108 loan, the field office is the first to become involved in reviewing the application. The Section 108 office at HUD headquarters in Washington, D.C. provides information about to grant application at (202) 708-1871 or (202) 708-1506, or by mail at: Section 108 Loan Guarantee Program Office of Community Planning and Development U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development 451 7th Street, SW Room 7180 Washington, D.C. 20410 For technical guidance, contact Mr. Paul Webster, Director, Financial Management Division, at the above address or at (202) 708-1871 or Mr. Nelson R. Bregon, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Grant Programs, Office of Community Planning and Development, at the above address or at (202) 708-1506.
Internet Home Page:	http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/communitydevelopment/programs/108/index.cfm
Success Stories:	Section 108 financing has been used to support revitalization projects in hundreds of communities. More than 1,200 projects have been funded since the program's inception in 1978. An example of a funded project is in Alhambra, California, where an abandoned retail area was redeveloped, leading to creation of 200 jobs. At this site, a major retailer was closing, creating a loss of jobs and sales tax revenue for the City. Initially the Alhambra Redevelopment Agency approached commercial developers, offering traditional subsidy, to redevelop the site. These developers declined to participate, and the Agency made a decision to develop the site itself using Section 108 financing.

9.2 Brownfields Economic Development Initiative

Background:	BEDI is one of the key competitive grant programs that HUD administers to stimulate and promote economic and community development activities under Section 108(q) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended. BEDI is designed to assist cities with the redevelopment of abandoned, idled and underused industrial and commercial facilities with expansion and redevelopment by providing grants to identified private sector parties committed to undertaking projects and activities that will provide near-term results and demonstrable economic benefits, such as job creation and increases in the local tax base. BEDI funds are used as the stimulus for local governments and private sector parties to commence redevelopment or continue phased redevelopment efforts on brownfields sites where either perceived or actual environmental conditions are known and redevelopment plans exist.
Location:	Washington, D.C.
Relevancy to Revitalization:	The purpose of the BEDI is to assist public entities in the redevelopment of brownfields and enhance the security or improve the viability of a project financed with Section 108 guaranteed loan authority. BEDI grants must be used in conjunction with a new Section 108 guaranteed loan commitment. BEDI projects must increase economic opportunity for persons of low-and moderate-income or stimulate and retain businesses and jobs that lead to economic revitalization. BEDI funds have been made available on a competitive basis. In fiscal year 2002, instructions for submitting applications were included in HUD's SuperNOFA, which is published in the Federal Register; $28 million was made available at a maximum cap of $2 million per award. Section 108 funds are available to eligible applicants throughout the year on a noncompetitive basis.
Specialty Areas:	• Land writedowns • Site remediation costs • Funding reserves • Over-collateralizing the Section 108 Loan • Direct enhancement of the security of the Section 108 loan • Provisions of financing for-profit businesses at a below market interest rate
General Services Offered:	BEDI grants enhance the security or improve the viability of a project financed with new Section 108 guaranteed loan authority.
Type of Funding Available:	Grants and Loans Minimum Section 108 to BEDI ratio is 1:1 (i.e., minimum amount of 108 dollars committed must not be less than $1 of 108 for every BEDI grant dollar requested.) Maximum grant amount is $2 million. On April 21, 2003, HUD announced the availability of FY2003 funding opportunities, including grants through its Brownfields Economic Development Initiative (BEDI). HUD's BEDI program will provide approximately $29.5 million to be used in conjunction with Section 108 loan guarantee funds. HUD encourages brownfields economic development projects which propose the redevelopment of brownfields sites through new investments and result in the creation of new businesses and jobs, and increases in the local tax base or other near-term, measurable economic benefits. Proposals are due July 16, 2003.

9.2 Brownfields Economic Development Initiative

Eligibility:	CDBG entitlement communities and non-entitlement communities eligible to receive loan guarantees. A request for a new Section 108 loan guarantee authority must accompany each BEDI application. BEDI and Section 108 funds must be used in conjunction with the same economic development project. Non-entitlement communities, including those in New York and Hawaii, may apply for and receive grants under the BEDI programs. If a non-entitlement community receives a BEDI grant and applies for Section 108 loan guarantee assistance, the applicable state entity (or HUD, in the case of Hawaii and New York) will be required to pledge CDBG funds as partial security for the loan guarantee.
Process for Requesting Assistance:	For a BEDI application kit and/or guidebook to all HUD programs, please contact the SuperNOFA Information Center at 1 (800) HUD-8929. Persons with hearing or speech impairments may call the Center's TTY number at 1 (800) HUD-2209. Questions regarding the BEDI program may be directed to Lisa Peoples in HUD's Office of Economic Development at (202) 708-0614 ext. 4456 or by e-mail at lisa_peoples@hud.gov.
Points of Contact:	Lisa Peoples (202) 708-0614 ext. 4456 lisa_peoples@hud.gov
Internet Home Page:	http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/economicdevelopment/programs/bedi/index.cfm
Success Stories:	BEDI grants were used to support a Brownfields redevelopment project in Bonne Terre, Missouri. Bonne Terre lies in the Eastern Ozarks, 55 miles south of the St. Louis metropolitan area and near the Mississippi River. Located in Missouri's old Lead Belt, and corporate headquarters for the St. Joseph Minerals Corporation, Bonne Terre was once called the Lead Capital of the World. The city includes a Superfund site near the center of the city and 120 acres of Brownfields on the Superfund site's periphery. Over the past 6 years, Bonne Terre has established a comprehensive brownfields program. Two 3-acre former brownfield sites have been remediated and redeveloped, and plans are being drawn to build a large-scale industrial business park with recreational and open areas on another 85 acres of brownfields. A local community college helped the city form a brownfields committee made up of the mayor, the city manager, the city economic development director, and representatives from the mining company now responsible for cleaning up the Superfund site. The city made a successful application to EPA for a brownfields pilot assessment grant in 1996. With the brownfields assessment grant, the city was able to bring together community groups, investors, lenders, developers, and other affected parties to address the issues of cleaning up the contaminated sites and returning them to productive use. The committee came up with various tools for financing brownfields redevelopment, including traditional grants, such as from BEDI, innovative public-private partnership arrangements, risk-limitation techniques, and tax incentives.

10.0 U.S. Department of Transportation

The mission of the DOT is to help ensure a fast, safe, efficient, accessible and convenient transportation system that meets our vital national interests and enhances the quality of life of the American people, today and into the future. The DOT is made up of 16 bureaus and offices, of which the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), the Federal Transit Administration (FTA), and the MARAD support brownfields redevelopment activities. Current policy permits the expenditure of Federal-aid funds for eligible transportation projects that impact, or are impacted by, brownfields and other hazardous waste sites.

In concert with the Office of the Secretary, the FHWA supports the Brownfields programs and initiatives led by EPA. FHWA encourages the appropriate consideration of brownfields in the transportation planning, FHWA National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and State-related project development processes.

In concert with the DOT's Office of the Secretary, the FTA supports the Brownfields programs and initiatives led by EPA. FTA encourages the appropriate consideration of brownfields in the transportation planning, environmental review, and state and local related project development processes.

MARAD will coordinate efforts with the EPA and other federal agencies in assisting ports and port developers in brownfields redevelopment sites. MARAD will work with the American Association of Port Authorities (AAPA) to survey and report progress on brownfields redevelopment sites. MARAD expects to work with NOAA and other federal agencies in developing budget requirements for future brownfields redevelopment projects.

The remainder of this section provides profiles for the following DOT-related organizations:

10.1 Federal Highway Administration

Background:	The FHWA has the responsibility of providing national leadership to State Transportation Agencies on issues that deal with properties that have been contaminated with hazardous substances/wastes. In concert with the Office of the Secretary, the FHWA supports the Brownfields programs and initiatives led by EPA. FHWA encourages the appropriate consideration of brownfields in the transportation planning, FHWA NEPA, and State-related project development processes. Current policy permits the expenditure of Federal-aid funds for eligible transportation projects that impact, or are impacted by, brownfields and other hazardous waste sites. Federal- aid funds may be used for: • Access to a planned redevelopment project • Clean-up and use of properties for transportation-related development Establishment of new partnerships with state and local environmental and economic development entities to attract additional resources and leverage transportation funds.
Location:	**Headquarters:** Washington, D.C. **Division Offices:** FHWA Divisions work directly with state DOTs. Located throughout the United States, they include 52 operating federal-aid Division Offices and three Federal Lands Highway Divisions. **Resource Centers:** Staff in FHWA's four Resource Centers provides technical expertise in a variety of areas. The Resource Centers and their locations are: **Eastern** - Baltimore, MD **Southern** - Atlanta, GA **Midwestern** - Olympia Fields, IL **Western** - San Francisco, CA
Relevancy to Revitalization:	The FHWA helps fund the planning, design, and construction of Interstate highways and other roads. Typical projects of the Federal-Aid Highway Program include road reconstruction and rehabilitation; highway safety improvements; transportation centers; intermodal facilities; recreational trails; access improvements; bridge replacement or rehabilitation; and bicycle/pedestrian facilities. Each of these types of projects and activities may be a major component of a revitalization project, or may encourage future revitalization.
Specialty Areas:	The FHWA specializes in helping states meet the nation's transportation needs. In doing so, the FHWA encourages states to consider the reciprocal impacts of transportation on brownfields revitalization from an environmental and economic development perspective, including impacts to communities and quality of life.
General Services Offered:	• Provide technical assistance to field staff and brownfields advocates • Provide information regarding agency guidance and policy on brownfields and other hazardous wastes sites • Conduct brownfields research and disseminate results • Offer training on brownfields and hazardous waste sites • Foster the formation of new partnerships and encourage communications among brownfields advocates at the state, local and regional levels

10.1 Federal Highway Administration

Type of Funding Available:	Under current transportation legislation, no FHWA funds are specifically identified, designated, or allocated for brownfields redevelopment or revitalization. There are several programs through which support for brownfields revitalization, as part of an eligible transportation project, may be appropriately financed with federal funds. • Formula-allocated funds available to states through the National Highway System and the Surface Transportation Program • Transportation enhancements • Bicycle and pedestrian trails • Recreational trails • Transportation and community and system preservation • Congestion mitigation and air quality improvement • Borders and corridors • Scenic byways
Eligibility:	While each funding program has specific guidelines and requirements that must be followed, the process for accessing program funds is similar for all of them. Requests for funds must go through the local Metropolitan Planning Organization's and State DOT's long- and short-range planning processes. The transportation project that includes Brownfield revitalization activities must be included in the state's Transportation Improvement Program. Details about each funding program may be obtained by contacting the appropriate program office.
Process for Requesting Assistance:	Requests for technical assistance can be made by contacting the appropriate FHWA Division Office, or by contacting FHWA Headquarters through the Internet at http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/environment/. Requests for information on funding assistance must be made through the State DOT.
Points of Contact:	Dr. Constance M. Hill U.S. Department of Transportation Federal Highway Administration Office of Natural Environment, HEPN-30 400 7th Street, SW Washington, D.C. 20590 (804) 775- 3378 (804) 775-3356 (fax) connie.hill@fhwa.dot.gov Mr. Fred G. Bank U.S. Department of Transportation Federal Highway Administration Office of Natural Environment, HEPN-30 400 7th Street, SW Washington, D.C. 20590 (202) 366-5004 (202) 366-3409 (fax) Fred.bank@fhwa.dot.gov
Internet Home Page:	http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/environment/index.htm

10.1 Federal Highway Administration

Success Stories:	The Riverfront Heritage Trail in Joplin, MO is an ongoing transportation project that crosses several brownfields sites. The project is partly supported with FHWA Transportation Enhancement funds. An excellent example of partnering, the project is also supported with funds from the MO DOT, local city agencies, and the National Park Service. A bicycle/pedestrian trail that will provide public access to the riverfront is also planned for this project. In Providence, RI, the on-road phase of the Northwest Bike Path has been completed, and the off-road portion is under design. FHWA funds are being used in the construction of the bicycle path, and on remediation of the Atlantic Mills complex where the bike path will be located. The bike path is part of the Woonasquatucket River Greenway Project, a major urban brownfields revitalization effort that is jointly funded by the FHWA, EPA, and the City of Providence. Also in Providence, construction has begun on I-195, which will cross several brownfields sites in an old industrial/port area of the city.

10.2 Federal Transit Administration

Background:	The FTA has the responsibility of providing national leadership to state and local transit agencies on issues that deal with transportation-related properties that have been contaminated with hazardous substances/wastes. In concert with the DOT's Office of the Secretary, the FTA supports the Brownfields programs and initiatives led by EPA. FTA encourages the appropriate consideration of brownfields in the transportation planning, environmental review, and state and local related project development processes. Current policy permits the expenditure of Federal-aid funds for eligible transportation projects that impact, or are impacted by, brownfields and other hazardous waste sites. Federal-aid funds may be used for: • Access to a planned redevelopment project • Cleanup and reuse of properties for transportation-related development
Location:	**Headquarters**: Washington, D.C. **Regional and Metropolitan Offices**: located throughout the country and serving particular geographic locations which can be found at: http://www.fta.dot.gov/office/regional/
Relevancy to Revitalization:	The FTA provides financial assistance to develop new transit systems and improve, maintain, and operate existing systems. These types of projects and activities may be an element of a revitalization project, or may encourage future revitalization. FTA also helps fund certain elements of transit-oriented development that enhance the effectiveness of public transportation and that are physically or functionally related to transit systems.
Specialty Areas:	The FTA provides guidance to metropolitan planning organizations and transit agencies to help them meet the nation's transportation needs. In doing so, the FTA encourages the consideration of the reciprocal impacts between transportation and brownfields revitalization from an environmental and economic development perspective, including impacts to communities and quality of life.
General Services Offered:	• Provide technical assistance to field staff and brownfields advocates • Provide information regarding agency guidance and policy on brownfields and other hazardous wastes
Type of Funding Available:	Under current transportation legislation, no FTA funds are specifically identified for, designated for, or allocated to, brownfields redevelopment or revitalization. There are several programs through which support for brownfields revitalization, as part of an eligible transportation project, may be appropriately financed with federal funds. See http://www.fta.dot.gov/library/program/grantprog.html or more information about FTA grant programs and eligibility requirements.
Eligibility:	While each funding program has specific guidelines and requirements that must be followed, the process for accessing program funds is similar for all of them. Requests for funds must go through the local Metropolitan Planning Organization's and state transportation's long- and short-range planning processes. The transportation project that includes brownfields revitalization activities must be included in the State's Transportation Improvement Program. Details about each funding program may be obtained by contacting the appropriate program office.
Process for Requesting Assistance:	Requests for assistance may be made through the local or state transit agency or the regional Metropolitan Planning Organization. Additional assistance may be requested through the appropriate FTA regional or metropolitan office.

10.2 Federal Transit Administration

Points of Contact:	Ms. Carol Braegelmann U.S. Department of Transportation Federal Transit Administration Office of Human and Natural Environment, TPL-30 400 7th Street, SW Washington, D.C. 20590 (202) 366-1701 (202) 493-2478 (fax) carol.braegelmann@fta.dot.gov Ms. Susan Borinksy U.S. Department of Transportation Federal Transit Administration Office of Human and Natural Environment, TPL-30 400 7th Street, SW Washington, D.C. 20590 (202) 366-8012 (202) 493-2478 (fax) susan.borinsky@fta.dot.gov
Internet Home Page:	http://www.fta.dot.gov/office/planning/ep
Success Stories:	The Fruitvale station transit village in Oakland, CA is an example of a transportation project developed on a brownfields site that incorporates the relocation and design of a bus facility for a Bay Area Rapid Transit District (BART) rail station and a transit-oriented development that includes a child care center, health care clinic, public library, senior citizen housing, police substation and other public and commercial facilities. The project is also supported with funds from the City of Oakland, HUD, DHHS, and FHWA. The new development around the station, improved bus and pedestrian access, and safety and security improvements increases transit ridership.

10.3 Maritime Administration

Background:	MARAD within the DOT, works collaboratively with other federal agencies and the U.S. maritime industry to develop and implement standards, laws, regulations, and procedures to protect the environment and assist in redeveloping port properties.
Location:	Washington, D.C.
Relevancy to Revitalization:	MARAD coordinates efforts with the EPA and other federal agencies in assisting ports and port developers on brownfields redevelopment sites. MARAD works with the AAPA to survey and report progress on brownfields redevelopment sites. MARAD expects to work with NOAA and other federal agencies in developing budget requirements for future brownfields redevelopment projects.
Specialty Areas:	• Engineering reviews • Environmental impact statement review
General Services Offered:	• Review of documents, including environmental impact statements and environmental assessments • Technology assistance for port redevelopment • Innovative technology design • Port security review
Type of Funding Available:	No funding has been allocated
Eligibility:	MARAD provides support to local, state, and federal agencies
Process for Requesting Assistance:	Localities can submit requests through their EPA regional Brownfields coordinators and inform MARAD of progress.
Points of Contact:	Richard S. Corley Program Manager Office of Environmental Activities Maritime Administration Richard.corley@marad.dot.gov
Internet Home Page:	http://www.marad.dot.gov/
Success Stories:	MARAD is working to advancing the Federal Brownfields Action Agenda (FBAA). MARAD will refocus its efforts to support two critical areas in brownfields; working with trade associations like AAPA to identify the best potential sites at U.S. ports; and coordinating federal assistance with communities interested and involved in brownfields development. MARAD continues its close working relationship with AAPA by identifying potential brownfields projects in U.S. ports. Ports that are identified will be coordinated with National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration's FBAA team to ensure that federal participation is coordinated and focused. An introductory planning meeting with key staff supporting brownfields projects within NOAA is tentatively scheduled for late September. In this meeting, MARAD will discuss brownfields projects within US ports that have the greatest potential for success. Secondly, MARAD has begun discussions with the City of New Bedford, Office of the Mayor, to join in their effort to redevelop a 25-acre brownfields site for use as an interested transportation facility. New Bedford received a Brownfields Showcase Community Designation in 2000.

11.0 U.S. General Services Administration, Brownfields Redevelopment Initiative

Background:	In 1997, the GSA launched the Brownfields Redevelopment Initiative to identify and redeploy unused federal properties. With thousands of federal properties located throughout the country, GSA is partnering with communities to ensure that unused federal properties are an active component in the redevelopment of our nation's urban centers. Through a partnership between GSA and the community, the properties can be reused to bolster local revitalization efforts. The Partnership is focused on GSA's exchange of information on brownfields-related matters with various municipalities and federal agencies. In addition, GSA has entered a MOU with EPA to jointly promote economic development, community revitalization, and brownfields redevelopment. Reusing federal real property makes efficient use of existing infrastructure while providing an alternative to developing open space and contributing to urban sprawl.
Location:	General Services Administration Office of Property Disposal Washington, D.C.
Relevancy to Revitalization:	GSA works with the local communities to determine how federal properties can support revitalization targeted to all brownfields community stakeholders.
Specialty Areas:	GSA provides technical support through the use of GIS to analyze information and consider various factors that impact urban redevelopment for underutilized federal properties.
General Services Offered:	• Community involvement • Partnering • Technology support
Type of Funding Available:	Funding and grants are not available through GSA
Eligibility:	All municipalities and federal agencies are eligible for technical support
Process for Requesting Assistance:	Contact John Q. Martin at GSA (see below)
Points of Contact:	John Q. Martin General Services Administration Office of Property Disposal GSA Building 18th and F Streets NW, Room 4340 Washington, D.C. 20405 (202) 501-4671 (202) 501-2520 (fax) johnq.martin@gsa.gov
Internet Home Page:	http://www.gsa.gov
Success Stories:	GSA is currently working on various redevelopment activities at 39 federal brownfields sites in multiple cities and communities. The brownfields project locations were chosen based upon existing partnerships among federal, state, and local organizations already working to better the economic and social well-being of these communities.

12.0 Consultant's Corner

While the focus of this directory is providing support to federal, state, and local entities, consultants also are involved in revitalization projects. This "Consultants Corner" was prepared to show consultants how to access services available from federal agencies. Consultants generally cannot access federal resources directly. However, by working with state or local government representatives, consultants can gain access to a broad array of technical support services, as described in this directory. For example, consultants supporting a state or local government can get access to the support services of the BTSC. These services might include review of a sampling and analysis plan or assistance in developing a conceptual site model.

Consultants can learn more about the types of approaches, strategies, and technologies available to perform site assessment and cleanup related to revitalization projects through the resources described below.

The "Brownfields Technology Primer: Using the Triad Approach to Streamline Brownfields Site Assessment and Cleanup" is an educational tool for site owners, project managers (including consultants), and regulators to help streamline measuring and monitoring decisions made at brownfields sites. The primer overviews the effectiveness of the Triad approach (based on systematic planning, dynamic work plan strategies, and the use of real-time field-based measurement technologies) in reducing costs and expediting site close-out. The primer also provides additional resources to aid in site management, as well as a list of frequently asked questions and descriptions of commonly used field-based sampling and analytical techniques.

The "Brownfields Technology Primer: Perspectives on Technology Selection and Use" (Draft, March 2003 - when final, will be available at brownfieldstsc.org) assists technology service providers in understanding the needs of local officials and the types of information and approaches they can use in marketing their technologies or services. The primer also assists local officials understand the types of considerations that other local officials have used in procuring innovative site assessment and cleanup technologies and services as well as understand the needs and interests of the technology service providers to improve technology selection and use.

A guide on "Understanding Procurement for Innovative Sampling and Analytical Services for Waste Site Clean-Up" (Draft, March 2003 - when final, will be available at brownfieldstsc.org) helps project managers, technical leads, consultants, site owners, and technology vendors in procuring innovative sampling and analytical services for environmental projects in the federal, state, local, and private sector arenas. The procurement strategies described in the document are especially useful when using the Triad approach and dynamic work plan strategies.

The Hazardous Waste Clean-up Information (CLU-IN) website provides information about innovative treatment technologies to the hazardous waste remediation community. It describes programs, organizations, publications and other tools for federal and state personnel, consulting engineers, technology developers and vendors, remediation contractors, researchers, community groups, and individual citizens.

APPENDIX A

Summary of Recent Legislation and Revitalization Funding

The Small Business Liability Relief and Brownfields Revitalization Act (P.L. 107_118) reforms the federal Superfund law by providing liability protection for prospective purchasers, contiguous property owners, and innocent land owners, and authorizes increased funding for state and local programs that assess and clean up brownfields. Under Superfund, owners and operators of a contaminated site can be held liable for cleanup costs regardless of whether they caused the contamination. This liability potentially creates a strong incentive for businesses to avoid redeveloping brownfields. This new legislation provides relief from Superfund liability while ensuring that polluted sites continue to be remediated. The Act defines a "brownfields site" as 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. Further information about this law is available at http://www.epa.gov/brownfields/.

The following are examples of the types of revitalization funding available from EPA and described in Section 1 of this directory.

EPA has provided Brownfields funding to states, tribes, and local governments for pilot projects, assessing the potential for additional projects, and towards funding voluntary cleanup programs. EPA has provided funding in amounts up to $200,000 for up to 2 years to assess specific sites, to test proposed cleanup methods, and to look at the viability of projected future site uses. Grantees report that EPA funding so far has supported over 3,800 property assessments and helped leverage more than $4.8 billion in cleanup and economic redevelopment monies which, in turn, has created more than 21,000 jobs.

EPA has selected revolving loan fund pilot projects (each funded up to $1 million per eligible entity over 5 years). The funds are used by the recipient to capitalize a loan fund that in turn makes local cleanups possible. Over 50 Brownfields-related job training and redevelopment demonstration projects have been funded up to $200,000 over 2 years. More than 1,199 people, who live in communities that have been affected by brownfields, have been trained for new jobs.

EPA has launched nine RCRA Brownfield Prevention Initiative Pilots (unfunded) and 14 Targeted Site Efforts (with a small amount of funding) to showcase the flexibility of RCRA corrective actions and innovative approaches to removing barriers to clean up and revitalization of RCRA sites. These RCRA pilots test innovative approaches, showcase expedited cleanup decisions, and consider future uses of contaminated brownfields.

Targeted Brownfields assessments (TBA) have been conducted by EPA and the states at more than 996 properties in local communities that may not have a brownfields pilot. TBAs provide funding or technical assistance for environmental assessments that promote cleanup and redevelopment of specific brownfields properties by providing useful information about cleanup methods and potential redevelopment strategies.

APPENDIX B

EPA Land Revitalization Agenda
April 10, 2003

http://www.epa.gov/oswer/landrevitalization/agenda_full.htm

The goals of EPA's Land Revitalization Agenda are to:

- Clean up our nation's contaminated land resources so that communities are able to safely return them to productive use;
- Ensure that cleanups protect public health, welfare, and the environment and ensure that cleanups are consistent with future land use; and
- Communicate information about cleanups that may be relevant to reuse.

EPA's Land Revitalization Agenda provides a menu of policies and practices the Agency may employ to further reuse as a part of cleanup in Regional Reuse Work Plans and through other national efforts.

Objective: Integrate Land Reuse into Cleanup Programs

- *Conduct reuse assessments in cleanup of contaminated properties*
  - Develop screening processes to identify property characteristics that facilitate reuse
  - Identify properties undergoing cleanup that have significant potential to meet green space and other community needs (e.g., parks, habitats for native species, bike trails), as well as economic and restoration needs
  - Assess the reuse potential of remedial properties

- *Collect, maintain, and disseminate environmental information that facilitates reuse*
  - Modify outputs of the federal site assessment process (e.g., readable summaries) across cleanup programs in ways that make them more directly useful and readily available to the local community
  - Build on ongoing work with the General Services Administration to expeditiously identify parcels of federally-owned property ready for reuse as part of cleanup
  - Use sampling data early in the cleanup process to characterize where contamination is known and not known and/or develop a method to describe "areas of EPA interest" (as opposed to site boundaries) in order to make it easier for the public to recognize when property is available for reuse
  - Develop and disseminate information on sustainable incentives, strategies, and resources that promote reuse in cleaning up underutilized or idled private properties
  - Develop and pilot an Internet-based Land Revitalization Clearinghouse (e.g., using a Multiple Listing Service-type system for properties) of properties being cleaned up to provide a publicly-available national inventory with site-specific information for use by developers, community members, and others
  - Integrate OSWER web information on reuse in cleanup programs to enhance public access and emphasize the priority of revitalization across all cleanup programs

- *Review policies, guidance, and practices to make reuse considerations an integral part of EPA's cleanup programs*
    - Address barriers to redevelopment under CERCLA, RCRA, TSCA and other laws, through revised guidance, regulations, or practices
- *Develop performance measures for reuse*
    - Establish a single, cross-program reuse measure of success (e.g., "land ready for reuse") for OSWER
- *Establish a process to determine when a property is safe for reuse*
    - Pilot "ready for reuse" technical determinations to clarify appropriate reuses
    - Develop principles for implementing "ready for reuse" technical determinations
- *Develop guidance on how to make portions of sites available for reuse ("parceling") during cleanup under RCRA and CERCLA to benefit cleanup and community reuse goals*
    - Increase use of partial deletion authorities at Superfund sites
- *Develop and improve the use of technology to assess and clean up contamination*
    - Endorse and promote field analytical methods to characterize sites and minimize costs
    - Work with the states and tribes to identify efficiencies in the use of area-wide assessments that reduce cost
    - Promote the use of EPA's capabilities to provide technology assistance in support of brownfields cleanup
- *Explore policies and practices for furthering land reuse in cleanups undertaken by potentially responsible parties (PRPs)*
    - Explore options for accommodating reuse assessment and consideration of future land use in achieving cleanups at PRP-lead sites
    - Promote use of supplemental environmental projects (SEPs) to facilitate reuse in penalty actions, across statutes
- *Address the liability concerns of parties involved in sale and acquisition of property for productive reuse that is subject to RCRA requirements*
    - Use available mechanisms (e.g., completion determinations, remedial action plans, comfort letters, and RCRA prospective purchaser agreements) to facilitate property cleanup and reuse
    - Evaluate RCRA administrative liability relief for municipalities when they involuntarily acquire contaminated property
    - Evaluate state innovations for lender liability relief at RCRA facilities

- *Coordinate grants affecting reuse across multiple federal cleanup programs to target area-wide clusters of properties*

Objective: Develop Partnerships to Further Land Reuse in Cleanup

- *Implement an urban river restoration initiative*
    - Establish an inter-agency partnership with the Department of the Army to leverage U.S. Army Corp of Engineers and EPA resources and authorities for urban river restoration demonstration projects that achieve both cleanup and revitalization
    - Announce urban river restoration pilots

- *Create broad-based public/private partnerships for reuse*
    - Expand EPA Regional efforts to achieve cleanup goals (e.g., RCRA GPRA goals and NPL "construction completes") that facilitate land reuse through communication (e.g., through Regional meetings) with both private and public Superfund responsible parties, RCRA responsible owners and operators, and other regulated entities
    - Partner with the petroleum industry to foster reuse opportunities in cleanups that are associated with industry mergers and divestiture of assets
    - Expand the use of partnerships that stimulate private investment in reuse activities as part of cleanup, similar to EPA's recently announced partnership with Habitat for Humanity or partnership with the Soccer Foundation
    - Undertake insurance symposia to discuss the potential roles of environmental insurance—past, present and future—in furthering cleanups that promote property reuse

- *Explore long-term land stewardship options*
    - Study the use of innovative public and private stewardship and property reuse mechanisms to support cleanup by managing institutional controls and long-term property care
    - Partner with states, tribes, local governments, and the private sector to pilot the use of "one-call" systems (e.g., one telephone number) that simplify management of long-term controls
    - Explore options to establish links among existing state/tribal, local, and federal web-based data systems for the identification and enforcement of institutional controls

- *Strengthen federal, state, and tribal partnerships*
    - Undertake needs surveys, under the auspices of the EPA and State Senior Cleanup Council and state and tribal associations, to look at various state/tribal land revitalization needs in the context of cleanup
    - Partner with states and tribes to foster unified approaches to cleanup and revitalization
    - Partner with DoD, DOE, and other federal agencies to achieve cleanups that foster reuse

- Develop a "how to" guide for communities to undertake cleanups at mining waste properties that result in reuse, including natural restoration technologies

- *Ensure early and meaningful community involvement in clean up and reuse assessment*

  - Hold Community Revitalization Workshops to provide urban and rural local officials and citizens in large and small communities with the tools and training to meet revitalization challenges in cleanup
  - Package and disseminate information on all community-related EPA grant programs that may enhance opportunities for land reuse

- *Partner with the Interagency Working Group on Environmental Justice*

  - Hold environmental justice listening sessions in several locations to focus attention on reuse issues and revitalization activities
  - Coordinate environmental justice revitalization projects with the Interagency Working Group on Environmental Justice

- *Partner with industry to recognize industry accomplishments in cleanup that foster reuse*

  - Encourage and recognize large and small companies' voluntary commitments to achieve cleanup goals that foster reuse
  - Establish an awards program

- *Integrate property cleanup with local "smart growth" land use planning and other initiatives*

  - Identify which Superfund/RCRA/Brownfield/UST sites are in "smart growth zones" to integrate cleanup with local "smart growth" land use planning that minimizes the air, water, and land quality impacts of the redevelopment
  - Promote pollution prevention in waste cleanup projects, including the use of recycled, bio-based, and environmentally preferable products in land use applications, and the use of "green buildings" and "green energy"

Objective: Instill a Culture of Land Reuse in our Organizations

- *Empower the Regions to make cleanup decisions that protect human health and the environment and promote reuse as a priority*

  - Create a "Regional Reuse Coordinator(s) Team" in each EPA Region to champion revitalization policy reforms, develop Regional work plans with specific goals, strengthen state/tribal/EPA coordination, work with State Small Business Assistance Programs (SBAPs) to encourage reuse, overcome obstacles among site cleanup requirements, and facilitate Community Revitalization Roundtables
  - Assemble expert Revitalization Technical Assistance Team to assist site managers and communities with site evaluation, "visioning" meetings with local officials and community members, and cleanup that considers revitalization

- Incorporate land reuse considerations in Superfund removal and oil spill response programs through policy and guidance (e.g., to expedite site assessment and facilitate reuse through clean up of site "parcels")

- *Train EPA, state, tribal, and local governments on reuse practices relevant to cleanup*

  - Assess Regional and HQ reuse training needs
  - Identify and utilize key training resources, including EPA, other federal agencies, states, tribes, universities, Hazardous Substance Research Centers, and other organizations
  - Conduct real estate training and environmental insurance training for program and counsel staff and management to help achieve cleanups that facilitate reuse
  - Develop web-based training approaches
  - Hold "brown bag" meetings for HQ and Regional staff on key reuse issues to focus discussion and enhance coordination across OSWER and EPA

- *Recognize federal, state, tribal, and local government reuse accomplishments*

  - Establish awards for EPA, state, and tribal staff and management who work creatively in partnership with key "stakeholders" to make reuse principles a central part of their jobs in all cleanup programs
  - Provide national recognition for states and tribes, other governmental agencies, communities, developers, etc., in cooperation with sponsors of the Phoenix Awards, for those who have been instrumental in the successful revitalization of contaminated properties in a wide range of cleanup programs

Objective: Implement the New Brownfields Law

- *Request budget increase for brownfields activities to $210 million in fiscal year 2004*
- *Integrate and streamline brownfields grants application processes*
- *Expand the number and types of brownfields grants under the Small Business Liability Relief and Brownfields Revitalization Act*

  - Make grants available: for sites eligible (e.g., to address petroleum contamination, mine-scarred lands, sites contaminated by a controlled substance, RCRA sites); to entities eligible for certain types of grants (e.g., non-profit organizations); and for purposes eligible (e.g., planning)
  - Make grants available specifically for brownfields cleanup

- *Conduct outreach activities to implement the new law*

  - Work with states, tribes, local governments, federal agencies, and others to identify and address barriers to land revitalization
  - Explore the need for new or amended state-EPA agreements (MOUs and MOAs), in close consultation with the states and tribes and consistent with needs surveys (see "Develop Partnerships that Further Land Reuse in Cleanup")

- *Clarify applicability of liability provisions in the new law*
    - Implement prospective purchaser, innocent landowner, and contiguous property owner sections of the law
    - Develop a regulation on site assessment processes to protect human health and the environment and public welfare, harmonizing federal and private sector approaches in order to facilitate future uses

APPENDIX C

Other EPA Resources for Technical Support and Funding

This appendix provides information for other EPA offices with resources that provide technical support or funding related to revitalization projects. The remainder of this section provides information on the following EPA offices:

Office of Research and Development Technical Support Centers and Contacts
Office of Research and Development Regional Science Program Contacts
Office of Science Policy Hazardous Substance Technical Liaisons
Office of Chief Financial Officer Environmental Finance Centers and Contacts

APPENDIX C (continued)

Office of Research and Development Technical Support Centers and Contacts

ORD is the principal scientific research arm of the EPA. ORD is organized into three national laboratories and two national centers, and conducts research and fosters the use of science and technology in fulfilling EPA's mission. Technology Support Center services include site-specific assistance in the areas of Superfund, RCRA, and Brownfields; technology transfer activities; technical assistance; development and testing of management techniques; and the development of training courses.

Center for Subsurface Modeling Support (Ada, OK)

Ecological Risk Assessment (Cincinnati, OH)
Mike Kravitz, Director (513) 569-7740 (Fax: 7916)
National Center for Environmental Assessment

Engineering & Treatment (Cincinnati, OH)
David Reisman, Director (513) 569-7588 (Fax: 2533)
National Risk Management Research Laboratory

Environmental Photographic Interpretation Center (Reston, VA)
Assistance Requests: Joan Bozik (703) 648-4288 (Fax: 4290)
Don Garofalo, Director (703) 648-4285 (Fax: 4290)
National Exposure Research Laboratory

Exposure Assessment Modeling (Athens, GA)
Frank Stancil, Director (706) 355-8100 (Fax: 8104)
National Exposure Research Laboratory

Groundwater Fate & Transport (Ada, OK)
Dave Burden, Director (580) 436-8606 (Fax: 8614)
National Risk Management Research Laboratory

Health Risk (Cincinnati, OH)
Harlal Choudhury, Director (513) 569-7536 (Fax: 7916)
National Center for Environmental Assessment

Monitoring & Site Characterization (Las Vegas, NV)
Chris Sibert, Acting Director (702) 798-2270 (Fax: 3146)
National Exposure Research Laboratory

Combustion Technical Assistance Center (Cincinnati, OH)
Femi Adeshina, Director (513) 569-7147 (Fax: not provided)
National Center for Environmental Assessment

RCRA Corrective Action Technical Support
Request assistance from the Engineering and Groundwater TSCs

Brownfields Technology Support Center (Washington, D.C.)
Dan Powell (703) 603-7196
Tollfree hotline: (877) 838-7220
Online: http://brownfieldstsc.org

APPENDIX C (continued)

Office of Research and Development Regional Science Program Contacts

ORD's Regional Science Program links ORD's research program with the EPA's regional offices. The program involves scientists from each EPA regional office as well as from Headquarters. The Regional Science Program focuses on four key activities: (1) plan and conduct regional science topic workshops, (2) manage the Regional Applied Research Effort (RARE), (3) support regional participation in ORD research planning, and (4) facilitate the communication of ORD science to the regions.

Region 1
Robert Hillger
Phone: (617) 918-1071
(781) 863-4342 (Tu &Th)
Fax: (617)-918-1029
USEPA-RAA
1 Congress St #1100
Boston, MA 02114-2023

Region 2
Audrey Galizia (alt Mon,
Phone: (212) 637-4352 Th-F
(732) 906-6887 (Tu & W)
Fax: (212) 637-4360
USEPA
290 Broadway
New York, NY 10007-1866

Region 3
Ron Landy
Phone: (410) 305-2757
Fax: (410) 305-3095
USEPA - 3ES01
Environmental Science
Center
701 Mapes Rd
Fort Meade, MD 20755-5350

Region 4
Tom Baugh
Phone: (404) 562-8275
Fax: (404) 562-8269
USEPA Region 4
61 Forsyth St SW
Atlanta, GA 30303-8960

Region 5
David Macarus
Phone: (312) 353-5814
Fax: (312) 353-5374
USEPA-B19J
77 W Jackson Blvd
Chicago, IL 60604-3507

Region 6
Mike Callahan
Phone: (214) 665-2787
Fax: (214) 665-6648
USEPA - 6RA-D
1445 Ross Ave #1200
Dallas, TX 75202-2733

Region 7
John Helvig
Phone: (913) 551-7018
Fax: (913) 551-8752
USEPA - ENSV
901 North Fifth St
Kansas City, KS 66101

Region 8
Patti Tyler
Phone: (303) 312-6081
Fax: (303) 312-7828
USEPA - Region 8
999 18th St #500
Denver, CO 80202-2466

Region 9
Bobbye Smith
Phone: (415) 972-3735
Fax: (415) 947-8025
USEPA - PMD-1
75 Hawthorne St
San Francisco, CA 94105

Region 10
Roseanne Lorenzana
Phone: (206) 553-8002
Fax: (206) 553-0119
USEPA - OEA 095
1200 Sixth Ave
Seattle, WA 98101

OSP RSL Coordinator
David Klauder
Phone: (202) 564-6496
Fax: (202) 565-2915
USEPA - 8104R
1200 Pennsylvania Ave NW
Washington, D.C. 20460

OSP Lead Region
Coordinator
Richard Garnas
Phone: (206) 553-8664
Fax: (206) 553-0119
USEPA - OEA 095
1200 Sixth Ave
Seattle, WA 98101

Administrative Support
Rochelle Perry
Phone: (202) 564-6484
Fax: (202) 565-2925
USEPA -8103R
1200 Pennsylvania Ave NW
Washington, D.C. 20460

RARE Program Management
John Miller
Phone: (202) 564-4896
Fax: (202) 565-2915
USEPA - 8104R
1200 Pennsylvania Ave NW
Washington, D.C. 20460

APPENDIX C (continued)

Office of Science Policy Hazardous Substance Technical Liaisons

The Hazardous Substances Technical Liaison Program (HSTL) was created to: (1) station a liaison in each region to facilitate access to ORD laboratories, national centers, and ORD headquarters; (2) provide and support ORD's technical support programs in regional OSWER programs; and (3) promote the use of sound science and engineering in regional decision making in the OSWER programs. Technical liaisons are ORD senior scientists and engineers located in the regional Superfund offices. The liaisons foster communications, especially the transfer of scientific and engineering products, between ORD laboratories and the regions. They also provide direct assistance by applying their expertise in a variety of areas.

Region	Contact	Phone/E-mail	Address
1	Stephen Mangion	(617) 918-1452 mangion.steve@epa.gov	US EPA Region 1 1 Congress Street Boston, MA 02114-2023
2	Jonathan Josephs	(212) 637-4317 josephs.jon@epa.gov	US EPA Region 2 290 Broadway 18th Floor New York, NY 10007-1866
3	Norman Kulujian	(215) 814-3130 kulujian.norm@epa.gov	US EPA Region 3 1650 Arch Street Philadelphia, PA 19103-2029
4	Felicia Barnett	(404) 562-8659 barnett.felicia@epa.gov	US EPA Region 4 61 Forsyth Street Atlanta, GA 30303-8960
7	Robert Mournighan	(913) 551-7913 mournighan.robert@epa.gov	US EPA Region 7 901 North 5th Street Kansas City, KS 66101
8	James Dunn	(303) 312-6573 dunn.james@epa.gov	US EPA Region 8 999 18th Street, Suite 300 Denver, CO 80202-2466
9	Michael Gill	(415) 972-3054 gill.michael@epa.gov	US EPA Region 9 75 Hawthorne Street San Francisco, CA 94105-3901
10	John J. Barich	(206) 553-8562 barich.john@epa.gov	US EPA Region 10 1200 Sixth Street Seattle, WA 98101

APPENDIX C (continued)

Office of Chief Financial Officer Environmental Finance Centers and Contacts

The Environmental Finance Centers (EFC) provide state and local officials and small businesses with advisory services; education, publications, and training; technical assistance; and analyses on financing alternatives. The EFC network currently includes: the University of Southern Maine, Syracuse University, University of Maryland, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, University of Louisville, Great Lakes EFC at Cleveland State University, New Mexico Tech, California State University at Hayward, and Boise State University. These centers have proven effective vehicles for promoting innovative environmental financing techniques. While EPA provides seed funding for EFC start-up operations, financial independence of the centers is a major objective. To obtain addition information concerning the EFCs, visit their website at http://www.epa.gov/efinpage/efc.htm#intro.

Region	Address	EFC Contact
1	Environmental Finance Center University of Southern Maine Edmund S. Muskie, School of Public Service 96 Falmouth St. PO Box 9300 Portland, ME 04104-9300 homepage: http://efc.muskie.usm.maine.edu	Richard Barringer, Ph.D., Director tel: (207) 780-4418 fax: (207) 780-4417 e-mail: barringer@usm.maine.edu
2	Environmental Finance Center Syracuse University Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs 219 Maxwell Hall Syracuse, NY 13244-1090 homepage: http://www.maxwell.syr.edu/efc/	Kimberly Farrell, Director 206 Maxwell Hall tel: (315) 443-9438 fax: (315) 443-5330 e-mail: wjsulliv@maxwell.syr.edu
3	Environmental Finance Center University of Maryland Maryland Sea Grant College 4321 Hartwick Road #300 College Park, MD 20740 homepage: http://www.efc.umd.edu	Dr. Jack Greer, Director tel: (301) 403-4220 ext. 18 fax: (301) 403-4255 e-mail: greer@mdsg.umd.edu
4	Environmental Finance Center University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Institute of Government CB #3330 Knapp Building Chapel Hill, NC 27599-3330 homepage: http://www.efc.unc.edu/index.html	Prof. Richard Whisnant, Director of EFC@UNC tel: (919) 966-5381 fax: (919) 962-0654 e-mail: richard_whisnant@unc.edu
4	Environmental Finance Center University of Louisville 426 W. Bloom Street Louisville, KY 40208 e-mail: pbmeyer@louisville.edu homepage: http://cepm.louisville.edu/R4EFC/index.html	Peter B. Meyer, Ph.D., Director tel: (502) 852-8032 fax: (502) 852-4558 e-mail: pbmeyer@louisville.edu
5	Environmental Finance Center Cleveland State University Maxine Goodman Levin College of Urban Affairs 1717 Euclid Avenue, #120 Cleveland, OH 44115 homepage: http://www.csuohio.edu/glefc	Kevin O'Brien, Director tel: (216) 687-4649 fax: (216) 687-9277 e-mail: kobrlc@ix.netcom.com

APPENDIX C (continued)

Office of Chief Financial Officer Environmental Finance Centers and Contacts (continued)

Region	Address	EFC Contact
6	Environmental Finance Center New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology The Institute for Engineering Research and Applications (IERA) 901 University Blvd., SE Albuquerque, NM 87106-4339 homepage: http://efc.unm.edu	Heather Himmelberger, P.E., Director tel: (505) 272-7357 fax: (505) 272-7203 e-mail: heatherh@iera.nmt.edu
9	Environmental Finance Center IX Building 7, Alameda Point 851 West Midway Avenue Alameda, CA 94501 homepage: http://www.greenstart.org/efc9	Sarah Diefendorf, Director tel: (510) 749-6867 fax: (510) 749-6862 e-mail: diefendorf@greenstart.org
10	Environmental Finance Center Boise State University 1910 University Drive Boise, Idaho 83725 homepage: http://sspa.boisestate.edu/efc	Bill Jarocki, Director tel: (208) 426-4293 fax: (208) 426-3967 e-mail: bjarock@boisestate.edu

APPENDIX D

Non-Government Organizations Related to Revitalization Technical Assistance

D.1 Carnegie Mellon University/University of Pittsburgh Brownfields Center	
Background:	The Carnegie Mellon University/University of Pittsburgh Brownfields Center attempts to improve the brownfields revitalization process by enabling scholars of engineering, the social sciences, economics and the arts to develop a comprehensive, multi-level understanding of the challenges facing community leaders as they seek to return brownfields to productive use. By applying interdisciplinary research teams to all levels of the process, the Brownfields Center develops and disseminates a collection of prototype decision support systems to those working in the economically vital area of Brownfield development. Carnegie Mellon University is conducting several case studies concerning specific Brownfield sites for a research project entitled "Brownfield Development: the Implications for Urban Infrastructure." More information about these case studies and the Brownfields Center can be found at the Center's website.
Internet Home Page:	http://tbc.ce.cmu.edu/
D.2 International City/County Management Association	
Background:	The International City/County Management Association (ICMA) is a professional and educational organization representing appointed managers and administrators in local governments throughout the world. Since 1996, ICMA has worked with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency under a cooperative agreement to research and report on the best practices of managing a Brownfields program at the local level and innovative ways to restore sites to productive use. ICMA's expertise includes community outreach and participation, financing and insurance options, land use controls, and risk assessment and communication. ICMA produces reports, case studies, videos, and research forums, as well as presents findings and facilitates discussions and peer matches at many regional and national conferences. ICMA has written numerous reports on brownfields redevelopment, including a comprehensive, multi-edition guide to brownfields redevelopment, *Brownfields Redevelopment: A Guidebook for Local Governments and Communities*, as well as produced a number of free documents, including a *Local Government Decision Tree for Brownfields Redevelopment*, and a summary of the recently enacted Brownfields legislation, *Summary of the Small Business Liability Relief and Brownfields Revitalization Act*. In addition, ICMA is a cosponsor of the National Brownfields Conference.
Internet Home Page:	http://www.icma.org/

APPENDIX D (continued)

D.3 Interstate Technology Regulatory Council	
Background:	The Interstate Technology Regulatory Council (ITRC) is a state-led coalition working together with industry and stakeholders to achieve regulatory acceptance of environmental technologies. ITRC brings together a diverse mix of environmental experts and stakeholders from both the public and private sectors to broaden and deepen technical knowledge and streamline the regulation of new environmental technologies. ITRC accomplishes its mission by developing guidance documents and training courses to meet the needs of both regulators and environmental consultants, and working with state representatives to ensure that ITRC products and services have maximum impact among state environmental agencies and technology users. ITRC has developed a report entitled: "Case Studies of Selected States' Voluntary Cleanup/Brownfields Programs" that provides an in-depth case study analysis of various states' voluntary cleanup/Brownfields programs and offers recommendations for possible enhancements.
Internet Home Page:	http://www.itrcweb.org/
D.4 Groundwater Remediation Technologies Analysis Center	
Background:	The Groundwater Remediation Technologies Analysis Center (GWRTAC) compiles, analyzes, and disseminates information on innovative groundwater remediation technologies. GWRTAC prepares reports by technical teams and maintains an active outreach program. The Center offers a wide range of information on the state of development of all emerging ground-water remediation activities through their world-wide web site, searchable case study databases, and pertinent technical documents. GWRTAC is currently compiling case study information into databases to provide the means to prepare status reports for individual technologies and contaminants.
Internet Home Page:	http://www.gwrtac.org/
D.5 Association of State and Territorial Solid Waste Management Officials	
Background:	The Association of State and Territorial Solid Waste Management Officials (ASTSWMO) supports the environmental agencies of States and trust territories. ASTSWMO focuses on the needs of State hazardous waste programs; nonhazardous municipal solid waste and industrial waste programs; recycling, waste minimization, and reduction programs; Superfund and State cleanup programs; waste management and cleanup activities at federal facilities; and underground storage tank and leaking underground storage tank programs. The Association's mission is to "enhance and promote effective State and territorial waste management programs, and affect national waste management practices." ASTSWMO has written several reports on brownfields redevelopment, including a guide providing States and territories with examples of innovative uses for available EPA funding to develop and maintain effective Brownfields programs, *Compendium of State/Territorial Brownfields Program Funding*.
Internet Home Page:	http://www.astswmo.org/

APPENDIX D (continued)

D.6 Northeast-Midwest Institute	
Background:	The Northeast-Midwest Institute has been at the forefront of Brownfields policy development and information dissemination since the early 1990s, when the Institute organized the first Brownfields Conference in Chicago in 1991 and published the landmark *New Life For Old Buildings*. This report was the first to analyze the legal, regulatory, and financial barriers to cleaning up and reusing old industrial sites. Intense regional and national interest in the implications of brownfields for urban redevelopment and environmental cleanup led the Institute to launch an ongoing research program to identify the impacts of federal and state policies and programs on community revitalization efforts and suggest opportunities for improvement. The Institute has ties to Congress through the Northeast-Midwest Congressional and Senate Coalitions. In addition to the Coalitions, Institute staff work closely with local, state, and federal officials, private sector investors and developers, manufacturers, nonprofit organizations, academics, community development organizations, and other brownfields advocates and stakeholders.
Internet Home Page:	http://www.nemw.org/Brownfields
D.7 WebBRIMS	
Background:	As part of the Brownfields regional redevelopment initiative, EPA is sponsoring a Web-based initiative called WebBRIMS. WebBRIMS has been designed to share brownfields redevelopment information with all stakeholders. The database contains a core set of data common to most brownfields sites as well as fields that are unique to states and local communities. WebBRIMS is estimated to have approximately 200,000 records. Additionally there are several standard reports that are available to the users. Currently WebBRIMS contains information for EPA Regions 5, 6, and 7.
Internet Home Page:	http://www.epa.gov/Arkansas/6sf/bfpages/webbrims.htm

APPENDIX E

Other Resources

Crumbling, D.M., J. Griffith, and D. M. Powell. 2003. Improving Decision Quality: Making the Case for Adopting Next-Generation Site Characterization Practices. Remediation. Spring.

Woll, Bryn, J. Mack, F. Ellerbusch, and J.R. Vetter. 2003. Facilitating Brownfields Transactions Using Triad and Environmental Insurance. Remediation. Spring.

EPA, OSWER. 2001. Road Map to Understanding Innovative Technology Options for Brownfields Investigation and Cleanup, Third Edition, EPA 542-B-01-001. September.

EPA, OSWER. 2001. Brownfields Technology Primer: Requesting and Evaluating Proposals that Encourage Innovative Technologies for Investigation and Cleanup, EPA/542/R-01/005. February.

EPA, OSWER. 2001. Brownfields Technology Primer: Selecting and Using Phytoremediation for Site Cleanup, EPA/542/R-01/008. July.

EPA, OSWER. 2001. Improving Sampling, Analysis, and Data Management for Site Investigation and Cleanup. EPA 542-F-01-030a.

EPA, OSWER. 2001. Resources for Strategic Site Investigation and Monitoring. EPA 542-F-01-030b.

EPA, OSWER. 2000. Assessing Contractor Capabilities for Streamlined Site Investigations, EPA/542/R-00/001. January.

EPA, OSWER. 2001. Using the Triad Approach to Improve the Cost-Effectiveness of Hazardous Waste Site Cleanups, EPA/542/R-01/016. October.

EPA, ORD. 2002. Technical Approaches to Characterizing and Redeveloping Brownfields Sites: Municipal Landfills and Illegal Dumps, Site Profile, EPA/625/R-02/002. January.

EPA, ORD. 2002. Technical Approaches to Characterizing and Cleaning up Automotive Recycling Brownfields: Site Profile, EPA/625/R-02/001. January.

EPA, ORD. 1999. Technical Approaches to Characterizing and Cleaning Up Automotive Repair Sites Under the Brownfields Initiative, EPA/625/R-98/008. February.

EPA, ORD. 1998. Technical Approaches to Characterizing and Cleaning Up Iron and Steel Mill Sites Under the Brownfields Initiative, EPA/625/R-98/007. December.

EPA, ORD. 1999. Technical Approaches to Characterizing and Cleaning Up Metal Finishing Sites Under the Brownfields Initiative, EPA/625/R-98/006. March.

EPA, OSWER. 1998. Quality Assurance Guidance for Conducting Brownfields Site Assessments, EPA 540-R-98-038. September.