



REGION 9

Brownfields Federal Partnership Resource Guide



United States Environmental Protection Agency
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The **Brownfields Federal Partnership Resource Guide** is published by Region 9 of the U.S Environmental Protection Agency. For more information on the Brownfields Program, please visit EPA Region 9's Brownfields Web site at <http://www.epa.gov/region09/waste/brown/index.html>

Cover photos
show the Dean DeCarli Waterfront Plaza,
a brownfields redevelopment project in Stockton, California.

Region 9 Brownfields Federal Partnership Resource Guide

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Federal Partnership Resource Guide

Introduction

The Brownfields Program

A brownfield, as defined in recently enacted legislation, is “real property, the expansion, redevelopment, or reuse of which may be complicated by the presence of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant.” Confronted with hundreds of thousands of brownfields in this country, nearly every community has been impacted in some way by the potential health hazards and urban blight they represent.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency launched the Brownfields Economic Redevelopment Initiative in January 1995 to empower states, communities and other stakeholders in economic redevelopment to work together in a timely manner to prevent, inventory, assess, safely clean up and sustainably reuse brownfields. In January 2002, the “Small Business Liability Relief and Brownfields Revitalization Act” was enacted to formally establish and expand the brownfields program. The goals of the Brownfields Program in affected communities will be realized through a cleaner environment, new jobs, an enhanced tax base, and a greater sense of optimism about current and future revitalization efforts.

Title II of the Act, The Brownfields Revitalization and Environmental Restoration Program, provides grant funding to support site characterizations and assessments, planning related to brownfield sites, and site remediation. Grants (cooperative agreements) are awarded annually. Site characterization and remediation grants are awarded to eligible entities on a community-wide or site-by-site basis in amounts up to \$200,000; grants for capitalization of revolving loan funds may not exceed \$1,000,000.

The Brownfields National Partnership

EPA has established partnerships with federal agencies, states, cities, and other organizations to assure a coordinated strategy for addressing brownfield issues. In July 1996, the Interagency Working Group on Brownfields was formed as a forum for federal agencies to exchange information on brownfields-related activities. More than 20 federal departments and agencies are now participating in the Brownfields National Partnership Agenda. These agencies offer technical and other assistance to selected communities. Collectively, they have invested more than three billion dollars in brownfields projects.

The Federal Partnership Resource Guide

This Federal Partnership Resource Guide will serve as a handbook for individuals and organizations interested in accessing federal agencies actively pursuing brownfields solutions.

Department of Agriculture

Web Site: <http://www.usda.gov>

The U.S. Department of Agriculture was founded in 1862 as the “people’s department.” Today, USDA’s mission is to enhance the quality of life for the American people by supporting the production of agriculture; ensuring a safe, affordable, nutritious, and accessible food supply; caring for agricultural, forest, and range lands; supporting the sound development of rural communities; providing farm and rural residents with economic opportunities; expanding global markets to include agricultural and forest products and services; and working to reduce hunger in America and throughout the world.

Resources Available for Community Redevelopment

To promote Brownfields projects, some USDA field offices are working with Pilots, Empowerment Zones (EZs), and Enterprise Communities (ECs), providing educational programs and training for Brownfields landscaping projects (e.g., Master Gardeners, pesticide applicators, youth development workshops). USDA also has contacts in urban Showcase Communities to monitor the success of USDA projects.

USDA commits to:

Working with EPA and other federal partners to assist with the redevelopment of Brownfields sites located in rural communities:

1. Establishing a Brownfields subcommittee on the hazardous materials management council
2. Developing a road map for Showcase Communities to be placed on USDA’s web site
3. Developing an MOU with EPA to address issues of common concern
4. Institutionalizing USDA’s hazardous materials program

Headquarters Contact

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Department of Commerce

Economic Development Administration

Web Site: <http://www.doc.gov/eda>

Congress created the Economic Development Administration (EDA) pursuant to the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 (as amended). The administration's purpose is to generate new jobs, help retain existing jobs, and stimulate industrial and commercial growth in economically distressed areas of the United States. EDA provides grants for infrastructure development, local capacity building, and business development to help communities alleviate conditions of substantial and persistent unemployment and underemployment in economically distressed areas and regions.

Resources Available for Community Redevelopment

Public Works

Through investments in locally developed public works infrastructure projects, EDA will help communities establish and support private sector businesses. Grant funds can be used for major construction projects, such as water and sewer lines and public facilities that encourage private investment. Site assessment remediation can be funded through these grants provided they are not more than 10 percent of the total budget (with the exception of housing).

Planning

EDA will help communities build the capacity to focus on long-term economic challenges by developing Economic Development District organizations. These organizations are often coordinating entities for various federal and state programs.

University Centers

EDA will encourage universities to integrate programs of higher education into the local community for the purpose of promoting private-sector job creation and economic development.

Trade Adjustment Centers

EDA will offer effective, cost-shared professional assistance to trade-injured firms. EDA currently supports a nationwide network of twelve Trade Adjustment Centers that help U.S. manufacturing firms injured by imports to develop strategies for competing in the global market place.

Economic Adjustment Program

This program assists communities that have been impacted by military base closures, coal industry downsizing, timber industry issues, severe job loss, out-migration, and underemployment impacts. In addition, this program is utilized for implementing investments in communities devastated by natural disasters.

Revolving Loan Funds

EDA will provide revolving loan funds, which provide opportunities for local investment in commercial development projects, creating community-based jobs. Upon repayment, principal and interest remain in the community for re-lending and further economic development activity.

Local Technical Assistance

EDA's local technical assistance grants help fill the knowledge gaps that inhibit communities from responding to development opportunities or solving specific economic problems. A common purpose of these grants is to determine the feasibility of proposed economic development investments.

National Technical Assistance and Research

EDA will fund proposals that increase knowledge about or demonstrate innovative economic development techniques as well as measure program performance. Assistance is intended to provide resources, often through intermediary organizations that give technical assistance to local and state economic development organizations and practitioners.

How to Access Partner Resources

The EDA's resources can be accessed through the state's economic development representative (EDR) or the regional EDA office.

Headquarters Contact

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Regional Contact

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Department of Commerce

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Web Site: <http://www.noaa.gov>

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) mission is to describe and predict changes in the earth's environment and conserve and manage wisely the Nation's coastal and marine resources.

Under the authority of the Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA), NOAA provides financial and technical assistance to state coastal management programs to support waterfront revitalization initiatives. States have the flexibility to address their most pressing coastal issues, and many states have supported the revitalization of urban waterfronts and the reuse of waterfront sites impaired by contamination. The National Coastal Zone Management (CZM) Program is a voluntary partnership between the federal government and U.S. coastal states and territories. The CZM program focuses on efforts to: protect the nation's coastal zone; assist states in their responsibilities for coastal zone management; develop special area management plans; and encourage the participation and coordination of all public and private stakeholders that affect the coastal zone.

NOAA's Office of Response and Restoration/Coastal Resources Coordination (CRC) Program strives to reduce the risk of hazardous waste contaminants on coastal and marine habitats by developing remedies to protect and restore threatened natural resources. The CRC Program can provide technical assistance on site assessments for evaluating aquatic ecological risks to fish and shellfish and recommend approaches to cleanup and restore impacted coastal habitats.

Resources Available for Community Redevelopment

Funding Provided Through the CZM Program

Funding through the CZM Program supports activities such as planning, engineering and site designs, and feasibility studies. In addition, Section 306A of CZMA provides funding to coastal states to acquire land or to fund low-cost construction projects to enhance public access to the coast or urban waterfronts.

Technical Assistance Through the Coastal Resource Coordinator (CRC) Program

CRCs work is to protect and restore NOAA trust resources at all types of hazardous waste sites, including federal facilities, government-funded cleanup sites, and sites where the state is in charge of the cleanup. CRCs are located in EPA regional offices and with a team of multi-disciplinary experts, the CRCs help EPA define and mitigate ecological risk through the following activities:

1. Providing information to EPA about the sensitive habitats, fish, and other species that live, spawn and feed in the affected area;

2. Describing contaminants of concern and the ways the contaminants could reach natural resources;
3. Designing scientifically sound sampling strategies to determine the nature and extent of contamination and potential adverse affects;
4. Predicting and measuring the effects of contaminants on natural resources;
5. Developing site-specific contaminant cleanup levels that will protect NOAA resources and the environment;
6. Recommending cost-effective approaches for assessment, cleanup and habitat restoration;
7. Weighing the effectiveness of different cleanup options; and
8. Designing remedial effectiveness monitoring plans to ensure that the remedy protects the environment and natural resources.

Headquarters Contact

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Department of Defense

Web Site: <http://www.dod.gov>

The U.S. Department of Defense (DOD), through its work in communities affected by military base realignments and closures (BRAC), is experienced in economic readjustment activities. DOD's primary tools for its economic readjustment projects are the Defense Economic Adjustment program and the BRAC Program. These programs govern DOD's efforts to close surplus military facilities and return them to local communities, assisting the community to remediate and redevelop sites. The Office of the Secretary of Defense coordinates DOD's Brownfields efforts, operating through the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Installations and Environment)/Office of Economic Adjustment and the Assistant Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Environment).

Resources Available for Community Development

DOD is included in the Brownfields Federal Partnership primarily in an advisory capacity, lending it economic readjustment experience to the development and evolution of EPA's Brownfields Economic Readjustment Initiative.

DOD commits to:

1. Working with EPA and USACE to clean up and redevelop closed and realigned DOD bases to return them to productive reuse
2. Renewing the Department's commitment to long term stewardship
3. Linking pertinent DOD web sites to EPA's Brownfields web sites

Headquarters Contact for Base Cleanup

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Headquarters Contact for Base Reuse

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Department of Defense

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Web Site: <http://www.usace.army.mil>

The United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) is made up of approximately 34,600 civilian and 650 military men and women. USACE military and civilian engineers, scientists and other specialists work hand in hand as leaders in engineering and environmental matters. USACE investigates, designs, constructs, and maintains a variety of projects for national economic and environmental security to city, state, and Federal agencies. USACE has a diverse workforce of biologists, engineers, geologists, hydrologists, natural resource managers and other professionals to meet the demands of changing times and requirements as a vital part of America's Army. The mission of the USACE is to provide quality, responsive engineering and related services to the nation, specifically including:

- Planning, designing, building and operating water resources and other civil works projects (Navigation, Flood Control, Environmental Protection, Disaster Response, etc.)
- Designing and managing the construction of military facilities for the Army and Air Force (Military Construction)
- Providing design and construction management support for other Defense and federal agencies (Interagency and International Services)

Resources Available for Community Redevelopment

Financial Management Services

USACE provides financial management services, including cost accounting, economic analysis and budget planning.

Engineering Services

USACE provides engineering services, including civil, mechanical, electrical, environmental and structural. USACE employs innovative technologies developed by its large research and development laboratories and from other sources.

Investigation and Assessment Activities

USACE provides site investigation and assessment services, including environmental, geotechnical and cultural investigations; soil and water testing; health and safety support; environmental assessments; feasibility studies; groundwater modeling; asbestos and lead abatement; Phase I site assessments; GIS capabilities; RI/FS capabilities; Due Diligence Audits; and archaeological and cultural resource investigations.

Planning Services

USACE provides planning services, including water resource planning, land use/master planning, architecture/interior design; mapping services; real estate planning; appraisal and acquisition services.

Other Management Services

USACE provides general management services, including project and construction management; contract administration; and scheduling.

How to Access Partner Resources

Congress generally funds USACE for traditional Civil Works programs. USACE also provides services to other local and state agencies (on a limited basis) as well as to other Federal agencies on a cost-reimbursable basis. USACE has a variety of Civil Works Authorities that could be utilized for projects to restore and protect the environment. These authorities require cost sharing with a local sponsor, but also provide a mechanism to leverage and increase the effectiveness of available finances of state and local agencies in meeting their goals.

Regional Contacts

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Department of Education

Web Sites: <http://www.ed.gov> and www.nochildleftbehind.gov

The Department of Education's mission is to ensure equal access to education and to promote educational excellence throughout the nation.

The Department promotes educational excellence for all students in the following ways:

- Providing financial support to states and local agencies in areas considered of national priority
- Promoting challenging standards
- Involving families and communities in schools
- Providing information on the research-based educational practices
- Ensuring post-secondary education is affordable
- Providing high-quality statistics and evaluations of federal programs

The principles embodied in No Child Left Behind legislation focus on: 1) accountability, 2) parental choice, 3) local control, and 4) research-based practices. The Department of Education encourages the use of funds by states or communities in programs with these basic principles in mind.

The Department of Education is committed to sharing information about Brownfields redevelopment goals with state and local education programs, and educational organizations and institutions. The Department will also encourage local partnerships at the Brownfields pilot communities, which help focus on education needs in areas such as literacy, vocational and technical training, school-to-career experiences, and out-of-school youth and civic participation.

Resources Available for Community Redevelopment

Grants

Grants are available to education agencies and institutions to strengthen teaching and learning and prepare students for citizenship and lifelong learning. Grants are available for literacy, demonstrated academic achievement, and self-sufficiency training for adults. The *Adult Education State Administered Basic Grant Program* is the major source of federal support for basic skills under the Adult Education Act. Basic grants to states are allocated by formula, based upon the number of adults over the age of compulsory school attendance that have not completed

high school in each state. Over the last several years, adult education programs increasingly have sought to meet the broad needs of their clients by coordinating with other programs serving the same population.

Student Loans and Grants

Student loans and grants to help pay for costs of postsecondary education.

Other Support

Other support services aid statistics, research, development, evaluation and dissemination of information.

How to Access Partner Resources

You can access information regarding grants, student loans and other support services through the web site. You may also want to contact directly your local technical school, community college or university, as well as the State Department of Education or Council on Higher Education. Further, you can contact the person listed below for additional information regarding grant applications.

Regional Contact

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Department of Energy

Web: <http://www.eere.energy.gov>

The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), officially established in 1977, is a leading science and technology agency where research supports national energy, national security and environmental quality. At DOE laboratories, scientists and engineers conduct breakthrough research in energy science and technology, high-energy physics, superconductive materials, acceleration technologies, material sciences, and environmental sciences in support of DOE's mission. As part of the Department's stewardship of energy resources, DOE facilitates the cleanup of contaminated DOE sites. It is through these cleanup efforts that DOE is involved in the Brownfields Initiative, as DOE sites are often classified as Brownfields. DOE has made environmental quality and health issues a number one priority for DOE facilities. As part of its energy efficiency efforts, DOE encourages the concept of Brightfields, applying energy efficiency and renewable energy to brownfield sites.

Resources Available for Community Redevelopment

DOE supports the Brownfields Initiative by sharing information about its unique site remediation technology and reuse experience, and by providing funding for information sharing and exchange. DOE commits to

1. Linking the President's National Energy Policy with Brownfields
2. Promoting the construction of energy efficient buildings and the use of distributed and renewable energy at brownfield sites
3. Bringing technical assistance through the Rebuild America Program
4. Preparing a list of Brownfields successes at DOE sites incorporating energy efficiency
5. Developing regional relationships with federal partners
6. Assisting other federal agencies with GIS and infrastructure needs
7. Continuing to work on the refinement and development of environmental remediation tools, remedy selections, and life cycle costs associated with institutional controls
8. Continuing to support research and development activities
9. Assessing DOE owned property to determine if the sites could be better used

Headquarters Contact

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Regional Contact

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Department of Health and Human Services

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry

Web Site: <http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov>

The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) is a federal public health agency within the Department of Health and Human Services. Headquartered in Atlanta, Georgia, ATSDR has 10 regional offices consisting of three ATSDR staff members, who are located in each of the EPA regional offices, plus an office for liaison work with EPA headquarters in Washington, D. C. ATSDR was created by the Superfund legislation of 1980 to prevent or mitigate adverse human health effects and diminished quality of life resulting from exposure to hazardous substances in the environment. ATSDR performs this function through various health-related activities, including the evaluation and assessment of environmental sampling data collected at sites; the performance of epidemiological, surveillance and other studies; various health education activities; and applied research designed to further our understanding of how hazardous chemicals affect public health.

ATSDR's long-range goal for the Brownfields program is to enhance the capacity of local and State health departments to protect the public health in areas near Brownfields sites. ATSDR works closely with the National Association of City and County Health Officials in this endeavor.

Resources Available for Community Redevelopment

Review and Assess Environmental Sampling Data

ATSDR can review and assess environmental sampling data and other site-related information to determine if past, current or future exposure to hazardous substances might have public health consequences. In essence, ATSDR or the state Health Department can provide an independent opinion on site conditions and offer recommendations on measures to ensure the site is characterized adequately and developed and reused in a safe manner. In those rare cases where it appears that significant exposure to hazardous chemicals is occurring or did occur, ATSDR may conduct an exposure investigation (an exposure investigation uses bio-medical and environmental sampling to better characterize the public health significance of site-related exposures).

Provide Health-Related Information

ATSDR can provide health-related information on specific hazardous substances, coordinate a response to a real or perceived elevated incidence of disease near a site, and help individual workers or community members find experienced, private medical attention for significant hazardous substance exposure.

How to Access Partner Resources

No award is made. The extent of ATSDR's involvement at an individual site will depend on the health issues in question, the ability of ATSDR's state and local health department partners to adequately address those issues, and ATSDR resource capabilities.

Headquarters Contact

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Regional Contact

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Department of Housing and Urban Development

Web Site: <http://www.hud.gov>

In 1999 HUD executed a Memorandum of Understanding with EPA, which commits both agencies to implement strategies that will revitalize urban areas and return them to productive uses. For fiscal year 2002, \$25 million, in Brownfields Economic Development Initiative Funds was available through the HUD's SuperNOFA.

Resources Available for Community Redevelopment

Other HUD programs that can be utilized to assist communities in the cleanup and development of Brownfields include the following:

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)

The Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) is a formula program that allocates 70 percent of grants to units of general local government and 30 percent to States for the funding of local community development programs.

The primary objective of the program is to develop viable urban communities by providing decent housing and a suitable living environment and expanding economic opportunities. Activities undertaken with the grants must meet one of the three broad national objectives: 1) benefit low and moderate income persons; 2) aid in the prevention or elimination of slums and blight; or 3) meet other particularly urgent community development needs that the grantee is unable to finance on its own. In addition, over a one, two or three-year period, at least 70 percent of all CDBG funds received by a grantee must be used for activities that benefit persons of low and moderate income. Through the Consolidated Plan process, recipients select eligible activities that are appropriate to their needs and that reflect local priorities; and they determine how their performance will be measured.

Eligible Recipients

All States receive funds under the States CDBG Program. Under the Entitlement Program, grantees are those cities, counties and other local governmental entities (Boroughs, Townships) that qualify to receive funds on the basis of one of two formulas. Components of the formulas include population, extent of poverty, housing overcrowding, growth lag, and age of housing.

Funding Cycle

Grants are provided on an annual basis in this non-competitive program.

Section 108 Programs

Under the Section 108 program, state and local governments receiving CDBGs can borrow up to five times their annual grants to carry out economic development projects and other revitalization activities. Governments borrowing funds guaranteed by Section 108 must pledge

their current and future CDBG allocations as security for the loan, as well as additional collateral.

Eligible Recipients:

State and local governments that qualify to receive CDBG funds can apply for Section 108 Loan Guarantee funds.

Funding Cycle:

Applications for loan guarantees are accepted year-round.

Economic Development Initiative Brownfields (EDI)

HUD awards competitive BEDI grants to local and state governments. The BEDI may be used to provide additional security for a Section 108 Loan Guarantee, thereby reducing the exposure of the CDBG funds, for project costs, or to reduce the interest rate.

Lead Based Paint (LBP) Hazard Control Program

The LBP program provides competitive grants to states and local governments to be used for privately owned housing and for housing units on Superfund/Brownfields sites. The grants can be used for a broad range of activities to reduce dangers from lead-contaminated dust, soil and paint in private homes and apartments built before 1978 that are owned or rented by low-income families. In the FY 2002 funding cycle, \$80 million was available.

Eligible Recipients:

Local and State governments.

Funding Cycle:

The deadline for applications for LBP grants is set forth in the SuperNOFA, which is issued each year.

Headquarters Contact

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Entitlement Communities Division
451 7th Street, SW
Washington, DC 20410
202-708-1577
202-401-2044 Fax

Technical Guidance

The CDBG program is authorized under Title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, Public Law 93-383, as amended; 42 U.S.C.-5301 et seq. Program regulations are at 24 CFR 570. HUD's CDBG Electronic Policy Guidance Library provides the regulations, program notices, and other relevant information in electronic form at the Internet address: www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/library/index.cfm

The Office of Block Grant Assistance in HUD's Office of Community Planning and Development administers the program.

Regional Director

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Department of the Interior

Bureau of Land Management

Web Site: <http://www.blm.gov>

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) has a complex and far-reaching mission in the Department of the Interior. The vast acreage and myriad natural and cultural resources that the BLM manages as the Federal Government's largest landowner, combined with the complexities of its multiple use mission, present unique challenges and opportunities. The BLM administers approximately 260 million acres for recreation, commercial activities, cultural resources, biological habitats, and wilderness.

Resources for Community Redevelopment

Because of past commercial activities, such as mining and landfills, BLM has many contaminated sites. With the rapid population growth of many western States, some of these sites are now located within or on the edge of towns and cities. These contaminated sites are often the only non-developed land in the surrounding area and are attractive as greenspace or for recreational purposes. Most of these sites pose little risk to human health and the environment and are therefore not a priority for BLM's cleanup program; however, local communities and municipalities have expressed interest in acquiring these lands for redevelopment and recreational purposes.

DOI (BLM) commits to:

1. Examining various means of surmounting the barriers posed by Section 120 (h) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) requiring Federal agencies to clean up all land prior to transfer of the property, and the new Brownfields legislation prohibiting Brownfields grants from being used on Federal property in order to help facilitate the reuse of Brownfields
2. Working closely with the Department of the Interior in their coordination of the Brownfields Program to examine various strategies that would allow BLM to participate more fully in the Brownfields Program

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Department of the Interior

Office of Surface Mining

Web Site: <http://www.osmre.gov>

Protecting the environment during coal mining and making sure the land is reclaimed afterward have been national requirements since 1977 when America's Surface Mining Law was signed by then President Carter. The Interior Department's Office of Surface Mining (OSM) is responsible for making sure that those requirements are met.

The OSM is a small bureau with responsibility, in cooperation with the states and Indian Tribes, for the protection of citizens and the environment during coal mining and reclamation, and to reclaim mines abandoned before 1977. The Office of Surface Mining is organized around two principal requirements: regulating active coal mining and reclaiming abandoned mines. Additionally, OSM operates programs to: eliminate the environmental and economic impacts of acid mine drainage from abandoned coal mines; encourage reforestation of reclaimed mine land; develop techniques that can ensure reclamation of prime farmland soils; and publicly recognize outstanding reclamation by communicating the experience to others.

Resources Available for Community Development

OSM recently signed a cooperative agreement with EPA's Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response (OSWER). OSM has participated in the Brownfields Initiative by providing training and support to OSM/VISTA volunteers and authoring grant applications for Brownfields pilots in coal impacted watersheds. The new Brownfields bill recognizes mine-scarred lands as brownfields, further linking and strengthening the environmental management activities and goals of OSM, EPA, and the other Federal partners.

DOI (OSM) commits to:

1. Working with EPA and other federal partners to address environmental concerns on abandoned minelands and within contaminated watersheds
2. Continuing to provide technical support to the Brownfields initiatives in Coal Creek, TN, Kelley's Creek, WV, and interested new applicants
3. Continuing to work with OSM/VISTA Watershed Development Coordinators to provide direct training on Brownfields in Coalfields grant writing and project development
4. Continuing to provide administrative support Cooperative Agreements to first-year OSM/VISTA positions. OSM and VISTA are committed to expansion of the OSM/VISTA Watershed Development Coordinator positions to new states in 2003

5. Participating in regional training with NALGEP and other agencies in coal country, bringing interested watershed VISTA's and other staff to the conferences whenever feasible

Headquarters Contact

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Department of Justice

Web Site: <http://www.usdoj.gov>

The U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) was established in 1870. Today, its diverse responsibilities include a focus on legal issues, drug enforcement, prison operations, and justice programs. DOJ's Office of Justice Programs (OJP) assists State and local governments with law enforcement and community policing. Within OJP, the Executive Office for Weed and Seed (EOWS) oversees the DOJ Weed and Seed program.

Operation Weed and Seed is a strategy that “weeds out” violent crime, gang activity, drug use, and drug trafficking in targeted neighborhoods and then “seeds” the target area by restoring those neighborhoods through social and economic revitalization. The Weed and Seed strategy recognizes the importance of linking Federal, State, and local law enforcement efforts with social services, the private sector, and community efforts to maximize the impact of existing programs and resources. Four elements make up the Weed and Seed program: law enforcement; community policing; prevention, intervention, and treatment; and neighborhood restoration. Law enforcement activities constitute the “weed” portion of the program. Revitalization, which includes prevention, intervention and treatment services, and neighborhood restoration, constitutes the “seed” element. Community policing is the “bridge” that links the Weed and Seed elements.

Resources Available for Community Development

DOJ incorporates its Weed and Seed program into various Brownfields Pilots by offering up to \$50,000 in flexible funding for use in Brownfields activities at the discretion of sites. This funding falls within the normal continuation site-funding amount described above.

DOJ commits to:

1. Continuing to represent the interests of all federal partners in litigation
2. Advising federal partners on legislative implementation
3. Consider revising the Executive Office for Weed & Seed's Official Recognition and/or grant applications to more strongly encourage Brownfields redevelopment (EOWS)
4. Using settlements and assets to assist with Brownfields redevelopment
5. Continuing to work with the federal partners on the Weed & Seed program and assisting with the use of Brownfields funds to clean up methamphetamine labs (EOWS)

6. Distributing information and providing guidance to U.S. Attorney's offices and to other partners on the EPA Brownfields Program through web site linkages, a Federal Resource Guide, and other appropriate venues (EOWS)

Headquarters Contact

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Department of Labor

Web Site: <http://www.doleta.gov>

The U.S. Department of Labor (DOL) was created by Congress in 1913 to foster, promote, and develop the welfare of working people; to improve their working conditions; and to enhance their opportunities for profitable employment. Initially, DOL consisted of four bureaus transferred from the old Department of Commerce and Labor: the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bureau of Immigration, Bureau of Naturalization, and Children's Bureau. A conciliation service was added to mediate labor disputes. Over time, the Department's role and size changed according to the needs of workers in the ever-changing economy.

The Department is actively promoting the Brownfields initiative through its employment programs. As a part of this effort, DOL is working through stakeholders of the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) to promote participation in the Brownfields Initiative. The WIA provides job-training services for adults and youth, dislocated workers, and others who face significant employment barriers. The Act seeks to move jobless individuals into permanent, self-sustaining employment. There are currently 608 LWIA designees nationwide. The WIA has appropriated \$3.4 billion in annual funding, although none of that money is specifically earmarked for Brownfields projects.

Resources Available for Community Redevelopment

DOL's role in the Brownfields partnership falls within the Department's existing mission: to provide job training and permanent job placement. DOL's basic job and life skills training serves as a necessary complement to other, more environmentally focused training programs designed to help assess and cleanup Brownfields. Together these programs ensure that the community residents most impacted by Brownfields will directly benefit from their redevelopment.

DOL commits to:

1. Awarding \$11 billion in grants to be used for workforce development, which DOL would like to link to Brownfields
2. Establishing links to EPA Brownfields websites on DOL websites
3. Leveraging funds for training grants that may be used in Brownfields communities
4. Distributing training guidance to work force investment boards
5. Signing an MOU with EPA to continue and foster interagency cooperation

6. Working with the Office of Apprenticeship to develop competency standards certificates that will ensure adequate training standards are followed.

Regional Contact

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U. S. Department of Labor
Employment and Training Administration
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Department of Transportation

Federal Highway Administration

Web Site: <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov>

The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) is part of the Department of Transportation and is headquartered in Washington, D.C., with field offices across the country. The agency's mission is to create a model transportation system for the American people through proactive leadership, innovation, and excellence in service. This mission is advanced through the following programs:

- **The Federal Aid Highway Program** – provides federal financial assistance to the States to construct and improve the National Highway System, urban and rural roads, and bridges. The program provides funds for general improvements and development of safe highways and roads.
- **The Federal Lands Highway Program** – provides access to and within national forests, national parks, Indian reservations and other public lands by preparing plans, letting contracts, supervising construction facilities, and conducting bridge inspections and surveys.

FHWA conducts and manages a comprehensive research development, and technology program to support all of these program areas.

Most highway programs are funded by the Highway Trust Fund (HTF), for which motor fuel taxes are the major source of income. Current legislation, the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21), authorizes FHWA expenditures from HTF for appropriate programs. This Act, which was signed into law in 1998, extends through FY 2003. The federal-aid highway program is an umbrella term generally referring to all activities funded through FHWA and administered by the state, local highway or transportation agencies. Typical projects include new roads, road widening and reconstruction; transportation centers; intermodal facilities and recreational trails; access improvements; bridge rehabilitation or replacement; and bicycle/pedestrian facilities.

Resources Available for Community Redevelopment

Transportation Planning

FHWA transportation planning includes support for metropolitan planning organizations to help them develop long-range transportation plans, including inventories of routes, types and volume of vehicles using routes, predicting future population, employment and economic growth to meet future traffic demands.

Transportation Enhancement

Transportation enhancement support includes funding to support provision of facilities for pedestrians and bicycles, historic rehabilitation and preservation, landscaping, archaeological planning and research, control and removal of outdoor advertising, acquisition of scenic easements and sites, and mitigation of water pollution from highway runoff.

Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement Program (CMAQ)

Through CMAQ, FHWA provides funding for eligible transportation projects under certain criteria stipulated in TEA-21, with preference to programs that have documented emission reductions in an approved State Implementation Plan as a transportation control measure.

Welfare to Work Programs

- **Access to Jobs** - The purpose of this program is to provide transportation services for welfare recipients to and from jobs and to develop transportation for residents of urban centers and rural suburban areas to suburban employment opportunities. Emphasis is placed on projects that use mass transportation services.
- **Training** - The Act allows States the opportunity to reserve slots for welfare recipients in an On-the Job-Training program that leads to full journey level in skilled highway construction trades.

Transportation and Community and System Preservation Pilot

The Transportation and Community and System Preservation Pilot program is a comprehensive initiative of research and grants to investigate the relationship between transportation and community and system preservation and private sector-based initiatives. States, local governments, and metropolitan planning organizations are eligible for discretionary grants to plan and implement strategies which improve the efficiency of the transportation system; reduce environmental impacts of transportation; reduce the need for costly future public infrastructure investments; ensure efficient access to jobs, services, and centers of trade; and examine private sector development patterns and investments to support these goals. A total of \$120 million is authorized for this program for FYs 1999-2003.

Headquarters Contacts

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HEPN - 30
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Regional Contact

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Federal Highway Administration
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Department of Transportation

Federal Transit Administration

Web Site: <http://www.fta.dot.gov>

The Federal Transit Administration (FTA) carries out the Federal mandate to improve public mass transportation. As one of nine operating administrations or agencies within the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT), FTA is the principal source of financial assistance to America's communities for the planning, development and improvement of public transportation systems. Through FTA, the Federal government provides financial and technical assistance and training to local transit systems, states and planning organizations.

The Federal mass transit assistance program is among the most successful domestic assistance programs that the Federal government has ever sponsored. Federal highway and transit programs authorized under the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA) of 1991 were reauthorized under the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA 21) signed by the President on June 9, 1998.

Resources Available for Community Redevelopment

DOT funds are directed to transportation purposes and do not explicitly target Brownfields or community redevelopment. DOT policy encourages state and local transportation agencies to address community Brownfields redevelopment in transportation planning and during project development.

FTA allocates transit funds primarily by formula, with a limited amount of discretionary funding. Following is a summary of FTA-funded transit programs and FTA programmatic activities and initiatives that focus on transit-community linkages.

Formula Grant Programs (matching ratio: 80% maximum federal share/minimum 20% local share)

Urbanized Area Formula Grants

Section 5307 of Title 49 of the United States Code provides capital and operating assistance to transit agencies in urban (50,000 or more in population) areas. This basic transit program is appropriated by statutory formula.

Non-Urbanized Area Formula Grants

Section 5311 provides capital and operating assistance through the states to transit operators in non-urban (less than 50,000 in population) areas. Under Section 5311, a state must use a percentage (15%) of the funds it receives for inter-city bus service unless the state can certify that its inter-city bus needs have been met.

Formula Grants for the Elderly & Persons with Disabilities

Section 5310 provides capital assistance, through the states, to organizations that provide specialized transportation services to elderly persons and persons with disabilities. The funds may go to a non-profit organization and, under certain circumstances, to public bodies.

Discretionary Investment Grants (matching ratio: 80% maximum Federal share/20% minimum local share)

This program (Section 5309) provides discretionary capital assistance for construction of new fixed guide way systems, extensions to fixed guide way systems, buses and bus-related facilities.

Surface Transportation Program

Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) funds may be used either for highway or transit at the discretion of the state and local officials. TEA 21 also permits certain highway funds to be used for transit projects that reduce congestion and improve air quality.

Transportation Planning and Research Program

Metropolitan Planning Funds (Section 5303) are apportioned to each state on the basis of urban area population. The states pass the funds through to the 339 Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPOs) in urban areas with populations of over 50,000 to support the metropolitan planning and programming process. The planning process encompasses studies of transportation needs and demands, land use, economic, employment and demographic trends, and the cost effectiveness of alternative services and facilities. To be eligible for Federal funding, a transportation project must be part of the regional Transportation Long Range Plan and included in the region's Transportation Improvement Program (TIP).

Rural Transit Assistance Program

The Rural Transit Assistance Program (RTAP) promotes delivery of safe and effective public and private transportation in non-urban areas by providing training and technical assistance to agencies in the areas and develops national rural transportation training resources to aid in information dissemination. This program, administered through the states, increases emphasis on private sector involvement and on safety initiatives in rural transit.

State Planning and Research Program

The State Planning and Research Program (Section 5313) is a formula-allocated program that supports state-initiated technical activities associated with urban, suburban and rural public transportation assistance, including planning, research, technical assistance and training, and the development of a statewide transportation plan and state TIP.

Job Access and Reverse Commute Program

The Job Access and Reverse Commute Program (JARC), established under TEA 21, provides funding for the provision of transportation services to increase access to jobs and employment related activities. TEA 21 established grant assistance for new and supplementary transportation for welfare recipients and other economically disadvantaged persons in urban, suburban and rural areas. The program will support access to jobs and employment-support activities including childcare, schools and medical facilities.

Joint Development

TEA 21 authorizes Joint Development activities. Transit agencies may lease to other parties land and air rights at stations and may also sell portions of transit property and retain the proceeds. Under certain circumstances transit agencies may use Federal funds to participate in construction elements of private and public development. Joint Development must be physically and functionally related to transit use and beneficial to the transit system. Joint Development activities are authorized under all FTA capital programs. (Sections 5307 and 5309)

FTA Transit-Community Initiatives

FTA encourages locally directed land use policies and urban design that strengthen the link between transit and communities. Under the Transit-Oriented Development and Livable Communities Initiatives, FTA encourages local jurisdictions, when using their allocated transit funds, to emphasize pedestrian access, safety, community service facilities, and aesthetics in engineering and design of stations and immediately surrounding areas.

How to Access Partner Resources

FTA makes grants to public entities for activities meeting the eligibility requirements of the programs set forth in the law.

Activities proposed for FTA funding in urban areas of over 50,000 in population must be contained in a local Unified Planning Work Program (UPWP) and/or TIP. Capital projects must also be included in the regional Transportation Long Range Plan. The MPO Board approves these documents, which are cooperatively developed by the state, local agencies and jurisdictions, public transit operators and the MPO staff. Any supporting discussion and documentation of a proposed activity should clearly delineate transportation features and purpose(s). Once approved at the local level, planning activities from the UPWP are funded through a planning grant made to the state with funds passed through to the respective MPOs. The TIP is then incorporated into a State TIP (STIP), which must be approved by FTA and FHWA before agencies may apply for Federal funds for specific projects.

In rural areas, FTA programs are administered through the state. The state Department of Transportation would be the first point of contact for information about developing and forwarding a proposal for transit-related funding.

Regional Contact

Mr. Leslie Rogers
Federal Transit Administration
201 Mission Street, Suite 2210
San Francisco, CA 94105
(415) 744-3133
(415) 744-2726 (fax)

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Web Site: <http://www.epa.gov>

The mission of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is to protect human health and to safeguard the natural environment – air, water, and land – upon which life depends. EPA is responsible for the implementation of federal environmental programs, including air and water pollution control; toxic substance, pesticide and drinking water regulations; wetlands protection; hazardous waste management; hazardous waste site cleanup; and some aspects of radioactive materials regulation.

Resources Available for Community Redevelopment

The Brownfields Revitalization and Environmental Restoration Program

The “Small Business Liability and Brownfields Revitalization Act” was signed into law on January 11, 2002. With certain legal exclusions and additions, the term “brownfield site” means 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. Title II of the Act, The Brownfields Revitalization and Environmental Restoration Program, provides grant funding to support site characterizations and assessments, planning related to brownfields sites, and site remediation.

Eligible Recipients

States or state-created government entities, municipalities, local government units, Indian tribes, and non-profit organizations.

Application Process/Funding Cycle

A competitive process with ranking criteria; the *Federal Register* notice issued in the Fall includes published guidelines and deadlines. Grants (cooperative agreements) are awarded annually. In general, grants up to \$200,000 are awarded to eligible entities on a community-wide or site-by-site basis for site characterization and remediation. Grants for the capitalization of revolving loan funds may not exceed \$1,000,000 per eligible entity.

Brownfields Assessment Funding

Assessment grants can be used to inventory brownfields, conduct environmental site or community-wide assessments, prepare cleanup and reuse plans, and carry out community and stakeholder outreach. Emphasis is on removing excessive regulatory barriers and facilitating coordinated public and private sector cleanup and redevelopment efforts at the federal, state and local levels.

Funding Cycle

Up to \$200,000 over a two-year period; application deadline is in the Fall.

Eligible Recipients

States, cities, towns, counties, U.S. territories, and Indian tribes.

Brownfields Job Training and Development Programs

Funds may be used to train community residents, impacted by Brownfields, for future employment in the environmental field (including training for jobs in sampling, analysis and site remediation). Grantees monitor the progress of trainees for at least one year as they help them gain employment.

Funding Cycle

Cooperative agreements are awarded on a competitive basis up to \$200,000 over a two-year period.

Eligible Recipients

Colleges, universities, non-profit training centers exempt from taxation under 26 USC 501(c)(3), community job training organizations, states, cities, towns, counties, U.S. territories, and federally recognized Indian tribes.

Brownfields Cleanup Revolving Loan Fund Programs

Revolving Loan Fund grants provide funding for a grant recipient to capitalize a revolving loan fund and to provide subgrants to carry out cleanup activities at brownfield sites. Grantees must contribute a 20 percent matching share in the form of money, labor, materials, or services that would be eligible and allowable costs under the grant.

Funding Cycle

Up to \$1.0 million per eligible entity; application deadline is in the Fall.

Eligible Recipients

States, cities, towns, counties, U.S. territories, and Indian tribes.

Brownfields Cleanup Programs

Cleanup grants are used to fund cleanups at individual properties. Grantees must own properties at the time of the award and must contribute a 20 percent matching share in the form of money, labor, materials, or services that would be eligible and allowable costs under the grant.

Funding cycle

Up to \$200,000 per site; up to five sites per eligible entity; application deadline is in the Fall.

Eligible Recipients

States and Tribes, local governments, state-chartered redevelopment agencies, and nonprofit organizations.

Targeted Brownfield Assessments

The purpose of the Targeted Brownfields Assessment program is to assess possible contamination at Brownfield sites. An EPA contractor or State conducts the assessments with EPA oversight. Priority is given to eligible entities that do not currently have an EPA grant. No grant award is made.

Other EPA Grants

A list of other EPA grants and contacts can be found at:
<http://www.epa.gov/region09/funding/index.html>.

How to Access Partner Resources

For additional information regarding grant applications and other resources available for community redevelopment, see the EPA Web site: <http://www.epa.gov/brownfields> or contact the appropriate representative listed below.

EPA REGION 9

Brownfields Team (SFD-1-1)
Superfund Division
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA 94105

Brownfields Coordinators

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Steven Linder
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Thomas Mix
(Targeted Brownfields Assessments)
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U.S. General Services Administration

Web Site: <http://www.gsa.gov>

The General Services Administration (GSA) is one of the three central management agencies in the Federal government, along with the Office of Personnel Management and the Office of Management and Budget. The Agency provides managed space, supplies, services, and solutions to enable Federal employees to accomplish their missions. GSA consists of three services: Information Technology (IT), Federal Supply Service (FSS), and Public Buildings Service (PBS). IT oversees telecommuting centers and Federal childcare centers; and FSS manages the Federal motor vehicle fleet and oversees personal property issues. PBS serves as a builder, developer, lessor, and manager of Federally owned and leased properties. As such, PBS provides a full range of real estate services, including real estate brokerage, property management, construction and repairs, security services, property disposal, and overall portfolio management. PBS also handles the Agency's Brownfields projects.

GSA maintains 31 landholding agencies, 1,800 Federally owned buildings, and 4,000 Federally leased buildings. As landlord and holder of real estate for the Federal government, GSA recognizes the importance of cleanup and reuse of Brownfields properties as a catalyst for positive change in urban areas.

Property use shapes how people live and work, and can serve to provide jobs and an income base. Because Federal property is woven into the fabric of the nation's population centers, GSA believes that its potential should be maximized to provide the best service to the community. To do so, GSA has committed to review and identify underutilized Federal properties.

Resources Available for Community Redevelopment

GSA reviews and identifies underused Federal properties that are potentially available for Brownfields redevelopment. Brownfields transactions are primarily real estate deals—GSA has the knowledge and experience to serve as the “honest broker” in these transactions, bringing the right resources and people to the table to get the deal done.

GSA commits to:

Signing an enhanced MOU with EPA to strengthen the existing relationship by focusing on the real property aspects of Brownfields redevelopment

1. Facilitating a Brownfields workshop for potential Federal property developers to educate them on the Federal real property disposal process and to assist in their efforts to reuse Federal Brownfields

2. Developing a socioeconomic model to measure both the economic and social impacts of Federal Brownfields redevelopment, as well as the reuse of Federal real property in general
3. Developing a “Tool Kit” to help foster the partnerships necessary to successfully “seal the deal” in a Brownfields transaction
4. Coordinating a campaign to educate states and communities engaged in Brownfields revitalization about innovative disposal methods such as Early Transfer Authority (ETA) and the privatization of remediation
5. Offering its Geographic Information System (GIS) capability to federal partners
6. Folding information on Brownfields sites into the nationally available properties listings

Headquarters Contact

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Director of Program Development and
Outreach Office of Property Disposal
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Public Buildings Service
Office of Property Disposal (PR)
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Regional Contact

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U.S. Small Business Administration

Web Site: <http://www.sba.gov>

The U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA) is an independent Federal Agency, created by Congress in 1953 to assist, counsel and champion the efforts of America's small businesses. SBA's mission is to provide prospective, new or established persons in the small business community with financial, procurement, management and technical assistance. In addition, special emphasis is made to assist women, minorities, the handicapped and veterans get into and stay in business. SBA's programs are available to any business that meets SBA size standards, is a for-profit organization, is located and operates primarily in the United States.

Resources Available for Community Redevelopment

Loan Guaranty Program

The Loan Guaranty Program helps thousands of small companies get started, expand and prosper. The goal of the program is to increase the amount of capital available to small businesses through the commercial banking community and non-bank lending institutions.

Minority Enterprise Development Program

The Minority Enterprise Development Program assists minority small business owners in developing managerial and marketing skills to succeed and grow, through government contracting opportunities.

Economic Development Program

The Economic Development Program provides free counseling and low-cost training resources designed to meet the needs of the existing small business owner as well as the new small business start-up. These services are tailored to the local community and available statewide through the Service Corps of Retired Executives, Small Business Development Centers, and Women Business Centers.

- ***Service Corps of Retired Executives (SCORE)*** is an independent, national, non-profit organization of retired and active businessmen and women who volunteer their time to provide free business consulting and low-cost training to small business owners and prospective entrepreneurs.
- ***Small Business Development Centers (SBDC)*** is a cooperative effort between the SBA, the academic community, the private sector, and state and local governments. SBDC provides management and technical assistance to existing and prospective small businesses.
- ***Women's Business Centers (WBC)*** provides women entrepreneurs with business training and counseling, technical assistance, and mentoring.

For further information about these programs, please access the SBA web pages or answer desk at 800-827-5722.

SBA/Other Govt. Agency Information (downloadable files) 900-463-4636.

How to access Partner Resources

Loan Guaranty Program

The SBA's 7(a) Loan Guaranty Program is the Agency's primary lending program. It provides loans to small businesses unable to secure financing on reasonable terms through normal lending channels. The program operates through private-sector lenders that provide loans, which are, in turn, guaranteed by the SBA. SBA can guarantee up to 85 percent of loans of \$150,000 or less and up to 85 percent of loans above that amount. The maximum loan amount that SBA can approve is \$2 million, although the maximum portion of that loan SBA can guarantee would be \$1 million (or 50 percent of the \$2 million).

Economic Development Program

Contact the SBA District Office listed below or web sites at www.score.org or www.sba.gov/sbdc or www.sba.gov/womeninbusiness.

Minority Enterprise Development Program

Contact the appropriate SBA District Office listed below.

Headquarters Contact

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SBA Region 9

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