INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING BROWNFIELDS PROPERTY PROFILE FORM GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

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Overview:

As specified in the cooperative agreement terms and conditions, all Assessment, Cleanup, Multipurpose, Revolving Loan Fund (RLF), and State and Tribal Section 128(a) (for site-specific work) cooperative agreement recipients (CARs) must report their site-specific accomplishments to EPA at least quarterly. This should be done by filling out the electronic version of the Property Profile Form in the Assessment, Cleanup, and Redevelopment Exchange System (ACRES) database. In rare instances, a paper version of the Property Profile Form may be accepted by regional project officers. Targeted Brownfields Assessments (TBAs) must also report accomplishments in ACRES. This Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) approved reporting form (OMB Form 2050-0192, EPA Form 6200-03), supplements CARs' Performance Reports[1] with specific property information. Please note that in most instances, all reported information is accessible to the public under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) and may be distributed by EPA to the public unless one of the FOIA exclusions is applicable.

All CARs must develop and regularly maintain a Brownfields Property Profile Form in the ACRES database for **each property** benefiting from the EPA Brownfields cooperative agreement. ACRES Reporting is a term and condition and a requirement of a brownfield grant award and funding from EPA. Compared to the Performance Reports, each Property Profile Form contains information relating only to a specific property addressed by the CAR.

The Property Profile Form is divided into three parts. Reporting in each section is mandatory for all CARs, unless otherwise indicated. Additional instructions and definitions for completing this form are provided below. Please contact your EPA Project Officer if you have any questions when completing this form.

[1] Use of the term Performance Report in these instructions refers to the performance report required by the CAR's cooperative agreement terms and conditions (i.e., the Quarterly Report) or the Annual Post-Closeout Report required by some CARs' RLF Closeout Agreements.

Leveraged Accomplishments Note: Several fields in the Property Profile Form refer to "leveraged" activities or accomplishments. The term "leveraged" refers to those non-EPA Brownfields funds and activities that have some link or nexus to the efforts of an EPA cooperative agreement-funded activity. Leveraged activities and accomplishments are results/outcomes where the EPA-funded activity was a catalyst for the leveraged activity or accomplishment (e.g., cleanup jobs/funding at a property assessed with EPA Brownfields Assessment grant funding; redevelopment jobs/funding at a property cleaned up with EPA Brownfields Cleanup or RLF grant funding; redevelopment jobs/funding at a property assessed with EPA grant funding where cleanup was not required). The purchase price from the sale of a property ***should not*** be considered leveraged funding as these transactions do not directly fund cleanup or redevelopment activities. To be reportable, the following must be true:

1. There must be a demonstrable link or connection between the EPA-funded activity and the leveraged activity/jobs/funding, and the EPA-funded activity must occur first.
2. The leveraged activity/jobs/funding should be reported only when it has occurred (i.e., projected dates, acreage, and other data, including expected jobs or uncommitted funding, should not be reported).
3. The leveraged activity must occur within the property boundary. For example, for redevelopment, only count the leveraged dollars/jobs if the redevelopment physically overlaps some part of the site that was cleaned up or assessed. Do not count leveraged dollars or jobs for sites nearby or adjacent to the actual cleanup that don't intersect the property boundary at any location.

NOTE: In some circumstances, it may be appropriate to report leveraged funding/jobs in ACRES for redevelopment within approximately 100 feet of the property boundary (or a reasonable distance based on project circumstances). Please discuss with your EPA Project Officer who will consult with the ACRES Database Manager. Example: a rails-to-trails site that enabled new construction that was previously not possible without the assessment/cleanup of the railway and where the ACRES property boundary is too narrow to intersect with the adjacent redevelopment.

When to Submit:

Original Property Profile Form: A Property Profile Form must be submitted when the CAR starts using EPA funds at an eligible property.

- For Assessment cooperative agreements, this will typically mean when the CAR has started an assessment at an eligible property.
- For Cleanup cooperative agreements, this will typically be the first or second quarter of the cooperative agreement period as the funds are first spent on the property identified in the selected proposal.
- For Multipurpose cooperative agreements, this will typically mean when the CAR has started using EPA funds at an eligible property for assessment or cleanup activities.
- For RLF cooperative agreements, this may mean when a subgrant or loan package is completed for an eligible property.
- For TBAs, this will typically mean when an eligible property assessment has started using EPA funds.
- For State and Tribal Voluntary Response Program cooperative agreements, this will typically mean when the CAR has started using EPA funds at an eligible property for

assessment or cleanup activities.

Updated Property Profile Forms: Property Profile Forms must be updated as activities (e.g., assessment, cleanup, and redevelopment) and accomplishments (e.g., cleanup completed, redevelopment underway, significant leveraged funding committed) occur. For example, a Property Profile Form should be updated upon: completion of a Phase II assessment, receipt of a no cleanup action document or determination, completion of cleanup activity, and/or initiation/completion of redevelopment. In addition, a Property Profile Form should be updated as the property background information changes or if there are other anecdotal information and successes that the CAR wants to share with EPA. CARs should also revise and submit updated Property Profile Forms for all targeted properties when the cooperative agreement is being closed out. If you have data to report after the closeout of the cooperative agreement, please contact your EPA Project Officer or the ACRES Help desk at acres_help@epa.gov or (703)-284-8212.

How to Submit:
ACRES is available online. It is the preferred method for all CARs to enter and electronically submit their Property Profile Forms. The CAR must utilize the ACRES system unless approval is obtained from the regional Project Officer to utilize and submit the Property Profile Form in hard copy or via e-mail.

To Whom to Submit:
CARs must submit Property Profile Forms to their EPA Project Officer identified in the terms and conditions of the cooperative agreement. If data is entered online via ACRES, it will automatically be delivered to the EPA Project Officer.

DETAILED INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING EACH ITEM ON THE PROPERTY PROFILE FORM

Reporting Dates: Use the following format when asked to enter a date: mm/dd/yyyy.

PART I – PROPERTY INFORMATION

(Mandatory for all Cooperative Agreements; some information in Part I may be auto-populated in ACRES from the cooperative agreement award documents)

COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT RECIPIENT INFORMATION

1. **Cooperative Agreement Recipient Name.** Enter the CAR name. Use the official name of the CAR as written in the cooperative agreement documentation, unless otherwise directed by your EPA Project Officer. For TBAs, indicate the requestor name. For state and tribal property-specific activities, enter the state or tribe name.

2. **Cooperative Agreement Number.** Enter the number of the cooperative agreement as provided in the cooperative agreement documentation (e.g., BF 00000000). Enter the response program number for state and tribal property-specific cooperative agreements (e.g., RP 00000000). Not applicable for TBAs.

3. **Type of Brownfields Cooperative Agreement.** Indicate the type of EPA Brownfields cooperative agreement to which all accomplishments reported on this Property Profile Form apply. If a property has benefited from more than one EPA Brownfields cooperative agreement, submit separate Property Profile Forms to report site accomplishments as they correspond to each appropriate cooperative agreement. Be careful to only count each accomplishment one time and associate the accomplishment with the most applicable cooperative agreement. The TBA selection is to be used by EPA Regional personnel only.

4. **For Assessment, Cleanup, Multipurpose, and RLF Cooperative Agreements with announcement year prior to 2020, indicate type of Funding Used at the Property.** Indicate what type of funding is being used at the property (e.g., hazardous substances, petroleum, or a combination of both).

PROPERTY BACKGROUND INFORMATION

(Mandatory for all CARs)

Property Background Information. Provide background information about the targeted property that includes location, size and property owner type. Most of this information is historical and should be provided on the original Property Profile Form. Updates are only necessary when circumstances change.

For purposes of CAR reporting, a "property" generally is the targeted site identified by the recipient as an eligible brownfield and is generally defined as a contiguous piece of land under

unitary ownership unless otherwise discussed with EPA. A property may contain several smaller components, parcels, or areas. Work with your EPA Project Officer if you have questions about the property as one entity or separate entities based on parcels.

5a. Property Name. Enter the name of the property. The property name should include the primary reference to the property.

5b. Property Alias. Enter any additional property aliases. If multiple aliases are listed, separate by commas.

6. Property Owner. Indicate whether the property is currently owned by a government (i.e., tribal, state, local) or private entity.

7a. Street Address. Enter the address of the property. The street address provided should reflect the primary entrance to the property. If no street address is available, please report the names of the streets for the intersection closest to the primary property entrance.

7b. City. Enter the name of the city in which the property is located.

7c. County. Enter the name of the county in which the property is located.

7d. State. Enter the two-letter abbreviation for the name of the state in which the property is located.

7e. ZIP Code. Enter the zip code (with plus four code, if available) for the property.

8. Size. Enter the number of acres contained within the property's boundary. Acreage for the entire property, not just the potentially contaminated portions, should be provided.

9. Parcel Number(s). Enter the universal identification number for the property (i.e., parcel number, or tax map/block/lot number). Please list all applicable parcel numbers for the property. If multiple parcel numbers are listed, indicate the primary parcel number first (i.e., that which encompasses the primary entrance for the property), followed by any other parcel numbers (separated by commas).

STATE & TRIBAL BROWNFIELDS/VOLUNTARY RESPONSE PROGRAM INFORMATION

Provide information on the status of the property within a State or Tribal Voluntary Response Program, or other State or Tribal oversight program. Please note, all cleanup CARs are required, per their terms and conditions, to have their sites enrolled in the corresponding State or Tribe's voluntary response program.

10a. Is this property enrolled in a State or Tribal Voluntary Response Program, or other applicable oversight program? Other programs may include Local Certified Unified Program

Agency (CUPA), County or local Health Departments, Fire Departments and/or certification from professional engineer. Select the corresponding "Yes" or "No" box to indicate if the property is enrolled in a State or Tribal Program.

10b. If yes, enter the Program/Agency Name and ID number (if applicable). If the property is enrolled in a State or Tribal Voluntary Response Program or other applicable oversight program, indicate the name of the program in which the property is enrolled and the identification number(s) the property received upon enrollment, if applicable.

PROPERTY GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

If you are using ACRES to submit the Property Profile Form, ACRES will automatically load the correct geographic data for 11a and 11b based on the standard U.S. mailing address or intersection entered for question 7 above.

If the property does not have a standard U.S. mailing address or intersection, or you are using the paper version of the Property Profile Form, complete the following steps:

Indicate the latitude and longitude information for the property. The coordinates should be taken at the primary entrance to the property (i.e., at the street address listed in 7). If lacking a proper address and a proper entrance location, the primary entrance coordinates can be taken at a central location within the site's property boundaries. After the coordinates are uploaded into ACRES, the database will automatically update the address fields. The EPA Office of Brownfields and Land Revitalization (OBLR) or its contractors can also provide latitude/longitude if CARs are unable. Additional guidance regarding EPA's data standards for geographic information is available from your EPA Project Officer, and can be found at:
https://www.epa.gov/geospatial/geospatial-policies-and-standards

11a. Latitude. Enter the latitude coordinate for the property's primary entrance. Please indicate, in degrees and decimal degrees (up to a maximum of six decimal positions), the measure of the angular distance on a meridian north or south of the equator. Where degrees latitude is less than 10, leading zeros should be given (e.g., 09 degrees latitude). Latitude measures should be preceded by a plus (+) symbol for points on or north of the equator and a minus (-) symbol for points south of the equator.

11b. Longitude. Enter the longitude coordinate for the property's primary entrance. Please indicate, in degrees and decimal degrees (up to a maximum of six decimal positions), the measure of the angular distance on the meridian east or west of the prime meridian. Where degrees longitude is less than 100, leading zero(s) should be given (e.g., 006 or 089 degrees longitude). Longitude should always be preceded by a minus (-) symbol for points west of the prime meridian and a plus (+) symbol for points on or east of the prime meridian. Longitude for places in the United States should be preceded by a minus (-) symbol.

11c. Census Tract. A census tract is a geographic subdivision of a county. The census tract is auto-populated in ACRES based on the property address.

PART II – ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIVITIES

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT INFORMATION

(Mandatory for Assessment Cooperative Agreements, Multipurpose Cooperative Agreements with assessments, State and Tribal Property-Specific Assessments, and TBAs; and, if information is available, for Cleanup and RLF Cooperative Agreements)

In this section, the CAR should provide information relating to planning and assessment activities conducted with EPA funds from the subject cooperative agreement. For Cleanup and open RLF cooperative agreements, only planning and assessment activities funded through non-EPA sources should be entered here. RLF recipients operating under a Closeout Agreement that includes assessments as eligible activities may enter assessment activities funded with post-closeout program income.

Table A. Environmental Site Reuse Planning and Assessment Activities.
Table A collects site reuse planning, assessment phases, assessment start, and completion date(s), funding category, name of the entity(ies) providing funding, and the amount of funding. If there are multiple activities, please use a separate line for each.

Activity. Indicate the type of activity (e.g., Site Reuse Planning Activities, Phase I or II Environmental Site Assessment (ESA), Supplemental Assessment, Cleanup Planning)

- **Site Reuse Planning Activities**
  - **Planning Activity Start Date:** The date on which any site reuse planning activities began. Such activities may include site visits, market study, site reuse analysis, site design, community planning meetings, revitalization plan or other eligible planning activities.
  - Planning Activity End Date: The date on which a planning activity concludes.
- **Phase I Assessment**
  - **Phase I Start Date(s).** The date(s) on which the grant recipient authorizes the initiation of any Phase I activities on the property (e.g., historical property research, record review, site visit, etc.). A Phase I is equivalent to an environmental assessment conducted in accordance with the All Appropriate Inquiries final rule standard set forth in 40 C.F.R. 312, or an Environmental Site Assessment Conducted in compliance with the ASTM E1527-21 standard.
  - **Phase I Report Completion Date(s).** The date(s) on which any Phase I reports (e.g., the written report required under 40 CFR 312.21(a) of the All Appropriate Inquiries final rule) were completed. A Phase I report is final when an environmental professional or state official has signed and dated the report as required in the final rule (see 40 CFR 312.21(c)).
- **Phase II Assessment**
  - **Phase II Start Date(s).** The date(s) on which any Phase II activities (e.g., sampling analysis plan is approved, or field mobilization occurs on the property) begin.
  - **Phase II Report Completion date(s).** The date(s) on which any Phase II reports

(e.g., supplement assessment, site investigation) were completed. A Phase II report is final when an environmental professional or state official has prepared an environmental assessment report that has been accepted by the CAR.

- **Supplemental Assessment**
  - **Supplemental Assessment Start Date(s).** Enter the date(s) on which a Supplemental Assessment activity starts. A Supplemental Assessment is defined as any additional environmental activity that is required to complete a site characterization, define the nature and extent of contamination and/or fill any environmental data gap necessary to identify and/or perform cleanup activities.
  - **Supplemental Assessment Report Completion Date(s).** Enter the date(s) on which a Supplemental Assessment is completed. A Supplemental Assessment is considered completed when the Supplemental Assessment report has been accepted by the CAR.
- **Cleanup Planning**
  - **Cleanup Planning Start Date(s).** The date(s) on which cleanup planning activities began leading up to the completion of one or more cleanup planning documents that were prepared by an environmental professional and accepted by the CAR. Planning documents could include an Analysis of Brownfields of Cleanup Alternatives (ABCA), Community Involvement Plan, cleanup workplan, etc. Cleanup planning may also include the following activities: environmental data analysis, risk assessment, the establishment of remedial action objectives, or the identification of cleanup levels as required by the applicable state or tribal response program.
  - **Cleanup Planning Completion Date(s).** The date(s) on which cleanup planning activities are completed, most likely marked as the date in which the CAR accepts completed cleanup planning documents.

Note: Once an assessment activity completion date has been entered, it is mandatory to complete the 'Is Cleanup Necessary?' section and 'Engineering and Institutional Control' section.

Source of Funding. Use the check boxes to indicate the category of funding. Check **only one** funding source box per line. The categories of funding include:

- **This U.S. EPA Cooperative Agreement.** Select if U.S. EPA (see Field 2 on the Property Profile Form) funds from the subject cooperative agreement were used to perform assessment activities at the property (including TBA funding for EPA regional personnel). This includes property-specific 128(a) funding if it is the corresponding cooperative agreement.
- **Other Federal.** Select if other federal funds were used to perform assessment activities at the property (e.g., U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Brownfields Economic Development Initiative grant, U.S. Economic Development Administration grant, EPA SmartGrowth grant).
- **State/Tribal Funding.** Select if any state and tribal funds (exclusive of state and tribal property-specific 128(a) funds) were used to perform assessment activities at the property (e.g., state economic development grant, state brownfields assessment grant).
- **Local Government.** Select if any local funds were used to perform assessment activities at the property (e.g., local bond/tax increment financing, city community

development grant).

- **Private/Other.** Select if any private funds were used to perform assessment activities at the property (e.g., company X, developer Y, non-profit Z).
- **Post-Closeout Program Income –** Select if any post-closeout program income funds, from an RLF CA that is in post-closeout status (i.e., operating under a Closeout Agreement), were used to perform assessment activities at the property.

Important tips for entering Source of Funding:

1. For each PPF, the only Brownfields Cooperative Agreement (CA) funding entered must be from the CA number listed at the top of the PPF page.
2. If more than one Brownfields CA is funding the ongoing assessment or cleanup activity:
    a. Ensure that each CA is associated to this property (viewable on the Property Details page).
    b. Then create separate PPFs to document each CA's funding amounts.
    c. For example, if Multipurpose and 128(a) CAs were funding the same property, two separate PPFs would be needed to identify the Multipurpose funding and the 128(a) funding.
3. Do <u>not</u> enter any Brownfields grant funding as "Other Federal Funding" under the "Source of Funding" dropdown menu. Instead, once you are within the correct CA, select "US EPA - Brownfields (with the CA type)".

Name of Entity Providing Funds. Indicate the name of the entity that provided funding for assessment activity, unless it is from this U.S. EPA Cooperative Agreement.

Activity Funded. Briefly describe the activity that was funded.

Amount of Funding Expended on this Activity. Enter the amount of funding committed by the specified entity providing funds for the assessment activity.

12a. Indicate Whether Cleanup is Necessary. Cleanup is required for Cleanup and open RLF CA Types and will be automatically marked as 'Yes' in ACRES.

For other CA Types, indicate whether cleanup is necessary as soon as sufficient assessment has been conducted to make such a determination. An "environmental cleanup" is defined as any physical, onsite action that is required at a property as a result of contamination by any hazardous substance, petroleum product, controlled substance, or solid waste to address levels that pose a threat to human health and the environment.

A "cleanup is necessary" determination includes situations where an invasive cleanup needs to occur and/or the use of engineering controls (e.g., capping) is required. If institutional controls (e.g., land use restrictions) are already in place or are required to ensure that any residual contamination left on the property does not pose a threat to human health or the environment, a cleanup is not required, as no physical site work needs to occur.

The "no cleanup necessary" determination is generally made by the CAR or property owner—

typically in conjunction with state voluntary response program officials and/or qualified environmental professionals following an environmental assessment of the property—to indicate that the property does not have any contaminants at levels that pose a threat to human health or the environment.

A CAR may not know whether cleanup is required, if additional assessment work is required, if the cleanup level is dependent on the future use, or if a future use has not been determined. In these instances, indicate "unknown" and update this section when a determination is made.

12b. Unknown Reason. If it is unknown whether cleanup is necessary, select the reason why. If the appropriate answer is not available, select "Other" and use the text field to provide the reason.

Note: Once an assessment activity completion date or cleanup completion date has been entered, it is mandatory to complete the 'Engineering and Institutional Control' section.

CONTAMINANTS AND MEDIA AFFECTED INFORMATION

The mandatory portions of Table B are based on the cooperative agreement (CA) type.

*Required information for **environmental assessments conducted with EPA funding** includes, as appropriate, identified Recognized Environmental Conditions (RECs) (Phase I ESAs), and the class of contaminants and associated impacted media above actionable levels (Phase II ESAs and Supplemental Assessments). This is mandatory information for environmental assessments conducted under Assessment, Multi-purpose, and State and Tribal Response Program cooperative agreements (CAs), EPA TBAs, and an RLF CA that is in post-closeout status (i.e., post-closeout program income funds were used to perform assessment activities under a Closeout Agreement).*

*Required information for **cleanups conducted with EPA funding** or associated cost share/program income, includes both the class of contaminants and the associated media cleaned up. This information is mandatory for cleanups conducted under Cleanup, Revolving Loan Fund, and State and Tribal Response Program CAs.*

Contaminant and Media information related to cleanup and assessment activities that are not funded through an Assessment, Multi-Purpose, Cleanup, Revolving Loan Fund, or State and Tribal Response Program CA (or associated cost share/program income), or an EPA TBA, should also be reported if available.)

Table B. Contaminants and Media Affected.

Provide information relating to the results from the environmental assessment and cleanup activities performed at the property, including information on the classes of contaminants associated with RECs, as well as the classes of contaminants found and/or cleaned up at the property and the media associated with the contaminants found or cleaned up. Some

contaminants/media affected may not be able to be identified until after the future use of a site is decided upon, as future use will impact actionable cleanup levels. Update this section asadditional information becomes available.

Contaminant(s) - Recognized Environmental Conditions (REC). Indicate the presence or LIKELY presence of any hazardous substances or petroleum products in, on, or at a property as identified in a Phase I report: (1) due to any release to the environment; (2) under conditions indicative of a release to the environment; or (3) under conditions that pose a material threat of a future release to the environment as defined in ASTM E1527-21. Include controlled recognized environmental conditions, historical recognized environmental conditions, and any applicable non-scope considerations (such as the presence or likely presence of asbestos or lead-based paint) that may need to be considered in future land use or development. De minimis conditions are not recognized environmental conditions. If no RECs were identified in the Phase I, indicate "No RECs".

Contaminant(s) found below actionable levels. Indicate what classes of contaminants have been found or detected through assessment activities at levels where **NO ACTION IS REQUIRED** under state, tribal, and/or federal standards following a Phase II or Supplemental assessment.

Contaminant(s) found above actionable levels. Indicate what classes of contaminants have been found or detected through assessment activities at levels that are **ACTIONABLE** under state, tribal, and/or federal standards following a Phase II or Supplemental assessment.

The ten specific classes listed are defined in *Appendix A, Contaminant Classes*. If contaminants are identified that do not fall into one of the classes, please indicate "other" and provide a brief description of the contaminant(s) identified.

If contaminants were not detected during assessment, indicate "no contaminants." If the classes of potential contaminants have not yet been determined for the property, indicate "insufficient information." Some contaminants found may not be able to be identified until after the future use of a site is decided upon, as future use will impact actionable cleanup levels. Please consult with your EPA Project Officer if you need additional assistance in classifying the contaminants at your targeted properties.

Contaminant(s) - Cleaned Up. Indicate which classes of contaminants present at actionable levels have been cleaned up or mitigated. A contaminant is considered cleaned up or mitigated when on-site property cleanup activities are completed to a regulatory risk-based standard.

Media - Affected. Indicate which types of media (e.g., air, building materials, drinking water, ground water, indoor air, soil gas[2], sediments, soil, surface water) are impacted by the found

[2] The OSWER Technical Guide For Assessing And Mitigating The Vapor Intrusion Pathway From Subsurface Vapor Sources To Indoor Air (OSWER Publication 9200.2-154; June 2015; on-line at: https://www.epa.gov/vaporintrusion/technical-guide-assessing-and-mitigating-vapor-intrusion-pathway-subsurface-vapor), which "is intended for use at any site being evaluated by EPA pursuant to CERCLA or RCRA corrective action, EPA's brownfield grantees, or state agencies acting pursuant to CERCLA or an authorized

contaminants. Contaminants must be identified on the Property Profile Form before the media can be indicated. Mark the boxes for each media type impacted at levels that are actionable under state, tribal, and/or federal standards. If no media were affected by contaminants, indicate "no media affected."

Media - Cleaned Up. Indicate which types of media (e.g., air, building materials, indoor air, soil gas, surface water, ground water, drinking water, sediments) have been cleaned up. Contaminants must be identified on the Property Profile Form before the media can be indicated. Mark the boxes for media impacted at levels that are actionable under state, tribal, and/or federal standards and have been cleaned up. Media is considered cleaned up when on-site property cleanup activities are completed to a regulatory risk-based standard. On-going operation and maintenance activities or monitoring may continue after a cleanup designation has been made.

RESILIENCY STRATEGIES – PLANNING OR ASSESSMENT
(Mandatory for All Cooperative Agreements)

13. What planning or assessment activities incorporate resiliency strategies to address impacts from extreme weather events and natural disasters? Indicate all planning and assessment activities that apply.

- **N/A**. This property does not incorporate planning or assessment activities to address impacts from extreme weather events and natural disasters. If no activities were incorporated, select this option.
- **Adoption of building codes that consider impacts from extreme weather events and natural disasters.** Building codes can encourage implementation of mitigation and adaptation techniques for extreme weather events and natural disasters. Codes may require that infrastructure be planned and built to avoid or minimize future damage or costly repairs from increased frequency and intensity of flooding, drought, wildfires, and other projected extreme weather/disaster events. Codes may also lead to energy savings for commercial and residential buildings by specifying minimum requirements for building components such as insulation, water use, heating and cooling systems, lighting, windows, and ventilation systems. Effective building code requirements may vary regionally due to differences in natural hazards.
- **Updates to floodplain, coastal and wetland, and/or hazard mitigation plans.** Updated plans should consider the impact of both current and projected extreme weather- and natural disaster-related conditions (e.g., coastal flooding, proximity to a flood plain, and the frequency and severity of major storm events and droughts) on the long-term safety, stability and suitability of the proposed land reuses.
- **Phase I and Phase II ESAs that consider impacts from extreme weather events and natural disasters.** Phase I ESAs may consider current and on-going impacts from extreme weather events and natural disasters and consider future impacts to the site or area. For example, an investigation of the site history can include an investigation of site

RCRA corrective action program where vapor intrusion may be of potential concern", defines soil gas as "The gas present underground in the pore spaces between soil particles".

vulnerabilities based on historical and recent extreme weather patterns and events (e.g., floods and drought). Phase II ESAs may include use of renewable energy, incorporating remote sensing capabilities, maximize reuse of existing wells (as appropriate) and/or design wells for future reuse, use of field test kits when possible, use of local laboratories when possible, and use of appropriate sized equipment for the project.

- **Evaluate Reuse options that consider impacts from extreme weather events and natural disasters.** Discussion of observed and forecasted natural hazard conditions and the associated site-specific risk are part of any reuse considerations. Both current and forecasted extreme weather events and natural disasters may impact the effectiveness of a remedial alternative.
- **Identify potential risk factors and infrastructure or utility vulnerabilities.** Identify potential risk factors and infrastructure or utility vulnerabilities resulting directly from the impacts of increased frequency and intensity of extreme weather events and natural disasters. Possible risk factors and vulnerabilities may include proximity to the ocean, infrastructure vulnerabilities, property affected by a revised FEMA flood plain, drought monitor, or wildfire risk map, vulnerability related to changes in frequency and intensity of precipitation events, vulnerability of soil type due to moisture and hydraulic changes, and ground and surface drinking water vulnerabilities.
- **Other**. Enter additional planning or assessment activities that incorporate strategies to address impacts from extreme weather events and natural disasters.

ENGINEERING & INSTITUTIONAL CONTROLS ***(Mandatory for All Cooperative Agreements)***

Please populate the Engineering Control (EC) and Institutional Control (IC) fields below (mandatory).

NOTE: In order for a property to achieve Ready for Anticipated Use (RAU):

1. ECs must be in place **or** not required; **AND**
2. ICs must be in place **or** not required.

14a. Are Engineering Controls Required for the property's anticipated use? Engineering Controls may be required by state/tribal/local law, regulation, or ordinance as necessary to protect the environment and/or public health. Indicate whether engineering controls are required as a part of cleanup or containment activities to help minimize the potential for exposure to contamination.

14b. If Engineering Controls were required, indicate Category(ies) of Engineering Controls. Indicate which category(ies) of engineering controls are required. Mark the box for every category of engineering control that is required.

Although the definitions of engineering controls may vary across localities and states, there are four general categories: Cover Technologies (capping); Engineered Barriers (i.e., slurry walls, sheet, piling, synthetic membranes); Immobilization Processes (i.e., in-situ solidification, in-situ stabilization, encapsulation); Security (guard, fences, public notices), and Other (please enter any other engineering control not previously covered). Please use the provided text box to enter any additional information on engineering controls at the property.

If the information about the engineering control (e.g., specific type of control) is available online, please provide the World Wide Web address or URL.

14c. **Are Engineering Controls in place and operating for the property's anticipated use?** Appropriate engineering controls should reflect the specific contamination and exposure potential circumstances of a given property, including consideration of reasonably anticipated future uses, and mechanisms in place to modify engineering controls, if necessary, based on future changes in use. Depending on the type of engineering control(s) to be implemented at a property the term "in place" could include, for example: the completion of construction of the cap, completion of the in-situ stabilization, and/or completion of the construction of the fence. Indicate the date that the final required engineering control was implemented.

14d. If yes, were the Engineering Controls in place prior to the activities funded by the cooperative agreement? If so, describe the pre-existing Engineering Controls.

15a. Are Institutional Controls Required for the property's anticipated use? Institutional Controls may be required by state/tribal/local law, regulation, or ordinance as necessary to protect the environment and/or public health. Indicate whether institutional controls are required as part of cleanup or containment activities to help minimize the potential for exposure to contamination and/or restrict land or resource use. Institutional controls may be required even if no on-site cleanup activity took place.

15b. If Institutional Controls are Required: Indicate which category(ies) of institutional controls are required. Mark the box for every category of institutional control that is required.

Although the definitions of institutional controls vary across localities and states, there are four general categories: proprietary controls (e.g., easements, covenants); governmental controls (e.g., zoning, building codes, land use restrictions); informational devices (e.g., state registries, deed notices, advisories); and enforcement/permit tools (e.g., orders, permits, consent decrees). Please use the provided text box to enter any additional information on institutional controls at the property.

If the information about the institutional control (e.g., specific type of control) is available online, please provide the World Wide Web address or URL.

For more details on institutional controls, please refer to EPA guidance (e.g., December 2012 guidance titled "Institutional Controls: A Guide to Planning, Implementing, Maintaining, and

Enforcing Institutional Controls at Contaminated Sites") or contact your EPA Regional Representative.

15c. Are Institutional Controls in place for the property's anticipated use? Appropriate institutional controls should reflect the specific contamination and exposure potential circumstances of a given property, including consideration of reasonably anticipated future uses, and mechanisms in place to modify institutional controls, if necessary, based on future changes in use. Depending on the type of institutional control(s) to be implemented at a property the term "in place" could include, for example: the enactment of ordinances (e.g., ground water use restrictions), codes, and/or regulations by local government; recording of legal instruments in the chain of title for a property; issuance by a regulatory authority of enforcement tools or permits; listing of property on state registry of contaminated sites; and/or recording of deed notices or hazard advisories in local land records.

Indicate the date that the final required institutional control was enacted, recorded, issued or listed, as appropriate.

15d. If yes, were the Institutional Controls in place prior to the activities funded by the cooperative agreement? If so, describe the pre-existing Institutional Controls.

16. As of this date. Provide the date that all EC and IC information was last reviewed.

ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANUP INFORMATION

(Mandatory for Cleanup, Multipurpose, RLF, and State and Tribal Property-Specific Cooperative Agreements; and, if information is available, for Assessment Cooperative Agreements and Targeted Brownfield Assessments.)

In this section, the CAR should provide information relating to cleanup activities funded by the EPA cooperative agreement and basic information relating to the cleanup activity and results. "Environmental cleanup" activities are defined as any physical, onsite action that is required at a property as a result of contamination by any hazardous substance, petroleum product, controlled substance, or solid waste to address levels that pose a threat to human health and the environment. For Assessment cooperative agreements, information included in this section is assumed to be conducted with funding from other sources.

17a. Cleanup Activity Start Date. This is the date that the cleanup contractor mobilizes to the siteand starts cleanup activities. Examples of cleanup activities include:

- Site preparation
- Clearing & grubbing
- Soil excavation
- Soil, water, and ground water treatment

- Removal of tanks
- Disposal of cleanup-generated waste streams
- Hazardous building materials abatement
- Demolition needed to allow cleanup to safely proceed
- Operation and maintenance activities
- Implementation of Engineering Controls including but not limited to:
    - cover technologies (e.g., capping),
    - immobilization processes (e.g., encapsulation, in-situ solidification),
    - engineered barriers (e.g., slurry walls, sheet),
    - security (e.g., guard, fences)

17b. Cleanup Activity Completion Date. This is the date when on-site property cleanup activities are completed to a regulatory risk-based standard, including any required engineering controls. Only enter a cleanup activity completion date if all physical on-site cleanup activities are completed to a regulatory risk-based standard for the **entire property acreage shown in ACRES**. If physical cleanup activities are still needed and the portion of the property already cleaned up is discrete and segregable from the remainder of the property, consider the following:

- If additional EPA-funded work has or will take place, consider dividing the property into multiple parcels.

- Otherwise, consider reducing the property acreage in ACRES if the remainder of the property is not on track to achieve cleanup or redevelopment in the near term.

Note: Once the cleanup activity completion date has been entered, the 'Engineering and Institutional Control' section is mandatory. Each time the property information is updated, review and revise the Engineering and Institutional Controls information, as needed.

18a. **Indicate whether Cleanup/Treatment Technologies were Implemented.** Indicate whether cleanup or treatment technologies were implemented as a part of cleanup or containment activities to help minimize the potential for exposure to contamination.

18b. Category(ies) of Cleanup/Treatment Technologies Implemented. Indicate which category(ies) of cleanup/treatment technologies were implemented. Mark the boxes for every category of cleanup/treatment technology used. Please use the provided text box to enter any additional information on cleanup/treatment technologies at the property.

If the information about the cleanup/treatment technology (e.g., specific type of control) is available online, please provide the World Wide Web address or URL.

19. Acres Cleaned Up. Enter the number of acres that have been cleaned up. Provide only the acreage for the portion of the property that has been addressed by environmental cleanup activities. A property is considered cleaned up when all on-site physical cleanup activities are completed to a regulatory risk-based standard.

20. Number of Cleanup Jobs Leveraged. Provide information relating to jobs leveraged during the cleanup at the property. This number includes short-term jobs typically leveraged during the

cleanup stage (e.g., workers hired to perform cleanup/remediation as a result of this U.S. EPA cooperative agreement; do not include jobs directly paid for by the U.S. EPA cooperative agreement). Only actual jobs should be reported; planned or expected jobs should not be reported until they are realized.

Explanation/Justification for Total Cleanup Jobs Leveraged. Provide an explanation of how the number of cleanup jobs was derived and, if available, upload any supporting documentation as PDF(s) using the "Add Attachment" feature. For example, if there is a newspaper article or direct communication with the developer or slides or a factsheet about the project, summarize their content in the text box and attach the sources as backup. File upload should be for PDFs of news articles, developer emails, fact sheets, etc. used to support leveraged cleanup jobs entered for this property. This feature should not be used for any other types of attachments.

21. EPA Brownfields Funding Category and Amount. Use the check boxes to indicate the category of funding and enter the corresponding amount. For RLF, see question 22.

- **U.S. EPA–Section 128 State and Tribal.** For state and tribal property-specific cooperative agreements, indicate the amount of Section 128 state and tribal funds used to perform environmental cleanup activities at the property.
- **U.S. EPA–Brownfields Cleanup and Multipurpose Cooperative Agreements.** For Cleanup and Multipurpose CARs, indicate the amount of brownfield funds from the subject cooperative agreement used to perform environmental cleanup activities at the property. Please report any cost share funding separately from the cooperative agreement amount.

22. U.S. EPA Brownfields RLF Funding Category and Amount. For cleanups conducted using an RLF Loan or RLF Subgrant, indicate which portions of the funds come from cooperative agreement funding, cost share, and/or program income to perform environmental cleanup activities at the property. Note the following:

- RLF funding for loans and subgrants must be entered per RLF grant. Therefore, if funding from multiple RLF grants was combined into one loan for the same property:
    - EPA funds, cost share, and/or program income used from each Open grant must have a separate loan or subgrant entry under that CA, and
    - Post-closeout program income used from a Post-Closeout grant must be entered under that corresponding COA Tracking Number.
- Only Executed loans and subgrants should be entered in the PPF (i.e., loans/subgrants with a fully-signed agreement between the CAR and the borrower or subgrantee). Pending or Potential loans and subgrants that are not yet signed do not get entered in the PPF, but should be discussed in the CAR's Performance Report.
- Direct Cleanup (i.e., when the CAR conducts the cleanup at the request of the property owner, if allowed by the CAR's Closeout Agreement): ACRES only allows funding entries for Direct Cleanup when the RLF is in Post-Closeout status. This is because Direct Cleanup is not allowed under an Open grant. See below for additional information on Direct Cleanup.

<u>RLF Loan</u> *(differences between Open grants and Post-Closeout grants are identified below, as*

needed; if no difference is noted, the instructions apply to both grant types)
For Post-Closeout grants, ACRES will show "Loans Executed while CA was Open," as well as allow new entries for "Loans Executed under Post-Closeout Grant."

- **Loan Value on Agreement.**
  - Enter the loan value shown on the loan agreement.

- **Signed Date.**
  - Enter the date when the loan document is signed and legally binding.

- **Anticipated Repayment Start/End Date.**
  - Enter the repayment period which indicates the date when loan repayment has started (or is expected to start) to the last payment date (e.g., May 2018 – April 2028).

- **Interest Rate.**
  - Enter the agreed-upon interest rate for the loan.

- **Source of Funding (for this CA only).**
  - Open grant: Enter the funding amount breakdown for the loan value on the loan agreement and for eligible programmatic costs associated with the loan.

    For Loan Value. Specify the EPA funds, cost share, and program income that has been, or will be, used to fund the Loan Value on the Agreement.
    - If another open RLF grant or post-closeout grant was used to fund this loan, a separate loan entry should be made in the PPF under that CA or COA Tracking Number (e.g., a loan funded by two open RLF grants and a post-closeout grant would have 3 loan entries for the property with specific funding for each grant).
    - For both the loan value and associated eligible programmatic costs, program income should be entered for open RLF grants and post-closeout program income (PCPI) should be entered for post-closeout grants. Note: Based on the previous bullet, you would not enter program income and PCPI in the same loan entry.

    For associated eligible programmatic costs. Specify the EPA funds, cost share, and program income that has been, or will be, used to fund eligible programmatic costs associated with the loan.
    - Eligible programmatic costs associated with the loan could include personnel, fringe, supplies, or contractual costs, as well as underwriting costs, costs for complying with federal cross-cutters, costs for cleanup that the borrower paid and the CAR intends to count as cost share, etc. See FAQ #12 in the RLF Program FAQs for differences between cost share, program income, and leveraged funding.

  - Post-Closeout grant: Enter the PCPI amount used to fund this loan.

- **Loan Discount?** A loan discount is the portion of a loan where the principal is forgiven.

  Important Note: The amount that can be discounted depends on the CA's T&Cs. For example, FY22 and later T&Cs allow for up to 50% of the loan to be discounted, provided that the total amount of principal forgiven does not exceed $500,000 of the CAR's total award amount (see FAQ # 6 in the RLF Program FAQs for an explanation of CAR's total award amount).

  - Select Yes or No to indicate if the loan will be discounted. If Yes was selected, enter the **Loan Discount Info** such as:

    - **Loan Discount Percentage.** Enter the percent value without including the percent sign. Examples: for two percent enter: 2; for six and a half percent enter: 6.5.
    - **Loan Discount Amount.** ACRES will calculate this value based on the "Loan Discount Percentage" times the "Total Loan Amount". The amount that can be discounted depends on the CA.
    - **Discounted Loan Value.** ACRES will calculate this value based on the "Total Loan Amount" minus the "Loan Discount Amount".

- **Total Award Amount from this CA Used for Loan Costs.**
  - Open grant only (not applicable to a Post-Closeout grant): ACRES will calculate the following for this field: "EPA Funds used for this Loan" + "Cost Share used for this Loan" for both the Loan Value and associated eligible programmatic costs (i.e., total of EPA Funds and Cost Share in the two Funding Amount columns).

    Note for a discounted loan: If the "Loan Discount Amount" exceeds the "Program Income Used For Loan Value" (i.e., first column under Funding Amount), the difference will be subtracted from the "Total Award Amount from this CA Used for Loan Costs" because that difference would be non-loan costs.

RLF Subgrant *(differences between Open grants and Post-Closeout grants are identified below, as needed; if no difference is noted, the instructions apply to both grant types)*

- **Subgrant Value on Agreement.**
  - Enter the subgrant value shown on the subgrant agreement.

- **Signed Date.**
  - Enter the date when the subgrant document is signed and legally binding.

- **Source of Funding (for this CA only).**

- Open grant: Enter the funding amount breakdown for the subgrant value on the subgrant agreement and for eligible programmatic costs associated with the subgrant.

  For Subgrant Value. Specify the EPA funds, cost share, and program income that will be used to fund the Subgrant Value on the Agreement. Include CAR- or subgrantee-provided cost share. See RLF Program FAQs for various scenarios that may be applicable for including cost share in this column (e.g., impact on the need for a subgrant cap waiver and the calculation of the 50/50 split).
  - If another open RLF grant or post-closeout grant was used to fund this subgrant, a separate subgrant entry should be made in the PPF under that CA or COA Tracking Number (e.g., a subgrant funded by two open RLF grants and a post-closeout grant would have 3 subgrant entries for the property with specific funding for each grant).
  - For both the subgrant value and associated eligible programmatic costs, program income should be entered for open RLF grants and PCPI should be entered for post-closeout grants. Note: Based on the previous bullet, you would not enter program income and PCPI in the same subgrant entry.

  For associated eligible programmatic costs. Specify the EPA funds, cost share, and program income that will be used to fund eligible programmatic costs associated with the subgrant.
  - Eligible programmatic costs associated with the subgrant could include personnel, fringe, supplies, or contractual costs, as well as costs for complying with federal cross-cutters, etc.

- Post-Closeout grant: Enter the PCPI amount used to fund this subgrant.

- **Total Award Amount from this CA Used for Subgrant (Non-Loan Costs).**
  - Open grant only (not applicable to a Post-Closeout grant): ACRES will calculate the following for this field: "EPA Funds used for this Subgrant" + "Cost Share used for this Subgrant" for both the Subgrant Value and associated eligible programmatic costs (i.e., total of EPA Funds and Cost Share in the two Funding Amount columns).

Direct Cleanup Information *(Mandatory for Post-Closeout RLF grants with Direct Cleanup)*

Total Direct Cleanup Program Income Amount. For RLF CARs, indicate the amount of post-closeout program income from the subject Post-Closeout grant used to perform direct environmental cleanup activities at the property.

Table C. Environmental Cleanup Leveraged Funding Detail.
Table C collects the leveraged funding source(s), name of entity providing leveraged funds, the activity funded, and the amount of funding leveraged for cleanup at the property. In this section, provide information relating to cleanup activities leveraged by the EPA cooperative agreement.

The term "leveraged" refers to those non-EPA Brownfields funds and activities that have some link or nexus to the efforts of an EPA cooperative agreement-funded activity, or where the EPA cooperative agreement-funded activity was a catalyst for the leveraged accomplishments.

If multiple leveraged funding sources were used for cleanup, please use a separate line for each source. Cleanup activities conducted and funded prior to the awarding of the cooperative agreement should typically not be provided (i.e., pre-award activities are not considered leveraged and should not be reported). Funding for activities used to prepare the property for cleanup (e.g., demolition, property clearing, cleanup of segregated non-hazardous waste) should be reported in this table.

Source of Funding. Use the check boxes to indicate the source of funding for the property. Check **only one** funding source box per line. The categories of funding include:

- **Other Federal.** Select if any federal funds other than this U.S. EPA Cooperative Agreement were used to perform environmental cleanup activities at the property, including additional EPA funding other than brownfields funding (e.g., U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Community Development Block Grant, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Brownfields Economic Development Initiative grant).
- **State/Tribal Funding.** Select if any state and tribal funds (exclusive of state and tribal property-specific 128(a) funds) were used to perform environmental cleanup activities at the property (e.g., state brownfields cleanup grant, state economic development grant).
- **Local Government.** Select if any local funds were used to perform environmental cleanup activities at the property (e.g., local bond/tax increment financing).
- **Private/Other.** Select if any private funds were used to perform environmental cleanup activities at the property (e.g., company X, developer Y, non-profit Z).

Important tips for entering Source of Funding:

1. For each PPF, the only Brownfields Cooperative Agreement (CA) funding entered must be from the CA number listed at the top of the PPF page.
2. If more than one Brownfields CA is funding the ongoing assessment or cleanup activity:
    a. Ensure that each CA is associated to this property (viewable on the Property Details page).
    b. Then create separate PPFs to document each CA's funding amounts.
    c. For example, if Multipurpose and 128(a) CAs were funding the same property, two separate PPFs would be needed to identify the Multipurpose funding and the 128(a) funding.
3. Do <u>not</u> enter any Brownfields grant funding as "Other Federal Funding" under the "Source of Funding" dropdown menu. Instead, once you are within the correct CA, select "US EPA - Brownfields (with the CA type)".

Name of Entity Providing Funds. Indicate the name of the entity that provided funding for the cleanup activity.

Activity Funded. Briefly describe the activity that was funded.

Amount of Funding. Enter the amount of funding committed by the specified entity.

Explanation/Justification for Total Cleanup Leveraged Funding. Provide an explanation of how the amount of funding was derived and, if available, upload any supporting documentation as PDF(s) using the "Add Attachment" feature. For example, if there is a newspaper article or direct communication with the developer or slides or a factsheet about the project, summarize their content in the text box and attach the sources as backup. File upload should be for PDFs of news articles, developer emails, fact sheets, etc. used to support leveraged cleanup dollars entered for this property. This feature should not be used for any other types of attachments.

23. No Further Action (or equivalent) Documentation. Select the type of documentation submitted to the EPA Project Officer and corresponding date:

(1) A State or Tribe issued/authorized "no further action" (NFA) letter or equivalent documents.
(2) A signed letter or report from a qualified professional[3] documenting that all physical,on-site cleanup activities are complete.
(3) If neither (1) nor (2) are feasible, after consultation with EPA, separate appropriate documentation may be submitted that demonstrates on-site cleanup activities have been completed to regulatory risk-based standards.

Such documentation may include, but is not limited to:

- Documentation from the CAR demonstrating the qualifications of the employees or contractors who conducted the cleanup.
- A signed statement from the CAR that all required physical, on-site cleanup activities have been completed to regulatory risk-based standards.
- Or Other such documentation agreed upon by the CAR and their Project Officer.

RESILIENCY STRATEGIES – DEMOLITION OR CLEANUP
(Mandatory for All Cooperative Agreements)

24. What demolition or cleanup activities incorporate resiliency strategies to address impacts from extreme weather events and natural disasters? Indicate all demolition or cleanup activities that apply.

- **N/A**. This property does not incorporate demolition or cleanup activities to address impacts from extreme weather events and natural disasters. If no activities were incorporated, select this option.
- **Design of cleanup allowed for siting of weather-related and disaster-related resiliency measures in site reuse.** The capacity of a system to maintain function in the

[3] "Qualified professionals" for on-site cleanup activities completion documentation may vary depending on the type of activity conducted but may include (as appropriate) Qualified Environmental Professionals (QEPs), Professional Engineers (PEs), Professional Geologists (PGs), Certified Abatement Contractors, Certified Asbestos Inspectors, State Licensed Site Professionals, Licensed Well Drillers, or other individuals uniquely suited to the work conducted.

face of stresses imposed by extreme weather events and natural disasters and to adapt the system to be better prepared for future related impacts**.**

- **Reduce energy use.** Practices to reduce energy use may include limiting or eliminating idling of heavy equipment; maximizing use of machinery with advanced energy saving controls; use of cleaner fuels to power machinery and auxiliary equipment; onsite carbon sequestration (e.g., soil amendments, revegetation); reducing fuel consumption to save energy; and maximizing use of renewable energy.
- **Reduce water use and impacts to water sources.** Practices to reduce water use and impacts to water sources may include minimizing water use and depletion of natural water resources; capturing, reclaiming, and storing water for reuse (e.g., recharge aquifer, drinking water irrigation); minimizing water demand for revegetation (e.g., native species); and employing stormwater best management practice (e.g., installing and maintaining silt fences and basins to capture sediment runoff along sloped areas; use of gravel roads, porous pavement, and separated permeable surfaces to maximize infiltration of rainwater into the soil).
- **Reduce waste and manage materials sustainably.** Practices to reduce water and manage materials sustainably may include minimizing consumption of virgin materials; minimizing waste generation; use of recycled products and local materials; beneficially reusing waste materials (e.g. concrete made with coal combustion products replacing a portion of cement); and segregating and reusing or recycling materials, products, and infrastructure (e.g. soil, construction and demolition debris, buildings).
- **Selection and design of cleanup considered the site's vulnerabilities to extreme weather events and natural disasters.** Vulnerability describes the degree to which natural, built, and human systems are at risk of exposure to impacts from extreme weather events and natural disasters.
- **Sustainable land management practices.** Sustainable land management practices capitalize on a "whole-site" approach that accelerates cleanup while returning a site to its natural conditions. Practices focus on opportunities to preserve natural land features, maintain open space, sequester carbon, enhance biodiversity, increase wildlife habitat, and minimize surface and subsurface disturbance. Sustainable land management practices at a brownfields site may include minimizing unnecessary soil and habitat disturbance or destruction; use of native species to support habitat; and onsite remediation approaches such as bioremediation and/or phytoremediation.
- **Other.** Enter additional activities.

PART III – ADDITIONAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

REDEVELOPMENT AND OTHER LEVERAGED

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

(Mandatory for Assessment, Cleanup, Multipurpose and RLF Cooperative Agreements; and, if information is available, for State and Tribal Property-Specific activities and Targeted Brownfield Assessments.)

In this section, provide information relating to redevelopment activities and other non-assessment/cleanup accomplishments leveraged by the EPA cooperative agreement. The term "leveraged" refers to those non-EPA Brownfields funds and activities that have some link or nexus to the efforts of an EPA cooperative agreement-funded activity, or where the EPA cooperative agreement-funded activity was a catalyst for the leveraged accomplishments.

Anticipated leveraged funding should not be reported until it is committed to the property. This section should be updated by all CARs as redevelopment activities are undertaken or leveraged funds are committed for the property.

Redevelopment Information. Provide information relating to redevelopment activities leveraged by the EPA cooperative agreement.

25a. Redevelopment Start Date. Enter the date upon which redevelopment activities began at the property. The start date can be triggered by a variety of events (e.g., change in property ownership, infrastructure preparation, property preparation, groundbreaking ceremony, redevelopment funds committed). Conceivably, the redevelopment start date can precede the date of cleanup completion when portions of the property are undergoing simultaneous cleanup and redevelopment activities. However, environmental cleanup activities necessary to prepare the property for redevelopment should not be considered a trigger for the redevelopment start date.

25b. Redevelopment Completion Date. Enter the date upon which redevelopment activities were concluded at the property. The completion date can be triggered by a variety of events (e.g., completion of the project, ribbon-cutting events, grand opening ceremonies).

Table D. Redevelopment Leveraged Funding Detail.
Describe all funds linked to and leveraged by the cooperative agreement to support additional, related activities at the property. Check only one funding source box per line. Only funding committed to the property should be reported (e.g., committed funds may include, but are not limited to: tax increment financing, mortgages, bank documents, and contracts); anticipated funding should not be reported.

Redevelopment may include non-commercial reuses (e.g., parks, wildlife refuges, nature trails, greenspaces), as well as commercial or industrial uses (e.g., the expansion or remodeling of an existing manufacturing facility, the construction of a new retail space), and residential and public purpose uses (e.g., courthouse, public health clinic). Redevelopment activities conducted and funded prior to the awarding of the cooperative agreement should not be included (i.e., pre-award activities are not considered leveraged and should not be reported). Leveraged funds may be used to support activities that cannot be funded by the EPA cooperative agreement (e.g., post- cleanup demolition, property preparation, redevelopment construction, transportation improvements). These should be reported in this section. Do not list previously reported environmental cleanup leveraged funding from Table C.

Do not count leveraged funding unless the redevelopment physically overlaps some part of the property (do not count funding for sites that are nearby or adjacent to the subject property but don't actually intersect the property boundary at any location). To the extent that funding for program/grant-level activities and/or redevelopment activities have been leveraged but cannot be discretely allocated to one or more targeted properties, the leveraged funding should only be described in the Performance Report (i.e., not in the Property Profile Form). In addition to describing the amount leveraged, use the Performance Report to identify the type of activity funded, funding source, and which specific properties or areas (if any) benefit from the funding.

Table D collects the funding category, name of the entity(ies) providing funding, the activity(ies) funded, and the amount of funding leveraged for redevelopment at the property. If multiple funding sources were leveraged for redevelopment, please use a separate line for each funding category used for redevelopment. The categories of funding include:

- **Other Federal.** Select if any federal funds were leveraged to perform redevelopment activities at the property, including additional EPA funding other than brownfields funding (e.g., U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Community Development BlockGrant, U.S. Economic Development Administration Public Works grant).
- **State/Tribal Funding.** Select if any state and tribal funds (exclusive of state and tribal property-specific 128(a) cooperative agreement funds) were leveraged to perform redevelopment activities at the property (e.g., state brownfields grant, state economic development grant).
- **Local Government.** Select if any local funds were leveraged to perform redevelopment activities at the property (e.g., local bond/tax increment financing).
- **Private/Other.** Select if any private funds were leveraged to perform redevelopment activities at the property (e.g., company X, developer Y, non-profit Z).

Name of Entity Providing Funds. Indicate the name of the entity that provided funding for the redevelopment activity at the property.

Activity Funded. Briefly describe the activity that was funded.

Amount of Funding. Enter the amount of funding committed by the specified entity providing funds.

Explanation/Justification for Total Redevelopment Leveraged Funding. Provide an explanation of how the amount of funding was derived and, if available, upload any supporting documentation as PDF(s) using the "Add Attachment" feature. For example, if there is a newspaper article or direct communication with the developer or slides or a factsheet about the project, summarize their content in the text box and attach the sources as backup. File upload should be for PDFs of news articles, developer emails, fact sheets, etc. used to support leveraged redevelopment dollars entered for this property. This feature should not be used for any other types of attachments.

26. Number of Redevelopment Jobs Leveraged. Provide information relating to the jobs leveraged by redevelopment at the property as a result of activities funded by this U.S. EPA cooperative agreement. Do not count leveraged jobs unless the redevelopment physically overlaps some part of the property (do not count jobs for sites that are nearby or adjacent to the subject property but don't actually intersect the property boundary at any location). This number includes short-term jobs typically leveraged during the construction stage and long-term jobs that typically occur as a result of the new or enhanced reuse at the property. Only actual jobs should be reported; planned or expected jobs should not be reported until they are realized. The recipients' reporting of this number is a cumulative summary of the redevelopment jobs leveraged and should not reflect decreases for counted jobs that are later eliminated. Do not count previously reported cleanup jobs leveraged from question 20.

Explanation/Justification for Total Redevelopment Jobs Leveraged. Provide an explanation of how the number of redevelopment jobs was derived and, if available, upload any supporting documentation as PDF(s) using the "Add Attachment" feature. For example, if there is a newspaper article or direct communication with the developer or slides or a factsheet about the project, summarize their content in the text box and attach the sources as backup. File upload should be for PDFs of news articles, developer emails, fact sheets, etc. used to support leveraged redevelopment jobs entered for this property. This feature should not be used for any other types of attachments.

27. Redevelopment Land Use. Indicate the type and size of actual redevelopment land usage on a property. For properties with more than one use (i.e., mixed use), check all categories that apply and indicate the proportional acreage or square footage. The total amount of acreage can NOT be greater than the property size indicated in question 9. Categories for targeted properties include:

a. Residential: Housing;
b. Greenspace: Agricultural site, field, forest, nature trails, park, playing fields, playground, pond, recreational area, stormwater management areas, green roof, urban forest canopy, wetland, wildlife refuge;
c. Industrial: Chemical plant, foundry, machine shop, incineration, landfill, manufacturing (general), mill (general), mining, petroleum (distribution/storage), power generating plant, utility, warehouse, water treatment/sewage plant, wood products site; and

d. Commercial: Automotive (dealership), dry cleaning facility, bank, museum, office, laundry, recycling, retail, service station, storage, public services, transportation center (bus, rail, etc.).

RESILIENCY STRATEGIES - REDEVELOPMENT
(Mandatory for All Cooperative Agreements)

28. What redevelopment activities incorporate resiliency strategies to address impacts from extreme weather events and natural disasters? Indicate all redevelopment activities that apply.

- **N/A**. This property does not incorporate redevelopment activities to address impacts from extreme weather events and natural disasters. If no activities were incorporated, select this option.
- **Install green infrastructure.** Green infrastructure includes practices and features to reduce the burden of storm events on local water infrastructure. Examples include green roofs, downspout disconnection, urban tree canopies, rainwater harvesting, rain gardens, planter boxes, green parking (permeable pavement), urban agriculture, and community open space.
- **Incorporate renewable energy development.** Renewable energy development may include solar, wind, geothermal and combined heat and power (CHP).
- **Incorporate green building techniques.** Green building is the practice of creating healthier, more resource-efficient models of construction, renovation, operation, maintenance, and demolition. Green building techniques can be instrumental in addressing increased frequency and intensity of extreme weather events and natural disasters by more effectively controlling stormwater, reducing waste and energy use, and designing smarter infrastructure that allows for adaptation and mitigation. Techniques may include green roofs; energy, lighting, and water efficiencies; use of sustainable building materials; and incorporation of passive survivability features. Passive survivability is a building's ability to maintain habitability without relying on external utility systems for power, fuel, water, or sewer services, as well as being better able to withstand floods, severe weather, and temperature extremes.
- **Incorporate and encourage multi-modal transit opportunities in redevelopment activities.** Planning, designing and building streets that enable access for all users, including pedestrians, bicyclists, motorists and transit riders. Brownfield redevelopment projects can incorporate sidewalks in their plans to allow for pedestrian traffic, outdoor public spaces to encourage community gatherings, and bicycle parking, bike share rentals, and bike trails to encourage biking throughout the community.
- **Address extreme weather/disaster-related risk factors and infrastructure or utility vulnerabilities through redevelopment.** Redevelopment addresses potential risk factors and infrastructure or utility vulnerabilities resulting directly from the impacts of extreme weather events and natural disasters. The redevelopment mitigates risk associated with factors such as proximity to the ocean, infrastructure vulnerabilities, property affected by a revised FEMA flood plain, drought monitor, or wildfire risk map,

vulnerability related to changes in frequency and intensity of precipitation events, vulnerability of soil type due to moisture and hydraulic changes, and ground and surface drinking water vulnerabilities.

- **Other**. Enter additional activities.

ANECDOTAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

(If information is available for all CARs)

29. Property Highlights. Briefly describe anecdotal information about the property including but not limited to: property description, past uses, past ownership, why it may be considered a brownfield (past land use, proximity to other industry, commercial activities or specific activity or event, such as flood or fire), current condition, and future uses.

30. Predominant Past Uses(s). Indicate the type and size (acreage or square footage) of predominant past use(s). For properties with more than one predominant past use (i.e., mixed use), check all categories that apply and indicate the proportional acreage or square footage of each past use. The total amount of predominant past use acreage can NOT be greater than the property size indicated in question 8. Predominant past use categories for targeted properties include:

a. Residential: Housing, campgrounds, mobile home park;
b. Greenspace: Agricultural site, field, forest, nature trails, park, playing fields, playground, pond, recreational area, stormwater management areas, green roof, urban forest canopy, wetland, wildlife refuge;
c. Industrial: Chemical plant, foundry, machine shop, incineration, landfill, manufacturing (general), mill (general), mining, petroleum (distribution/storage), power generating plant, utility, warehouse, water treatment/sewage plant, wood products site; and
d. Commercial: Automotive (dealership), dry cleaning facility, bank, museum, office, laundry, recycling, retail, service station, storage, public services, transportation center (bus, rail, etc.). Commercial structures may also include schools, hospitals and other public structures.

Appendix A: Types of Contaminants

Specific types of contaminants pertinent to the Property Profile Form are defined below. An open category to describe contaminants not listed is also provided. Please consult with your EPA Regional representative if you need additional assistance in classifying the contaminants at your targeted properties.

Asbestos – EPA's Substance Registry System defines asbestos as "a grayish, noncombustible fibrous material. It consists primarily of impure magnesium silicate minerals." The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry further defines asbestos as "a group of six different fibrous minerals (amosite, chrysotile, crocidolite, and the fibrous varieties of tremolite, actinolite, and anthophyllite) that occur naturally in the environment."

Controlled Substances – The Brownfields Law refers to Section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 USC Section 802) to define a "controlled substance" as "a drug or other substance, or immediate precursor, included in schedule I, II, III, IV, or V of part B of this title (21 USC Section 812). The term does not include distilled spirits, wine, malt beverages, or tobacco as those terms are defined or used in subtitle E of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (26 USC Section 5001 et seq.)."

Please note that properties eligible for Brownfields funding include real property, including residential property, which is contaminated by a controlled substance. For example, properties eligible for Brownfields funding may include private residences formerly used for the manufacture and/or distribution of methamphetamines or other illegal drugs where there is a presence or potential presence of controlled substances or pollutants, contaminants, or hazardous substances (e.g., red phosphorous, kerosene, acids).

Lead – Lead is a naturally-occurring element, a metal which can be found in small amounts in the earth's crust. It is toxic and has no beneficial biological effect. It may be concentrated through mining, smelting and manufacturing. Lead can be found in all parts of our environment – the air, the soil, the water, and inside our homes. Much of our exposure comes from the use of fossil fuels including past use of leaded gasoline, some types of industrial facilities and past use of lead-based paint in homes. Lead and lead compounds have been used in a wide variety of products including industrial, and residential paints, ceramics, pipes and plumbing materials, flashing, solders, gasoline, batteries, ammunition and cosmetics.

Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs) – PAHs are product of incomplete combustion. The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry defines polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) as "a group of over 100 different chemicals that are formed during the incomplete burning of coal, oil and gas, garbage, or other organic substances. PAHs are often found as a mixture of two or more of these compounds and found in coal tar, crude oil, creosote, and roofing tar, and manufactured for use in medicines or to make dyes, plastics, and pesticides."

Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) – The regulations issued under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA, 15 USC 2601 et seq.), 40 CFR Section 461.3, define polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) as "any chemical substance that is limited to the biphenyl molecule that has

been chlorinated to varying degrees or any combination of substances which contains such substance."

Please note that the Brownfields Law excludes from funding eligibility portions of facilities where there has been a release of PCBs that are subject to remediation under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA).

Pesticides – A family of chemical compounds, the Environmental Protection Agency defines a pesticide as a chemical used to prevent, destroy, or repel pests. Pests can be insects, mice and other animals, weeds, fungi, or microorganisms such as bacteria and viruses. Some examples of pests are termites causing damage to homes, dandelions in the lawn, and fleas. Pesticides also are used to kill organisms that can cause diseases.

Petroleum/Petroleum Products – Petroleum is defined under CERCLA as "crude oil or any fraction thereof which is not otherwise specifically listed or designated as a hazardous substance under subparagraphs (A) through (F) of this paragraph, and the term does not include natural gas, natural gas liquids, liquefied natural gas, or synthetic gas usable for fuel (or mixtures of natural gas and such synthetic gas)" (40 USC Section 9601).

Please note that the Brownfields Law restricts eligibility for EPA Brownfields funding to petroleum contaminated properties that EPA or the state determines: there is no viable responsible party and will be assessed, investigated, or cleaned up by a person that is not potentially liable for cleaning up the property. In addition, petroleum-contaminated properties must not be subject to a corrective action order under Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Section 9003(h).

Semi-volatile Organic Compounds (SVOCs) – Organic compounds are chemicals composed of carbon. The Environmental Protection Agency defines a semi-volatile organic compound (SVOC) as an organic compound which has a boiling point higher than water and which may vaporize when exposed to temperatures above room temperature. Semi-volatile organic compounds include phenols and polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs).

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) – Organic compounds are chemicals composed of carbon. Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) produce vapors readily. At room temperature and normal atmospheric pressure, vapors escape easily from volatile liquid chemicals. Volatile organic compounds include a variety of chemicals such as gasoline, benzene, toluene, xylene, formaldehyde, tetrachloroethylene, and perchloroethylene.

Other Metals – A metal is an element characterized by a tendency to give up electrons and by good thermal and electrical conductivity. These chemical elements cannot be broken down by any chemical or biological process and include arsenic, mercury, cadmium, and chromium.

Contaminant Found - Other (Describe)
Common other contaminants found may include, but are not limited to: mold, biohazards, dioxins and furans, household hazardous waste, contaminated fill, mine waste and drainage, Asbestos Containing Materials (ACM), or Per- or polyfluorinated alkyl substances (PFAS).