R03-26-A-002

SHINNECOCK INDIAN NATION
Shinnecock Indian Territory
P.O. Box 5006 Southampton, New York 11969-5006
Phone (631) 283-6143 Fax (631) 283-0751

The oldest self-governing
Tribe of Indians in the United States

Information Sheet

Community-Wide Assessment Grants for States and Tribes

1. **Applicant Identification**
   Shinnecock Indian Nation
   Environmental Programs
   PO Box 5006,
   Southampton, NY 11969

2. **Website URL**
   https://www.shinnecock-nsn.gov/

3. **Funding Requested**
   a. *Assessment Grant Type*: Community-Wide Assessment Grant for States & Tribes
   b. Federal Funds Requested: $1,000,000

4. **Location**
   The Shinnecock Indian Nation will be focusing on the following target area:
   - Southampton, Suffolk, New York
   - Shinnecock Territory, Suffolk, New York
   - Hampton Bays, Suffolk, New York

5. **Target Areas and Priority Site/Property Information**
   - Target Area 1: Town of Southampton, provided 1 priority site.
   - Target Area 2: Town of Hampton Bays, provided 1 priority site.
   - Target Area 3: Shinnecock Territory, provided 3 priority sites.

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- Priority Site 1: Gordon Smith Site, 5 East Creek Way, Shinnecock Territory, New York
- Priority Site 2: Dump Road Site, Dump Road, Shinnecock Territory, New York
- Priority Site 3: West Gate Site, 504 West Gate Road, Southampton, New York
- Priority Site 4: West Woods Beach Site, Sunrise Highway, Hampton Bays, New York
- Priority Site 5: Heady Creek Watershed Site, Shinnecock Territory, New York

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6. Contacts

a. Project Director

Name: Shavonne F. Smith
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Email Address: shavonnesmith@shinnecock.org
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 5006, Southampton, NY 11969-5006

b. Chairwoman, Council of Trustee

Name: Lisa Goree
Phone Number: (631) 283-6143
Email Address: lisagoree@shinnecock.org
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 5006, Southampton, NY 11969-5006

7. Population

The Shinnecock Indian Nation has an approximate tribal enrollment of 1,589 tribal citizens with 662 members living on the Shinnecock Nation Territory on Shinnecock Neck in Southampton New York. The populations for the selected target areas are as follows:

- Southampton: 662 members, 3,895 non-members
- Hampton Bays: 86 members, 17,052 non-members
- Shinnecock Territory: 713 members, 106 non-members

8. Other Factors Checklist

Other Factors	**Page #**
Community population is 15,000 or less.	**Page # 8**
The applicant is, or will assist, a federally recognized Indian Tribe or United States Territory.	**Page #1**

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Other Factors	**Page #**
The priority site(s) is impacted by mine-scarred land.	**N/A**
The priority site(s) is adjacent to a body of water (i.e., the border of the priority site(s) is contiguous or partially contiguous to the body of water, or would be contiguous or partially contiguous with a body of water but for a street, road, or other public thoroughfare separating them).	**Page #1**
The priority site(s) is in a federally designated flood plain.	**Page #2**
The reuse of the priority site(s) will facilitate renewable energy from wind, solar, or geothermal energy.	**Page #7**
The reuse of the priority site(s) will incorporate energy efficiency measures.	**Page #6 & 7**
The proposed project will improve local resilience to the impacts of extreme weather events and natural disasters.	**Page #5**
At least 30% of the overall project budget will be spent on eligible reuse/area-wide planning activities, as described in Section 3.A.(2), for priority sites within the target areas.	**N/A**
The target area(s) is impacted by a coal-fired power plant that has recently closed (2015 or later) or is closing.	**N/A**

9. Letter from the State of Tribal Environmental Authority

The applicant is Tribal Environmental Authority, no letter required.

10. Releasing Copies of Applications

Sensitive information included in the application includes personal salary rates (budget section), e-mail addresses and phone numbers of Project Partners in Section 2.e. & 2.f. The Shinnecock Indian Nation requests this information be redacted prior to releasing the document to the public.

Threshold Criteria Response

1. Applicant Eligibility

    a. The Shinnecock Indian Nation is eligible for funding as a Federally Recognized Indian Tribe.

2. Community Involvement:
   The Shinnecock Nation will actively inform and involve community members and other key stakeholders throughout the planning, implementation, and brownfield assessment phases of the project. Residents will be kept informed through quarterly newsletters, routine social media updates, and a dedicated project webpage that will share assessment schedules, sampling activities, key findings, and next steps in clear, accessible language. These communication tools will ensure transparency and provide timely updates as project activities progress.

   Community involvement will be further supported through biannual public meetings, with both in-person and virtual participation options, allowing stakeholders to engage regardless of location or scheduling constraints. These meetings will be used to present assessment results, explain potential risks, and discuss cleanup and reuse considerations, while also providing structured opportunities for public input. Additional feedback will be gathered through surveys, online comment portals, and meeting discussions to capture a broad range of community perspectives.

   All community and stakeholder input will be documented, reviewed by the project team, and incorporated into planning and decision-making where appropriate. Responses to public comments will be provided to demonstrate how feedback influenced project actions, reinforcing transparency and accountability. This inclusive engagement approach ensures that residents most directly impacted by brownfield conditions—particularly members of the Shinnecock Nation—have a meaningful and ongoing role in shaping assessment activities, project implementation, and future site reuse outcomes.

3. Expenditures of Existing Grant Funds
   The Shinnecock Indian Nation does not currently have an open EPA Brownfields Assessment Grant or Multipurpose Grant.

4. Target Areas and Priority Sites

   Target Area 1: Town of Southampton, provided 1 priority site.
   Target Area 2: Town of Hampton Bays, provided 1 priority site.
   Target Area 3: Shinnecock Territory, provided 3 priority sites.

PROJECT AREA DESCRIPTION AND PLANS FOR REVITALIZATION

1.a. Overview of Brownfield Challenges and Description of Target Area:

The geographic boundary for the proposed Community Wide Assessment Grant for States and Tribes (CWAG) is the Town of Southampton, Shinnecock Territory and the neighboring community of Hampton Bays, New York. The **Shinnecock Indian Nation** (**SIN**) is a sovereign,

federally recognized Tribe whose **Territory** and adjacent lands are located within **Southampton** and **Hampton Bays** along the Atlantic coastline. This coastal region includes shoreline parcels, former industrial and infrastructure sites, underutilized waterfront properties, and lands severely impacted by historical dumping, fuel storage, and other legacy land uses tied to centuries of coastal development and colonization (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency [EPA], 2023; Bureau of Ocean Energy Management [BOEM], 2022). Many of these properties are within 100- and 200-year flood zones and lie adjacent to ecologically sensitive waters, wetlands, and marine habitats that are central to the cultural, economic, and subsistence lifeways of the Shinnecock people, yet access to these spaces is dangerously limited.

Southampton, **Shinnecock Territory**, and **Hampton Bays**, face serious brownfield challenges. These include suspected or confirmed contamination from petroleum, heavy metals, and other hazardous substances; abandoned and deteriorating infrastructure; severe shoreline erosion; and escalating vulnerability to flooding and rising sea levels (EPA, 2023; BOEM, 2022; New York State Department of Environmental Conservation [NYSDEC], 2023). These conditions have blocked safe access to land and water, limited opportunities for redevelopment or cultural reuse, and created ongoing environmental and public health threats, including contamination of fish and shellfish populations essential to the community's diet and economy (EPA, 2023; National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration [NOAA], 2022). Without immediate intervention, these risks will intensify as climate pressures grow.

Centuries of industrial activity, unregulated waste disposal, and environmental degradation have disproportionately harmed Shinnecock lands and waters, stripping the community of clean, usable spaces for cultural, subsistence, and community purposes (American Indian Magazine, 2021; BOEM, 2022). The need for action is urgent: the community cannot safely access these critical lands and waters, and traditional practices are increasingly threatened. This Grant is essential to identify, assess, and prioritize brownfield sites**,** characterize contaminants of concern, and develop culturally appropriate, climate-resilient reuse strategies in line with EPA Brownfields Program goals (EPA, 2023). By supporting thorough environmental assessments and community-informed planning, this grant will lay the foundation for immediate remediation, restore environmental health, improve access to safe lands and waters, and ensure the continuation of Shinnecock lifeways for current and future generations.

1.b. Description of the Priority Brownfield Site(s) The Tribe has identified five priority Brownfield Sites, 1 in Southampton (West Gate), 1 in Hampton Bays (West Woods Beach), and 3 in Shinnecock Territory, NY (Gordon Smith, Dump Road, and Heady Creek).

The **West Gate** site is located at 504 West Gate Road in Southampton, New York, in a residential neighborhood. The site was developed in the 1940s and has historically been used as a single-family residence; however, the residence has been abandoned for over 15 years and is currently in disrepair. An aboveground storage tank (AST) located in the basement is suspected to be in poor condition and may be leaking petroleum, and two exterior fill pipes observed on the property are also in extremely poor condition. These conditions raise concerns for petroleum contamination in soil and potential vapor intrusion, posing an environmental threat to the site and surrounding residential properties. As a result, the **West Gate** site has been prioritized for assessment to evaluate contamination and mitigate risks to nearby residents. Following

assessment and cleanup, the **SIN** intends to redevelop the site as a community resilience and emergency preparedness hub, incorporating a small multi-use building, backup power capability, and storage for emergency supplies to support residents during extreme weather events. This reuse will remove environmental hazards, provide a critical neighborhood resource, and remain compatible with anticipated cleanup levels.

The **West Woods Beach** Site is an 80.2-acre parcel located on the north side of Route 27 in Hampton Bays, New York, within a residential area and extending to the Atlantic Ocean. Portions of the site are located in a Federally Designated Floodplain. The site is largely forested and undeveloped, with a beach area accessed by a central footpath. Members of **SIN** use the site for camping and other outdoor activities. Multiple abandoned and deteriorating boats are present along the beach, raising concerns about potential contamination from heavy metals and per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) associated with marine coatings and vessel materials. These conditions pose potential risks to human health and the coastal environment, particularly given ongoing community use. As a result, the site has been prioritized for assessment to determine the extent of contamination and associated risks. Following assessment and cleanup, **SIN** plans to restore the site for safe, low-impact cultural and recreational use consistent with anticipated cleanup levels.

The **Gordon Smith** site is a 3-acre brownfield property located at 5 East Creek Way in Shinnecock Territory, New York, within a predominantly residential neighborhood. The property is currently being used as a residence, increasing the urgency for assessment due to the potential for direct human exposure. The site was developed between 1980 and 1985 on land formerly used for agriculture and later operated as an automobile maintenance and repair facility. During this period, waste and materials from unknown sources were reportedly dumped throughout the site. These past uses raise concerns for petroleum-related contaminants, heavy metals, and other hazardous substances in soil and groundwater. Current site conditions include residential structures, which may pose environmental and public health risks to residents and nearby community members. As a result, the **Gordon Smith** site has been prioritized for assessment to characterize contamination and support a protective, community-serving reuse. An initial site assessment was limited by mounds of construction and concrete debris that was dumped in the adjoining wetland. Assessing the area below the debris is essential for determining the potential extent of impacts to human health and the adjoining wetlands. Following assessment and potential cleanup, **SIN** intends to transition the site to housing, which will support the growing housing needs for the Tribe.

The **Dump Road** site is located on Dump Road on Shinnecock Territory, New York. The site encompasses approximately 65 acres and is situated within a mix of residential and undeveloped land uses. Approximately 2.7 acres of the site has historically been used as a dump, with waste accumulation suspected to have occurred over a 30–100-year period. Contaminants suspected to have been disposed of at the site include petroleum, lead-based paint, solvents, appliances, televisions, vehicles, batteries, and ash, which pose an environmental threat to the site and adjacent properties. Due to the scale of the property, the long-term dumping history, and the diversity of potential contaminants, this site has been prioritized for assessment to evaluate risks to human health and the environment and to support future reuse planning**.** An initial assessment of the site determined that lead was detected in levels exceeding New York State allowable

standards for human health and ecological standards. The lead was extensive and extended in areas of the dump and on the beach sediments that are directly upgradient from one of the **SIN**'s most promising industry which is an oyster cultivation area where oysters are allowed to grow to market size. Following assessment and potential cleanup, **SIN** intends to reuse the **Dump Road** site as a conservation and environmental management area, incorporating restricted-access open space, habitat restoration, and long-term monitoring activities designed to limit exposure, stabilize contaminated areas, and protect surrounding residential and natural resources. This reuse is compatible with anticipated cleanup levels and allows for phased remediation across the larger property.

The **Heady Creek** Site is an approximately 80-acre tidal wetland connected to the 9,000-acre Shinnecock Bay on the eastern side of the Shinnecock Territory on southeastern Long Island. Various coastal properties are subject to the 100-, and 200-year flood zones. The 1,900-acre watershed is primarily residential, with increased commercial development north of the creek along Montauk Highway and Route 27. The creek supports recreational uses including paddling, fishing, and shellfish harvesting, with conditional shellfish harvesting programs in place, and the **SIN** operates an oyster hatchery on the western bank that relies on creek surface water. Documented releases of heating oil and transformer oil from adjacent residential areas may have impacted surface water, porewater, and sediments through runoff or groundwater infiltration, while fertilizers, pesticides, and herbicides may have entered the creek via residential runoff. Although no specific commercial source north of the creek has been identified, the extent of development suggests potential unreported releases of petroleum and other hazardous materials through groundwater pathways. Given its ecological importance and ongoing recreational and shellfish use, the **Heady Creek** Site has been prioritized for assessment to evaluate contamination and protect human health and environmental resources.

1.c. Identifying Additional Sites The **SIN** has informed its Tribal members that this grant will support brownfield assessment and planning for a period of five (5) years. Sharing this timeframe allows community members and leaders to consider other potential sites that could be included over the course of the project. While the initial focus will be on the primary target areas, additional brownfield sites within the Territory may be assessed if resources and time permit. Throughout the planning process, the **SIN** engaged with tribal stakeholders and community representatives to discuss properties and structures. This generated a lot of interest which will guide site selection. This approach ensures that, once the needs of the primary areas are addressed, other sites across the Shinnecock Territory can be evaluated for future assessment and revitalization opportunities.

1.d. Reuse Strategy & Alignment with Revitalization Plans

The **SIN** is committed to cultural preservation, maintaining community well-being, and the stewardship of our land and waters. Working in collaboration with Tribal leadership and administration, **SIN** exercises its inherent sovereign authority to protect the health, safety, and welfare of its people while honoring the traditions and values entrusted to them by their ancestors. Through responsible governance and environmental stewardship, the **SIN** seeks to reduce exposure to harmful substances that threaten human health and the natural environment. The goals of the Nation's Brownfields program include improving quality of life by addressing blight and contaminated properties, creating safer and healthier community spaces, supporting

sustainable economic development, securing resources to assess and remediate impacted sites, and protecting the land and waters for future generations.

The **West Gate** site, located in the Town of Southampton, is projected to be redeveloped as a neighborhood-scale community resilience and emergency preparedness hub. This reuse would include a small multi-use facility, native landscaping, and storage for emergency supplies to support residents during extreme weather events. By converting an abandoned, environmentally impacted property into a functional space that supports preparedness and education, the project aligns with the **SIN**'s goals of reducing exposure to harmful substances, improving quality of life, and creating safer, healthier community spaces. At the same time, the reuse supports the Town of Southampton's mission to enhance community resilience, promote public safety, and revitalize underutilized properties, creating shared benefits for both Tribal and non-Tribal residents. The project also demonstrates responsible land stewardship, fosters positive relationships between the Tribe and the surrounding community, and preserves resources for the benefit of current and future generations.

The **West Woods Beach** Site in Hampton Bays is proposed for redevelopment as a public beach recreation area, providing safe and equitable access to the waterfront. The site currently contains abandoned boats, raising concerns about contamination from heavy metals, which pose immediate risks to public health, coastal ecosystems, and recreational use. Assessing and addressing these hazards is critical to allow safe use of the site. This reuse strategy supports Hampton Bays' land use and revitalization priorities, which emphasize protecting public resources, enhancing recreational opportunities, and promoting sustainable management of coastal areas. Transforming this underutilized, environmentally compromised property into a safe, accessible public beach advances community well-being, shoreline revitalization, and long-term environmental stewardship.

The **Gordon Smith** site is projected to be redeveloped into housing. This reuse strategy advances the **SIN**'s mission to developing housing that is not threatened by contaminants. By addressing contamination and transforming the site into a safe and clean housing area which also will be protective of reducing any residual contaminants that may potentially be migrating into the wetlands. The project supports the **SIN**'s goals of reducing exposure to harmful substances, improving quality of life, and creating safer, healthier spaces for Tribal members. The reuse also aligns with broader local revitalization priorities by converting a blighted, environmentally impacted property into a sustainable, protective, and culturally meaningful space that safeguards the land and waters for current and future generations.

The **Dump Road** site is projected to be redeveloped as a conservation and environmental management area that incorporates restricted-access open space, habitat restoration, and long-term monitoring to protect the environment surrounding the oyster hatchery, soil, groundwater, and surrounding residential areas. This reuse strategy advances the **SIN**'s mission by reducing exposure to hazardous substances, safeguarding natural resources, and promoting environmental stewardship on a larger-scale property with a long history of waste disposal. By stabilizing contaminated areas and restoring native habitats, the project improves environmental health, preserves Tribal lands, and supports sustainable land management practices. The reuse aligns with the **SIN**'s broader goals of addressing blighted and environmentally impacted properties,

protecting water and land for future generations, and creating safer and healthier community spaces, while providing a model for responsible, long-term environmental protection within the Territory.

The **Heady Creek Site** is proposed for continued and enhanced use as a recreational waterway and shellfish harvesting area, supporting safe, sustainable access for community members. Current conditions, including potential contamination from heating oil, transformer oil, fertilizers, pesticides, and other hazardous materials, pose risks to human health, shellfish resources, and the broader coastal ecosystem. Assessing and addressing these hazards is critical to ensure safe recreational and subsistence use of the creek. This reuse strategy aligns with local and Tribal priorities to protect and restore water quality, support culturally important shellfish harvesting, and maintain safe recreational opportunities.

1.e. Outcomes and Benefits of Reuse Strategy The proposed redevelopment of the **Gordon Smith** site into a safe housing area that will not contribute contaminants to the wetland is expected to help in solving a critical tribal need for housing it's members. In addition, the reuse strategy incorporates native vegetation and riverbank stabilization to improve resilience to extreme weather events and flooding, reducing erosion and protecting soil and water resources. Where feasible, renewable energy measures such as solar-powered lighting and energy-efficient site infrastructure will be integrated to support sustainability and reduce long-term energy costs.

The proposed redevelopment of the **Dump Road** site into a conservation and environmental management area is expected to provide long-term economic and environmental benefits for the **SIN** and surrounding community. By stabilizing contaminated areas and restoring native habitats, the project will enhance the ecological value of the property while creating opportunities for workforce engagement in environmental monitoring, habitat restoration, and green infrastructure maintenance, supporting local employment and Tribal capacity-building. The site will also expand undeveloped and recreational property on **SIN** land, providing a space for passive recreation, environmental education, and a contaminant free area that will not adversely impact the oyster hatchery. Incorporation of native vegetation and floodplain restoration will improve local resilience to extreme weather events, including flooding and erosion, protecting soil, water resources, and nearby residential areas.

The proposed redevelopment of the **West Gate** site into a neighborhood-scale community resilience and emergency preparedness hub is expected to provide direct economic, social, and environmental benefits to the surrounding residential area. By converting an abandoned, petroleum-impacted property into a functional facility, the project will support local workforce development and Tribal engagement through construction, site maintenance, and emergency preparedness programming. The site will also expand community-serving infrastructure by providing a space for training, emergency supply storage, and educational demonstrations, enhancing neighborhood safety and supporting nonprofit and community initiatives. Integration of native landscaping and permeable surfaces will reduce stormwater runoff and improve resilience to extreme weather events and flooding, protecting nearby homes and properties. Where feasible, energy-efficient design features and solar-powered lighting will be incorporated to reduce operational energy use and demonstrate sustainable practices.

The proposed redevelopment of the **West Woods Beach** Site in Hampton Bays as a public beach recreation area is expected to enhance local tourism and support small businesses by attracting residents and visitors to the waterfront. By safely removing abandoned boats and addressing heavy metals and potential PFAS contamination, the project will restore access to the shoreline, enabling recreational activities such as swimming, fishing, and community events that directly contribute to the local economy. The site will preserve and expand public recreational property in Hampton Bays, providing a valuable coastal resource for nonprofit, educational, and cultural programming. In addition, the redevelopment will strengthen the community's resilience to coastal hazards, including storm surges and sea level rise, by stabilizing the shoreline and improving overall site safety. By combining economic, recreational, and environmental benefits, this project will create a functional, safe, and sustainable public amenity that supports both immediate community needs and long-term coastal stewardship.

The proposed revitalization of the **Heady Creek** Site as a recreational waterway and shellfish harvesting area is expected to support local economic development by sustaining cultural and subsistence activities that contribute to community livelihoods and small-scale tourism. Cleaning up potential contaminants, including petroleum, heavy metals, and agricultural runoff, will restore safe access to the creek for paddling, fishing, and shellfish harvesting, supporting nonprofit and educational programming tied to aquaculture and environmental stewardship. The project will preserve and enhance public access to an important coastal resource, maintaining the site as a functional green and recreational space. In addition, the revitalization will improve community resilience to coastal hazards and extreme weather events by safeguarding shellfish beds, stabilizing shoreline areas, and supporting ongoing ecological health. Where feasible, future site improvements may incorporate energy-efficient infrastructure for hatchery operations, reinforcing long-term sustainability and resilience of the restored site.

1.f. Resources Needed for Site Reuse

The **SIN** is fully eligible for EPA Brownfields funding and has a strong history of successfully leveraging public and private resources to support environmental assessment and remediation efforts. In addition to the requested CWAG funding, the **SIN** intends to pursue supplemental resources from EPA Brownfields Cleanup grants, state environmental programs, and Tribal-specific funding opportunities to support site investigation, remediation planning, and implementation. The requested CWAG grant will serve as a critical catalyst by providing the initial funds necessary to characterize contamination and prioritize cleanup needs at the assessed sites. By establishing clear assessment data and demonstrating project feasibility, this funding will significantly increase the likelihood of securing additional financial support, including public-private partnerships and nonprofit contributions, to complete remediation and implement the proposed reuse strategies. This phased approach ensures that environmental hazards are addressed efficiently while maximizing resources to transform these priority sites into safe, sustainable, and community-serving assets that advance the **SIN**'s goals of environmental stewardship, public health protection, and sustainable development.

1.g. Use of Existing Infrastructure

This grant will facilitate the use of existing infrastructure across the **Gordon Smith**, **Dump Road**, and **West Gate** sites to support assessment, remediation, and future reuse. At the **Gordon Smith** site, existing road access and utility connections will enable safe mobilization of assessment equipment and support the housing development. The **Dump Road** site, with its

existing access points and limited cleared areas, provides a foundation for environmental monitoring stations and habitat restoration activities, minimizing the need for new infrastructure while allowing for efficient site management. At the **West Gate** site, the existing residential structures and surrounding road network will support the development of a neighborhood-scale emergency preparedness hub, including access for emergency response vehicles and installation of essential site systems. Where infrastructure upgrades are necessary, such as repairs to roads, utilities, or stormwater management systems, the **SIN** will seek additional funding through Tribal infrastructure programs, and other public-private partnerships. Leveraging existing infrastructure in this manner reduces project costs, accelerates reuse implementation, and ensures that the sites can be transformed into safe, functional, and community-serving assets efficiently.

2. COMMUNITY NEED AND COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT 2.a. The Community's Need for Funding The SIN unlike traditional non-tribal communities does not collect property taxes. All funding for significant projects comes from federal grants. We do not have a large number of commercial businesses that generate income for our Nation and our small population limits what we can do financially. As a result our only way to conduct these assessments is through federal funding. Brownfields funding is the most effective means of acquiring resources to complete these assessments. There are no other state, municipal, or federal funding sources reasonably available to support this type of assessment work. Without EPA CWAG support, priority sites cannot advance beyond environmental uncertainty, whereas this grant will provide the technical foundation necessary to identify conditions, prioritize sites, and prepare communities to pursue future cleanup and redevelopment funding.

2.b. Health or Welfare of Sensitive Populations

Sensitive populations in Southampton, Hampton Bays, and Shinnecock Territory are at immediate and serious risk from potential contamination at brownfield sites, making the need for this grant urgent and critical. Southampton's population of approximately 4,557 includes a strikingly high proportion of elders, with a median age of 57.5 years—far above the U.S. median of 38.8 years and New York State's median of 39.6 years—and roughly 33% of residents age 65 or older (CensusReporter.org, ACS 2023). These older adults are highly vulnerable to respiratory and cardiovascular impacts from environmental pollutants, and any contamination left unassessed could directly threaten their health. Hampton Bays, home to about 17,138 people, has 19.6% age 65 and over and 18.9% under age 18, placing both its elder and child populations at heightened risk from airborne and soil-borne contaminants (U.S. Census Bureau ACS 2023). Shinnecock Territory, a small Tribal community of roughly 829 residents, has 149 elders and 203 children, underscoring the vulnerability of sensitive age groups within a very limited population base (U.S. Census Bureau estimate). Across the region, Suffolk County reports asthma hospitalization rates among children that exceed New York State averages, demonstrating that even routine exposure to pollutants can have severe consequences for youth (Suffolk County Department of Health Services, 2022–2024). Without EPA support for Phase I and Phase II environmental investigations, contaminants may remain unidentified, leaving these vulnerable populations elders, children, pregnant women, and individuals with chronic respiratory or cardiovascular conditions at serious, ongoing risk. This assessment grant will directly support environmental investigations to better understand contaminant exposures and pathways that disproportionately threaten these sensitive populations. By identifying contaminants of concern and potential exposure routes through Phase I and Phase II assessments,

the grant will inform remediation planning that protects elders, children, pregnant women, and individuals with chronic respiratory or cardiovascular disease.

2.c. Greater Than Normal Incidence of Disease and Adverse Health Conditions

Populations in **Southampton**, **Hampton Bays**, and **Shinnecock Territory** experience a greater-than-normal incidence of diseases and adverse health conditions that may be associated with exposure to environmental contaminants. In Suffolk County, which encompasses the target area, overall adult hospitalizations for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) are 26.4 per 10,000, substantially higher than the New York State average of 21.7 per 10,000**,** and cancer incidence rates among adults are also elevated compared with state benchmarks, reflecting persistent and widespread chronic health burdens within the region (Suffolk County Department of Health Services, 2022–2024). **Hampton Bays** demonstrates above-average rates of heart disease hospitalizations, with an age-adjusted rate of 21.2 per 10,000 compared with 17.5 per 10,000 statewide, indicating that residents are already contending with serious cardiovascular conditions that could be worsened by environmental exposures (NY State Department of Health, 2023). Within **Shinnecock Territory**, adults experience disproportionately high rates of multiple chronic conditions, with 17.8% reporting two or more chronic illnesses**,** 9.3% diagnosed with cancer, and 13.3% living with chronic respiratory conditions, far exceeding both U.S. and New York State averages (America's Health Rankings, 2023; HHS Office of Minority Health, 2021). These elevated disease rates illustrate a community already under considerable health stress, where even low-level exposure to hazardous substances or legacy pollutants from brownfield sites could compound existing morbidity, particularly among adults with preexisting chronic illnesses. Collectively, these data highlight the need for environmental assessment to identify potential contaminant exposures and mitigate further health impacts, emphasizing that without intervention, residents across the target area remain at heightened risk for serious, preventable health consequences.

2.d. Economically Impoverished/Disproportionately Impacted Populations

Populations in Shinnecock Territory face significant and persistent economic hardships that limit their ability to independently address environmental contamination or advance reuse of impacted sites. In the Town of **Southampton**, including peripheral neighborhoods outside well-off seasonal markets, about 9.5% of residents live below the federal poverty level, a rate higher than Suffolk County's 6.8% and notable given the town's overall wealth, revealing real economic vulnerability within the broader community context. (Census.gov) **Hampton Bays**, with an estimated 8.8% of residents below the poverty line, also has a poverty rate that approaches and in some demographic groups exceeds broader county trends, and roughly 13.5% of children in **Hampton Bays** live in poverty, compared with higher statewide figures, indicating that economic strain disproportionately affects families with dependent children. (CensusReporter.com) The situation is most severe in **Shinnecock Territory**, where 20.7% of residents live in poverty, more than three times the Suffolk County rate and well above the New York State rate of 13.7%, and median household income is approximately $66,429, substantially below both county and state averages, underscoring the limited economic resources available for environmental action. (CencusReporter.com) These economic conditions reflect deep structural limitations where residents experiencing poverty are less able to leverage local tax capacity or private investment for costly environmental assessment and reuse planning, and Shinnecock Territory's Tribal community, with its high poverty rate and small tax base, lacks any viable

internal funding mechanism for this work. Without targeted EPA CWAG support to conduct environmental characterization and plan for reuse, these economically constrained communities will remain unable to confront contamination challenges, perpetuating inequitable barriers to redevelopment, job creation, and community revitalization.

2.e. & 2.f. Project Involvement & Project Roles

Name of Organization/ Entity/ Group	**Point of Contact (Name & Email)**	**Specific Involvement in the Project or Assistance Provided**
Town of Southampton	[redacted]	Will assist with community outreach for community meetings and providing information for environmental site assessments
Hampton Bays	[redacted]	Will assist with community outreach for community meetings and providing information for environmental site assessments
Shinnecock Health Committee	[redacted]	Provide education on contaminants of concern, symptoms to be aware of, and precautionary measures to implement.

2.g. Incorporating Community Input

Residents of Southampton, Hampton Bays, and members of the Shinnecock Nation will be kept informed through quarterly newsletters, social media updates, and a dedicated project webpage, supplemented by biannual public meetings with virtual participation options. Community feedback will be actively gathered through surveys, online comment portals, and meeting discussions, then reviewed by the project team and incorporated into project decision-making. All input will be acknowledged with clear responses, ensuring that residents most directly impacted by the project have a meaningful and ongoing role in shaping outcomes.

3. TASKS DESCRIPTIONS, COSTS ESTIMATES, AND MEASURING PROGRESS

3.a Project Implementation,3.b.,Anticipated Project Schedule,3.c. Task/Activity Lead, 3.d. Outputs

Task 1: Program Management & Community Meetings
Project Management: 1) Shavonne Smith of the Shinnecock Nation will be our Grant Administer and will supervise all activities with assistance from the Brownfields Committee (BC). The BC will consist of tribal members and town partners and QEP when hired. **2)** Award announcements to regions through the press, social media, webpages, and newsletters. **3)** Quarterly BC meetings for year one & then semi-annually, with the first meeting to discuss our roles, hiring a QEP, and how best to administer the grant and build regional relationships. **4)**

Shavonne attends Brownfield Conference; **5)** Shavonne and QEP address all required reports and ACRES updates. reports and ACRES updates.
Project Implementation: Update and prioritize site inventory for ESA work with **BC** & QEP. Conduct public meetings to educate each target community and seek community input and generate responses in all communities where work is proposed. Additional public meetings will take place at key milestones in each community of the site work.
Anticipated Project Schedule: 1). November 2026 **2)** October 2026 **3)** October 2026 through September 2031, **4)** When scheduled **5)** Start January 2027 to January 2032. There will be three communities involved in this project. The anticipated project schedule is based on community need.
Task/Activity Lead: Shavonne Smith**,** with BC & QEP support.
Outputs: Updates to web pages and social media, press release, QEP contract, attend Brownfield Conference; quarterly and closure reports. ACRES updates, 12 meetings with the **BC**, 1 grant closure report. Amended community site inventory with prioritized site ranking, 9 public meetings
Task 2 Site Assessment Work
Project Implementation: 15 Phase I and 10 Phase II ESAs, 8 ABCAs
Anticipated Schedule: 5 sites begin January 2027 with additional sites to follow
Task/Activity Lead: QEP and Shavonne Smith
Outputs: 15 Phase I & 10 Phase II ESAs, 10 QAPPs and HASPs, 8 ABCAs
Task 3 Redevelopment and Cleanup Planning
Project Implementation: 10 Reuse plans and 8 RAPs
Anticipated Schedule: December 2027 to December 2031
Task/Activity Lead: QEP and Shavonne Smith
Outputs: 15 Reuse plans and 8 RAPs
Task 4 Administrative Costs
Project Implementation: Continuous evaluation of grant management versus terms and conditions of cooperative agreement
Anticipated Schedule: October 2026 through termination of grant closure January 2032
Task/Activity Lead: Shavonne Smith
Outputs: One grant within compliance of Cooperative Agreement Terms and Conditions

3.e. Cost Estimates

Task 1-Program Management: Shavonne Smith 2,080 hours x [redacted], travel (air fare and taxi $2,500) and lodging and per diem ($2,500) for one staff member to attend two EPA Brownfields Conferences, Supplies $500. Community Engagement- Shavonne Smith 208 hours x [redacted] contractual time at [redacted] and $500 for supplies.

Task 2-Phase I & Phase II Assessments: Shavonne Smith [redacted] contractual time for Phase I: 15 sites x $6,000 per site ($90,000) and Phase II: 10 Sites x $50,929 per Site includes QAPP and Health and Safety Plan ($509,292).

Task 3-Cleanup Planning & Area-Wide Planning/Reuse Planning: 208 hours x [redacted] and contractual time of ($3,000 each) for 8 Remedial Action Plans and 10 Reuse Plans ($54,000), with $1,000 for supplies.

Task 4-Administrative Costs The budget is based on personnel time of 1040 hours x [redacted]

Budget Categories		Project Tasks				
		Program Mgmt & Comm Mtgs	Site Assessment	Redevelopment & Cleanup Planning	Admin Costs	Total
Direct Costs	Personnel	$91,520.00	$20,800.00	$8,320.00	$41,600	$162,240.00
	Fringe Benefits	$41,144.00	$9,360.00	$3,744.00	$18,720	$72,968.00
	Travel	$6,000.00	$0	$0	$0	$6,000.00
	Equipment	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0.00
	Supplies	$1,500.00	$0.00	$1,000.00	$0	$2,500.00
	Contractual	$15,000.00	$599,292.00	$54,000.00	$0	$668,292.00
	Construction	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0.00
	Other	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0.00
Total Direct Costs		$155,164.00	$629,452.00	$67,064.00	$60,320.00	$912,000.00
Indirect Costs		$23,274.00	$12,024.00	$9,459.00	$0.00	$44,758.00
Total Budget		$178,438.00	$641,476.00	$76,523.00	$60,320.00	$956,758.00

3f. Plan to Measure and Evaluate Environmental Progress and Results

The project will use an electronic calendar to track, measure, and evaluate progress toward anticipated outputs, results, and outcomes. Key performance indicators will be defined for each site, including measures such as sites assessed, number of community meetings, and completion of redevelopment milestones. Progress will be tracked through frequent conversations with the QEP and BC. All key project activities, will be recorded in ACRES. By integrating quantitative data with qualitative assessments, this system will provide continuous insight into environmental improvements, community impacts, and long-term benefits, ensuring accountability and demonstrating overall project effectiveness.

4. PROGRAMATIC CAPABILITY AND PAST PERFORMANCE4.a. Organizational Capacity, 4.b.Organizational Structure, 4.c.Description of Key Staff Shavonne F. Smith is the Environmental Director and serves as the Tribal Response Program Coordinator. Her responsibilities include but are not limited to coordinating Brownfields projects on Tribal lands including, project management of federal grant funds, reporting to the grant agency, and serving as the community liaison. She has held the position of Environmental Department Director for 12 years and works cooperatively with all departments within the Shinnecock Administration, as well as applicable local, state and federal agencies. She is currently overseeing the tribe's 128 (a) grant. Ms. Smith was awarded an EPA Region 2 Environmental Champion Award for her work in developing and administering our climate change adaptation efforts. The Shinnecock Environmental Department has experienced personnel who will be able to continue supporting the program with little to no disruptions. We have successfully closed out two IGAP programs and a $3.5 million National Fish & Wildlife Foundation restoration project. Staff include Gavin Cohen Natural Resource Manager, who has worked for 3 years for the tribe. He serves as our Quality Assurance Project Officer for the Department Programs. Steven D. Smith, Sr. who serves

as the Data Intake Specialist and Sydnee Reddick who is developing community outreach programming for Brownfields. We are fully capable of bidding and executing contracts for needed services and comply with EPA procurement guidelines with the assistance of Andrea Godoy, the Grants and Contracts Officer, and Migdalia of the Finance Department.

4d. Acquiring Additional Resources

If additional resources are necessary to implement this grant, we will seek supplementary assistance through either Tribal or non-Tribal sources. All services will be acquired according to federal acquisition requirements. We will work with our QEP to determine if any other resources are necessary to fulfill the assessment portion of the grant. We have a qualified administrative staff with a strong history of successfully managing federal grants within the last five (5) years and beyond. The **SIN** has the organizational resources necessary to successfully implement our proposed activities in accordance with the work plan. With a 2020 Fiscal Year budget of $4,970,000, the Nation successfully operated over 30 federal, state, and private foundation grants. The **SIN** meets all nine (9) of the procurement and contract management policies and procedures referenced in the regulatory requirements at 2 CFR part 200 and 24 CFR part 1003, in accordance with the adoption and implementation of Nation's Financial Accounting Policies and Procedures of the **SIN**. The **SIN** shall maintain the required procedures while operating procurement contracts, in accordance with § 450k(e) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act, the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act, applicable federal regulations, and other applicable federal regulations. Pursuant to Tribal Resolution, and with notice to affected Federal grant agencies and parties, the Nation may amend these procedures and policies.

4.e. Currently Has or Previously Received an EPA Brownfields Grant, 4.e.1. Accomplishments

In 2016, we received our first funding under a 128 (a) brownfields grant. We have used our 128 (a) Tribal Response Grant to work toward achieving the goals of developing and implementing: inventory of brownfields sites; developing the oversight and enforcement authorities to protect human health and the environment; providing meaningful opportunities for public participation; and developing a cleanup plan and verification and certification that cleanup is complete. Our site work successes include securing a QEP, conducting numerous Phase I and II ESAs.

4.e.2 Compliance with Grant Requirements

All work has been in compliance with our work plan, schedule and terms and conditions of our cooperative agreements. We fully complied with its reporting requirements including semi-annual progress reports and annual financial status reports. Under our current grant we have met expected results within the grant period.