



*Commonwealth of Virginia*

**VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY**

[www.deq.virginia.gov](http://www.deq.virginia.gov)

David L. Bulova  
Secretary of Natural and Historic Resources

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Director

**APPLICANT INFORMATION SHEET**

1. **Applicant Identification:** Virginia Department of Environmental Quality  
Land & Waste – Office of Remediation Programs  
1111 East Main Street, Suite 1400  
P.O. Box 1105  
Richmond, VA 23218-1105
2. **Website URL:** <https://www.deq.virginia.gov/land-waste/remediation-programs>
3. **Funding Requested:**
  - a. **Funding Type:** Community-wide Assessment Grant for States and Tribes
  - b. **Federal Funds Requested:** \$2,000,000
4. **Location:** Commonwealth of Virginia with focus on target areas including Accomack County; the Town of Pearisburg and surrounding properties within Census Tract 51071930300 (Giles County); and the Town of Pocahontas (Tazewell County)
5. **Target Areas and Priority Site Information:**
  - a. **Target Area 1:** Accomack County including the Towns of Onley, Oyster, and Parksley (non-Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA))
    - i. **Priority Site 1:** Former Parksley Tee-Shirt Factory  
18554 Cassatt Avenue, Parksley, VA  
Parcels 78A1-1-105 through 107 and 78A1-1-125 through 127
    - ii. **Priority Site 2:** Unfunded section of the Eastern Shore Rail Trail from Onley (Northampton County) through Parksley to Hallwood (see map)
  - b. **Target Area 2:** Town of Pearisburg and areas within Census Tract 51071930300 (part of the Blacksburg-Christiansburg-Radford MSA)
    - i. **Priority Site 3:** Former Pearisburg Jail  
503 Wenonah Avenue, Pearisburg, VA (not free standing)  
Parcel Portion of 40A-10-F-51
    - ii. **Priority Site 4:** Lhoist Mine Site #1  
2093 Big Stony Creek Road/193 CLC Plant Lane, Ripplemead (unincorporated), VA  
Parcel 27-75
  - c. **Target Area 3:** Town of Pocahontas (Tazewell County) (non-MSA; part of a micropolitan statistical area)

- i. **Priority Site 5:** Pocahontas Gob Pile Site  
 West of Shop Hollow Road and North of Joe Hill Ballpark Road  
 Parcels 006-A2-0139, 006A-2A-0002A, 002-A-0001

**6. Contacts:**

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**7. Population<sup>1</sup>:** Jurisdiction (Commonwealth of Virginia) – 8,631,393

- a. Target Area 1: Accomack County – 33,413
- b. Target Area 2: Census Tract 51071930300 – 5,503 (including Pearisburg, VA – 2,909)
- c. Target Area 3: Pocahontas, VA – 268

**8. Other Factors Checklist:**

<b>Other Factors</b>	<b>Applicable Target Area</b>	<b>Page #</b>
Community Population is 15,000 or less	Pearisburg/CT 9303 Pocahontas VA	1,2
The priority site(s) is impacted mine-scarred land	Pearisburg/CT 9303 – Lhoist Pocahontas – Gob Site	1,3
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).	Pearisburg/CT 9303 – Lhoist Pocahontas - Gob Site	2,3
The priority site(s) is in a federally designated flood plain.	Pearisburg/CT 9303 - Lhoist	3
The reuse of the priority site(s) will facilitate renewable energy from wind, solar, or geothermal energy.	Pocahontas – Gob Site	3
The reuse of the priority site(s) will incorporate energy efficiency measures.	Accomack – Parksley Tee- Shirt Factory Pearisburg – Former Jail	5

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 Funding Opportunity Number EPA-I\_OLEM\_OBLR-25-06

The proposed project will improve local resilience to the impacts of extreme weather events and natural disasters.	Pocahontas – Gob Site	3
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.	All priority sites	10
The target area(s) is impacted by a coal-fired power plant that has recently closed (2015 or later) or is closing.	Pearisburg – Former Jail Pearisburg – Lhoist	1

9. **Letter from the State or Tribal Authority:** n/a

10. **Releasing Copies of Applications:** n/a

## 1. PROJECT AREA DESCRIPTION AND PLANS FOR REVITALIZATION

### Target Area and Brownfields

#### *a. Overview of Brownfield Challenges and Description of Target Areas*

The Commonwealth of Virginia, the geographic boundary for this project, spans five major geographic regions that have shaped its economic identity. The Coastal Plain's flat terrain and proximity to waterways historically supported agriculture, seafood processing, port-related industries and shipbuilding, and rail-linked manufacturing. The Piedmont, Blue Ridge, and Valley and Ridge regions form the state's industrial and cultural backbone, influenced by long-standing textile and furniture manufacturing, transportation, and tobacco. Far Southwest Virginia includes the Appalachian plateau and parts of the Valley and Ridge that lie within the Central and South Central Appalachian region<sup>1</sup>, where coal mining and mineral extraction dominated for more than a century. These industries relied heavily on rail transport, which continues to influence the region's economy and landscape. Virginia has experienced decades of economic restructure, marked by steep declines in numerous once-dominant industrial sectors. A review of manufacturing, mining, and agricultural employment trends based on US Census QWI<sup>2</sup> data shows that while some sectors have stabilized, they have not recovered from pre-2000 levels. Data indicate that manufacturing employment fell by approximately 41% from 1998-2010, with only modest recovery through 2024<sup>3</sup>. Agricultural employment declined by roughly 28% over the same period<sup>3</sup> and mining, including coal production in the Appalachian region, lost approximately 42% of its workforce<sup>3</sup>. In addition to reduction in the mining sector, additional jobs losses were realized in 2015 when the Glen Lyn (Giles County) coal-fired power plant shut down. Since 1998, the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) has been working through its Brownfields and Voluntary Remediation Program (VRP) to help communities identify and revitalize brownfield properties. DEQ has identified three target areas where brownfield sites disproportionately affect areas with sensitive populations and communities that lack the resources or capacity to pursue their own brownfields funding. Beyond the target areas, grant resources will be available statewide to support sites where DEQ's assistance can initiate environmental evaluation and reuse planning. The chosen target areas include mine-scarred lands, vacant and deteriorating commercial buildings, and a blighted landscape. These conditions raise concerns about potential contamination and exposure risks. Addressing brownfields in these communities presents an opportunity to reduce environmental risks, catalyze economic revitalization, and build local capacity. Grant resources will be used to identify, assess, plan, and facilitate the transformation of brownfields sites in the target areas and across the Commonwealth and to further work that was started under prior EPA grant awards.

**Target Area 1 - Accomack County** (including the Towns of Onley and Parksley). Accomack County is a rural coastal locality with approximately 33,000 residents<sup>4</sup> and an aging population where 27.2% of residents are age 65 or older<sup>4</sup> (statewide average is 16%<sup>4</sup>). Approximately 14.9% of residents live in poverty<sup>4</sup>. Low population density contributes to limited access to services and economic opportunity. The County's agricultural history, historically dependent on a now-decommissioned railway, resulted in legacy industrial and agricultural contamination. Accomack is located in a non-Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA).

**Target Area 2 – Pearisburg and areas within Census Tract 51071930300<sup>4</sup> (Giles County).**

Pearisburg, the county seat of Giles County, falls in the South Central Appalachian region. The population of Pearisburg is around 2,900 residents<sup>4</sup>. While the town experienced its largest population increase around 2020, Giles County overall has seen a decline of around 11% since the 1950s<sup>4</sup>; CT 9303 registered 5,503 residents in 2000. Many residents commute to jobs outside of their community to the nearby New River Valley, reflecting limited local employment opportunities. Aging commercial corridors, lack of resources for improvements and upgrades,

and limited local jobs hinder private investment. Brownfields funding will promote revitalization of the Town's main street and commercial corridor, support the growing outdoor recreation economy in the region and encourage new commercial and industrial development that will expand local employment opportunities. This target area is located with the Blacksburg-Christiansburg-Radford, VA MSA.

**Target Area 3 – Pocahontas (Tazewell County).** The Town of Pocahontas is located in Tazewell County in the Central Appalachian Region. Pocahontas once housed a population of nearly 3,000 to a more recent 2020 census count identifying only 268 permanent residents<sup>4</sup>. This historically coal-dependent community has a poverty rate of 20.1%<sup>4</sup> and an employment rate of 39.8%<sup>4</sup>. Decades of economic decline following the collapse of the coal industry left behind abandoned mining structures, vacant housing, and deteriorating commercial buildings. With minimal local resources available, the Town faces significant barriers to addressing environmental hazards and revitalizing its community. Recent momentum to support local ecotourism has encouraged participation in Brownfield redevelopment opportunities. This target area, though considered a non-MSA, is identified as part of a micropolitan statistical area.

*b. Description of the Priority Brownfield Sites*

The following sites were identified as initial priorities for this project, based on their potential for redevelopment, environmental exposure risks, and the impact on the local or regional economies. Stakeholders including local government officials, state agency partners, and planning district commission representatives were instrumental in identifying the sites chosen; other commercial/mixed-use sites were identified but not described due to space constraints.

**Priority Site 1: Former Parksley Tee-Shirt Factory (Target Area – Accomack)** This property is a one-acre vacant former industrial site located in the center of Parksley's historic commercial district. Once used for textile manufacturing and apparel production, the building has deteriorated since operations ceased in the 1970s; the structure shows signs of water intrusion, mold, and structural decline. Given its former industrial use, the property may contain residual solvents or petroleum products associated with textile operations along with hazardous building materials including asbestos-containing material (ACM) and lead-based paint (LBP). The site occupies a prominent location adjacent to residential neighborhoods and small businesses, making its blighted condition a visible barrier to community revitalization. The site and building were recently purchased by a local resident planning new community uses and the Town is motivated to support the new owner's redevelopment goals and identified the site as a priority based on the owner's motivation and redevelopment potential. Assessment and reuse planning at this site will help Parksley address a major source of blight, reduce potential exposure risks, and position the property for reuse as commercial, mixed-use, or community space.

**Priority Site 2: Unfunded Section of the Eastern Shore Rail Trail<sup>5</sup> (Target Area – Accomack)** Accomack identified this priority site that spans approximately 20 miles across multiple properties but offers a unique opportunity to reconnect small communities that once benefited from an established rail system. This project includes an unfunded segment of the planned Eastern Shore Rail Trail, a multi-use trail along the former Bay Coast Railroad corridor. While adjacent segments have secured funding, the section remains unaddressed and includes several brownfield-like conditions along the former rail line. Historic rail operations may have left behind contaminants such as petroleum residues, creosote from rail ties, heavy metals, and localized dumping areas. Such conditions pose exposure risks to residents, construction workers, and future recreators if not addressed early in the planning process. Several abandoned buildings, derelict structures, and overgrown rights-of-way contribute to blight and limit safe public access. Assessment of this corridor is essential to advancing the full trail build-out, which is expected to generate significant economic, recreational, and tourism benefits for the Eastern Shore.

Brownfields funding will be a catalyst to completing this segment and will improve connectivity between disadvantaged rural communities and support long-term regional revitalization.

**Priority Site 3: Former Pearisburg Jail (Target Area – Pearisburg/CT51071930200)** This building is on less than ½-acre and is an aging, non-freestanding structure attached to the Town’s municipal complex. The building is currently vacant and has been unused for many years. It suffers from deterioration, outdated infrastructure, and the presence of hazardous building materials (ACM/LBP) and residual impacts from former coal and heating oil use. The building’s deteriorated condition limits the Town’s ability to repurpose the municipal complex and sits as an example of one of many vacant unused or underutilized buildings in the downtown area. The Town identified this site since assessment will allow Pearisburg to evaluate adaptive reuse options and serve as a catalyst for downtown revitalization that provides connectivity between the Town and the County’s outdoor recreation economy.

**Priority Site 4: Lhoist Mine Site #1 (Target Area – Pearisburg/CT 51071930200)** The Lhoist Kimbleton Mine is a former limestone mining and processing facility located in the unincorporated Ripplemead community near Pearisburg. The site includes approximately 245-acres of former quarry areas, processing pads, storage areas, and abandoned industrial infrastructure. The mine stopped production in June 2022; plant was historically the second-largest employer in Giles County prior to its closure. Following the cessation of mining activities, the property has remained largely unused with deteriorating structures, unmanaged stormwater pathways, and areas of exposed soils. Potential environmental concerns include residual metals, petroleum products from former equipment operations, and impacts to soil and groundwater from historical mineral processing. The site is adjacent to Big Stony Creek, an impaired waterway with PCBs detected in fish tissue<sup>12</sup>. Sources of impact to Big Stony Creek include discharges from industrial point sources<sup>12</sup> including the mine site. The site’s size and industrial legacy make it a significant barrier to redevelopment. The site was identified by the County based on its potential to host new industrial development given existing rail siding; proximity to a 42” natural gas line; and proximity to 138 and 220 KV electrical distribution lines and substation. Assessment will help determine the extent of environmental impacts and support light industrial redevelopment in an effort to recover some of the lost jobs in the area. The site has already been identified as a candidate site for enrollment in the VRP.

**Priority Site 5: Pocahontas Gob Pile Site (Target Area – Pocahontas)** The 30-acre Pocahontas Gob Pile site was identified by the Town containing historic coal refuse (“gob”) deposited during decades of coal mining near the Town of Pocahontas. The site includes large piles of coal waste, eroded slopes, exposed soils, and abandoned mining-related debris. The conditions contribute to stormwater runoff issues, sedimentation, and potential acid mine drainage impacts to nearby waterways including Laurel Fork an impaired water body with e.coli<sup>12</sup> adjacent to the site. Sources of impact include abandoned mine lands, septage disposal, sanitary sewer overflows, and silviculture activities<sup>12</sup>. Portions of the site fall in a federally designated floodplain (51071C0070C)<sup>11</sup> The presence of gob may also release greenhouse gases and in certain conditions spontaneously combust. The site is adjacent to residential areas and community recreation spaces, creating potential exposure and hazard risks from airborne. The gob pile is a longstanding environmental and visual blight in a severely economically impoverished community with limited resources to address legacy mining impacts. The desired outcome is the safe removal and disposal of the gob and reclamation of the site for redevelopment, with consideration of solar development as a renewable energy source. In addition, addressing the unstable terrain will also reduce the potential for catastrophic failure and exposure from contaminated media in the event of extreme weather. Assessment and planning at this site will be a collaborative effort with the Virginia Department of Energy (Virginia Energy) who is working

to analyze the environmental and property impacts that removal of the gob pile would have on the Town and its residents. Outcomes of cumulative assessment and planning efforts will characterize environmental risks, identify feasible reclamation and stabilization strategies, and support redevelopment opportunities.

*c. Identifying Additional Sites*

Over the past three years, DEQ’s Brownfields team has focused on outreach and enhancing collaborations with state and regional representatives involved in economic redevelopment initiatives. This includes routine meetings with the Virginia Economic Development Partnership (VEDP), Virginia Energy (VE), Virginia Main Street (VMS), Virginia Tobacco Region Revitalization Commission, Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC), and 21 regional Planning District Commissions (PDCs). Through these efforts, individual brownfield sites have been identified along with opportunities for matching and leveraging grant funds to further redevelopment of individual sites. New sites will be identified based on the following: site assessment or planning efforts were started using prior grant funds, but could not be completed within the current budget; the site has already been identified with known or suspected contamination; sites are in areas where Brownfields funding has not been used previously, proximity to sensitive populations; sites contributing to blight or discouraging investment; structures with hazardous building materials; mine-scarred lands or abandoned industrial infrastructure; communities lacking local capacity or resources to pursue brownfields work independently; rural communities with persistent poverty or long-term economic distress; areas with aging or declining populations that limit tax base and redevelopment capacity. For MSAs consideration will include population density, historic industrial use, transportation corridors, legacy contamination, and redevelopment outcomes. For non-MSAs, limited local capacity and resources, economic distress, lack of tax base, blight and abandoned former agricultural/industrial sites will be considered. These criteria ensure that limited resources are directed to communities with the greatest need.

**Revitalization of the Target Areas**

*d. Reuse Strategy and Alignment with Revitalization Plans*

Virginia’s reuse strategy focuses on transforming brownfield sites into assets that advance community priorities, support economic diversification, and reduce environmental and public health risks. This strategy builds upon statewide policy direction, local planning efforts (e.g., comprehensive plans), regional economic development strategies, community input, and DEQ’s expanding outreach efforts. A key component of Virginia’s statewide reuse strategy is the Virginia Brownfields Restoration and Economic Redevelopment Assistance Fund (VBAF), a statewide program administered by VEDP and DEQ. The fund is specifically designed to help localities overcome the financial barriers that prevent brownfield sites from achieving reuse and fund environmental site assessment, site remediation, and redevelopment planning. Because the grant is accessible statewide, it is often built into local redevelopment plans as a funding resource. In 2019, Giles County was selected for the EPA’s Recreation Economy for Rural Communities (RERC) pilot program, which helped community stakeholders identify new recreation-based economic opportunities and boost main street revitalization, attract tourism, create local jobs, and improve public health. Addressing brownfield sites in and near the Pearisburg target area supports the goals established under this effort. DEQ’s role and these grant funds will be used to provide data, information, and technical oversight of brownfield sites allowing local communities to make informed and fiscally responsible redevelopment decisions.

*e. Outcomes and Benefits of the Reuse Strategy*

Virginia’s reuse strategy will generate measurable economic, environmental and public health benefits. Economic outcomes identified as part of a VBAF Economic Impact Analysis suggest

that from \$9.6M in VBAF investment resulted in nearly 1,700 new jobs, \$264M in economic output, and real estate values increased around \$960M with similar outcomes anticipated from federal Brownfield investments. Where appropriate, DEQ encourages incorporating energy efficient measures as part of redevelopment plans providing documentation and support for Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) certified building practices. Other observed outcomes include increased private developer investment primarily in urban MSA areas, support for small business revitalization, short term jobs creation from construction, increased tax revenue, and reconnected utilities, and more resilient economies.

### **Strategy for Leveraging Resources**

#### *f. Resources Needed for Site Reuse*

As a state agency, DEQ is eligible for a range of federal grants. Local government partners can access numerous state and federal funding programs that support brownfield reuse. Many of these resources become viable only after environmental conditions are clarified and reuse plans are defined. This grant will play a critical role in unlocking funding for site assessment and reuse planning. To support additional environmental assessment costs beyond the scope of this grant, DEQ will encourage each target area to consider applying for VBAF grants. Virginia's commitment to this program has resulted in 314 grants totaling greater than \$23,000,000. VBAF is an essential tool for communities that lack the resources to address legacy contamination or prepare sites for redevelopment. These include Assessment and Planning grants up to \$50,000 and Site Remediation grants of up to \$500,000. EPA funds can serve as the required 1:1 match. DEQ's current CWAGST grant has already been used as match or partial match for 12 VBAF grant awards over the past three years. Not only does the combined state and federal funding benefit initial assessment and planning, but it also moves sites closer to accomplishing cleanup goals. Through ongoing collaborations, we are well positioned to guide communities and private stakeholders toward suitable financing tools for both public and private redevelopment projects. For example, parts of Accomack County are within federally designated Opportunity Zones<sup>6</sup> that support tax benefits for redevelopment efforts; Accomack and Tazewell (Pocahontas) are designated Enterprise Zones<sup>7</sup> that encourages job creation and private investment through grants. Priority may be eligible for ARC funding for infrastructure, workforce, and redevelopment projects; Virginia Energy's Abandoned Mine Land (AML) Program and federal AMLER funding for mine impacted sites; Virginia Tobacco Region Revitalization Commission grants; DHCD Industrial Revitalization Fund (IRF) for deteriorated commercial and industrial structures; DHCD Community Development Block Grants (CDBG) for downtown revitalization, housing, and infrastructure improvements to name a few. By combining EPA Brownfields funding with VBAF, state incentives, federal programs, and private investment, decision makers can advance redevelopment, attract investment, and achieve long-term economic outcomes.

#### *g. Use of Existing Infrastructure*

As former commercial and industrial properties, priority sites have the infrastructure in place to serve the proposed redevelopments. Existing water, sewer, gas, and electricity services are of the needed size and capacity to be re-used for general service along with reuse of existing street grids, transportation networks, and sidewalks. No additional infrastructure needs are anticipated. If needed, additional funds will be pursued such as Virginia Department of Transportation's Economic Development Access (EDA) program, a state-funded incentive to assist localities in providing adequate road access to new and expanding manufacturing and processing companies.

## **2. COMMUNITY NEED AND COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT**

### *a. Community's Need for Funding*

Target areas are characterized by small populations, low tax bases, high poverty rates, and limited municipal staffing capacity to apply for, manage, or implement brownfield assessment

activities independently. Many of these communities are focused on local utility needs, flood and hazard mitigation, and facility maintenance making brownfield redevelopment an unaffordable priority without EPA assistance. This grant will enable the DEQ to help fill gaps and provide the technical, financial, and programmatic support these communities.

Demographic Data (ACS 2013 5-year estimates)	Accomack County	Pearisburg	Pocahontas	Virginia	US
Total Population	33,326	2,864	219	8,657,499	332,387,540
% Elderly (>65)	25.2%	23.8%	16.9%	16.3%	16.8%
Median Household Income	\$57,500	\$72,924	\$41,250	\$90,974	\$78,538
Per Capita Income	\$33,213	\$36,052	\$22,905	\$49,217	\$43,289
% All People In Poverty	14.9%	11.2%	20.1%	9.9%	12.4%
% Fam. w/Children in Poverty	19.8%	14.6%	29.4%	10.5%	13.5%
Median Home Value	\$193,100	\$160,200	N/A	\$360,700	\$303,400

*b. Health or Welfare of Sensitive Populations*

Sensitive populations, including children, older adults, low-income households, and residents with chronic health conditions are affected by the presence of brownfields in the target areas. In Accomack County, the area’s large elderly population (25.2% above age 65)<sup>4</sup> and rural isolation increase vulnerability to environmental hazards. Many residents rely on private wells, increasing exposure risks from legacy agricultural and industrial impacts. In Pearsiburg, aging building stock creates exposure pathways to hazards such as ACM and LBP. In addition, the public water source for the Town is the New River, which is impaired with PCBs detected in fish tissue<sup>12</sup>.

Sources of impact to the New River include contaminated sediment and atmospheric deposition<sup>12</sup>. Impacts from industrial releases and other commercial activities have the potential to further impact to the public water source. Rural residents rely on private wells drilled in karst bedrock where contamination can migrate easily if left unaddressed. In Pocahontas, the aging housing stock, limited healthcare access, high poverty rate (20.1%)<sup>4</sup> and a high proportion of elderly residents increase risks of exposure and impact from environmental pollutants.

The Virginia Department of Health’s Health Opportunity Index (HOI)<sup>8</sup> uses 30 variables that together provide insight into the overall opportunity Virginians have to live long and healthy lives and also reveals evidence where the health and welfare of residents is reduced. These indicators include consumer variables such as unemployment and mobility, social variables such as education and access to healthcare, economic indicators including income inequality and labor force participation, and the built environment profile that accounts for employment and food accessibility. For the target areas, Pocohontas has a very low HOI, Pearisburg and associated census tract has a moderate HOI, and Accomack County ranges from moderate to very low with six of the twelve census tracts falling in the very low category. For Pocohontas, economic factors, primarily low labor force participation strongly influence the very low HOI rating. For Pearisburg, incidences of cancer, heart disease and stroke are high and low labor force participation are factors that resulted in a moderate HOI rating. In Accomack County, factors leading to low HOI included labor force participation in five of the twelve census tracts, employment access in three, and income inequality in two. Incidences of cancer, heart disease, and stroke were also factors in at least three of the census tracts. Labor force and employment access likely contribute to higher rates of no health coverage, which statewide is 6.4%, but for Accomack and Tazewell County (Pocahontas) sits at 9.3% and 7.8%, respectively<sup>8</sup>. These indicators demonstrate that sensitive populations in all three communities face significant environmental and socioeconomic burdens. Brownfield assessment and cleanup activities supported by EPA funding will help mitigate these risks, improve long-term health outcomes and

improve access to resources. In addition, focused and intentional opportunity for community participation, as is planned as part of this grant effort, improves local decision-making, creates stronger social connections, and increases local capacity while creating opportunities for residents to organize, advocate, and problem-solve. Inviting resident participation gives voice to marginalized and overlooked populations. Community contribution is key to successful Brownfields transformation since this helps address concerns about environmental health, create economic opportunity, and respect the history and identity of the area.

*c. Greater than Normal Incidence of Disease and Adverse Health Conditions*

Sensitive populations within the target areas are especially vulnerable to the chronic health impacts associated with contaminants at former brownfield sites. Heavy metals, petroleum constituents, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs,) volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds (VOCs, SVOCs,) solvents, and ACM are associated with a range of adverse health effects, such as respiratory, neurological, reproductive, dermal, and gastrointestinal harm. As shown in the following table, the target areas experience elevated rates of asthma, coronary heart disease, and stroke compared to the state average.

Individuals experiencing Health Conditions <sup>9</sup>	Tazewell County (Pocahontas)	Accomack County	Giles County (Pearisburg)	Virginia
Coronary Heart Disease (death per 100,000)	<b>474</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>386</b>	311
Asthma (Current) Prevalence (% of population)	<b>16.2</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>8.9</b>	10.2
Stroke (death per 100,000)	79	<b>101</b>	<b>84</b>	81

Many residents within target areas have lived their entire lives in the area, resulting in long-term potential exposure to carcinogens on the adjacent brownfields. The table below highlights recent cancer and mortality rates by County, capturing the target areas. The overall incidence rate for cancers and the age-adjusted mortality rate from cancers is higher in Giles County where Pearisburg is located. Though the incidence rate is lower for Pocahontas (Tazewell) and Accomack County, the mortality rate is higher. The higher mortality rate in the rural areas may be influenced by income and access to medical services in line with the area’s HOI rankings and lack of insurance coverage. Pocahontas and Pearisburg, with long history of coal-fired power and coal mining, have higher rates of lung cancers, which have been linked to PAHs. Increased incidences of Leukemia are linked to benzene found in petroleum products; colon cancers have been linked to pesticides; kidney cancers are also linked to PAHs; and Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma has been linked to benzene and solvents.

National Cancer Institute State Cancer Profiles <sup>10</sup> Incidence per 100,000	Tazewell County (Pocahontas)	Accomack County	Giles County (Pearisburg)	Virginia	U.S.
Lung Cancers	<b>60.8</b>	48.6	<b>79.0</b>	51.3	57.3
Leukemia	7.2	<b>12.7</b>	n/a	10.8	14.2
Colon & Rectum Cancers	32.9	31.4	<b>40.4</b>	33.8	38.0
Kidney & Renal Pelvis Cancer	11.8	<b>16.1</b>	13.4	15.9	17.1
Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	13.1	14.5	<b>19.4</b>	16.4	19.1
Incidence Rate of All Cancer Sites	344.2	383.2	<b>500.1</b>	411.2	448.6
Age-Adjusted Mortality Rate (All Cancers)	<b>188.6</b>	<b>171.5</b>	<b>187.5</b>	147.4	152.4

The assessments funded by this grant and eventual remediation and redevelopment of these properties will reduce the targeted community’s exposure risk to suspected contaminants and help lower the incidences of adverse health conditions.

*d. Economically Impoverished/Disproportionately Impacted Populations*

Consistent with the economic conditions described previously, the target areas have significantly lower incomes, higher poverty rates, and lower home values than the Commonwealth overall.

Accomack County has persistent poverty in several census tracts, a high proportion of seasonal and low-wage employment and limited economic diversification. Pearisburg serves a rural region with declining industrial employment and limited private investment. Pocahontas has experienced decades of economic decline following the collapse of the coal industry, resulting in high poverty rates, population loss, and limited municipal revenue. The target area residents are disproportionately impacted by challenges resulting from policies that allowed mines, industries, railroad, and residential properties to be located in close proximity to each other. Thus, residents are at more risk of exposure to wind-blown contaminants, contaminated run-off, or impacts to surface and groundwater. EPA Brownfields funding will enable reinvestment in long-neglected areas, supporting job creation, increasing incomes, and improving environmental quality.

**Community Engagement**

*e. Project Involvement f. Project Roles*

DEQ will establish a steering committee which will meet quarterly to guide the brownfields project and identify additional sites. For each target area, DEQ will establish a local stakeholder team including local leaders (mayors, town managers) and county administrators, board and council representatives, and local business owners, community groups, and economic development partners to engage in the process and assist with site identification and prioritization. DEQ will pursue Technical Assistance Grants (TAGs) through 128(a) funding that will support the efforts of PDC staff. PDC staff involvement is imperative as they are generally imbedded in communities, working to help update comprehensive, water supply, and other strategic plans while providing technical and grant writing assistance. PDCs are also eligible entities for VBAF grants on individual project sites. A highlight of current partners is listed below (due to limited space not all partners are identified):

Partner Name	Target Area	Point of contact (name, email & phone)	Specific Role in the Project
Accomack-Northampton PDC	Accomack	Elaine Meil <a href="mailto:emeil@esvaplan.org">emeil@esvaplan.org</a>	Local PDC Project Managers - Organizes and facilitates quarterly stakeholder meetings and outreach events, provides guidance for site selection and redevelopment prioritization based on community input, integrates brownfield actions into community plans, ensures meaningful engagement with residents, business owners, and local decision makers.
Cumberland Plateau PDC	Pocahontas	Jordan Dillon <a href="mailto:jdillon@cppdc.org">jdillon@cppdc.org</a>	
New River Valley RC	Pearisburg	Kevin Byrd, AICP <a href="mailto:kbyrd@nrvc.org">kbyrd@nrvc.org</a>	
Virginia Energy	Pearisburg, Pocahontas	Daniel Kestner, GISP 276-523-8193 <a href="mailto:daniel.kestner@energy.virginia.gov">daniel.kestner@energy.virginia.gov</a>	Virginia Energy Office of Economic Development Manager, site assessment coordination, owner coordination, planning assistance and contributor, redevelopment funding identification, new site identification, community engagement.
Friends of Southwest Virginia	Pearisburg, Pocahontas	Kim Davis 276-492-2400 <a href="mailto:kdavis@friendsofswva.org">kdavis@friendsofswva.org</a>	Non-profit encouraging economic development in Southwest Virginia through expansion of cultural and natural heritage ventures and initiatives.
Virginia Main Street	Pearisburg, Accomack	Courtney Mailey 804-385-0191 <a href="mailto:Courtney.mailey@dhcd.virginia.gov">Courtney.mailey@dhcd.virginia.gov</a>	VMS is focused on revitalization of main street communities that support economic restructuring and growth. VMS will assist with community engagement and site identification and reuse planning.
Virginia Tobacco Commission	S & SW Virginia / Pocahontas	Stephen Versen 804-229-4824 <a href="mailto:sversen@revitalizeva.org">sversen@revitalizeva.org</a>	Promotes and supports regional revitalization through funding new and ongoing projects. TC will assist with community engagement, site identification, planning.

Appalachian Voices	Appalachia	Adam Wells 804-240-4372 <a href="mailto:adam@appvoices.org">adam@appvoices.org</a>	Non-profit group addressing coal impacts and working to develop economic opportunities in Appalachia AV will disseminate outreach materials and participate in site identification and reuse planning.
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*g. Incorporating Community Input*

DEQ recognizes that meaningful community engagement is essential to the success of its current brownfields initiative. Outreach to target areas is ongoing to share information about the brownfields program, the grant proposal process, and the critical role of community input in shaping redevelopment outcomes. DEQ with the help of the regional PDCs will meet with local economic development partners, government representatives, community organizations, and other stakeholders to inventory sites and help develop a long-term, community-driven brownfields redevelopment strategy, identify revitalization priorities and leverage additional resources. DEQ’s outreach goals will focus on helping stakeholders understand the challenges and needs of brownfield redevelopment. Stakeholder teams will meet quarterly either in person or virtually to ensure consistent communication throughout the project. Meetings will include project updates from DEQ staff, consultants, and community representatives and will serve as open forums for discussion and feedback. When non-English-speaking communities are present, DEQ will provide appropriate language accommodations to ensure accessible participation. Participants will be encouraged to offer feedback that will be considered in decision making and will receive information on how to stay involved.

**3. TASK DESCRIPTIONS, COST ESTIMATES, AND MEASURING PROGRESS**

**Description of Tasks/Activities and Outputs**

DEQ will use the requested funds to implement four coordinated tasks designed to expand statewide brownfields capacity and accelerate assessment and redevelopment. The table below outlines the project implementation plan (a), anticipated project schedule (b), task and activity lead (c), and the anticipated outputs (d).

<b>Task 1: Project Management &amp; Reporting</b>
a. The DEQ Project Lead with the support of the Program Manager will oversee the grant management and compliance with EPA cooperative agreement terms and conditions. The Project Lead will ensure tasks are completed and will be responsible for oversight of the Qualified Environmental Professionals (QEP). This includes monthly project team meetings to review the project and make corrections as needed to stay on schedule. With assistance from the QEP, DEQ will complete EPA quarterly reports and ACRES database entries. DEQ staff will also attend national and regional training conferences relevant to brownfields. At the end of the project, DEQ with assistance from the QEP will draft a Final Performance Report to document accomplishments and lessons learned.
b. Anticipated Project Schedule: October 1, 2026 – September 30, 2031
c. Task/Activity Lead: DEQ Project Lead
d. Outputs: 60 Team Meetings; 20 Quarterly Reports/ACRES update; 1 Final Report
<b>Task 2: Community Outreach</b>
a. The DEQ Project Lead along with community engagement liaisons (PDCs) will lead the community outreach efforts with support from the QEP. Specific tasks include creating local steering committees, holding community meetings, and preparation of outreach materials. The project team will also conduct outreach in target areas to communicate with the public.
b. Anticipated Project Schedule: October 2026 – September 2031
c. Task/Activity Lead: DEQ Project Lead with support from Project Team
d. Outputs: Up to 10 local steering committee meetings; up to 6 community meetings
<b>Task 3: Site Identification and Site Assessments and Cleanup Planning</b>

a. DEQ will meet with project partners throughout the grant period to identify at least 10 additional project sites. Property Approval Questionnaires (PAQs) will be completed, and petroleum determinations will be obtained from DEQ UST Division. I ESAs will be performed by the QEP in accordance with ASTM E1527 and the EPA All Appropriate Inquiry Final Rule. Phase II ESAs will be conducted by the consultant in accordance with ASTM E1903 in accordance with DEQ’s approved Generic Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) and EPA approved Field Sampling Plans (FSPs). The consultant will also develop Health and Safety Plans (HASPs). ACM and LBP surveys will be completed for older buildings and/or building debris piles on priority sites. If contamination is identified, cleanup plans or Analysis of Brownfields Cleanup Alternatives (ABCA) may be developed for high priority sites. At least 60% of the grant funds will be used for site specific activities.
b. Anticipated Project Schedule: October 2026 – September 2031
c. Task/Activity Lead: QEP with oversight from DEQ Project Lead
d. Outputs: Estimated 8 Site Visits/planning sessions, 16 Phase I ESAs; 10 ACM/LBP Surveys; 14 FSPs, HASPs, & Phase IIs; 2 ABCAs or Cleanup Plans
<b>Task 4: Redevelopment Planning</b>
a. The project team will compare potential land uses with the environmental impacts associated with properties and steps required to redevelop the property to develop reuse plans for sites. The project team will host community-wide visioning sessions and create individual redevelopment concepts and reuse plans for the specific brownfield sites. In addition, the project team will complete market studies for potential reuses, as needed and appropriate. 30% of the grant funds are for reuse planning.
b. Anticipated Project Schedule: October 2026 – September 2031
c. Task/Activity Lead: QEP with oversight from DEQ Project Lead
d. Outputs: Estimated 4 Market Studies; 10 Visioning Sessions; 7 Site Concepts and Reuse Plans

*e. Cost Estimates*

Cost estimates are based on average expenditures from DEQ’s active CWAGST grant and FY2026 personnel rates. Personnel hourly rates include: Manager (PM): \$59.05; Program Coordinator / Project Lead (PL): \$56.02; Environmental Specialist (ES): \$46.53; Administrative Support (Admin): \$37.22. A 43.3% fringe rate is applied to salaried personnel. Virginia’s federally approved indirect rate (administrative costs for this grant) is 38.5%. No equipment, supplies, or construction costs are anticipated. The anticipated level of effort (LOE) and associated costs for each task are summarized below.

Budget Categories	Project Task Budget Estimates					
	Task 1	Task 2	Task 3	Task 4	Admin <sup>1</sup>	Total
Personnel <sup>2</sup>	\$19,622	\$20,531	\$29,290	\$12,811	-	<b>\$82,254</b>
Fringe Benefits	\$8,496	\$8,890	\$12,682	\$5,547	-	<b>\$35,615</b>
Travel <sup>3</sup>	\$17,764	\$16,191	\$10,510	\$0	-	<b>\$44,465</b>
Contractual <sup>4</sup>	\$51,998	\$17,000	\$1,155,000	\$582,000	-	<b>\$1,805,998</b>
Total Direct Costs	\$97,880	\$62,612	\$1,207,482	\$600,358	-	<b>\$1,968,332</b>
Total Indirect Costs	-	-	-	-	\$31,668	<b>\$31,668</b>
<b>Total Budget</b>	<b>\$97,880</b>	<b>\$62,612</b>	<b>\$1,207,482</b>	<b>\$600,358</b>	<b>\$31,668</b>	<b>\$2,000,000</b>

1. Admin – Administrative costs (indirect based on federally approved rate) is less than 5% of the grant total.
2. Personnel (LOE total hours per grant term) – Task 1 – 120 PM, 160 PL, 96 Admin; Task 2 – 120 PM, 240 PL; Task 3 – 144 PM, 100, ES, 288 PL; Task 4 – 64 PM, 40 ES, 128 PL.
3. Travel – Task 1 – Regional conf est \$814 x 2 staff x 5 events, Nat. conf est \$1,604 x 3 staff x 2 events; Task 2 – Workshops est \$586 x 2 staff x 5 events, Target area meetings est 2,850 miles/year x 5 years; Task 3 – Site visits/meeting est 2,900 miles/year x 5 years.
4. Contractual – Task 1 – Project meetings 60 x \$500, Final rpt 1 x \$4,998, Qtr rpt/ACRES 20 x \$850; Task 2

## FY26 Community-wide Assessment Grants for States and Tribes – Narrative Criteria

### Funding Opportunity Number EPA-I\_OLEM\_OBLR-25-06

- Virtual steering mtgs 10 x \$500, Target area mtgs 6 x \$2,000; Task 3 – Site visits/planning 8 x \$2,375, PIESA 16 x \$8,500, ACM/LBP 10 x \$13,000, PIESA 14 x \$60,000, ABCA/Cleanup Plans 2 x \$15,000; Task 4 – Market analysis 4 x \$45,500, Visioning Sessions 10 x \$5,000, Reuse Plans 7 x \$50,000.

#### *f. Plan to Measure and Evaluate Environmental Progress and Results*

DEQ will hold monthly conference calls with the project team and quarterly meetings with the steering committee to review progress and direct project activities. When necessary, the Project Lead will take corrective action to ensure project goals continue to be met and the funds are expended in an efficient and timely manner. This may include redirecting contractors or procuring additional contractors or resources. All outputs (as noted in the tables above) and outcomes (including but not limited to the number of acres redeveloped, the increase in the tax base, the number of jobs created, assessment and cleanup dollars leveraged, and the amount of redevelopment dollars expended) resulting from the implementation of this program will be measured and communicated to the EPA. At the outset of the project, DEQ will develop a detailed project workplan that will incorporate task expectations, project outputs, and staffing considerations to help guide project progress. This timeline will be shared with the project team, the steering committee, and the EPA project officer to aid in communicating the project vision.

## **4. PROGRAMMATIC CAPABILITY AND PAST PERFORMANCE**

### **Organizational Capacity**

a. Organizational Capacity, b. Organizational Structure, and c. Key Staff: DEQ is the environmental agency in the Commonwealth of Virginia and responsible for administering laws and regulations related to air quality, water quality, water supply, renewable energy, and land protection. Since 1998, DEQ partners with our state and federal partners to actively assist communities with revitalization efforts through our brownfields program, which has included numerous 128(a) grants and two 104(k) grants. The following outlines staff roles for the grant:

**Project and Technical Lead:** Karen Weber, PG, VDEQ Brownfields Coordinator - Ensures compliance with EPA Brownfields requirements; oversees project planning; reviews and approves technical plans and reports; reporting including ACRES updates; coordination with EPA Region 3; supervises staff, QEP, and community engagement activities; assists with procurement and contract management, ensures that project milestones, deliverables, and timelines are met. Karen has over twenty-two years of environmental management and grant administration experience, including leading DEQ's current EPA Brownfields Assessment Projects.

**Program Manager:** Cortney Marquette, VDEQ VRP and Brownfields Program - Oversees overall program operations, initiates routine meetings with project lead to ensure project workloads are controlled, assists with procurement and contract management. Cortney Marquette, who has background in environmental studies and regulatory oversight with experience in CERCLA Superfund, Brownfields and the VRP.

**Environmental Remediation Specialist:** Hollyn Kemp, VDEQ VRP Project Manager – Assists with project work, site selection, and technical oversight. Participates in planning and community events as needed.

**DEQ Office of Financial Management (OFM)** will support the team with the financial management of the grant. DEQ and OFM staff successfully manage millions of dollars in federal grants and state funds each year, including federal grants for the 128(a) State Response Program.

**Financial/Grant Assistant:** Melissa Ward, Administrator – coordinates with DEQ's finance and grant teams to track draws and financial reporting, ensures compliance with EPA grant terms and conditions, and track expenditures.

**Qualified Environmental Professionals (QEPs):** will complete project work including site eligibility submittals, coordinate environmental assessments in compliance with ASTM standards and EPA guidelines, participate in public meetings, and provide technical briefings to project lead.

#### *d. Acquiring Additional Resources*

## FY26 Community-wide Assessment Grants for States and Tribes – Narrative Criteria

Funding Opportunity Number EPA-I\_OLEM\_OBLR-25-06

DEQ's procurement department manages the purchase of goods and services needed by ensuring quality, cost-effectiveness, and timely delivery to support business operations using competitive proposal processes and publicly advertised Request for Proposals, evaluations of proposals, interviews, and the selection of the most qualified, cost-effective firms based on the defined evaluation criteria, which includes a cost component. No contractor has been selected for this grant; upon grant award, DEQ plans to publish a new RFP to enter into a new contract that will be open for renewals during the life of the grant.

### **Past Performances and Accomplishments**

#### *a. Currently Has or Previously Received an EPA Brownfields Grant*

DEQ was awarded two prior \$300,000 Community-wide Assessment Grants (FY18, FY21) that are closed. DEQ was awarded a \$2,000,000 Community-wide Assessment Grant for States and Tribes (CWAGST) in FY22 (effective 10/1/22 to 9/30/27). As part of ongoing 128(a) funding (BG953A0245-0 – current to 9/30/28, BG98392507 – ended 9/30/2025) DEQ was also awarded supplemental 128(a) funding under Grant ID 4W95309401 (1/1/23 to 9/30/26) of 2,592,217.

#### *i. Accomplishments*

The FY18 Assessment Grant focused on the Mount Rogers PDC region that covers Bland, Carroll, Grayson, Smyth, Washington, and Wythe Counties and the Cities of Bristol and Galax. 12 properties were assessed including nine Phase I ESAs, 4 Phase II ESAs, 4 supplemental assessments (ACM/LBP), and 2 redevelopment plans. The FY21 Assessment Grant focused on the Southside PDC region that covers Brunswick, Halifax, and Mecklenburg Counties along with the Towns of South Boston and South Hill. Eleven properties were assessed including nine Phase I ESAs, 5 supplemental assessments (ACM/LBP), 3 Phase II ESAs and 13 community outreach meetings. To date, the CWAGST grant project has completed 20 Phase I ESAs, 28 ACM and LBP assessments, 1 ABCA, and 11 Market Studies and site reuse plans in 23 communities across the Commonwealth. This includes 2 sites in Emporia, 2 sites in Newport News, and 1 site in Appalachia, which were target areas identified in the initial grant application. Additional site-specific efforts have been completed using DEQ's supplemental 128(a) funding. DEQ's current CWAGST grant has been used as match or partial match for twelve VBAF grant awards over the past three years including one \$265,000 remediation grant for asbestos abatement. Two current CWAGST projects are submitting EPA Clean-up grants for FY26; environmental assessment, reuse planning, and development of an ABCA were completed in preparation for these grant submittals. Without this effort, both sites would likely remain unaddressed. Multiple sites received subsequent funding including a \$3,200,000 award under the Virginia Business Ready Sites Program (VBRSP) for the former Radford Foundry and a \$300,000 Tobacco Commission grant to construct a farmer's market structure in Tazewell VA.

#### *ii. Compliance with Grant Requirements*

The grants are in compliance and actively working to ensure all federal financial reporting is complete. ACRES reflects the outputs and outcomes of the grants to the extent known or complete. Approximately, \$224,000 remains in the existing CWAGST grant and all funds will be expended prior to the performance date of the grant. Semiannual reporting and ACRES updates are also up to date for supplemental 128(a) funding.

#### *Source Links:*

1. <a href="https://www.arc.gov/about-the-appalachian-region/">https://www.arc.gov/about-the-appalachian-region/</a>	2. <a href="https://www.census.gov/data/developers/data-sets/qwi.html">https://www.census.gov/data/developers/data-sets/qwi.html</a>
3. <a href="https://www.coopercenter.org/research/manufacturing-employment-virginia">https://www.coopercenter.org/research/manufacturing-employment-virginia</a>	4. <a href="https://www.census.gov/data.html">https://www.census.gov/data.html</a>
5. <a href="https://www.esrailtrail.org/">https://www.esrailtrail.org/</a>	6. <a href="https://www.dhcd.virginia.gov/opportunity-zones-oz">https://www.dhcd.virginia.gov/opportunity-zones-oz</a>
7. <a href="https://www.dhcd.virginia.gov/vez">https://www.dhcd.virginia.gov/vez</a>	8. <a href="https://apps.vdh.virginia.gov/omhhe/hoi/data">https://apps.vdh.virginia.gov/omhhe/hoi/data</a>
9. <a href="https://www.vdh.virginia.gov/data/#">https://www.vdh.virginia.gov/data/#</a>	10. <a href="https://statecancerprofiles.cancer.gov/">https://statecancerprofiles.cancer.gov/</a>
11. <a href="https://msc.fema.gov/portal/home">https://msc.fema.gov/portal/home</a>	12. <a href="https://apps.deq.virginia.gov/EDM/">https://apps.deq.virginia.gov/EDM/</a>

**1. APPLICANT ELIGIBILITY**

**a. Applicant Type**

The Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) is a governmental state entity created by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia. The agency was formed with the consolidation of the Council on the Environment, the Department of Air Pollution Control, the Department of Waste Management, and the State Water Control Board on April 1, 1993.

**b. Eligibility**

As a governmental entity of the Commonwealth of Virginia, DEQ is an eligible entity for this grant.

**2. COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT**

DEQ recognizes the importance of community involvement in the brownfields prioritization and redevelopment process. DEQ has spent the past few years reconnecting with community partners through Virginia's 21 regional Planning District Commissions (PDCs). PDCs have established relationships with elected officials, local government leaders, community groups, economic development partners, and residents. They are tuned in to the needs of communities where they work and assist with things such as writing economic development and comprehensive plans, providing technical oversight of project work, grant writing and grant management assistance, collecting and maintaining demographic and economic data relevant to their region, and communication and outreach, among other things. PDCs have agreed to partner with DEQ and assist in creating local stakeholder teams in target areas, develop Brownfield priority lists, and help facilitate community engagement and outreach activities.

DEQ established a new process to distribute bulletins and information updates using GovDelivery and the communications team manages updates to the website and social media. In addition, the DEQ Brownfields and Voluntary Remediation Programs have been working to improve their communication efforts statewide and recognize that it is critical to have robust and ongoing public outreach efforts for the Brownfield program to be successful. The tools utilized will include, but not limited to, participation in public meetings including council and board meetings, public notices, social media outreach, email lists, website updates, fact sheets, news releases and media interviews. Both virtual and in person meetings will be planned as appropriate.

**3. EXPENDITURE OF EXISTING GRANT FUNDS**

- a. DEQ currently has one open Community-wide Assessment Grant for States and Tribes (CWAGST) awarded in FY2022 – Grant ID 4B95300401.
- b. The **attached** record pulled from ASAP.gov (Automated Standard Application for Payments) dated 11/25/2025 shows that as of October 1, 2025, \$1,726,969.29 of the \$2,000,000 grant award has been disbursed representing 86% of the grant funds. Note that the account statement attached includes two draws made in November 2025, which were excluded from the calculation of expended funds.

**4. TARGET AREAS AND PRIORITY SITES**

**Three** target areas (in both Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA) and non-MSAs) and **five** priority sites are identified on the Applicant Information Sheet and detailed in the Narrative Criteria document. Two priority sites were identified for two of the target areas and one priority site was identified in the remaining target area. At least **ten** additional brownfield

sites will be assessed under this grant. The criterion for identifying additional sites is included on Page 4 of the Narrative presentation.

**5. CONTRACTORS AND NAMED SUBRECIPIENTS**

Contractors were not asked to assist with grant writing services associated with this solicitation. Contractors are utilized to assist with grant implementation services for completing site-specific project work and reporting associated with the existing grant.

Upon grant award, DEQ plans to publish a new RFP to enter into a new contract term that will be open for renewals during the life of the grant. At least one firm will be selected to provide technical support on brownfield projects for a one-year period with up to four one-year renewal options. Firms will be evaluated annually to determine whether or not to award the next option year. Karen Weber, P.G. Project Lead, along with DEQ's procurement team will oversee the effort to ensure all requirements are met.

**a. Contractors**

N/A – No contractors have been selected for this upcoming grant.

**b. Subrecipients**

N/A – No subrecipients are planned for this grant award.

Attachment: Grant ID 4B95300401 Account Statement