
PITTSYLVANIA COUNTY, VIRGINIA
APPLICATION FOR USEPA'S BROWNFIELDS COMMUNITY-WIDE ASSESSMENT GRANT
NOTICE OF FUNDING OPPORTUNITY (NOFO) NO. EPA-I-OLEM-OBLR-25-04
ASSISTANCE LISTING NO. 66.818

Section 4.B. – APPLICATION INFORMATION SHEET
JANUARY 22, 2026

R03-26-A-017

1. Applicant Identification

County of Pittsylvania, Virginia
1 Center Street / P.O. Box 426
Chatham, VA 24531-5604

2. Website URL:

<https://www.pittsylvaniacountyva.gov/>

3. Funding Requested

a. Assessment Grant Type: Community-Wide

b. Federal Funds Requested: \$500,000

4. Location:

Pittsylvania County, Virginia

5. Target Area and Priority Site/Property Information:

Target Area Description:

The US 29 (North/South) and US 58 (East/West) Highway Corridors

Target Area Census Tracts:

US 29 Corridor: 101, 102, 103.02, 105, 106, 108.1, 109, & 114

US 58 Corridor: 108.3, 108.04, 110.01, 111, 112, & 114

Addresses of Priority Sites:

Burlington Mill Site – 851 Main St (Approx.) Hurt, VA 24563

Dominion Power Plant Site – 821 Grit Rd, Hurt, VA 24563

Hwy 29 Interchange Site – 2459, 2487, 2527, 2534 Main St, Hurt, VA 24563

US 58 Corridor Site (Data Center Site) – 1181 Clarks Mill Rd (Approx.) Ringgold, VA 24586

6. Contacts

a. Project Director / AOR

Matthew Rowe, Director
Department of Economic Development
1 Center Street / P.O. Box 426
Chatham, VA 24531-5604
Phone: 434-432-1669
Email: Matthew.Rowe@pittgov.org

b. Chief Executive/Highest Ranking Elected Official

Robert M. Tucker, Jr., Chairman
Pittsylvania County Board of Supervisors
1 Center Street / P.O. Box 426
Chatham, VA 24531-5604
Phone: 434-306-2099
Email: Robert.Tucker@pittgov.org

7. Population – US Census Bureau, ACS 5-Year Estimates, 2023:

Pittsylvania County 60,148

8. Other Factors Checklist:

Other Factors	Page #
Community population is 15,000 or less. <i>Priority Sites 1 and 2 are located in Hurt, VA, Population 1,382</i>	PG 4
The applicant is, or will assist, a federally recognized Indian Tribe or United States Territory.	
The priority site(s) is impacted by mine-scarred land.	
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). <i>Priority Site 1 Borders the Roanoke River</i> <i>Priority Site 3 includes Cane Creek</i>	PGs 2&3
The priority site(s) is in a federally designated flood plain. <i>Priority Sites 1&3 include areas identified within the FEMA designated flood plain</i>	PGs 2&3
The reuse of the priority site(s) will facilitate renewable energy from wind, solar, or geothermal energy.	
The reuse of the priority site(s) will incorporate energy efficiency measures.	PG 3
The proposed project will improve local resilience to the impacts of extreme weather events and natural disasters.	PG 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 site(s) within the target area(s).	PG 9
The target area(s) is impacted by a coal-fired power plant that has recently closed (2015 or later) or is closing.	

9. Letter from the State Environmental Authority: Attached
10. Releasing Copies of Applications: N/A



Commonwealth of Virginia

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

www.deq.virginia.gov

David L. Bulova
Secretary of Natural and Historic Resources

Michael S. Rolband, PE, PWD, PWS Emeritus
Director

January 21, 2026

Matthew Rowe
Pittsylvania County - Director of Economic Development
1 Center St., PO Box 426, Chatham, VA 24531

VIA ELECTRONIC MAIL

Subject: Acknowledgement and Support – Pittsylvania County
FY2026 USEPA Community-wide Brownfields Assessment Grant Program
EPA-I-OLEM-OBLR-25-04

Dear Mr. Rowe,

The Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) is in receipt of your request for support to the above-referenced EPA Brownfields Grant application. The request will be for an EPA Community-Wide Brownfields Assessment Grant for Pittsylvania County. This grant, if awarded, will assist the County to build on existing accomplishments in their community revitalization efforts.

It is our understanding that Pittsylvania County has identified three priority sites for the grant implementation. These include the former Burlington Industries Textile Mill and Wastewater Treatment Site, the former Dominion Power Biomass Power Plant Site, and a former gasoline station/used car sales and service center within a multiparcel interchange zone leading into the Town of Hurt. Addressing the environmental conditions and redevelopment considerations for these sites assists the County toward reuse of these now vacant, underutilized properties along with continued economic development opportunities including job creation, renewed community investment, and addressing areas of blight.

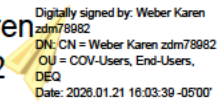
The DEQ Brownfields program is pleased to offer our support for this grant proposal. DEQ has provided Brownfields technical assistance along with site assessment and planning support using both state Brownfields funding to communities within the County. It is our sincere hope that this EPA proposal will be successful, and that Pittsylvania County will be able to continue leveraging funds to stimulate economic development and revitalization within the target areas and region that have been hit hard with a changing economy over the last several decades.

Acknowledgement and Support – Pittsylvania County
FY2026 USEPA Community-wide Brownfields Assessment Grant Program
EPA-I-OLEM-OBLR-25-04

For any questions regarding this letter, please contact me at karen.weber@deq.virginia.gov or 804-432-7790.

Sincerely,

Weber Karen
zdm78982
zdm78982



Digital signature block containing the following text:
Digitally signed by: Weber Karen
zdm78982
DN: CN = Weber Karen zdm78982
OU = COV-Users, End-Users,
DEQ
Date: 2026.01.21 16:03:39 -0500

Karen Weber, P.G.
Brownfields Coordinator

cc: Cortney Marquette – DEQ-CO

PROPOSAL FOR USEPA'S BROWNFIELDS COMMUNITY-WIDE ASSESSMENT GRANT

NOFO No. EPA-I-OLEM-OBLR-25-04 / ASSISTANCE LISTING No. 66.818

SECTION 4.C – NARRATIVE / NARRATIVE CRITERIA

JANUARY 22, 2026

1 PROJECT AREA DESCRIPTION AND PLANS FOR REVITALIZATION

Unless noted otherwise, statistics, data, reports, etc. referenced herein are the most current, up-to-date version.

Target Area and Brownfields - 1.a. Overview of Brownfield Challenges and Description of Target Area. Located in Southside Virginia, **Pittsylvania County** (“Pittsylvania” or “County”) is the state’s largest county by land area and is bounded on the north by the Roanoke River/Staunton River, intersected by the Banister River through the center, and drained by the Dan River on the south. Pittsylvania remains predominantly rural farmland or undeveloped forestland with exception of its three small, incorporated towns, Chatham, Gretna, and Hurt, each positioned on the north-south **US 29 corridor**, and smaller designated census communities dotting the County’s east-west routes, which includes the **US 58 corridor**.

Like the rest of Southside, Pittsylvania’s agriculture economy was once king, and although agriculture remained important, textiles and furniture manufacturing grew in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Industry decline in the 1990s, led many of the traditionally stalwart employers to abandon production and relocate to more lucrative markets, usually abroad, which forced an out migration of factory workers and left behind huge facilities to blight the once pastoral landscape. A prime example is the 2007 **Burlington Textile Mill** closure resulting in **1,300 jobs lost** and more recently, approximately **800 layoffs** between 2023-2025 at two industries in the County’s Cane Creek Industrial Park. The County’s economic transition continues to tout location and a ready workforce to attract multimodal transportation and advanced manufacturing facilities. However, to secure these employers, quality of life, including affordable housing, cultural and recreational amenities, and vibrant, walkable downtowns must be featured. To that end, **Pittsylvania** will focus brownfields efforts on the **US 29 corridor**, the primary commercial route connecting the towns and linking to the cities of Lynchburg to the north and Danville to the south and the **US 58 corridor**, connecting the County to the business hubs of Danville, South Boston and Martinsville. Together, these corridors make up this application’s “**Target Area.**” By focusing brownfields efforts on these corridors for redevelopment and revitalization, Pittsylvania seeks to attract game-changing, large-scale employers to propel the regional economy. **As a prior and highly successful USEPA Brownfields Grantee, Pittsylvania County realizes the significant impact these funds can make in its small communities.** The County will use these grant funds to further build upon their existing Brownfields inventory and thoughtfully direct grant expenditures towards environmental assessments and redevelopment planning efforts prioritized with input from its community members and business partner stakeholders.

1.b. Description of the Priority Brownfield Site(s). **Priority Site 1.** Located along the **US 29 corridor** near the Town of Hurt, Pittsylvania envisions revitalization of **two** former industrial sites, a former **Dominion Energy Biomass Power Station** and the nearby former **Burlington Industries Textile Mill**, with the shared purpose of recreational use. The +/- 225 acre **Power Station** site, once the largest facility of that kind in Virginia, shuttered in 2021, resulting in roughly 25 lost jobs. Structures were razed but building pads and retention ponds remain. The facility used 3,300 tons of woody materials a day to produce electricity. Biomass power plants raise concerns about significant air pollution (potential contaminants of concern (COCs) include fine particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, volatile organic compounds (VOCs), heavy metals, and carcinogens), potentially attributing worse carbon emissions than coal due to inefficiency. Other concerns include logging impacts, habitat destruction/deforestation, increased truck traffic & noise for nearby communities, and land/water use competition with food crops, impacting both local ecosystems and food security, especially in low-income areas. Burning biomass also impacts climate through releases of greenhouse gas. **The site borders the Roanoke River** with reportedly tribal artifacts present along the floodplain. The County foresees this recreational park providing access to the Roanoke River. **The Burlington Industries Textile Mill** operated for 60+ years with documented petroleum and hazardous materials releases, unpermitted landfilling operations, and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) laden sludge processing. Main buildings were demolished and remediation implemented at former

landfilling areas. The County utilized prior grant funds to assess select areas and supports ongoing owner site redevelopment. The Town of Hurt intends to acquire +/-25 acres (i.e., priority site) occupied by the Mill's former aeration basin and polishing pond. This portion of the former Mill site adjoins school property to the northwest. Some of the +/-25 acres was remediated via state regulatory oversight resulting in a cleanup certificate and land use restrictions. Cleanup included discharge of PCB laden wastewater and consolidation and capping of PCB impacted materials. However, other areas have not been adequately assessed for potential COCs and exposure risk relative to planned redevelopment. For both priority sites, grant funds will be used to complete needed Phase I and II Environmental Site Assessments (ESAs) to support due diligence efforts and complete as needed conceptual redevelopment and cleanup plans to support realization of this prioritized and needed community asset. Revitalization of these sites for public recreation aligns with existing planning document goals (See 1.d.).

Priority Site 2. Priority Site 2 is located at the southern gateway to the Town of Hurt, the planned recreation sites described above, the Roanoke River and northern business hubs. The area consists of four parcels, +/-17 acres, on the east side of the **US 29/ Bus US 29 Interchange**. This key gateway and corridor entrance features many Brownfield priority sites including a former gas station, former used car sales and service business, and a former motel. Based on the buildings' age and past use, remaining lead based paint (LBP), asbestos containing materials (ACM), and underground storage tanks are likely. The gas station and auto repair facility likely had releases potentially impacting soil and groundwater. Other potential COCs include petroleum, chlorinated solvents and metals. Regulatory databases identify two petroleum releases in this target area. The anticipated new industries coming to the area due to the County's extensive redevelopment planning of the nearby former Burlington Mill Site is primed to make these properties highly sought after for redevelopment. Since no other prior assessments are known, the County will use grant funds to prepare needed Phase I and II ESAs and conceptual redevelopment and cleanup plans as necessary. New retail and restaurant(s) are envisioned.

Priority Site 3. This +/-950 acre future industrial site, located along the **US 58 Corridor Target Area** east of Danville, adjoins the First Piedmont Landfill. This farmland/forested site has ongoing private development interest for a new data center campus, with potential for 4K – 5K high salaried jobs and increased tax revenue. However, perceived environmental legacy concerns from the landfill hamper site redevelopment. Although removed as a NPL site in 2020, residents have expressed concern over potential landfill groundwater impact to community water wells. Additionally, the large site contains dilapidated buildings of unknown historical use and is bordered by auto repair, auto sales, and junk yard facilities. No assessment is known and grants funds will be used to complete needed Phase I and II ESAs to assess site conditions, and other surveys for the dilapidated buildings, **wetlands**, cultural resources (potential cemetery) as well as community engagement and planning efforts to support site redevelopment. Potential COCs include VOCs, petroleum hydrocarbons and ACM/LBP.

1.c. Identifying Additional Sites. In addition to the priority sites, **Pittsylvania** has identified sites within the Target Area to be incorporated into the Brownfields Inventory funded by this grant. **Pittsylvania's** site prioritization ranking process involves consideration of many factors, including redevelopment potential, community input, perceived contamination, and disadvantaged community status. Specifically, the County will identify additional sites: first, through community engagement activities and outreach of the County **Brownfields Redevelopment Advisory Group (BRAG)** (See Section 2.e.), identify community assets and needs within identified underserved and disadvantaged areas using collected pertinent demographic (census tract) and environmental (VDEQ, USEPA, etc.) data, as well as preferred development types; second, identify underutilized properties with revitalization potential where clean up and redevelopment can act as a catalyst to spur additional economic growth; and third, identify potential site reuses that match community needs. Additionally, **Pittsylvania** will continue to seek site selection and prioritization input from its Qualified Environmental Professional (QEP).

Revitalization of the Target Area - 1.d. Reuse Strategy and Alignment with Revitalization Plans

The County's Comprehensive Plan (CP) and zoning ordinance guiding documents are notably outdated, having been last updated in 2010 (CP) and 1991 (zoning ord.). Both documents are currently undergoing revision to

reflect the County's recent industrial growth and vision for the future, providing the framework for decisions regarding new development projects. The CP and zoning codes are meant to work together to create a roadmap for the future. Parts of the County have seen infrastructure developments and increased utilities demand since the 2010 CP was adopted. This means that the CP's designations for the "highest and best use" of land do not reflect current conditions. For instance, the County's ***Southern Virginia Megasite at Berry Hill (SVM)***, is a 16-yr joint venture effort with the City of Danville, which has seen over \$200 million in private and public investment since it was formed around the time of the last CP update. Covering 3,528 acres, the SVM is Virginia's largest industrial site and one of the largest in the Southeastern U.S. In 2023, the SVM received the Virginia Economic Development Partnership (VEDP) Tier 5 designation, meaning there is enough graded land and site infrastructure to be considered shovel-ready. The SVM's first tenant, Microporous, is expected to be fully operational by 2028, bringing with it an investment of **1.3-billion** dollars and promise of 2,015 new high paying jobs. As Pittsylvania's population grows to fill these new industrial jobs and the many more recently committed pending; new housing, retail, and recreational opportunities will continue to be needed. Grant funds will be used to identify brownfield sites for reuse and redevelopment to meet these needs and aligns with planned reuse of the US 29 / Bus US 29 Interchange target area. Additionally, *US News* rankings of the healthiest communities in the US notes that **only 2.5%** of Pittsylvania residents live within 0.5-miles of a park; a stark contrast to the national average of 31.7%. This deficit is echoed in the County's ***2024 Parks and Recreation Master Plan (PRMP)***, which through lengthy **community engagement efforts** identified "lack of indoor and outdoor facilities, and developed green space" as a major weakness, and areas of improvement included "enable water access and water sports launching" and "increase resources with growing community." The new public parks envisioned at the former **Power Station and Mill Sites** will help correct these deficiencies.

1.e. Outcomes and Benefits of Overall Plan for Revitalization. Positive outcomes allow **Pittsylvania** to continue focusing on enhancing Target Area economic potential. The priority project outcomes align with the County's reuse strategies, address disproportionate environmental impacts to disadvantaged communities, and have the potential to strongly spur economic Target Area growth as catalysts sites. With priority sites revitalization, multiple outcomes will be achieved, including: 1) removal of legacy pollutants improving health outcomes for sensitive populations 2) spur business growth and additional redevelopment, including needed housing, within the target area 3) increased property values 4) local job creation and **5) updated buildings through use of energy efficient windows, appliances, lighting, and water fixtures reduces stress on electrical grids and treatment facilities** and removes ACM/LBP materials. Additional benefits of these positive outcomes will have a major impact on Target Area residents and the surrounding communities and include the following: 1) increased mental/physical health, 2) stronger community ties, 3) correction of past disproportional environmental impacts within disadvantaged communities, and 4) lower poverty levels due to increased economic opportunities.

As noted above, the redevelopment plans for the **Burlington Mill and Power Station** sites include new public recreation opportunities which will improve health outcomes of existing residents and help attract workers to fill the new SVM jobs. Also, new recreational opportunities attract ancillary businesses to enhance the visitor experience and generate additional revenue. Local job creation envisioned at the **US 29 / Bus US 29 Interchange Site and US 58 Corridor Site** reduces car travel outside the community which influences air pollution reduction and thus lessens asthma occurrences. New jobs spur new population growth, encouraging residential construction which increases tax revenue allowing more funds towards public improvements. Cleanup reduces potential exposure to site workers and residents increasing potential for better community health outcomes to sensitive populations. Revitalization of vacant buildings reduces neighborhood decline and promotes health benefits as residents live in a safer environment (i.e., less crime) and without stigma of living in a deteriorating community. Planning efforts funded under this grant provide a unique opportunity for **Pittsylvania's continued focus on climate resiliency, by incorporating climate friendly best management practices and mitigation measures into brownfield site reuse concepts.**

Strategy for Leveraging Resources – 1.f. Resources Needed for Site Reuse. As documented in Section 2.a., the County does not have sufficient resources to enact meaningful change toward revitalization without outside

assistance. However, Pittsylvania has a demonstrated history of successfully leveraging EPA brownfields funds towards private and public investments driving reuse and redevelopment. **Since 2020, aligning with the beginning of the County’s prior EPA Assessment Grant, a total of 3,545 jobs have been created or are anticipated, tied to 1.9-billion dollars in new private investment within the County.** Several brownfields sites that benefited from EPA grant funded assessments, remediation and redevelopment planning have been revitalized through reuse and redevelopment with help from leveraged private and public sources. Pittsylvania will continue to strongly leverage additional capital for remediation and reuse of priority and other Target Area sites. The County and its incorporated Town partners are eligible for and have successfully leveraged multiple federal, regional, and state resources, including HUD, Federal Highways (VDOT), VEDP, Department of Housing and Community Development (VDHCD), the Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG), and USDA Rural Development. The County will continue to utilize their long-standing Tobacco Region Revitalization Commission (TRRC) partnership to implement vital regional economic development projects. TRRC emphasizes building regional economic development capacity to diversify the economic base through creation or site improvement, buildings and utility infrastructure, workforce training facilities, and tourism infrastructure. Pittsylvania may also tap into non-grant assistance sources such the Brownfields Technical Assistance Programs. For the upcoming grant cycle, the County intends to pursue VDHCD and VEDP-VBAF redevelopment and remediation grants leveraging the EPA grant. The County will seek funding assistance from the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation (VDCR) to acquire the former **Power Station Site** and to build access trails at both proposed public park sites. Pittsylvania will also pursue EPA Cleanup Grants for priority sites as relevant, invite private investments, and seek public grants from sources noted above/tax incentives to enable brownfield redevelopment.

1.g. Use of Existing Infrastructure. Proposed assessments and redevelopment planning will directly enable the reuse of existing infrastructure including buildings. Priority sites will use existing utility connections (water, sewer, gas, electricity, and telecommunications) and roadways. Full infrastructure is in-place throughout the majority of the Target Area corridors with sufficient growth capacity and redevelopment, including 3-phase electric, natural gas, broadband services and water and sewer services. Utility infrastructure and connections are in place for the redevelopment projects envisioned for the County’s **US 29 Priority Sites**, although some improvements may be necessary for **US 29 and US 58 Corridor sites**, depending upon the proposed end use. Pittsylvania will work collaboratively to address potential infrastructure deficiencies in other target area sites through joint pursuit of available resources. As demonstrated with their partnership with Danville and the \$200 million in private and public investment to bring utilities and new access roads to the SVM Site, **Pittsylvania has proven experience** to facilitate and fund infrastructure improvements to Priority Site #3 as needed to support the planned new data center development.

2. COMMUNITY NEED AND COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Demographic	Virginia (VA)	Pittsylvania County	Gretna	Hurt
Population	8,657,499	60,148	1,275	1,382
Median Household Income (MHI)	\$90,974	\$54,115	\$36,023	\$50,263
% MHI vs VA	100%	59.5%	39.6%	55.2%
% Median Housing Value (MHV) vs. VA	100%	42.4%	39.1%	39.3%
% Unemployment Rate	4.3%	5.0%	7.8%	4.8%
% Poverty Rate	9.9%	15.0%	35.9%	17.7%
% Population Over 65yrs of age	16.3%	24.1%	34.7%	30.8%

2.a. The Community’s Need for Funding: While the County boasts a population of 60,148 people, **none of its incorporated Towns have populations over 1,500 people. With a large elderly population decreasing available workforce and low household income to support desired revenue needs, the County lacks critical**

financial resources and clearly demonstrates outside funding is needed to facilitate assessment, remediation, redevelopment planning and subsequent reuse. According to 2023 5-Year ACS Census.gov estimates reported in the table above, the Target Area’s MHI is 40.5% lower than the State’s MHI, correlating to higher poverty rates. These income disparities correlate to lower property values demonstrated by County median housing values (MHV) estimated at only 42.4% of state MHV, which leads to decreased tax revenue to fund brownfield identification, assessments and cleanup planning efforts while also maintaining critical public services.

2.b. Health or Welfare of Sensitive

Populations. Sensitive populations and disadvantaged residents within the Target Area are presented in the Table to the right (Source: Census.gov 2023 ACS 5-Year data). These demographics, often undereducated, having disability, and living within older, deteriorating housing, do not have the means

Demographic	Virginia	Pittsylvania County	Gretna	Hurt
% Total Population with Disability	12.2%	20.2%	29.1%	23.8%
% Female Householder, No Partner	27.4%	28.5%	53.2%	37.1%
% Receiving Public Cash Assistance	2.2%	7.9%	15.3%	3.7%
Bachelor's Degree or Higher Education	41.5%	15.4%	12.9%	15.0%
% Homes Built Pre-1980	44.2%	48.9%	72.1%	77.2%

to effectively improve their living environment. As shown in the following Table (Section 2.c.), the Target Area suffers from above average incidences of cancer deaths¹, asthma², and birth defects³. The Target Areas have limited healthcare access, highlighted by having just 0.26 Primary Care Physicians for every 1,000 residents compared to the State rate of 1.40/1,000. According to the 2025 Virginia Department of Health (VDH) Health Opportunity Index (HOI) Report⁴, 89% of the County's census tracts rank in the low (21%) or very low (68%) HOI percentile.

This grant will facilitate risk identification and threat reduction needed to improve the sensitive population's wellbeing. Assessment, remedial planning, and site reuse will help to alleviate impacts to these identified disadvantaged populations by (1) creating new jobs that can improve economic conditions and thus lessening poverty (2) attracting new business such as grocery stores and medical facilities that can increase access to better nutrition and healthcare improving health outcomes (3) creating new housing, particularly affordable housing, or renovated housing improving living conditions and reducing contaminant exposure, and (4) creating recreational facilities to provide healthy exercise opportunities. Brownfield sites will receive remediation planning to strategize the best way to facilitate hazard(s) removal, or implementation of site controls, to limit sensitive populations' exposure to COCs near priority sites.

2.c. Greater Than Normal Incidence of Disease and Adverse Health Conditions. In addition to the higher adverse health conditions shown in the table below, the County also suffers from higher kidney, myeloma, lung and bronchus, colorectal, brain, pancreas, bladder, stomach cancer mortality rates per 100K population⁵.

Health Metric	Virginia	Pittsylvania County/Danville Health District
Cancer Mortality Rate (All Cancers) / 100K	147.9	185.8
Cancer Incidence Rate / 100K	Colorectal	41.5
	Myeloma	9.1
Asthma Hospitalization Rate Ages 35-64 / 100K	26.2	48.4
Infant Mortality Rate / 1K	5.8	8.4
Birth Defects Rate / 10K	Cleft lip with cleft palate	4.4
	Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	4.4
	Cleft palate without cleft lip	4.4

Assessment and remediation of priority sites located near sensitive populations, i.e., within high poverty areas and large elderly populations, that have the potential for releasing pollutants and carcinogens into the environment, will likely reduce asthma, cancer risks, and other higher than normal adverse conditions. Priority sites and other brownfields are likely contributing to greater than normal disease incidence including cancer and asthma due to their former use as gas

stations, dry cleaners, and other industrial/commercial uses which operated prior to regulatory oversight. Residents are exposed to COCs (e.g. petroleum, solvents, and other known carcinogens) through media contact. Priority site reuse plans (Section 1.b.) resolve health issues in two ways. Through this grant, assessments facilitate identification of potential environmental concerns and community health risks. The assessments inform site redevelopment, which will mitigate identified COCs and therefore reduce threats of adverse health conditions to the surrounding communities. Second, new industries and services will improve quality of life through stable jobs, stable neighborhoods (i.e., control real estate price decline), and additional support and recreational services (e.g., grocery stores, public parks, and health services) all of

¹ <https://statecancerprofiles.cancer.gov/>
² <https://www.vdh.virginia.gov/environmental-public-health-tracking/asthma/asthma-hospitalizations/>
³ <https://www.vdh.virginia.gov/environmental-public-health-tracking/birth-defects/birth-defects-dashboard/>
⁴ <https://apps.vdh.virginia.gov/omhhe/hoi/835-2>
⁵ <https://www.vdh.virginia.gov/data/>

which will improve health. More access to community health service providers in particular would promote proper health care before and during pregnancy to prevent birth defects and other poor outcomes.

2.d. Economically Impoverished/Disproportionately Impacted Populations. Long-standing inequities in numerous social drivers of health contribute to significant disparities in the burden of preventable health risk factors among socially, economically, and geographically disadvantaged populations. These disparities stem from decades of structural, social, and institutional injustices, placing disadvantaged populations in unfavorable living environments and contributing to behaviors that increase undesirable health risks. Socioeconomically vulnerable populations are also more likely to reside in less favorable locations such as near highways (**Target Area US-58/US-29 Corridors**) or industries (**Burlington Mill/Dominion Power Station**), which increases their exposure to air pollution and thus increases health risks. Occupations that increase exposure to cancer risk factors are also more likely to be staffed by minoritized and underserved populations.

Research shows that some cancers deaths are attributable to a combination of excess body weight and physical inactivity. Following a healthier lifestyle may reduce the risk of developing certain cancers as well as other adverse health outcomes. Inequality in income, employment, and homeownership, has led to built environments that limit opportunities to maintain a healthy weight, such as participating in physical activities and recreation, and eating a healthy diet. The proposed redevelopments of the former **Burlington Mill and Dominion Power Station Sites** into public parks would provide access to recreational activities for a healthier lifestyle, free of memberships dues that may limit economically impoverished residents from joining a gym. The envisioned redevelopment of the **BUS-29/US-29 Interchange** is anticipated to bring new dining opportunities.

2.e./2.f Community Engagement - Project Involvement / Project Roles. Direct citizen input towards brownfield site prioritization and development of a true community-driven revitalization initiative will be paramount to strategically planned target area improvements, particularly within the towns. It is anticipated that the partners listed below will remain involved as the **Pittsylvania Brownfields Redevelopment Advisory Group (BRAG)** upon award and will continue to guide and champion the program, thereby providing direct community input into the brownfields initiative. The BRAG will meet approximately quarterly to assist Pittsylvania staff with site selection and cleanup/reuse planning. **County Staff (Section 4) will lead and inform the BRAG with assistance from their QEP**, updating citizens of brownfields activities through social media, periodic updates at County Board and Town Council meetings, and other community outreach.

Partner Name	Point of Contact / Email / Phone	Specific BRAG/County Support Role in Project
Chatham First, Inc. Chatham, VA	James McLaughlin, Representative Email: James.McLaughlin@pittgov.org Phone: 434-432-1989	Will sit on BRAG meetings and provide the BRAG with meeting space and serve as community education/advocacy support. Assist County Staff with site selection and cleanup/future reuse planning.
Gretna Merchants Association Gretna, VA	Dianna Burkholder, Representative Email: [REDACTED] Phone: [REDACTED]	Will sit on BRAG meetings and assist the BRAG with marketing the Brownfields Program and provide community education/advocacy. Assist County Staff with site selection and cleanup/future reuse planning.
Hurt Partners, LLC / Samet Corporation, Hurt, VA	Brian Hall, Director of Development Email: bhall@sametcorp.com Phone: 336-544-2643	Industrial property owner (Burlington Mill) and Commercial Redevelopment Contractor; Serve as construction and redevelopment adviser to the BRAG and County.
Danville Pittsylvania Chamber of Commerce, Blairs, VA	Anne Moore-Spark President / CEO Email: anne@dpchamber.org Phone: 434-836-6990	Will sit on BRAG meetings and provide representation of business communities to communicate their needs and disseminate information provided to/from the BRAG. Assist County with site selection and cleanup/future reuse planning.
Danville Regional Foundation Danville, VA	Clark Casteel, President / CEO Email: ccasteel@drfonline.org Phone: 434-799-2176	Will sit on BRAG meetings and assist with outreach to underserved communities, informing those with limited internet and/or phone access. Assist County Staff with site selection and cleanup/future reuse planning.

2.g. Incorporating Community Input. Pittsylvania works with citizens and community leaders to develop the vision and plans to create successful redevelopment Brownfield and Greenfield projects. The BRAG will solicit input from the larger community, particularly Pittsylvania business representatives. The partners listed above are anticipated to take part in the BRAG upon award and will guide and champion the program, thereby providing direct community input into the brownfield’s initiative. The BRAG will meet as needed to assist County staff with site selection and cleanup/reuse planning. Staff will update citizens through social media, periodic Board meetings, and direct meetings with those most directly affected by the project. The County and BRAG will involve neighborhood representatives most directly impacted and provide intentional updates and responses in ways best to facilitate communication. Pittsylvania has demonstrated outreach experience as part of a recent multi-stepped community engagement effort for the County’s PRMP update. The County conducted in person interviews, school student surveys, staffed pop-up vendor tables at various public events, and created an online feedback platform; tools that can be reutilized for Brownfields engagement. Targeted public meeting announcements may be distributed/posted throughout the affected community and emailed to appropriate parties. Gatherings, held virtual or in-person, will be publicly advertised via local print and electronic media. Partner organizations like *Chatham First* and *Gretna Merchants Association* will represent business communities to communicate their needs and disseminate information. Additional partners, such *Danville Regional Foundation*, will assist with outreach to underserved communities and informing those with limited internet and/or phone access.

3. TASK DESCRIPTIONS, COST ESTIMATES, AND MEASURING PROGRESS

Description of Tasks/Activities and Outputs (Sections 3.a.-d. outlined under each task)

Task 1 – Grant Reporting/Cooperative Agreement Oversight/ Community Engagement

- a. Project Implementation: *Grant Reporting/Cooperative Agreement Oversight* includes program and financial management to ensure grant requirement compliance; data input to EPA’s ACRES database; attend brownfield-related training and conferences; and submit quarterly, annual, and final performance reports. *Community Engagement* includes implementing a community involvement plan, coordinating and conducting meetings and related advertisements and materials. *Grant-funded direct costs:* Travel expenses for EPA/State Brownfields conferences (registration, airfare, lodging, and meals), and contractual costs for performance & financial reporting and maintaining interactions with stakeholders. *Non-EPA funded activities:* In-kind County staff activities including QEP selection, cooperative agreement oversight, monitoring, reporting, community engagement activities and attending other training conferences-Estimated in-kind \$25,000.
- b. Anticipated Project Schedule: Procure QEP (4.d): Q1; ACRES and quarterly reports: Quarterly and as needed; Annual and closeout reports: Q4, Q8, Q12, Q16; BRAG meetings: periodic, typically annual; Other activities: As needed.
- c. Task / Activity Lead: **County Staff** (Matt Rowe and/or Kattie Saunders - See Section 4) with input/assistance from QEP and BRAG will oversee and direct grant implementation, reporting and community engagement activities.
- d. Outputs: RFP/QEP Contract (1); Quarterly Reports (16 Total - 4/Year); Annual Reports (4); Closeout Report (1); Property Profile Forms/ACRES Site Entries (18); BRAG Meetings (16); Community Meetings (8); Conferences (3); Brochures (3); Media Releases (6); Web Page Content (3); Advertisement, printing, and supplies (4-6 events).

Task 2 – Site Inventory and Prioritization

- a. Project Implementation: Pittsylvania previously developed brownfields site inventory and database includes priority and target area sites described in Section 1.a. These properties will be periodically reviewed and updated by the County and BRAG based on community needs, and alignment with relevant community vision and applicable plans (comprehensive plan, community/economic development plan). Sites will be selected for assessment from the target areas. **If grant funds remain after addressing the priority sties, additional sites will be identified and selected using the same criteria.** Assessments will be conducted after confirming eligibility with EPA and DEQ, if applicable, for petroleum sites, using Property Approval Questionnaires (PAQs) and with appropriate property owner approval. *Grant-funded activities:* Contractual costs to update, maintain inventory/database and prepare PAQs. *Non-EPA funded activities:* In-kind County Staff/AOR oversight, site prioritization, and property owner access coordination. Estimated in-kind \$5,000
- b. Anticipated Project Schedule: Site inventory and database, prioritization, selection: throughout project, update

periodically at least annually; Other activities: Ongoing and as needed.
c. Task / Activity Lead: QEP will prepare/maintain inventory and PAQs with County Staff (Matt Rowe and/or Kattie Saunders - See Section 4) oversight assistance with access coordination and work product review/approval. BRAG will provide site selection and prioritization input.
d. Outputs: Brownfields Inventory/Database/spreadsheet (1); GIS based map; New and/or updated PAQs (26)
Task 3 – Environmental Site Assessments (ESAs)
a. Project Implementation: Upon receiving eligibility approval and property owner access, approximately 13 Phase I ESAs will be conducted beginning with Priority Sites. Phase I ESA time and costs are contingent upon property size, existing improvements, past uses, and extent of known or suspected Recognized Environmental Conditions (RECs). Based on Phase I ESA results, approximately 4 sites will be addressed through Phase II ESAs, which include (a) project work plans, i.e. (VDEQ-EPA Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPrP) and Quality Management Plan (QMP)), site specific Health and Safety Plans (HASPs), and Field Sampling Plans (FSPs); (b) soil, groundwater and/or air sampling; (c) lab analyses and data validation; and (d) summary reports with recommendations for further action, if warranted. Grant-funded activities: Contractual costs for assessments, work plans, and reports. Non-EPA funded activities: In-kind County Staff/AOR oversight, coordination with property owners, and review of work products prior to EPA submittal. Estimated In-kind \$10,000
b. Anticipated Project Schedule: Phase I ESAs: Q2 – Q16; Phase II ESAs: Q2 – Q16
c. Task / Activity Lead: QEP with County Staff (Matt Rowe and/or Kattie Saunders - See Section 4) oversight, assistance with property owner coordination and community input, and work product review/approval.
d. Outputs: Phase I ESA Reports (13); Phase II ESA Reports (4); Phase II ESA Planning Documents (9 Total): QAPrP + QMP (1), HASPs (4) and FSPs (4)
Task 4 – Preliminary Planning for Remediation and/or Redevelopment
a. Project Implementation: For some sites addressed through Phase II ESAs, preliminary remediation plans (Analyses of Brownfields Cleanup Alternatives or ABCAs) and associated cost estimates will be prepared to review alternatives for further environmental investigation and/or remediation, if warranted. County staff and QEP will also work with stakeholders to conduct preliminary redevelopment planning for selected target areas and/or sites to explore best reuse and economic potential. This may include reuse plans, marketing/feasibility studies, master plans, infrastructure evaluations, and conceptual development plans. Grant-funded activities: QEP costs for remediation and redevelopment plans. Non-EPA funded activities: In-kind County Staff/AOR oversight, coordination with property owners and community partners to prepare plans and review/approve work products. Estimated In-kind \$16,000
b. Anticipated Schedule: Q3 – Q16
c. Task / Activity Lead: QEP with County Staff (Matt Rowe and/or Kattie Saunders - See Section 4) oversight, assistance with property owner coordination and community input, and work product review/approval.
d. Outputs: Site-Specific ABCAs (4); Site-Specific Redevelopment Plans / Studies for priority sites (4); Area-Wide Revitalization Plans / Studies for target areas (1)

3.e. Cost Estimates: The **Project Budget Table** below provides direct costs to the defined tasks and cost types.

Budget Categories		Task 1 Cooperative Agreement Oversight/ Grant Reporting/ Com. Engagement	Task 2 Site Inventory / Prioritization	Task 3 Environmental Site Assessments	Task 4 Remediation / Redevelopment Planning	Total
Direct Costs	Conference Travel	\$10,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,000
	Contractual	\$42,200	\$26,800	\$271,000	\$150,000	\$490,000
TOTAL BUDGET		\$52,200	\$26,800	\$271,000	\$150,000	\$500,000

Development and Application of Cost Estimates: The Project Budget Table below provides direct costs to the defined tasks and cost types including cost estimates for each task, the cost development based on reasonable and realistic unit costs, and cost application to task activities. Cost estimates include 54% fund allocation towards site-specific assessments and 30% towards remediation/reuse planning activities. Remaining funds

will be used towards performance and financial reporting, program management, community engagement, and site inventory and prioritization. The County will not charge for indirect costs; in-kind costs that the County estimates to incur are not included here.

Task 1: Grant Reporting / Cooperative Agreement Oversight / Community Engagement \$52,200 Total – Direct & Contractual
(a) Travel – \$10,000 Total (Direct Expense) – Attendance of 2 national conferences for 1 person and 3 state conferences for 2 people assuming the following unit costs (national/state): Conference registration: \$250/\$200; Transportation: \$800/\$250; Hotel: \$250 night for 4 nights/\$150 per night for 2 nights; Meals: \$70 per day for 4 days/\$70 per day for 2 days.
(b) Contractual – \$42,200 Total – QEP assistance for performance and financial reporting: \$1,200/quarter (\$4,800/year, \$19,200 Total; includes Annual reporting); QEP assistance for final performance and financial report \$5,000/Grant; and QEP assistance for community engagement activities/BRAG meetings, including development of communication materials: (\$3,750/year, \$15,000 Total); Advertisements and other material costs for public meetings and community involvement events– \$3,000 Total for 4 yrs estimated @ \$750/yr (est. 4-6 events total).
Task 2: Site Inventory and Prioritization – \$26,800 Total – Contractual
(a) Update GIS brownfields site inventory mapping/database and site prioritization matrix; estimated: \$6,800 Total
(b) Site access coordination, preparation, and submittal of PAQs: \$1,250/quarter (\$5,000/year, \$20,000 Total)
Task 3: Environmental Site Assessments (ESAs)* – \$271,000 Total – Contractual
(a) Phase I ESAs – Thirteen (13) @ \$5,400 average – \$70,200 Total
(b) Phase II ESAs – Four (4) @ \$42,250 average – \$169,000 Total
(c) Project Work Plans – Nine (9) plans – \$31,800 Total, as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generic Quality Assurance Project Plan + Quality Management Plan– 1 @ \$ 7,000 Total • Site-Specific Health & Safety Plans (HASPs)** – 4 @ \$1,200 average – \$4,800 Total • Site-Specific Field Sampling Plans (FSPs)** – 4 @ \$5,000 average – \$20,000 Total
Task 4: Remediation / Redevelopment Plans – \$150,000 Total – Contractual
Based on site conditions following assessment, the County anticipates completing approximately nine (9) planning documents estimated as follows:
(a) Preliminary Site Remediation Plans (ABCAs) – 4 @ \$15,000 average – \$60,000 Total
(b) Site-Specific Redevelopment/Reuse Plans/Studies – 4 @ \$15,000 average – \$60,000 Total
(c) Area-Wide Redevelopment Plans/Studies – 1 @ \$30,000 average – \$30,000 Total

* Unit costs for ESAs are estimates and may change depending on site-specific conditions.

** HASPs and FSPs will be combined into single report submittal.

3.f. Plan to Measure and Evaluate Environmental Progress and Results: To maintain steady grant progress, the QEP will update the County and BRAG by attending *periodic meetings* and preparing *periodic reports* summarizing activities (e.g. milestones achieved, issues encountered, and budget and schedule updates) in compliance with the EPA Cooperative Agreement Work Plan. Progress will be measured by the outputs defined in Section 3.d. and evaluated against the schedule in Section 3.b. and costs defined in Section 3.e. Significant deviations will be discussed with the EPA Project Officer to develop corrective actions. Required site updates will be reported upon implementation and completion in *EPA's ACRES database*, and Pittsylvania will provide ongoing (quarterly, at a minimum) and post-grant information describing funding outcomes and benefits, including additional funds leveraged, jobs created, acres made ready for redevelopment, and private investment and tax revenue generated by the program.

4. PROGRAMMATIC CAPABILITY AND PAST PERFORMANCE

Programmatic Capability - 4.a-4.c - Organizational Capacity, Organizational Structure & Description of Key Staff. Pittsylvania is a prior EPA Brownfields Grantee and is well versed in the level of time, effort, and manpower necessary to manage a successful brownfields program. The staff presented in the table below were critical to the prior grant success, have available capacity, and will remain to continue their identified roles.

AUTHORIZED ORGANIZATIONAL REPRESENTATIVE (AOR) / BROWNFIELD PROGRAM MANAGER:**Matthew Rowe, Director, Economic Development Department (EDD)**

Matt Rowe, serving as Economic Development Director since 2015, guided the County's prior Grant to its successful 2025 conclusion. His job includes arranging proposals to companies, networking, persuading businesses to expand into Pittsylvania County, and helping businesses negotiate. Matt attended William and Mary, graduating with a major in Public Policy and a minor in Environmental Science and earned a master's in public administration from Virginia Tech. His career also included technical roles (Planner, GIS Coordinator, and Wetlands Coordinator). He will assist with QEP(s) selection to carry out the project technical aspects and provide grant quality oversight.

ADMINISTRATIVE / ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT / PROJECT MANAGER: Kattie Saunders, Deputy Director, EDD

Joining the County's Economic Development Team as Project Manager in June of 2021, Kattie supports in developing, managing, and implementing economic development projects designed to retain and attract new industries. Her responsibilities include marketing Pittsylvania County, responding to prospect inquiries, assisting in the development of industrial properties, participating in prospect visits, and coordinating special events. Kattie has a master's degree in business administration from Liberty University. Katie has acted as the County's EPA Brownfields Grant Project Manager from 2022-present and will continue in this role upon award.

FINANCIAL: Kim Van Der Hyde, Director, Finance Department

Kim completed all financial reporting requirements and fund drawdowns for the 2021-2025 EPA Grant. She will continue to assist the Program with project accounting, financial reporting, and fund draw down through the ASAP program. Kim has over 25 years of public administration experience as budgetary control officer, fiscal accounts management, and oversight of Grants Administration Department responsible for federal and state grant/loan funds administration, accounting and monitoring. Kim holds a Bachelor of Business Administration, accounting emphasis, Radford University.

4.d. Acquiring Additional Resources. Pittsylvania will rely on a *QEP* with appropriate expertise and resources to execute technical program aspects. The County will follow its competitive negotiation policies and procedures to obtain high quality professional services at reasonable cost. QEP selection will be conducted in a fair and impartial manner in compliance with Federal Code 40 CFR 31.36 and the Virginia Public Procurement Act, VA Code- Chapter 43, Title 2.2. Beginning with advertisement of a request for qualifications and proposals, followed by top candidate interviews if needed, staff will score applicants and request County Board of Supervisors' approval to negotiate a contract with a qualified candidate. Applicable EPA solicitation clauses will be incorporated into the solicitation and executed QEP contract. The County's strong history of promoting local hiring and procurement as allowed by law will continue. Following appropriate procurement processes the County will look for opportunities to support local employment in brownfields assessment, cleanup, or redevelopment.

Past Performance and Accomplishments 4.e. Currently Has or Previously Received an EPA Brownfields Grant:

4.e.1. Accomplishments: In September 2025, Pittsylvania, and coalition partners, the Towns of Chatham, Gretna and Hurt, successfully completed their first EPA Brownfields Assessment Coalition Grant. Work was considerable, comprehensive and diverse, resulting in completed and on-going redevelopment meaningfully impacting the community. Accomplishments include: six Phase I and four Phase II ESAs, one mold and four ACM/LBP surveys, two structural, one geophysical, one cultural/historical, one threatened and endangered species, and one boundary survey, one wetlands assessment, five planning projects, one remediation plan, along with associated public engagement activities and Project Work Plans. Grantees attended three brownfields training and educational conferences.

4.e.2. Compliance with Grant Requirements. Quarterly Progress, Annual MBE/WBE, Financial Reports and a Final Technical Report were completed according to the prior grant's Cooperative Agreement. Grant funds were expended by the completion date with respect the approved Work Plan. Federal Financial Reports and Lobbying Certification along with ACRES entries were finalized and submitted as required.

PITTSYLVANIA COUNTY, VIRGINIA
PROPOSAL FOR USEPA’S COMMUNITY-WIDE BROWNFIELDS ASSESSMENT GRANT
NOFO No. EPA-I-OLEM-OBLR-25-04/ ASSISTANCE LISTING No. 66.818
SECTION 2.B./4.A.5. – THRESHOLD CRITERIA
JANUARY 22, 2026
Page 1 of 2

1. Applicant Eligibility

- a) Pittsylvania County, Virginia (County) was formed in 1767 as a political subdivision of the Commonwealth of Virginia and is considered a *General Purpose Unit of Local Government* and an eligible applicant for funding under EPA guidelines having rights to conduct associated activities within the Town’s incorporated limits under the EPA Cooperative Agreement.
- b) *Not applicable.* Pittsylvania County is a General Purpose Unit of Local Government and not covered under IRS Code 501(c)(4).

2. Community Involvement

Direct citizen input towards brownfield site prioritization and development of a true community-driven revitalization initiative will be paramount to strategically planned target area improvements, particularly within the towns. It is anticipated that the partners listed below will remain involved as the *Pittsylvania Brownfields Redevelopment Advisory Group (BRAG)* upon award and will continue to guide and champion the program, thereby providing direct community input into the brownfields initiative. The BRAG will meet approximately quarterly to assist Pittsylvania staff with site selection and cleanup/reuse planning. **County Staff (Section 4) will lead and inform the BRAG with assistance from their QEP,** updating citizens of brownfields activities through social media, periodic updates at County Board and Town Council meetings, and other community outreach.

Partner Name	Point of Contact / Email / Phone	Specific BRAG/County Support Role in Project
Chatham First, Inc. Chatham, VA	James McLaughlin, Representative Email: James.McLaughlin@pittgov.org Phone: 434-432-1989	Will sit on BRAG meetings and provide the BRAG with meeting space and serve as community education/advocacy support. Assist County Staff with site selection and cleanup/reuse planning.
Gretna Merchants Association Gretna, VA	Dianna Burkholder, Representative Email: dianna912@gmail.com Phone: 434-656-1522	Will sit on BRAG meetings and assist the BRAG with marketing the Brownfields Program and provide community education/advocacy. Assist County Staff with site selection and cleanup/reuse planning.
Hurt Partners, LLC / Samet Corporation, Hurt, VA	Brian Hall, Dir. of Development Email: bhall@sametcorp.com Phone: 336-544-2643	Industrial property owner (Burlington Mill) and Commercial Redevelopment Contractor; Serve as construction and redevelopment adviser to the BRAG and County.
Danville Pittsylvania Chamber of Commerce,	Anne Moore-Spark President / CEO Email: anne@dpchamber.org Phone: 434-836-6990	Will sit on BRAG meetings and provide representation of business communities to communicate their needs and disseminate information provided to/from the BRAG. Assist County Staff with site selection and cleanup/reuse planning.
Danville Regional Foundation Danville, VA	Clark Casteel, President / CEO Email: ccasteel@drfonline.org Phone: 434-799-2176	Will sit on BRAG meetings and assist with outreach to underserved communities, informing those with limited internet and/or phone access. Assist County Staff with site selection and cleanup/reuse planning.

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Incorporating Community Input. Pittsylvania works with citizens and community leaders to develop the vision and plans to create successful redevelopment Brownfield and Greenfield projects. The **BRAG** will solicit input from the larger community, particularly **Pittsylvania** business representatives. The partners listed above are anticipated to take part in the BRAG upon award and will guide and champion the program, thereby providing direct community input into the brownfield's initiative. The BRAG will meet as needed to assist County staff with site selection and cleanup/reuse planning. Staff will update citizens through social media, periodic Board meetings, and direct meetings with those most directly affected by the project. The County and BRAG will involve neighborhood representatives most directly impacted and provide intentional updates and responses in ways best to facilitate communication. Pittsylvania has demonstrated outreach experience as part of a recent multi-stepped community engagement effort for the County's PRMP update. The County conducted in person interviews, school student surveys, staffed pop-up vendor tables at various public events, and created an online feedback platform; tools that can be reutilized for Brownfields engagement. Targeted public meeting announcements may be distributed/posted throughout the affected community and emailed to appropriate parties. Gatherings, held virtual or in-person, will be publicly advertised via local print and electronic media. Partner organizations like **Chatham First** and **Gretna Merchants Association** will represent business communities to communicate their needs and disseminate information. Additional partners, such **Danville Regional Foundation**, will assist with outreach to underserved communities and informing those with limited internet and/or phone access.

3. Expenditure of Assessment Grant Funds

Not Applicable: The applicant affirms it does not have an active EPA Brownfields Assessment Grant.

4. Contractors and Named Subrecipients

Not applicable: The applicant has not identified a procurement contractor nor subrecipient to conduct work proposed in this application.

OPTIONAL APPLICATION ITEMS

4.A.6 - GRANTS.GOV LOBBYING FORM

Pittsylvania County has completed this form and submitted with this application.

4.A.7 - NEGOTIATED/INDIRECT COST RATE

Not Applicable. Pittsylvania County is not proposing to charge indirect costs to the USEPA Grant.