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RE: FY2026 USEPA Brownfields Cleanup Grant Application

Prairie Hills Resource Conservation and Development, Inc. (Prairie Hills) is pleased to submit this proposal for a FY2026 Brownfields Cleanup Grant. Required information is provided below.

1. Applicant ID: Prairie Hills Resource Conservation and Development, Inc., 321 West University Drive, Macomb, Illinois 61455

2. Website: <http://www.prairiehillsrcd.org>

3. Funding Requested

- a. **Grant Type:** Single Site Cleanup
- b. **Federal Funds Requested:** \$1,508,279

4. Location: City of Macomb, McDonough County, State of Illinois

5. Property Information: Former Haeger Pottery, 411 West Calhoun St., Macomb, IL 61455

6. Project Contacts:

a. Project Director

Dr. Vickie Livingston, Executive Director, Prairie Hills
 321 W. University Dr., Macomb, IL 61455
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b. Chief Executive

Alice Henry, President (Prairie Hills Board of Directors)
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7. Population: Macomb – 14,765 (2024)

8. Other Factors Checklist (see next page)

Other Factor	Page #
Community population is 15,000 or less.	Yes - Narrative p. 1.
The applicant is, or will assist, a federally recognized Indian tribe or United States territory.	N/A
The proposed brownfield site(s) is impacted by mine-scarred land.	N/A
Secured firm leveraging commitment ties directly to the project and will facilitate completion of the project/reuse; secured resource is identified in the Narrative and substantiated in the attached documentation.	Yes – pages 2-3 and Attachments A1-A4.
The proposed site(s) is adjacent to a body of water (i.e., the border of the proposed 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).	N/A
The proposed site(s) is in a federally designated flood plain.	N/A
The reuse of the proposed site(s) will facilitate renewable energy from wind, solar, or geothermal energy.	N/A
The reuse of the proposed site(s) will incorporate energy efficiency measures.	N/A
The proposed project will improve local resilience to the impacts of extreme weather events and natural disasters.	Yes – Narrative p. 2.
The target area(s) is impacted by a coal-fired power plant that has recently closed (2015 or later) or is closing.	N/A

N/A = Not applicable

9. Releasing Copies of Applications: Not applicable.

Sincerely,

Victoria Livingston
Executive Director
Prairie Hills RC&D



Legend

- Former Haeger Pottery Co. Property
- Parcel Boundary

N

Proposed Grant Implementation Area

1. PROJECT AREA DESCRIPTION AND PLANS FOR REVITALIZATION

1.a. Target Area and Brownfields – Overview of Brownfield Challenges and Description of Target Area: The City of Macomb (population 14,765) is the largest city and county seat for McDonough County in West Central Illinois. It has struggled in recent years with the ongoing, near-existential challenge of losing more than a quarter of the City’s population since 2010, primarily due to major and continuing declines in enrollment at Western Illinois University (WIU) which has dropped from a peak enrollment of approximately 13,600 in 2006 to only 5,337 students in Fall 2025). The decline in student population has had a profound negative impact on local commercial businesses catering to students and been accompanied by a proportionate decline in employment by the university and loss of the associated spending by these former employees – a majority of whom were unable to find equivalent positions at other employers in the area and moved away with their families. The rapid decline in population has resulted in a surge of vacancies in commercial and residential properties, depressing housing prices well below replacement costs – which serves as a strong disincentive for local residents to maintain and improve their housing. The City, like other areas in the Midwest, has also been subject to decades long and continuing loss of manufacturing jobs, which peaked in the early 1980s. This loss has resulted in the presence of multiple vacant industrial properties in addition to the vacant commercial and residential properties. Once a major center for the production of pottery, ceramic and other products derived from rich local clay deposits, this industry has been devastated by low-cost foreign competition – with the last pottery (and the former industrial site that is the focus for this grant application) having closed in 2004.

The **Target Area** for the grant is the **West Jackson Street (WJS) Corridor**, a mixed commercial and residential corridor centered on West Jackson Street and extending approximately 12 blocks west from the center of downtown Macomb. This area borders the southern edge of the WIU campus which spans an area of 1,050 acres in northwest Macomb. The **WJS Corridor** includes the residential and commercial areas most impacted by the decline in enrollment at WIU. It has been an ongoing priority focus area for assessment activities completed by Prairie Hills Resource Conservation and Development, Inc. (PHRCD) using funding from United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) community-wide and coalition assessment grants awarded in Fiscal Years (FY) 2018, 2022, and 2025. The previous USEPA grant funded activities include Phase I and/or II environmental site assessments (ESAs) completed on five sites within the WJS Corridor, including two former pottery sites, 4 former gas station or bulk fuel storage facilities, and a former lumber yard.

1.b. Description of the Proposed Brownfield Site: The property targeted for cleanup is the former Haeger Potteries property (the “**Target Brownfield**” or “**Site**”), located at 411 West Calhoun Street in Macomb, Illinois. This 4.5-acre property operated as a major pottery manufacturing facility for over 120 years (from 1882 through 2004). It is located in the northeast quadrant of the **WJS Corridor** approximately 3 blocks northwest of the center of downtown Macomb and 1-1/2 blocks southeast of the edge of the WIU campus. The Site is located within a residential neighborhood and includes four parcels as summarized below:

Parcel Reference	Address	Tax Key No.	Size (acres)
Main Parcel	411 W. Calhoun St.	11-100-605-00	3.87
East Parcel	411 W. Calhoun St.	11-100-154-00	0.32
Northwest (NW) Parcel	None assigned	11-100-591-00	0.15
Southwest (SW) Parcel	None assigned	11-100-592-00	0.12

The former pottery complex was located primarily on the Main Parcel and included 8-10 interconnected buildings occupying a combined footprint of approximately 75,000 square feet (ft²) (= 1.72 acres). The northwest corner of the Main Parcel included a separate 900 ft² used oil and paint storage building. The remainder of the Main Parcel is occupied by concrete paved former parking lot areas or grass. Surrounding parcels include single family residences and a 640-foot segment of an active railroad right-of-way owned by the BNSF Railway Company. An unpaved road (Charles Street) separates the Main Parcel from the NW and SW Parcels. An approximately 4,700-ft² former warehouse building occupied the northern 40% of the combined NW and SW Parcels. All buildings on the parcels were demolished by the former owner in 2020. Overall, 70% of the Site is currently covered by concrete slabs (either paved former parking lot areas or floors slabs for former buildings), and 30% covered by grass or landscaping.

Historical records document that the Buckeye Pottery Co. began producing pottery at the Site during 1882. In 1919, a catastrophic fire destroyed the pottery’s main building. However, the pottery complex continued to expand until 1938, when the Buckeye Pottery Co. declared bankruptcy. In 1939, the company assets were acquired by the Haeger Pottery Co., which continued producing pottery at the Site (with a primary focus on ceramic vases and other florist trade items) until 2004, when the facility was permanently closed. The Haeger Pottery Co. as a whole ceased operations in 2016.

Contamination sources at the Site include several former petroleum or process underground storage tanks (USTs), a paint and use oil storage shed, and a glaze mixing building. These areas have been thoroughly assessed and the extent of impacts fully delineated. A greater environmental concern is sitewide impacts to soil attributable to long-term burning of coal for heating kilns and use of lead in glazes, and the resulting emission of lead compounds, carcinogenic polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), and other contaminants within air emissions. This pottery was noteworthy in using large quantities of lead, with reported onsite releases of 1,800 pounds of lead in 1988, and 49,944 pounds of total lead releases (which was the 5th most of over 5,000 facilities in Illinois with data reported under the toxic release inventory program). Lead historically

was widely used in pottery glazes due to its role as a powerful fluxing agent and its ability to improve the vibrancy and durability of glazes. Kilns at the pottery relied historically on burning large quantities of coal, and it is likely that prior to the establishment of air pollution control systems in the 1970s-80s, and the transition to natural gas for fuel, the facility would have produced 150 to 600 tons per year of particulate matter in air emissions from the kilns, laden with PAHs that were dispersed over the Site and surrounding areas.

Ninety percent (90%) of shallow soil samples collected from unpaved areas of the Site had total lead concentrations between 346 to 2,500 milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg) that exceed the USEPA recommended soil cleanup standard for lead of 200 mg/kg and/or the Illinois EPA (IEPA) Tier 1 Soil Remediation Objective (SRO) for lead of 400 mg/kg. In several locations, even greater concentrations were present at depth including a maximum lead concentration of 6,340 mg/kg measured in a sample collected from a depth of 2-4 ft bgs near the northwest corner of the Main Parcel.

Fourteen VOCs were detected in one or more site soil samples, but none at concentrations exceeding their respective Tier 1 SROs. PAHs have also been detected in soil throughout the Site, including five PAHs at concentrations exceeding Tier 1 SROs. The most widespread impacts are associated with benzo(a)pyrene which has been detected at concentrations up to 13.9 mg/kg (>150 times greater than the Tier 1 SRO of 0.09 mg/kg).

Groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed from 23 monitoring wells at the Site, with seven individual VOCs, seven PAHs, and 11 metals detected in one or more samples. However, only the concentration for lead in seven of the groundwater samples exceeded an IEPA Groundwater Remediation Objective (GRO).

1.c. Revitalization of the Target Area – Reuse Strategy and Alignment with Revitalization Plans: Five reuse options for the Site were evaluated as part of a site-specific reuse planning study for the Site completed in 2021 and funded through PHRCO's FY2018 USEPA Brownfield Community Wide Assessment (CWA) grant. The preferred park alternative included a food truck court, a large open central lawn, walking paths with a playground and art displays, a parking lot, and buffers or berms along the railroad right of way to the south and private residences to the northeast. Use as a park was considered compatible with the anticipated (and now confirmed) need to construct an engineered cap across much of the Property and was also consistent with the Macomb Comprehensive Plan (2007) as well as the Special Area Plan for the **WJS Corridor**. The study was led by a planning consultant retained by PHRCO, and included outreach and participation by PHRCO staff, the City of Macomb, the former landowner, and other project partners. Comments received from neighborhood residents before and during the public meeting held on 1/12/2026 (documented in **Attachment D4**) are in strong support of the proposed future use of the Site as a neighborhood park. The alignment of the reuse plans with community and local government priorities is also demonstrated by the City's commitment to acquire the Site once cleaned up, and to operate and maintain it going forward. The Site is not located within or near a federally designated floodplain.

1.d. Revitalization of the Target Area – Outcomes and Benefits of Reuse Strategy: As detailed in Section 1.c, cleanup of the Former Haeger Pottery property will result in the creation of a major new neighborhood park, with amenities that will benefit residents throughout Macomb, but in particular those in the surrounding neighborhoods who have been most impacted by the noise and pollution associated with the facility while it was still in operation, as well as by the blighted condition of the Property since it closed in 2004. Capping of the site will prevent direct contact with contamination, promoting the health of residents, particularly children, who are threatened by the extremely high levels of lead and other contaminants present onsite.

Construction of a landscaped cap across the Site will require full removal of the remnant concrete slabs and pavement which now cover approximately 70% of the Site's land area. Replacement of the concrete with an appropriately graded cap that incorporates retention basins and other stormwater management features, will help to reduce risks of pluvial flooding in the neighborhood during extreme rainfall events, the most common type of extreme weather event in the Macomb area. During a 1-inch rainfall, this could help prevent discharge of >85,000 gallons of runoff from the Site.

It is anticipated that energy efficiency lighting powered by small solar arrays will be incorporated into the park design, consistent with recent improvements at other City parks, which included the installation of three ground mounted solar arrays totaling 85 kilowatt (kW), and installation of solar powered picnic tables that serve as phone charging stations¹.

1.e. Strategy for Leveraging Resources – Resources Needed for Site Characterization: PHRCO is in the initial stages of implementing a USEPA FY2025 Brownfield Coalition Assessment Grant, for which the former Haeger Pottery site is one of four priority sites identified in the project work plan. Eligibility of the Site for additional assessment and remedial/reuse planning activities was confirmed by the USEPA Project Officer (PO) on January 9, 2026. As a consequence, PHRCO has sufficient funding in hand to complete any remaining required assessment activities for the Site prior to June 15, 2026, as well as to address any unanticipated assessment or reuse planning needs throughout the project. The factsheet for PHRCO's FY2025 Brownfields Coalition Assessment Grant is provided as **Attachment A1**.

1.f. Strategy for Leveraging Resources – Resources Needed for Site Remediation: It is anticipated that the USEPA funding discussed in this application will be sufficient to fully complete remediation at the Site necessary for its planned future use as a neighborhood park. In the event that additional funding is required, one available source is PHRCO's USEPA Brownfield Revolving Loan Fund (RLF) grant, which could be made available to the Prairie Hills Land Bank Authority or the

¹ <https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=269256805445690>

City of Macomb (once cleanup work funded by the USEPA Cleanup Grant is complete, and it is permissible to transfer the Property to either entity). A factsheet for PHRCD’s USEPA Brownfield RLF Grant is provided as **Attachment A2**. A local landowner (and current Chairman of the McDonough County Board) has committed to providing up to 3,000 cubic yards (CY) of clean soil/fill for use in constructing the planned engineered cap (see **Attachment A3**). The value of this fill is estimated to be approximately \$20/CY (or \$60,000 total).

1.g. Strategy for Leveraging Resources – Resources Needed for Site Reuse: It should be noted that initial use of the Site as a public greenspace will be possible almost immediately upon completion of cleanup, once the grass cover is fully established on top of landscaped areas and asphalt pavement in place. As a result, other park components can be added over time as funding becomes available and resources are contributed by various project partners. Therefore, reuse of the Site is assured as long as sufficient funding for cleanup is secured. The City of Macomb has committed to acquiring the Site from PHRCD (once cleanup is complete) and maintaining/operating it as a park. As detailed in **Attachment A4**, the annual cost for maintaining the park is estimated by the City to be \$10,000/yr (or \$250,000 over the next 25 yrs).

A wide array of grant programs are available in Illinois to support the development of parks. At a minimum, PHRCD, the Land Bank Authority, and the City will pursue park funding the following additional funding sources will be pursued to complete park improvements and add amenities desired by the community. We believe the project will be competitive for funding from all of these programs, as well as others that have not yet been identified.

IL Dept. of Natural Resources (IDNR) Park and Recreational Facility Construction (PARC) Grants – which provides grants to local units of government in IL for up to 75% of capital costs for park development or improvement projects. In 2024, this program provided \$28 million in grants (ranging from \$324,000 to \$2.8 million) to 13 IL communities.
IDNR Open Space Land Acquisition & Development (OSLAD) Grants – is an annual program established in 1988 that in FY26, will provide an estimated \$35 million in grants to local governments for park development projects.
T-Mobile Hometown Grants – is a national program focused on towns with <50,000 residents, that provides up to \$50,000 grants for shovel-ready projects that strengthen local connections and improve shared community spaces.

1.h. Use of Existing Infrastructure: There are no known infrastructure needs or upgrades required for the planned future use of the Site as a park and public greenspace. The grant will facilitate use of roads and electric utilities that will be used to provide access to the Site and to supply power to new lighting that will be installed in parking lots and/or along future trails. The removal of 75,000 ft² of concrete slabs and the construction of an engineered cap designed with appropriate stormwater management features, will greatly reduce the volume of stormwater runoff flowing to the surrounding streets and storm sewers, increasing their capacity to serve the surrounding residential neighborhoods. In the event that a shelter building or public restroom is constructed at the Park, this building could be readily serviced by existing municipal water, sewer, and gas utility lines running along the three streets that directly border the Site.

2. COMMUNITY NEED AND COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

2.a. The Community’s Need for Funding: The USEPA grant will help meet the needs of a City and community that is both small in size (with a population under 15,000 residents) and which is characterized by low incomes. **Table 1** presents recent census data for the Target Area (WJS Corridor) that document the relatively low incomes and high unemployment rates for its residents. The combined average median household income (MHI) for the two Target Area census tracts (CTs) of \$30,623 is approximately 60% lower than the MHIs for Illinois and the US. The poverty rates of 27% and 47% are two to four times greater than those for Illinois and the US.

As detailed in Section 1.a, the loss of >25% of the City’s population since 2010 has added to the City’s financial challenges, being accompanied by reduced property values and reduced State shared revenues, while incurring increased costs linked to abandoned properties. PHRCD, as a 501(c)3 not-for-profit organization, is almost entirely reliant on grants to support projects, such as cleanup of the former Haeger Pottery site, that we undertake for the benefit of our partner communities.

Table 1. Economic Distress Data (American Community Survey [ACS] 2022 5-Year Estimates²)

Data Type	WJS Corridor TA ^A	6 County Area	State of IL	United States
Median Household Income ^B	\$30,623	\$54,798	\$78,433	\$75,149
Per capita income ^B	\$26,034	\$31,138	\$43,198	\$41,261
Unemployment rate ^C	10.5%	6.3%	6.0%	5.3%

A) Combined data for McDonough Co. CTs 104.02 and 109. B) In 2022 inflation adjusted dollars. C) Civilian population in labor force ≥16 years, 1-year unemployment rate.

USEPA Cleanup Funding will address a critical funding need for which other sources are not available.

² Notes for Table 1. Data downloaded from the US Census Bureau website on 11/1/2024. All data are 5-year estimates for 2018-22.

2.b. Health or Welfare of Sensitive Populations: As shown on **Table 2**, the Target Area contains disproportionately high numbers of several categories of sensitive populations, including residents of all ages living in poverty, elderly residents living in poverty, single mothers living in poverty and people with disabilities. As shown on **Table 3** below, the Target Area is also characterized by disproportionately high relatively percentages of residents who have one or more disabilities or who are suffering from physical or mental health conditions (including asthma, frequent physical or mental distress, depression, and obesity). The table presents the CT-level data available from a study published by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDCP)⁴ and includes the average prevalence rates for the two Target Area CTs, the average prevalence rates for all 3,258 CTs in Illinois, and percentile for which the Target Area CTs rank among all CTs in Illinois (e.g., a percentile of 85.3 means that the average prevalence rate in the Target Area CTs is greater than the rate for 85.3 percent of CTs in Illinois).

Table 2. Sensitive Populations (ACS 2022 5-Year Estimates)³

Data Type	W.JS Corridor TA ^{A,B}	Illinois	US
Poverty rate for individuals	35.1%	11.7%	12.4%
Poverty Rate for Hispanic/Latinos	38.5%	13.9%	16.9%
Elderly (Over Age 65)	13.1%	16.6%	16.8%
Elderly in Poverty	25.1%	9.8%	10.4%
People with Disabilities	17.8%	11.8%	13.0%
Single Mothers in Poverty	92.7%	31.7%	32.6%

A) Combined data for McDonough Co. CTs 104.02 and 109. B) **Bold** text indicates a greater percentage than the state, **red** text indicates a greater percentage than the US.

Table 3 – Disability and Health Measures for Target Area Census Tracts

Disability Measure	Prevalence Rate in TA CTs	Average Prevalence in IL	TA Prevalence Percentile in IL	Health Measure	Prevalence Rate in TA CTs	Average Prevalence in IL	TA Prevalence Percentile in IL
Any Disability	32.0%	28.0%	73.0	Asthma	11.0%	9.6%	82.0
Cognitive Disability	17.6%	13.5%	85.3	Depression	24.1%	19.5%	97.7
Hearing Disability	6.8%	6.1%	68.0	Frequent Mental Distress	20.8%	12.0%	91.5
Independent Living Dis.	10.6%	8.5%	80.5	Frequent Physical Distress	13.9%	11.8%	62.4
Mobility Disability	13.5%	13.9%	54.0	Obesity	37.8%	31.7%	67.7
Vision Disability	6.2%	5.8%	68.2				

Other welfare issues linked to the Site include blight and its reported use as an area for illegal dumping. The cleanup of the Site, with the commitment by the City to maintain and operate as a park – will eliminate the welfare concerns linked to blight and illegal dumping. The asphalt paved walking trail will encourage use by residents with disabilities, and the park improvements as a whole will contribute to health and welfare issues associated with obesity, physical distress and depression/poor mental health.

2.c. Greater Than Normal Incidence of Disease and Adverse Health Conditions: As documented on **Table 3**, residents in the Target Area CTs suffer from disproportionately high prevalence rates for a significant number of disability and health conditions, including asthma which may be associated with exposure to hazardous substances or pollutants. While asthma (as well as cancer and birth defect data, if available) are frequently attributable to a number of potential factors including environmental exposures, lead poisoning is a health condition that in nearly all instances is linked to exposure to a contaminant (lead). As shown on **Table 4** below (which presents the most recent blood lead monitoring data published by the Illinois Department of Health⁵), children in the Target Area are subject to high rates of lead poisoning. Blood lead levels of ≥5 micrograms per deciliter (µg/dL) are considered indicative of lead poisoning.

Table 4: Childhood Blood Lead Level (BLL) Data for IL Counties in 2022 (Illinois Department of Health)

Measure	McDonough Co	State of IL
% of Children Tested with BLL ≥5 µg/dL	10.4%	2.5%
County Ranking (Among 102 IL Counties)	4	--

The lead poisoning rate of 10.4% of children tested having blood-lead levels ≥5 µg/dL is more than four times greater than the rate of 2.5% for the State of Illinois as a whole and ranks fourth among all 102 Illinois counties. Exposure to heavy metals including lead have been linked to lowered IQ, learning disabilities, and developmental delays in children, along with cognitive decline in adults. The grant will be used to selectively remove and comprehensively cap, surface and near surface soil throughout the Site that is impacted with lead at concentrations that represent a significant health threat. Residents will be kept fully informed regarding conditions at the Site, and further delineation of lead (and other contaminants) will be performed using funding from PHRCO’s FY2025 Brownfield Coalition Assessment Grant to assure that the remedial measures fully address this exposure threat within areas of the Site.

2.d. Economically Impoverished/Disproportionately Impacted Populations: As previously detailed in **Section 2.a** and supported by data on **Table 1**, residents in the Target Area CTs are economically impoverished (with low household and

³ Weighted average of CT-104.02 and CT-109 calculated using data obtained from policymap.com with subscription

⁴ <https://chronicdata.cdc.gov/500-Cities-Places/PLACES-Census-Tract-Data-GIS-Friendly-Format-2024-/yjkw-uj5s>

⁵ <https://dph.illinois.gov/topics-services/environmental-health-protection/lead-poisoning-prevention/childhood-surveillance.html>

per capita incomes, and high poverty and unemployment rates). Residents within the Target Area, as well as the City as a whole, are impacted by policies at the State level that have contributed to the >25% decline in the City’s population since 2010. Residents throughout the neighborhood surrounding the Site were likely impacted for decades by the estimated 150 to 600 tons per year of particulate matter containing PAHs and lead released from the kilns and still containing an estimated 1,800 pounds of lead as recently as 1988. US trade policies, and increased competition from China reportedly resulted in the closure of the facility in 2004, and the subsequent 16 years of continued potential exposure risks for residents as the facility sat vacant and slowly deteriorated. Cleanup of the Site will fully address any continuing environmental exposure risks associated with contaminated soil within the 4.5-acre Site. Reuse as a park will transform the property from a health threat to a health and recreational amenity. The value of housing is likely to increase in the surrounding neighborhood as a result of cleanup and transformation into a park, increasing the ability and incentive for homeowners to invest in home improvements that will address additional health threats linked to housing in poor repair (e.g., lead paint, mold, etc.).

2.e/f. Community Engagement – Project Involvement/Project Roles: Information on 7 project partners is provided in **Table 5** below. Community involvement will be supported in part through the participation of the Brownfields Advisory Committee (BAC) that is helping to implement PHRC’s existing brownfield grants.

Table 5 – Project Partners and Roles

Prairie Hills Land Bank Authority (PHLBA). (Amy Graham, Board Chair CCDC@carthage-il.com). The PHLBA is a new collaboration of local governments to address vacant and abandoned properties in West Central IL. <u>Role:</u> Oversee Site access throughout the duration of the grant cycle and assist with overall project implementation.
City of Macomb. (Scott Coker, City Administrator, SCoker@cityofmacomb.com). <u>Role:</u> After the completion of cleanup, the City will acquire the Site, assist with creation of the park, and then manage and maintain the Site as a city-owned neighborhood park.
Macomb Farmers Market. (Alyson Sturgis, Board Chair, TheMacombFarmersMarket@gmail.com). The Macomb Farmers Market provides an opportunity for local farmers, food producers, artisans, and crafters to sell directly to consumers in a venue that builds community and supports entrepreneurship. <u>Role:</u> Host market events in the park following completion of cleanup.
Western Illinois Museum (WIM). (Sue Scott, Director, info@wimuseum.org). The WIM works towards collecting, preserving, exhibiting and interpreting artifacts from West Central IL. <u>Role:</u> Assist in the planning of park features that highlight the Site’s historic use as a pottery.
Calhoun Street Neighborhood Group. (Craig Conrad, Organizer, CA-Conrad1@wiu.edu). The group is dedicated to beautification and betterment of their community. <u>Role:</u> Assist in public involvement for cleanup and recruiting volunteers to support planning and fund raising.
Macomb Artisans. (Amanda Dean, [REDACTED]). The local art community provides support for outdoor art installations throughout Macomb, in downtown, and in City green spaces. <u>Role:</u> Assist in park plans and installation of public art in the park once created.
Prairie Land Conservancy (PLC). (Greg Arnett, Board Chair Garnett@SpringfieldCoal.com). The mission of Prairie Land Conservancy is to protect wildlife habitat, open spaces, natural areas, and sustainable agriculture within west central Illinois. <u>Role:</u> Assist in the planning and execution of park landscaping, utilizing native plants and educational design for this green space.

2.g. Incorporating Community Input: The plan to communicate project progress within our community will have the following goals: 1) Encourage public understanding and contribution to the decision-making process during cleanup, and the community’s role in that process; 2) give the public accessible, accurate, timely, and understandable information about the cleanup project as it moves forward; 3) ensure adequate time and opportunity for the community and community groups to provide informed and meaningful participation and for that input to be considered; 4) reflect community concerns, questions, and information needs; and 5) request and include public input in the detailed planning process for the Park.

Upon notice of award, we will update and utilize the Community Involvement Plan (CIP) created for our FY2025 coalition assessment grant for use on this project. The CIP will detail methods for informing the community and incorporating community input into decisions. The BAC meetings are a key method through which we will communicate with the local organizations, entities, and groups that are involved with the project. We will maintain the meeting format and process that was effectively used during our previous USEPA grants, with meetings held approximately every three months. Meeting invitations and agendas are sent out to BAC members and other project partners two weeks in advance of each meeting. Each 90-minute meeting follows a standard format, with the first item being an update on project finances and the status of accomplishing the various outputs included in the cooperative agreement (CA) work plan. Updates from the USEPA project officer and/or IEPA brownfields program representative are then shared. This is followed by updates on assessment activities at individual sites, including “lessons learned” that may be of interest/value to the local government and other participants. BAC meetings are open to the public. Information on the program and individual projects is also included in our quarterly newsletter which is sent to over 550 active subscribers. We will host in-person meetings whenever possible but will also maintain options for participation via Zoom or other on-line meeting platforms. This will enable us to quickly and efficiently return to a virtual format if necessitated by short-term challenges such as unsafe winter weather driving conditions.

3. TASK DESCRIPTIONS, COST ESTIMATES, AND MEASURING PROGRESS

3.a. Proposed Cleanup Plan: Based on environmental assessments completed to date, remedial activities are required to address contaminated soil and contaminated residuals in underground sewers and vaults underlying the Property. The proposed cleanup plan includes the following elements: 1) full removal of the remnant concrete slabs, and underlying foundations, vaults, and underground sewer and utility lines, 2) management and appropriate treatment and disposal of residuals present within these underground structures, which are anticipated to consist of sediment impacted with PAHs,

lead and potential other contaminants, 3) removal of a 12,000-gallon fuel oil UST that was abandoned in place in the northwest corner of the former pottery complex, 4) removal and off-site disposal (i.e., landfilling) of highly impacted soil within select contamination hotspot areas, 5) on-site treatment of any lead-impacted soil for which toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) lead concentrations exceed the 5 milligram per liter (mg/L) limit above which the soil, if excavated, would be classified as a characteristic hazardous waste, and 6) installation of an engineering barrier (cap) throughout the Site. Based on the analytical data from previous soil samples, it is anticipated that 70% or more of the soil can be disposed of without treatment as a non-hazardous waste at a local landfill facility. The remaining soil or sediment that is highly impacted with lead will be treated on-site, prior to disposal, by dry mixing soil with Blastox® or similar reagents within roll-boxes within a paved secured enclosure area, to reduce the leachability of lead to non-hazardous levels.

It is assumed that removal and off-site disposal of contaminated soil will focus on “hotspot” areas containing the most impacted soil (e.g., soil that is TCLP hazardous for lead, or for which the concentrations of one or more constituents exceed industrial SROs). Budget is included for off-site disposal of up to 1,100 CY of highly impacted soil, with the assumption that up to 300 CY of this soil would require treatment through mixing with Blastox® or another reagent that will reduce the leachability of lead and enable that soil (post-treatment) to be disposed of as a non-hazardous solid waste. Assuming an average depth of 4 feet for removal of soil in hotspot area, this will include only about 0.18 acres (or <5% of the Site). Soil exceeding the residential SRO will remain present throughout other areas of the Site, and require installation of a site-wide cap, to include up to 1-acre of asphalt pavement and 3.5-acres of a clean soil cap including areas planted with turf grass and other areas with native prairie vegetation.

Construction of a stable long-term cap with appropriate drainage will require full removal of the existing concrete slabs (totaling approximately 75,000 square feet in area). This will also be necessary to access, clean, and decommission an estimated 2,000 linear feet of storm and sanitary sewer lines underlying the Site. Foundations will be fully removed if feasible, but at a minimum removed to a depth at least 3 feet below anticipated final grade at the locations where the foundations are present. Once these removal activities are completed, the Site will be rough graded in preparation for construction of an engineered barrier. A demarcation textile will be installed throughout the Site to permanently mark the boundary between pre-existing soil/fill materials and the engineered barrier. An estimated 10,000 CY of clean fill confirmed to be free of contaminants will be brought to the Site for use in constructing the cap. Areas with landscaping will have a minimum cap thickness of 18-inches.

Note: Work to be funded through the USEPA Cleanup Grant will be coordinated with other work and activities funded through PHRCDC’s FY2025 Coalition Assessment Grant, which was used in 2025-26 to complete Phase I ESAs and the ABCA for the Site and which has been approved by USEPA for use in performing supplemental environmental assessment and reuse planning scheduled for February through May 2026. As such, progress and work on the Site will be incorporated into updates, reporting, and outreach associated with the Coalition Assessment Grant.

3.b/c/d/e. Project Implementation, Schedule, Task/Activity Leads, and Outputs

Task 1 – Grant Management, Federal Reporting, and Outreach
<p>i. Activities: Outreach activities will include: 1) public meetings, 2) BAC meetings, 3) posting project updates on the PHRCDC website, 4) preparation of fact sheets and mailers, and 5) other outreach activities as detailed in Section 2.e/f. Grant management activities will include: 1) biweekly project coordination calls with the QEP, 2) monthly calls with the USEPA Project Officer (PO), and 3) procurement of a QEP firm through a qualifications-based procurement (QBP) process compliant with procurement standards in 2 CFR Part 200, 2 CFR Part 500, and 40 CFR Part 33. Reporting activities will include: 1) quarterly progress reporting, 2) updates in ACRES, and 3) preparation of a final project report.</p>
<p>ii. Schedule: PHRCDC plans to complete procurement of a QEP firm by 5/1/2026, in order to have the option to proceed with certain remedial planning activities as approved pre-award activities during the summer of 2026. We are in the process of organizing a community advisory committee (CAC) that will meet on at least a semi-monthly basis beginning in Spring 2026 and which will continue to meet throughout the grant (and beyond). Major community outreach meetings will be held approximately every six months, with the timing adjusted as necessary to align with key project milestones or activities (such as the issuance of the revised ABCA). Progress reports will be submitted on or before January 30th, April 30th, July 30th, October 30th of each year. Updates will be entered into ACRES following execution of the cooperative agreement, and upon completion of milestones related to remediation, approvals, and as redevelopment milestones are achieved or leveraged funding secured.</p>
<p>iii. Leads: PHRCDC staff (Vickie Livingston, with support from Jaime Webb) will lead this task, with support from the QEP on reporting and outreach activities.</p>
<p>iv. Outputs: 1) Major public outreach meetings (6 total) with notices, agendas, presentations, sign-in sheets, and meeting notes. 2) CAC meetings (up to 18 over 3 years) and associated materials. 3) Quarterly progress reports (9 total). 4) Final closeout report. 5) ACRES updates as needed. 6) Procurement documentation for the QEP.</p>
Task 2 – Remedial Planning and Reporting
<p>i. Activities: Task 2 activities will include: 1) Completion of required threatened or Endangered Species Act (ESA §7(a)(2)) and National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA §106) review activities, as appropriate for the proposed remedial activities. 2) Completion by the QEP of a detailed survey and topographic map documenting existing conditions. 3) Completion by the QEP of a quality assurance project plan (QAPP). 4) Following QAPP approval, completion by the QEP of waste profile sampling and</p>

laboratory analyses as necessary to obtain approval from one or more waste disposal facilities. 5) Completion by the QEP of a response action plan (RAP), revised ABCA, and updated remedial cost estimates, for review and input by the IEPA, USEPA and the public. The documents will be revised and finalized based on comments received, the estimated costs and the available budget. 6) Preparation by the QEP of detailed design plans for the engineered cap. 7) Preparation by the QEP and PHRCD staff, of bid specifications and bid documents for work to be performed by the remedial contractor(s), and subsequent solicitation and evaluation of bids following the applicable procurement standards in 2 CFR Part 200, 2 CFR Part 500, and 40 CFR Part 33. 3. 8) Completion by the QEP of a remedial documentation report. 9) Preparation by the QEP and PHRCD staff of additional documentation as necessary to secure a focused NFR letter from IEPA.

ii. **Schedule:** PHRCD will seek approval from USEPA to begin work on the ESA/NHPA reviews as a pre-award activity in the Summer of 2026. Assuming that a QEP firm is under contract by 6/1/2026, initial activities that will be completed by the QEP by 12/31/2026 will include the QAPP, waste profile sampling, site survey, revised ABCA, remedial action plan, and updated cost estimates. Bid documents and bidding will be completed, if possible, by early Spring 2027, to facilitate completion of Tasks 3 and 4 in the Summer and Fall of 2027. It is anticipated that the remedial documentation report and other documentation necessary for issuance by IEPA of the Focused NFR letter will be completed by 12/31/2028.

iii. **Leads:** PHRCD staff (Vickie Livingston with support from Jaime Webb) will oversee and coordinate all activities, as well as be the primary entity performing ESA/NHPA compliance and bidding. As detailed under the summary of Task 2 activities, the QEP will be the lead in preparing or completing many of the Task 2 deliverables/outputs.

iv. **Outputs:** 1) ESA/NHPA documentation. 2) Survey map of existing conditions. 3) QAPP. 4) Waste profile sample data and approvals. 5) RAP. 6) Final QAPP. 7) Design plans for engineered cap. 8) Bid specifications. 9) Procurement documentation for remedial contractor(s). 10) Remedial documentation report. 11) Focused NFR letter from IEPA and related correspondence.

Task 3 – UST, Underground Vault, and Sewer/Utility Removal/Decommissioning

i. **Activities:** Task 3 activities include: 1) Clearing and grubbing of the Site. 2) Installation of stormwater management measures, per local requirements. 3) Installation of a security fence around the Site to control access during remedial activities. 4) Removal of the 12,000-gallon UST. 5) Cleaning and management/disposal of contaminated sediments in underground sewers and vaults, and removal of these features once cleaned. 6) Observation and documentation of these activities by the QEP.

ii. **Schedule:** Task 3 activities will be completed during the Summer of 2027.

iii. **Leads:** PHRCD staff (Vickie Livingston) will manage this task, with support from the QEP in overseeing and documenting field activities. A remedial contractor will perform the work.

iv. **Outputs:** 1) Removal of one 12,000-gal UST. 2) Cleaning and removal of an estimated 2,000 linear feet of sewers. 3) Photos, disposal records, and other documentation completed by PHRCD staff and the QEP.

Task 4 – Removal and Management of Contaminated Soil

i. **Activities:** Task 4 activities will include: 1) Removal by the remedial contractor of an estimated 1,400 CY of concrete slabs and an additional 1,100 CY of buried concrete foundations. 2) Trucking and transfer of the concrete to a concrete recycling facility (or crushing on-site if contaminated soil clings to the concrete). 3) Excavation and trucking by the remedial contractor of up to 1,200 CY of contaminated soil and disposal at a licensed solid waste landfill. 4) On-site treatment (prior to disposal) of up to 300 CY yards of soil that is TCLP hazardous for lead, by dry mixing of the soil with Blastox® or other reagents that will reduce the leachability of lead in the soil such that it is no longer hazardous and can be disposed of as a non-hazardous solid waste. 5) Collection and laboratory analysis of treated soil as necessary to document that it is no longer hazardous for lead. 6) Collection and analysis of confirmation soil samples from excavation areas. 7) Rough grading of the Site to prepare for construction of the cap. 8) Observation and documentation of these activities by the QEP.

ii. **Schedule:** Task 4 activities will be completed in the Summer and Fall of 2027.

iii. **Leads:** PHRCD staff (Vickie Livingston supported by Jaime Webb) will lead this task, assisted by the QEP in overseeing and documenting field activities. Remedial work will be performed by the remedial contractor under direct contract to PHRCD.

iv. **Outputs:** 1) Removal and recycling of an estimated 1,400 CY of concrete slabs and 1,100 CY of buried concrete foundations. 2) Removal and off-site disposal of up to 1,200 CY of contaminated soil. 3) On-site treatment of up to 300 CY of soil that is TCLP hazardous for lead, to enable disposal as a non-hazardous waste. 4) Analytical data for treated soil and confirmation samples.

Task 5 – Engineered Barrier/Cap Construction

i. **Activities:** Task 5 activities will include: 1) Placement of a demarcation textile on top of the rough graded ground surface. 2) Trucking 10,000 CY of clean fill to the Site, and grading of the soil to achieve the desired slopes and cap thickness. 3) Trucking and placement of an estimated 1,700 CY of clean topsoil for use in constructed the upper portion of the engineered cap in areas to be covered with grass or prairie vegetation. 4) Seeding of these areas. 5) Construction of an asphalt cap in areas designated for future parking or walking trails. 6) Completion of a survey to document the completed cap. 7) Observation and documentation of these activities by the QEP.

ii. **Schedule:** Task 5 activities will be completed in the Spring, Summer and Fall of 2028, with a goal of closing out the grant by 12/31/2028. However, if seeding does not take place until late Fall 2028, then closeout may be delayed until mid-2029 to enable reseeded of some areas if the initial seeding is determined to be deficient.

iii. **Leads:** PHRCD staff (Vickie Livingston with support from Jaime Webb) will lead this task, with support from the QEP in overseeing and documenting field activities. Remedial work will be performed by the remedial contractor under direct contract to PHRCD.

iv. **Outputs:** 1) Construction of an engineered cap throughout the Site, including approximately 1 acre of asphalt pavement, 2.5

acres of soil cap covered with turf grass, and 1 acre of soil cap covered with native prairie vegetation. 2) Survey of completed cap. 3) Field notes and other documentation by PHRC staff and the QEP.

Administrative Activities

i. **Activities:** PHRC staff will perform miscellaneous direct administrative activities as needed. An audit and other financial documentation and record keeping will be performed by an accounting firm as needed.

ii. **Schedule:** On-going throughout the project (estimated 1 hr per week).

iii. **Leads:** PHRC staff (Vickie Livingston with support from Jaime Webb) will perform this task.

iv. **Outputs:** Various project compliance records and activities not meeting the USEPA definition of programmatic activities.

3.f. Cost Estimates: PHRC is requesting \$1,508,279 in hazardous substance funding as detailed below.

Line #	Budget Categories	Task 1	Task 2	Task 3	Task 4	Task 5	Administrative Costs	Totals
		Grant Mgmt. and Outreach	Remedial/ Reuse Planning	UST, Vault, and Sewer Removal	Contaminated Soil Mgmt.	Cap Construction		
1	Personnel	\$53,040	\$16,250				\$7,800	\$77,090
2	Fringe	\$10,608	\$3,250				\$1,560	\$15,418
3	Contractual	\$60,678	\$85,470	\$30,250	\$41,250	\$35,200	\$9,000	\$261,848
4	Construction			\$159,500	\$261,800	\$679,470		\$1,100,770
5	Total Direct Costs	\$124,326	\$104,970	\$189,750	\$303,050	\$714,670	\$18,360	\$1,455,126
6	Indirect Costs						\$53,153	\$53,153
7	Total Fed. Funds	\$124,326	\$104,970	\$189,750	\$303,050	\$714,670	\$71,513	\$1,508,279

Please note: 1) No funding is requested for travel, equipment, supply and "other" costs. 2) All construction costs assume payment of prevailing wages under the Davis-Bacon Act. 3) All contractual and construction costs are estimated, and actual costs will be subject to bids and proposals received.

Development and Application of Cost Estimates:

Task 1 – Grant Management, Outreach, and Reporting: Total Budget = \$124,326

Personnel costs of \$53,040 are budgeted for work by PHRC staff related to overall project management, reporting and public outreach/engagement. This estimate is based on an average of 5 hrs/week of work by the PHRC PM (@ \$50/hr) and 3 hrs/week of work by PHRC support staff (\$30/hr) over 3 years (= 156 weeks). **Fringe costs of \$10,608** are budgeted based on the total personnel costs multiplied by the fringe rate of 20%. **Contractual costs of \$60,678** are budgeted and include: 1) **\$15,600** for participation by the QEP in biweekly project coordination calls with PHRC over 3 yrs (78 calls @ 1 hr/call @ \$200/hr), 2) **\$7,200** for QEP assistance preparing QPRs and ACRES updates over 3 yrs (\$600/quarter X 12 quarters), 3) **\$4,500** for QEP assistance preparing the project closeout report, 4) **\$19,680** for QEP assistance preparing presentations and participation in public meetings (6 mtgs @ \$3,280 per meeting), 5) **\$4,698** for QEP project management costs for Task 1 activities (budgeted @ 10% of QEP costs), and 6) **\$9,000** for legal support in drafting and review of contracts for the project.

Task 2 – Remedial/Reuse Planning and Reporting: Total Budget = \$104,970

Personnel costs of \$16,250 are budgeted for work by PHRC staff related to oversight and participation in remedial and reuse planning activities. This estimate assumes 250 hrs of work by the PHRC project manager (PM) (@ \$50/hr) and 125 hrs of work by PHRC support staff (@ \$30/hr). **Fringe costs of \$3,250** are budgeted based on the total personnel costs multiplied by the fringe rate of 20%. **Contractual costs of \$85,470** are budgeted for the QEP and include: 1) **\$10,000** for preparation of the RAP for IEPA, 2) **\$15,000** for the detailed design and specifications for the cap, 3) **\$6,000** for preparation of the final ABCA, 4) **\$15,000** for preparation of bid specifications for work by the remedial contractor(s), 5) **\$7,200** for assistance in bidding and bid evaluation for remedial contractors, 6) **\$7,500** for collection and laboratory analysis of waste profile samples, 7) **\$4,500** for completion of a detailed map/survey of existing conditions (pre-cleanup), 8) **\$10,000** for preparation of the remedial documentation report, 9) **\$2,500** for supplemental correspondence with IEPA related to issuance of the focused NFR letter and 10) **\$7,770** for QEP project management costs for Task 2 activities (budgeted @ 10% of QEP costs).

Task 3 – UST, Vault, and Sewer Removal: Total Budget = \$189,750

Contractual costs of \$30,250 are budgeted and include: 1) **\$27,500** for 2 weeks (10 days) of on-site oversight by the QEP (\$2,750 per day, including hourly charges, meals and lodging costs, mobilization and vehicle expenses, and field equipment costs), and 2) **\$2,750** for coordination of field activities by QEP senior staff (budgeted @ 10% of QEP field staff costs). **Construction costs of \$159,500** are budgeted and include estimates of: 1) **\$5,000** for clearing and grubbing, 2) **\$10,000** for installation of construction-related stormwater management measures, including silt fencing, 3) **\$53,000** for installation of a temporary security fence (based on the approximate perimeter distance of 2,650 feet and a 1-year installation/rental cost of \$20/foot), 4) **\$25,000** for removal of the 12,000-gallon fuel oil UST that was abandoned in place, 5) **\$40,000** for removal of an estimated 2,000 linear feet of underground sewers (@ \$20/ft), 6) **\$12,000** for

removal, treatment, shipping and disposal of up to 20 CY of contaminated sediment from sewers (@ \$600/CY), and 7) **\$14,500** for a 10% construction cost contingency for Task 3.

Task 4 – Contaminated Soil Management: Total Budget = \$303,050

Contractual costs of \$41,250 are budgeted and include: 1) **\$27,500** for 2 weeks (10 days) of on-site oversight by the QEP (\$2,750 per day), 2) **\$10,000** for laboratory analysis of closure documentation soil samples by the QEP, and 3) **\$3,750** for QEP project management costs for Task 4 (budgeted @ 10% of other Task 4 contractual costs). **Construction costs of \$261,800** are budgeted and include estimated costs of: 1) **\$42,000** for removal of concrete slabs (1,400 CY @ \$30/CY), 2) **\$33,000** for removal of buried concrete foundations (1,100 CY @ \$30/CY), 3) **\$25,000** for trucking and disposal at a local concrete recycling facility (2,500 CY @ \$10/CY), 4) **\$108,000** for excavation, hauling and landfilling of contaminated soil (1,200 CY @ \$90/CY), 5) **\$30,000** for on-site treatment of soil with TCLP lead concentrations >5 mg/L (300 CY @ \$100/CY), and 6) **\$23,800** for a 10% construction cost contingency for Task 4.

Task 5 – Cap Construction: Total Budget = \$714,670

Contractual costs of \$35,200 are budgeted and include: 1) **\$27,500** for 2 weeks (10 days) of on-site oversight by the QEP (\$2,750 per day), 2) **\$4,500** for completion of a topographic survey of the completed cap, and 3) **\$3,200** for QEP project management costs for Task 5 (budgeted @ 10% of other Task 5 contractual costs). **Construction costs of \$679,470** are budgeted and include estimated costs of: 1) **\$210,000** for purchase, trucking, and on-site placement of clean fill (7,000 CY @ \$30/CY), 2) **\$30,000** for trucking and on-site placement of donated clean fill (3,000 CY @ \$10/CY), 3) **\$85,000** for purchase, trucking and placement of top soil (1,700 CY @ \$50/CY), 4) **\$67,500** for purchase and placement of demarcation fabric (135,000 SF @ \$0.50/SF), 5) **\$180,200** for construction of a 3-inch asphalt cap (5,300 square yards [SY] @ \$34/SY), 6) **\$27,000** for final site grading (4.5 acres @ \$6,000/acre), 7) **\$15,000** for seeding of select soil cap areas with turf grass (2.5 acres @ 6,000/acre), 8) **\$3,000** for seeding of select soil cap areas with native prairie vegetation (1 acre @ \$3,000), and 9) **\$61,770** for a 10% construction cost contingency for Task 5.

Administrative Costs: Total Budget = \$71,513 (equal to 4.7% of the total grant request)

Direct Administrative Costs: Personnel costs of \$7,800 are budgeted for an estimated 156 hrs of work on direct administrative activities by the PM billed at \$50/hr. The hours estimate assumes an average of 1 hr per week is spent on administrative activities for the grant over 3 years. **Fringe costs of \$1,560** are budgeted based on personnel costs and an average fringe rate of 20%. **Contractual costs of \$9,000** are budgeted for accounting expenses directly linked to auditing and tracking expenditures for this grant. **Indirect Administrative Costs of \$53,153** are budgeted using the de minimis indirect cost rate of 15% multiplied by the estimated Modified Total Direct Costs (MTDC) of \$354,326. The MTDC is calculated as the combined total of estimated personnel, fringe, travel, and contractual costs.

3.g. Plan to Measure and Evaluate Environmental Progress and Results: We will closely track and monitor progress on cleanup of the Site throughout the project period. Upon notification of award, tasks, subtasks, milestones and reporting requirements specific to the USEPA grant will be integrated into a master project schedule which we will maintain in Microsoft Project and update on at least a monthly basis. **Short-term cleanup outputs and outcomes** for the project will be tracked and documented and include: 1) the various technical documents and reports that are completed for the project (including, but not limited to, the CIP, SAP/QAPP, procurement and bidding documentation, remedial documentation report, DBWA compliance documentation, and IEPA or other permits and approvals), 2) the volume or weight of building foundations, floor slabs, and pavement, that is recycled at an off-site facility or crushed and stockpiled for on-site reuse, 3) the mass of contaminated waste/soil/fill that is treated and/or removed and landfilled, 4) the estimated mass of individual contaminants removed, and 5) the area of land surface made safe for reuse through soil removal, engineering cap construction, and other remedial measures. **Longer-term redevelopment outcomes** will also be tracked and measured and will include: 1) the amount of public and private funding leveraged for site reuse, and various sources from which it was obtained, 2) the use of the various park amenities by local residents and visitors, and 3) relative changes in the value of neighboring properties (versus other residential properties in the City) resulting from transformation of the Site from a contaminated eyesore to a high value public amenity, with an emphasis on use by neighborhood residents.

4. PROGRAMMATIC CAPABILITY AND PAST PERFORMANCE

4.a/b. Programmatic Capability – Organizational Structure and Description of Key Staff: Organizational Capacity and Structure: PHRCD was established in 1976 as an RC&D program sponsored by the USDA. PHRCD has received two national recognition awards for community involvement from the National Association of RC&D Councils. In addition, it has established several highly effective long-term programs, including a Small Business Loan Program that has provided 85 loans to date, matching \$2,662,890 in PHRCD funds with \$2.5M in federal funds, leveraging \$16.6M in private investment, and helping create or retain 528 jobs. In 2008, we established an accredited land trust (the Prairie Land Conservancy), a division of PHRCD, that has since protected over 2,000 acres of wildlife habitat in west-central Illinois and hosted a myriad of environmental education programs. In 2024-25, PHRCD worked with a consultant provided through the USEPA's Technical Assistance for Brownfields (TAB) Program to complete a feasibility study for creation of a regional land bank to manage the numerous abandoned residential properties and commercial/industrial brownfield properties. This culminated in 2025 in the official launch of a regional land bank focused on brownfields – the Prairie Hills Land Bank Authority – that includes seven

cities to date (Carthage, Colchester, Dallas City, Macomb, Manito, and Monmouth). The Land Bank Authority is believed to be the first established in Illinois with a major focus on brownfields and is a long-term outcome directly linked to our previous USEPA Brownfield Grant projects and technical support provided through TAB.

PHRCD is supported in our efforts by a 9-member governing Executive Board that includes representatives from six county boards and Soil and Water Conservation Districts, as well as representatives from other local governments, development agencies, non-profit organizations, businesses, and educational institutions. In addition, we have an 11-member Advisory Council that includes representatives from many local governments and potential stakeholders in projects related to environmental conservation and economic development. Representatives serving on the Executive Board and the Advisory Council will provide specialized expertise, when needed, to supplement our capacity.

Key Staff: PHRCD staff and their roles are described below: Project Manager – Dr. Vickie Livingston, Executive Director, PHRCD: Dr. Livingston (Vickie) was hired by PHRCD in 2023, and since has managed implementation of PHRCD’s USEPA Brownfields CWA and RLF Grants. She was solely responsible for efforts that led to establishment of the Prairie Hills Land Bank Authority. Prior to joining PHRCD, Dr. Livingston was an instructor in the Department of Biological Sciences and Institute for Environmental Studies at Western Illinois University (WIU). She completed her PhD in 2024, with her dissertation focused on partitioning of metals in a wetland in Davenport, Iowa impacted by pollution from a Superfund site. Assistant Project Manager – Jaime Webb, Program Coordinator, PHRCD: Jaime has BA in Environmental Science and a master’s degree in environmental education from Goshen College. Jaime has assisted with the management of PHRCD’s previous brownfield grants and will coordinate meetings and assist with outreach and other activities.

4.c. Acquiring Additional Resources: Procurement Systems in Place: PHRCD routinely contracts out for engineering and consulting services and has expertise in complying with the requirements in 2 CFR 200.317-326—having completed four fully compliant solicitations for our previous USEPA brownfield grants awarded in 2018-2025. We will undertake a separate RFP/RFQ process for “contractual” and “construction” activities to be funded by this grant. Our procurement system includes development of RFP/RFQ’s in house, with review by our attorney prior to issuance. Proposals received are reviewed by a 4-to-5-person review committee that includes our executive director and 3 or more representatives from our 11-member advisory committee. Interviews may be conducted depending on the size of the project and the quality and number of proposals received. Consultants are scored, ranked, and selected based on the scoring/selection criteria specified in the RFP/RFQ. Contracts are then executed with the selected firm, subject to legal review.

4.d. Past Performance and Accomplishments – Currently Has or Previously Received a USEPA Brownfield Grant

4.d(1) Accomplishments: PHRCD has received four USEPA Brownfield Grants since 2018, as detailed below. Given that our FY2025 Brownfields Coalition Assessment Grant is only in the initial stages of implementation, information is provided for our three previous grants.

FY2018 Brownfield Coalition Assessment Grant (BF00E02372, \$600,000; 10/1/2018 to 9/30/2021): As of the project end date (9/30/2021), assessment and/or remedial/reuse planning activities were completed at 32 sites. Completed outputs included Phase I ESAs for 29 sites; sampling and analysis plans (SAPs) and Phase II ESAs at 17 sites, regulated building material (RBM) surveys on 18 buildings, ABCAs for 3 sites, and reuse plans for 5 sites (including the Haeger Pottery site). Except for ABCAs, all outputs significantly exceeded the goals set in the project work plan.

FY2022 Brownfield CWA Grant (4B00E03193; \$500,000; 10/1/2022 to 9/30/2026): As of 1/15/2026, assessment and/or remedial/reuse planning activities have been performed at 23 sites in six different communities. Completed outputs included Phase I ESAs for 14 sites; SAPs and Phase II ESAs at 5 sites, ABCAs at 2 sites, RBM surveys on 18 buildings (vs goal of 6), and ABCAs for 7 sites (vs goal of 6). An area-wide reuse planning study was completed for Canton. Funding has been fully expended, and a closeout report will be submitted during February 2026 – approximately one year early.

FY2022 Brownfield RLF Grant (BF00E03194; \$1 million; 10/1/2022 to 9/30/2027): As of 1/15/2026, we have completed: 1) a qualifications-based procurement for a QEP firm, and contract with the selected most qualified firm, 2) preparation of a RLF Program Manual, 3) formation of an advisory committee, 4) development of an application form, and 5) promotion of the program to local governments and community leaders. Although no grants or loans have been executed, we anticipate making loans or subgrants to two entities within the next 6 months. It is anticipated that the RLF will be a significant tool supporting the new Land Bank Authority, and that all funding will be fully committed during 2026.

4.d(2) Compliance with Grant Requirements: PHRCD has complied with all work plan, schedule, terms and conditions, and timely and acceptable reporting requirements associated with the referenced assistance agreements. Information for all sites is current in ACRES. **Open Grant Agreements – FY2022 Brownfield CWA Grant (4B00E03193; \$500,000; 10/1/2022 to 9/30/2026):** As of 1/28/2026, all funds have been fully expended. The closeout report will be submitted in February 2026. **FY2022 Brownfield RLF Grant (BF00E03194; \$1 million; 10/1/2022 to 9/30/2027):** As of 1/28/2026, \$977,718 in funds remain. As previously noted, we anticipate fully utilizing all funding by 12/31/2026. **FY2025 Brownfield Coalition Assessment Grant (BF00E06036; \$1.2 million; 7/1/2025 to 9/30/2029):** As of 1/28/2026, \$1,162,026 in funds remain. We anticipate expending all grant funding by the end of the project period.

Application by Prairie Hills Resource Conservation & Development for an FY2026 USEPA Brownfield Cleanup Grant for the Former Haeger Pottery Property, Macomb, Illinois

THRESHOLD CRITERIA FOR BROWNFIELD CLEANUP GRANTS

1. Applicant Eligibility

1.a. Applicant Type and Supporting Documentation: Prairie Hills Resource Conservation & Development, Inc. (Prairie Hills RCD) is a general-purpose unit of local government as that term is defined in 2 CFR 200.1 and, therefore, is eligible to apply for and be awarded a United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Brownfields Cleanup Grant. Documentation supporting Prairie Hills RCD’s organizational eligibility is provided in **Attachment A**.

1.b. Exemption Status Under Section 501(c)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code (IRC): Not applicable. Prairie Hills RCD operates as 501(c)(3) organization under the IRC.

2. Previously Awarded Cleanup Grants

The Site/Property has not received funding from a previously awarded USEPA Brownfields Cleanup Grant.

3. Expenditure of Existing Multipurpose Grant Funds

Prairie Hills RCD does not have an open USEPA Brownfields Multipurpose Grant.

4. Site Ownership

Prairie Hills RCD acquired the Property on January 22, 2026.

5. Basic Site Information

5.a. Name of Site: Former Haeger Potteries Property

5.b. Site Address: 411 West Calhoun Street, Macomb, IL 61455

The Site includes four parcels as identified below.

Parcel Name	Identification #	Previous Owner (2024)	ACRES ID	Area (Acres)
Main Parcel	11-100-605-00	Haeger Pottery Inc.	251318	3.86
East Parcel	11-100-154-00	Haeger Industries Inc.	251319	0.27
NW Parcel	11-100-591-00	Haeger Pottery Inc.	251320	0.15
SW Parcel	11-100-592-00	Haeger Pottery Inc.	251321	0.11

6. Status and History of Contamination at the Site

6.a. Type of Contamination: Soil beneath the Site is impacted by hazardous substances (in particular, lead and PAHs) at concentrations that exceed Tier 1 Soil Remediation Objectives (SROs). Minor petroleum impacts were previously documented in the vicinity of several former petroleum aboveground and underground storage tanks (ASTs and USTs), but have been thoroughly assessed by the previous owner as part of a Focused Site Investigation (FSI) performed under the Illinois Site Remediation Program and determined to contain no petroleum constituents at concentrations exceeding SROs.

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6.b. Operational History and Current Use(s) of the Site: Historical records document that the Buckeye Pottery Co. began operations at the Site during 1882. In 1919, a catastrophic fire destroyed the main building of the pottery. However, the pottery complex continued to expand. In 1938, the Buckeye Pottery Co. declared bankruptcy. At the time, the pottery reportedly was being operated by C.A. Pech, and had 65 employees. In 1939, the company assets were reportedly acquired by the Haeger Pottery Co., which produced its first piece of pottery at the Site in 1940. Haeger Pottery Co. (also known as Haeger Potteries) was established in 1919 and is a division of Haeger Industries Inc. which was established in 1871 in East Dundee, Illinois.

The Haeger Pottery Co. reportedly continued producing pottery (with a primary focus on ceramic vases and other florist trade items) at the Site until 2004, when the facility was permanently closed. The Haeger Pottery Co. as a whole ceased operations in 2016. In 2020, the former owner (Haeger Industries Inc./Haeger Pottery Inc.) demolished the one to three-story complex of seven buildings that occupied over 40% of the 3.87-acre Main Parcel. The Site was acquired by the Prairie Hills Land Bank Authority on December 15, 2025, and subsequently by Prairie Hills RCD on January 22, 2026. Since the completion of demolition activities in 2020, the Site has remained vacant with no active or passive land uses.

6.c. Environmental Concerns: The primary environmental concern for the Site is contamination and documented and undocumented releases associated with its over 120 years of use as a pottery, 80 years or more of which occurred prior to the establishment of any federal or state regulations governing the use, storage, and disposal of hazardous chemicals used in production or waste generated by facility operations. The manufacturing process for pottery relied on use of large quantities of coal used to fuel the on-site kilns. PAHs present in most areas of the Site are characteristic of residuals associated with the burning of coal. This pottery also used large quantities of lead. For example, in 1988, the facility reported on-site releases of 1,800 pounds of lead, and 49,944 pounds of total lead releases (5th most of over 5,000 facilities in Illinois with data reported under the toxic release inventory program). Lead was historically widely used in pottery glazes due to its role as a powerful fluxing agent (lowering the melting point of silica and other glaze components allowing the glazes to mature at lower kiln temperatures, saving fuel and enabling more efficient production) and its role in producing glazes with a very smooth glassy surface, enhanced and more vibrant colors, with reduced cracking and improved adhesion to the ceramic body. The firing of lead glazes at high temperatures in kilns results in the volatilization of some lead compounds and the presence of lead in air emissions. Lead can also attach to fine particular matter in the kiln exhaust contributing to airborne lead dust.

Although the passage of the Clean Air Act in 1970 empowered the EPA to regulate toxic air pollutants including lead, the national ambient air quality standards for lead were not established until 1978, and it was not until 2007 (after the pottery closed) that EPA issued the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) targeting area sources in the clay ceramics manufacturing sector—including potteries. The emissions of lead were largely unregulated or controlled during at least the first 90 years of the facility's operations, resulting in release of potentially large quantities of lead from air emissions at the facility, potentially impacting surface soils throughout the Property, together with PAHs associated with the combustion of coal used to fire the kilns. A rough estimate of the potential quantity of particulate matter released from use of coal to fire kilns at the facility is 150 to 600 tons per year, of which 0.07% (or 210 to 840 pounds) would likely have been carcinogenic PAHs associated with coal combustion.

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Two petroleum USTs were located at the facility, but were a primary focus of previous assessment activities, with the locations found to contain no petroleum constituents in soil at concentrations exceeding Tier 1 SROs. Another concern is the potential presence of contaminated sediment within storm sewers, sanitary sewers, or possible underground vaults present beneath the concrete slabs remaining on the Site.

6.d. How the Site Became Contaminated and Nature and Extent of Impacts: As detailed above, the Site became contaminated as a result of its use as a pottery for over 120 years (1882-2004). Contamination sources at the Site linked to distinct locations including several former petroleum or process USTs, a paint and used oil storage shed, and a glaze mixing building. These locations have been thoroughly assessed and the extent of impacts fully delineated. A primary concern is site-wide impacts to soil attributable to long-term burning of coal for heating kilns and use of lead in glazes, and the resulting emission of lead compounds, carcinogenic PAHs, and other contaminants within air emissions.

7. Brownfields Site Definition

The Site is real property, for which reuse is significantly complicated by the presence of hazardous constituents associated with previous uses and activities. Per CERCLA §§ 101(39)(B)(ii), (iii), and (vii) and “Information on Sites Eligible for Brownfields Funding under CERCLA § 104(k),” the Site is not: (a) listed or proposed for listing on the National Priorities List; (b) subject to unilateral administrative orders, court orders, administrative orders on consent, or judicial consent decrees issued to or entered into by parties under CERCLA; and (c) subject to the jurisdiction, custody, or control of the U.S. government.

8. Environmental Assessment Required for Cleanup Grant Applications

The Site has been thoroughly assessed as a result of a series of environmental assessments completed by the former owner (i.e., Haeger Industries Inc./Haeger Potteries Co.) during 2007-2024. These include:

- A Phase I ESA completed in 2007.
- A Limited Phase II ESA completed in 2008.
- A technical review and summary of the 2007-08 Phase I and II ESAs completed by Q.C. Environmental in 2020.
- A Phase I ESA completed by Terracon Consultants, Inc. (Terracon) in 2021.
- A Focused Site Investigation completed by Terracon in 2023 and submitted for formal review by IEPA under the SRP.
- A Phase I ESA completed by Stantec Consulting Services Inc. (Stantec) on December 12, 2025.
- A Phase I ESA update completed by Stantec on January 22, 2026.

9. Site Characterization

A letter from the IEPA is attached that affirms: a) the Site is currently enrolled in the SRP under the former owner (Haeger Industries, Inc.) and b) that Prairie Hills RCD is eligible to become the remedial applicant.

Additional assessment is needed and will be completed by Prairie Hills RCD prior to June 15, 2026 using funding from its FY2025 USEPA Brownfield Coalition Assessment Grant – for which eligibility for use of funds for this purpose has been confirmed by USEPA.

10. Enforcement or Other Actions

There are no known ongoing or anticipated environmental enforcement or other actions related to the Site.

11. Sites Requiring a Property-Specific Determination

Prairie Hills RCD affirms that the Site does not need a property-specific determination.

12. Threshold Criteria Related to CERCLA/Petroleum Liability

As described in the response to Criterion No. 6, contamination at the Site is associated primarily with hazardous substances. Although two former petroleum USTs were present at the Site and utilized by the past owner (Haeger Industries, Inc.), these were thoroughly assessed as part of a Phase II ESA and focused site investigation completed by the past owner. These assessments documented that no constituents of concern linked to petroleum impacts are present at actionable concentrations in the vicinity of all former tanks, and that no soil or groundwater cleanup is required associated with these tanks. Therefore, only the eligibility criteria linked to hazardous substance releases are addressed below.

12.a. Property Ownership Eligibility – Hazardous Substance Sites

Prairie Hills RCD asserts that it has liability protection from CERCLA as a bona fide prospective purchaser, and therefore per the instructions, is providing responses below only for “12.a.iii – Landowner Liability Protections from CERCLA Liability.”

12.a.iii. Landowner Protections from CERCLA Liability

(1) Bona Fide Prospective Purchaser Liability Protection

a. *Information on the Property Acquisition:*

The Site was acquired by Prairie Hills RCD from the Prairie Hills Land Bank Authority on January 22, 2026, which in turn acquired the Property from Haeger Industries, Inc. on December 15, 2025. The type of ownership is fee simple. Neither Prairie Hills RCD nor the Prairie Hills Land Bank Authority have any known familial, contractual, corporate, or financial relationships or affiliations with Haeger Industries, Inc. or any prior owner or operator of the Site, or any other potential responsible parties.

b. *Pre-Purchase Inquiry:*

A Phase I ESA for the Site was completed by Stantec Consulting Services, Inc. (Stantec) for Prairie Hills RCD and the Prairie Hills Land Bank Authority (with both entities designated as “users”) on December 12, 2025, prior to acquisition of the Property by the Land Bank Authority on December 15, 2025. It was intended for Prairie Hills RCD to apply for the grant on behalf of the Land Bank Authority, with a nominee agreement in place as an alternative to direct ownership by Prairie Hills RCD. However, after extensive consultation with EPA staff, it was uncertain whether a nominee agreement could be developed that would satisfy EPA eligibility requirements for alternative forms of site control rather than direct fee simple ownership. As a consequence, Prairie Hills RCD acquired the Property from the Land Bank Authority on January 22, 2026. To fully meet the requirements of AAI, an additional owner interview was completed (with the Land Bank Authority as owner) and the Phase I ESA as a whole updated by Stantec on January 22, 2026. The report was completed in the morning before the property transaction occurred.

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We affirm that the Phase I ESA was prepared in accordance with the All-Appropriate Inquiries rule and ASTM Standard E1527-21 and completed by staff who meet the definition of an Environmental Professional as defined in 312.10 of 40 CFR Part 312 and ASTM E1527-21. The firm conducting the Phase I ESA (Stantec) was a qualified, professional engineering firm that was selected to perform the work based on their relevant experience and credentials.

c. *Timing and/or Contribution toward Hazardous Substances Disposal:*

All disposal of hazardous substance at the Property occurred prior to acquisition by Prairie Hills RCD and the Land Bank Authority. Neither Prairie Hills RCD nor the Land Bank Authority caused or contributed to any releases of hazardous substances at the Property. Furthermore, neither Prairie Hills RCD nor the Land Bank Authority have at any time arranged for the disposal of hazardous substances at the Property or transported hazardous substances to the Property.

d. *Post-Acquisition Uses:*

The Property is vacant and there have been no uses by the Land Bank Authority, Prairie Hills RCD or any other entity since acquisition by the Land Bank Authority or the subsequent acquisition by Prairie Hills RCD.

e. *Continuing Obligations:*

There are no known continuing releases at the Property or known threats of potential future releases. In addition, there are no current known land use restrictions or institutional controls, information requests and subpoena, or legally required notices. Should these types of requirements be identified in the future, Prairie Hills RCD affirms its commitment to: (i) comply with all land use restrictions and institutional controls; (ii) assist and cooperate with those performing the cleanup and provide access to the Property; (iii) comply with all information requests and administrative subpoenas that have or may be issued in connection with the Property, and (iv) provide all legally required notices.

13. Cleanup Authority and Oversight Structure

13.a. Cleanup Oversight:

The Property is currently enrolled in the Illinois Site Remediation Program (SRP) under the previous owner (Haeger Industries, Inc.). Prairie Hills RCD is in the process of changing itself to the "Remediation Applicant" under the SRP. If any supplemental assessment activities are necessary to support issuance by IEPA for the Site of a No Further Remediation (NFR) letter, Prairie Hills RCD will utilize funding from its FY2025 USEPA Brownfields Coalition Assessment Grant to complete these activities, for which a QEP has already been procured by Prairie Hills RCD in accordance with 2 CFR requirements. Prairie Hills RCD intends to procure a separate QEP to provide remedial oversight and documentation services to be funded by the EPA Cleanup Grant and will do so following the competitive procurement provisions of 2 CFR § 200.317 to 200.326. This procurement process will be completed prior to the start of any grant funded cleanup activities.

13.b. Access to Neighboring Properties (if required):

Not applicable. No proposed cleanup activities will require access to neighboring properties.

Application by Prairie Hills Resource Conservation & Development for an FY2026 USEPA Brownfield Cleanup Grant for the Former Haeger Pottery Property, Macomb, Illinois

14. Community Notification

a) Draft Analysis of Brownfield Cleanup Alternatives

The draft ABCA and application narrative were made available for public review at a public meeting hosted by Prairie Hills and the Land Bank on January 12, 2026, from 6:30-8 pm at the Spoon River Campus Outreach Center in Macomb. A copy of the draft ABCA is provided as **Attachment C1**.

b) Community Notification Ad

A public notice and meeting agenda was emailed by Prairie Hills RCD on December 29, 2025, to 14 local new organizations. The notice and agenda were also published on the Prairie Hills RCD and City of Macomb websites on December 29, 2025. Articles in the Community News Brief (the local newspaper that serves the City and County) were published in the on-line edition on January 1, 2026, and the print edition on January 2, 2026. The notice was published on the Tri States Public Radio Website on January 8, 2026 and a story on the project and the outreach meeting aired on a local television station (WGEM) on January 10, 2026 ([Addressing blighted properties: Potential change coming to vacant Macomb lot](#)) Documentation related to the various community notifications utilized is provided as **Attachment C2**.

c) Public Meeting

A public meeting was held from 6:30-8 pm on January 12, 2026, at the Spoon River Campus Outreach Center in Macomb. The meeting was hosted by Prairie Hills RCD. Documentation for this meeting is attached. A meeting summary (which includes public comments and Prairie Hills RCD’s responses) is provided as (**Attachment B3**). Attendees at the meeting are identified in the meeting summary. No additional questions or comments regarding the grant and/or draft narrative or ABCA beyond those at the meeting on January 12, 2026. Based on the 27 comments received, no changes to the draft ABCA specifically related to comments at the meeting were considered necessary (although other changes were made).

d) Submission of Community Notification Documents

The following required community notification documents are provided as attachments:

Attachment	Description
C1	Draft ABCA
C2	Community meeting public notice documentation
C3	Community meeting summary.
C4	Public comments and responses
C5	Sign-in sheets

15. Contractors and Named Subrecipients

Prairie Hills RCD has not retained a contractor for work that will be paid for by the grant if awarded.

There are no subrecipients named in the grant application.



ILLINOIS ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

2520 WEST ILES AVENUE, P.O. BOX 19276, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS 62794-9276 • (217) 782-3397

JB PRITZKER, GOVERNOR

JAMES JENNINGS, ACTING DIRECTOR

217/785-8726

1/22/2026

Prairie Hills Resource Conservation & Development, Inc.
ATTN: Dr. Vickie Livingston
321 W. University Drive
Macomb, IL 61455

Subject: State Acknowledgement Letter for the Prairie Hills Resource Conservation & Development, Inc. FY2026 US EPA Brownfield Cleanup Grant Application

Dear Dr. Livingston,

The Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (Illinois EPA) has received your request for a letter of acknowledgement for an upcoming Cleanup Grant application to U.S. EPA. The Prairie Hills Resource Conservation & Development, Inc. (PHRCD) is applying for a Cleanup Grant.

The grant will be a Cleanup Grant for Hazardous Substances and will be used on a site located at 411 West Calhoun Street, Macomb, Illinois 61455. The site is currently enrolled in the State of Illinois Site Remediation Program but the Remedial applicant will need to be changed to PHRCD. Based on the current information, no approved Site Investigation Completion report or Remedial Action plan has been approved by the Illinois Site Remediation Program. Additional assessment is needed¹ to sufficiently characterize the site(s) for the remediation work to begin.

Illinois EPA acknowledges Prairie Hills Resource Conservation & Development, Inc.'s efforts to obtain federal Brownfields funds for this project. If you have any questions, I may be contacted at the above address or telephone numbers below, or at Jacob.fink@illinois.gov.

Sincerely,

Jacob Fink
Brownfield Program Administrator
Bureau of Land/Office of Site Evaluation
Office# (217) 785-8726
Cell# (217) 986-0818
Jacob.fink@illinois.gov



¹ Note, applicants selected for funding that indicate that additional assessment is needed must submit updated information to the appropriate State or Tribal Environmental Authority and request an updated letter indicating that the site(s) has had a sufficient level of site characterization for remediation to begin. Applicants must provide EPA with the updated letter by June 15, 2026. If applicants do not meet this requirement by June 15, 2026, EPA may not make the award due to a failure to meet this requirement.

2125 S. First Street, Champaign, IL 61820 (217) 278-5800

115 S. LaSalle Street, Suite 2203, Chicago, IL 60603

1101 Eastport Plaza Dr., Suite 100, Collinsville, IL 62234 (618) 346-5120

9511 Harrison Street, Des Plaines, IL 60016 (847) 294-4000

595 S. State Street, Elgin, IL 60123 (847) 608-3131

2309 W. Main Street, Suite 116, Marion, IL 62959 (618) 993-7200

412 SW Washington Street, Suite D, Peoria, IL 61602 (309) 671-3022

4302 N. Main Street, Rockford, IL 61103 (815) 987-7760