

FY26 BROWNFIELDS COMMUNITY-WIDE ASSESSMENT GRANT APPLICATION APPLICATION INFORMATION SHEET

1. Applicant Identification

Omaha-Council Bluffs Metropolitan Area Planning Agency (MAPA)
2222 Cuming St.
Omaha, NE 68102

R07-26-A-009

2. Website URL

www.mapacog.org

3. Funding Requested

- a. Assessment Grant Type: Community-wide
- b. Federal Funds Requested: \$500,000

4. Location

- a. City of Omaha
- b. Douglas County
- c. Nebraska

5. Target Area and Priority Site Information

a. Target Area

The target area for this application is confined to the district boundary of the Omaha Inland Port Authority (OIPA) within Omaha, Nebraska. The OIPA district encompasses approximately 3,000 acres; including all or portions of census tracts 31055000400, 31055000500, 31055000600, 31055000700, 31055000800, 31055001200, 31055005902, and 31055006000.

b. Priority Sites

Site Name	Address	City, State Zip
Innovation District	Ames Ave. & U.S. Hwy 75	Omaha, NE 68111
Enterprise Industrial Park	Locust St. & N. 14 th St.	Omaha, NE 68110
Airport Business Park	E. Fort St. & Abbott Dr.	Omaha, NE 68110

c. Target Area & Priority Site Map

A target area and priority site location map is included on Application Information Sheet Attachment Page 1.

6. CONTACTS

a. Project Director
 Grant Anderson, Community & Economic Development Manager
 (402) 444-6866 x3222
ganderson@mapacog.org
 2222 Cuming St., Omaha, NE 68102

b. Chief Executive/Highest Ranking Elected Official
 Michael Helgerson, Executive Director
 (402) 444-6866 x3224
mhelgerson@mapacog.org
 2222 Cuming St., Omaha, NE 68102

7. POPULATION

The 2023 U.S. Census ACS 5-year estimated population for the MAPA Region was 935,434. The population for the City of Omaha was 488,197 and the total population of the census tracts within the target area was 20,826.

8. OTHER FACTORS

Factor	Page #
Community population is 15,000 or less.	N/A
The applicant is, or will assist, a federally recognized Indian Tribe or United States Territory.	N/A
The priority site(s) is impacted by mine-scarred land.	N/A
The priority site(s) is adjacent to a body of water (i.e., the border of the priority site(s) is contiguous or partially contiguous to the body of water, or would be contiguous or partially contiguous with a body of water but for a street, road, or other public thoroughfare separating them).	1, 2
The priority site(s) is in a federally designated flood plain.	1, 2
The reuse of the priority site(s) will facilitate renewable energy from wind, solar, or geothermal energy.	4
The reuse of the priority site(s) will incorporate energy efficiency measures.	4
The proposed project will improve local climate adaptation/mitigation capacity and resilience to protect residents and community investments.	4, 5
At least 30% of the overall project budget will be spent on eligible reuse/area-wide planning activities, as described in Section 3.A.(2), for priority sites within the target area.	8
The target area(s) is impacted by a coal-fired power plant that has recently closed (2015 or later) or is closing.	1, 2, 6

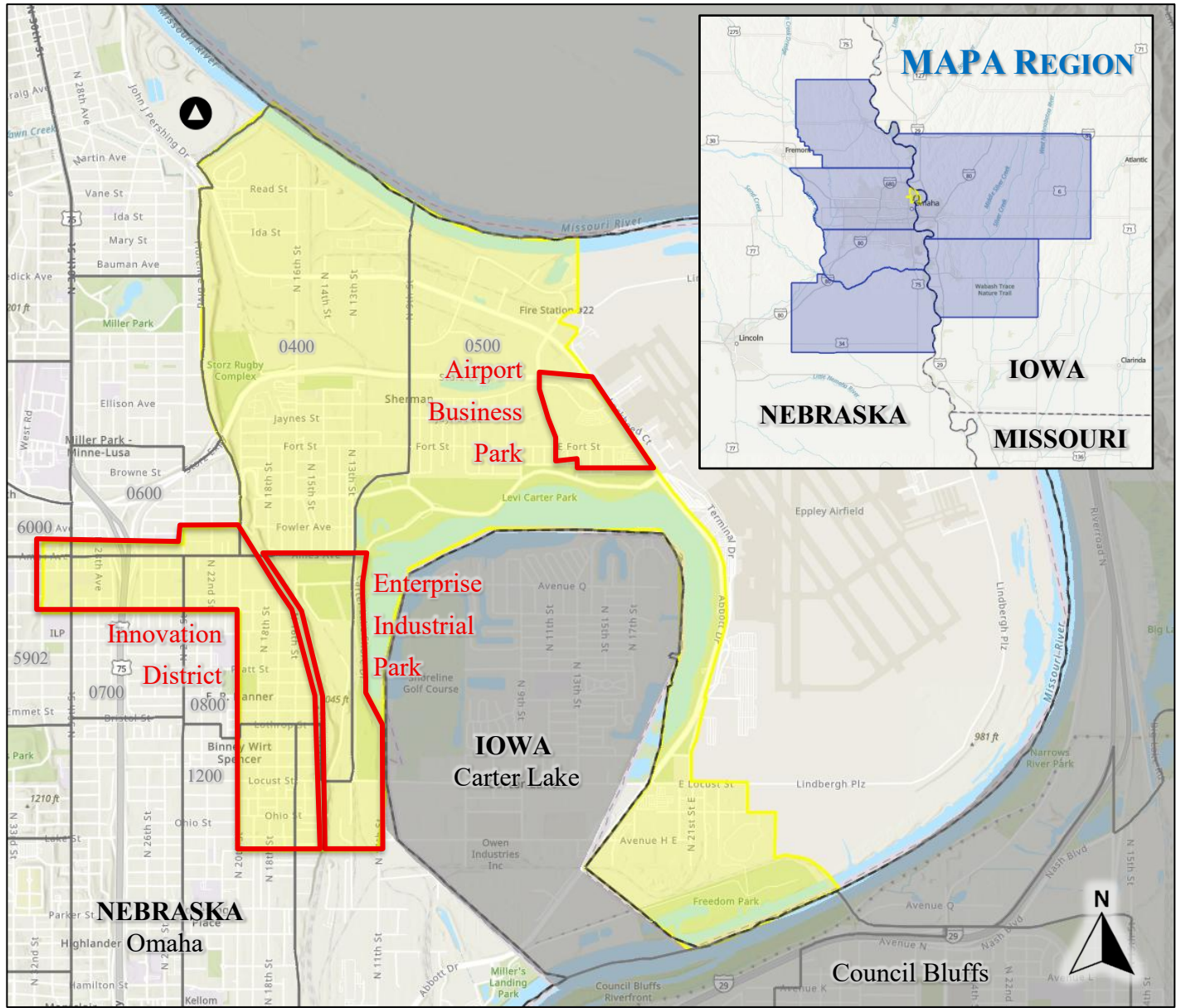
9. LETTER FROM THE STATE AUTHORITY

A letter of acknowledgement from the Nebraska Department of Water, Energy, and Environment (DWEE) is attached on Application Information Sheet Attachment Page 2.







10. RELEASING COPIES OF APPLICATIONS

Not applicable

MAP OF TARGET AREA AND PRIORITY SITES



LEGEND

-  State Lines
-  MAPA Region Counties
-  Nebraska Census Tracts (3105500xxxx)
-  Application Target Area (OIPA Boundary)
-  Priority Site
-  OPPD North Omaha Station (Coal Plant)

LETTER FROM THE STATE AUTHORITY**NEBRASKA**

Good Life. Great Resources.

DEPT. OF WATER, ENERGY, AND ENVIRONMENT

JAN 15 2026



Jim Pillen, Governor

Ms. Susan Klein
 Regional Brownfields Coordinator
 Environmental Protection Agency Region 7
 11201 Renner Blvd.
 Lenexa, KS 75270-2162

Dear Ms. Klein:

On behalf of the Nebraska Department of Water, Energy, and Environment (DWEE), I am pleased to submit this letter in support of the Omaha-Council Bluffs Metropolitan Area Planning Agency (MAPA)'s application for the FY26 EPA 104(k) Brownfields Community Wide Assessment Grant. MAPA is the regional planning agency for a six-county region in Eastern Nebraska and Western Iowa. MAPA was developed to provide local governments with planning and technical assistance that furthers the vibrancy of the six-county area. MAPA provides invaluable services to the area, including help with strategic planning and needs assessments, transportation planning, grants assistance for economic development, and planning efforts for environmental issues. One of MAPA's current focus areas is the proposed Airport Business Park (ABP) project in North Omaha. The ABP will consist of two areas in close proximity to each other, Carter Lake, and the Omaha Eppley Airport. The area MAPA is focusing on will occupy over 150 acres in 12 Qualified Census Tracts where at least 50% of households have income below 60% of the Area Mean Gross Income, or the tract has a poverty rate of 25% or more. The ABP project represents an opportunity to create a unique, environmentally conscious industrial park that will spur economic development in the local community and metro Omaha, as well as attract new businesses to the region and provide jobs. Significant property acquisition and environmental site assessment work is required to prepare the area for redevelopment, and DWEE is excited about MAPA's proposed use of this funding to help transform North Omaha and surrounding areas.

DWEE and MAPA already enjoy a working collaborative relationship, and DWEE looks forward to continuing to work with MAPA and support their efforts through our Section 128(a) Brownfields and Voluntary Cleanup Programs. If you require additional information, or if DWEE can be of further assistance, please contact the Brownfields Coordinator, Taryn Horn, at (402) 471-6411.

Sincerely,

Jesse Bradley, P.G.
 Director

Department of Water, Energy, and Environment
 245 Fallbrook Blvd., Suite 100
 Lincoln, Nebraska 68521

Jesse Bradley, P.G., Director
 OFFICE 402-471-2186 FAX 402-471-2909
 dwee.nebraska.gov

1. PROJECT AREA DESCRIPTION & PLANS FOR REVITALIZATION

Target Area and Brownfields

a. Overview of Brownfield Challenges and Description of Target Area

The Omaha-Council Bluffs Metropolitan Area Planning Agency (MAPA) is a regional council of governments (COG), serving a 6-county, bi-state region in southeastern Nebraska and southwestern Iowa. Recognized by the U.S. Economic Development Administration (EDA) as an Economic Development District (EDD) for the region, MAPA seeks to bring together partners from the public, private, and nonprofit sectors to implement plans and strategies that aim to diversify the regional economy and strengthen areas where disinvestment has occurred. In 2022, the Nebraska State Legislature passed the Economic Recovery Act (LB1024), which provided funding to assist communities that were disproportionately affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. As required under LB1024, the legislature developed a Coordination Plan for the use of these funds in North and South Omaha. The Omaha Inland Port Authority (OIPA) is a public agency created by the Nebraska Legislature in 2024 to drive regional economic growth by fostering partnerships, strategically developing infrastructure, and enhancing logistical capabilities in northeastern Omaha, NE (North Omaha). An EPA Brownfields Community-wide Assessment Grant will allow MAPA to facilitate the first phases of long-term strategic redevelopment in the OIPA target area.

The target area for this application is confined to the OIPA district boundary, which covers nearly 3,000 acres in North Omaha. The OIPA district encompasses all or portions of census tracts 31055000400, 31055000500*, 31055000600, 31055000700*, 31055000800*, 31055001200, 31055005902*, and 31055006000 [*Denotes Opportunity Zone Census Tract]. The estimated population for the City of Omaha is 488,197 and for the OIPA census tracts is 20,826 (4.3%). Nearly two-thirds of the OIPA district lies within a floodplain adjacent to the Missouri River and Carter Lake. The southwestern portion of the OIPA district sits on a plateau, while the northern and eastern areas fall within a 100-year floodplain, protected by levees along the Missouri River. From the late-19th Century into the mid-20th Century, North Omaha was a booming area. The eastern bottoms were dominated by railroads and industry. The Belt Line Railway climbed out of the bottoms, carving an industrial zone through the commercial and residential neighborhoods emerging on the bluff. With its proximity to downtown Omaha, the area around the north and west sides of Carter Lake [Levi Carter Park] became a popular resort-style recreational zone with residential neighborhoods to the north. For more than 70 years; however, North Omaha has been overlooked, disinvested, divided, and polluted.

As travel patterns shifted from rail to road, railways began consolidating and leaving. Highway construction began in the 1950s, including the North Freeway which has destroyed more than 2,000 homes, businesses, and churches in North Omaha. Construction debris was discarded in vacant lots throughout the district. Historic redlining drove preferential housing and commercial development west, reinforcing patterns of racial and economic segregation in Omaha. To meet energy demands of new developments, the electric company built a new coal power plant in North Omaha in the 1950s and continues to operate today. Beginning in the 1960s, Eppley Airfield, the region's largest airport, expanded commercial operations on the eastern edge of the district. Over time, the neighboring housing developments around became less desirable and have ceded to airport-focused activities, such as surface parking lots. Active recreation activities in Carter Lake turned to more passive activities in the latter half of the 20th Century, although new facilities are being developed currently. Industrial activity persists in the bottoms; although at a fraction of what it had been in its heyday. Large tracts of legacy railroad and industrial property remain vacant in the bottoms as modern industry has grown toward the northern end of the OIPA boundary. The private sector and the City have avoided purchasing parcels in the area because of suspected contamination and anticipated cleanup costs. Although the City has acquired area parcels as a result of fires, neglect, abandonment, or other delinquency issues and partners with the Omaha Municipal Land Bank to transform these liabilities into assets; large-scale action toward revitalization in North Omaha is still lacking. The OIPA district contains approximately nearly 1,000 vacant lots and over 400 acres of developable land. OIPA is committed to creating infrastructure and opportunities that will enhance the region's connectivity, attract investment, reverse population decline, and generate long-term prosperity in North Omaha. Its projects reflect their commitment to innovation and progress, positioning Omaha as a key player in the national and global marketplace. The neighborhoods within the OIPA offer an extensive inventory of infill development opportunities on and near former industrial sites which are likely impacted by lead, chemicals, petroleum products, and/or hazardous building materials.

b. Description of the Priority Brownfield Sites

The majority of the OIPA's land area is included within an EPA Superfund Remedial Site (NESFN0703481) known as the Omaha Lead Site (OLS). The OLS encompasses twenty-seven square miles of the eastern portion of the cities of Omaha and Bellevue, NE. The OLS is approximately ten miles tall north to south, centered on downtown Omaha, and is bordered on the east by the Missouri River and 42nd St. on the west. Two lead-processing facilities operated in downtown Omaha for over 125 years: The American Smelting and Refining Company, Inc. (ASARCO) operated a lead refinery and Aaron Ferer & Sons Company operated a lead battery recycling plant. Both facilities released lead-containing particulates to the atmosphere from their smokestacks which were deposited on surrounding properties. The OLS includes only residential properties where the U.S. EPA determined through soil sampling that soil lead levels represent an unacceptable risk to human health. Residential properties where soil sampling indicated that soil lead concentrations are below a level of concern are not considered part of the OLS. Commercial and industrial properties are also excluded from the defined site and are expected to be contaminated. The Omaha Public Power District (OPPD) North Omaha Station (NOS) is a coal-burning power plant located immediately adjacent to the northwest corner of the OPIA boundary that has been operating since 1954. Although, three of five power units were converted from coal to natural gas in 2016, plans to convert the remaining two units continue to face delays. OPPD originally planned for conversion of these units in 2023; however, that plan was delayed until 2026 and recently was postponed indefinitely. In addition to the health impacts from coal-burning power plants, the delivery of trains to/from the plant creates significant traffic backups as the mile-long trains must navigate sharp curves and slow track through North Omaha. As outlined above, a variety of the OIPA target area contains a variety of known and suspected environmental contaminants that threaten the health and wellbeing of residents, workers, and visitors. The perceived contamination from legacy uses has led to systemic disinvestment and chronic vacancy in the district. This application selects the three priority sites within the OIPA target area based on feedback from partners, community need, and redevelopment potential: the Airport Business Park (ABP), the Enterprise Industrial Park (EIP), and the Innovation District (ID). Each priority site is described below.

Airport Business Park [ABP]: The ABP site comprises approximately 100 acres on the eastern side of the OIPA district near Eppley Airfield and Levi Carter Park, a 520-acre public park that wraps around the north and west side of Carter Lake. The ABP area identified in this application is a smaller portion of the ABP as identified first in the LB1024 Coordination Plan. The "airport business park" identified in that plan included a larger area that extended down to and included the EIP area. Public comments from current residents of that area rejected the original ABP concept that essentially proposed to clear the area, which would have resulted in significant displacement. OIPA has refocused its ABP efforts to an area that is mostly industrial. The area includes a mix of light industry and airport-focused parking lots on the north and east sides, an aging residential area on the south, and vacant land throughout. Most streets in the residential zone that abuts Levi Carter Park are unpaved, all the homes are on septic systems, and it is likely that the vacant properties have legacy home foundations, ruins and abandoned septic systems. The water mains throughout the area are old and have a high incidence of breaks. The City of Omaha is nearing completion on a \$45M indoor/outdoor multi-use activity and sports complex on the north side of the park just to the south and west of the ABP. This will include a 100,000 square-foot facility, with 10 indoor courts, a fitness area, a wrestling room, community meeting spaces, medical exam and telehealth rooms, and a classroom for distance learning. Four artificial turf soccer fields and a designated food truck area are being built outside. The ABP represents a transitional opportunity to mesh airport and industrial development with the intensification of the adjacent recreational development.

Enterprise Industrial Park [EIP]: The EIP site comprises approximately 250 acres in the middle of the OIPA district in the eastern bottoms west of Carter Lake. The northern half is mostly vacant land that was the former location of significant railroad activity. It was the site of two railyards and another railroad had a connection through the area, cutting across Carter Lake and leading to the drawbridge into Iowa, which itself has been dormant since the 1980s. Most of the railyards were ripped up in the 1980s and the land has remained mostly unimproved since. The City has used a large piece of land between the remaining rail line and Carter Lake as a bulk material dump and tree debris drop-off site. The extreme northern end of the EIP is Boyd Park, where Omaha Central High School has its baseball and softball facilities, as well as two football practice fields. A renovation

of the ball fields is due to be complete this spring and the park serves as a buffer between the legacy industrial uses and the residential neighborhood further north. The southern portion of the EIP is highly industrial; however, only a few segments of rail and rail-served industries remain active in the area. There are several old buildings in the area, some former grain mills, some former scrap metal acceptance facilities, existing scrap metal processors, trucking/transload companies, junk car scrapping yards, and an industrial barrel cleaning facility. A vacated railroad right of way sits below the ridge and extends down to the closing flour mill noted in Section 1.c.

Innovation District [ID]: The ID site comprises approximately 450 acres in an inverted L shape on the southwest side of the OIPA district. Like the ABP, portions of the OIPA's Innovation District are identified in the LB1024 Coordinated Plan. The ID area is a mix of primarily commercial and residential throughout; however, an industrial presence remains along the abandoned Belt Line Railway corridor on the northern end of the ID. Ames Ave. is the northern cross street running approximately one-mile to the east where it connects to 16th St. The North Freeway begins at the west edge of the OIPA district near Ames Ave. between 30th St. and 24th St. The vacation of the railroad and construction of the North Freeway have left scars in the neighborhood. Large industrial sites, including factories and grain facilities, have sat disused since the rails were removed. Awkward shaped parcels and tight roadway access has made these sites undesirable for industry; transfer of these properties has resulted in underutilization and disrepair. The North Omaha Transit Center (NOTC), located near 30th and Ames, is the largest of four Metro Transit intermodal hubs in the City. The NOTC also serves as the current trailhead of the North Omaha Trail, an 8-mile multi-use pathway that loops out of the OIPA boundary but eventually reconnects to the district near the far southwestern border. The first phase of the Omaha Beltline Trail was opened in 2025, with its planned terminus also at the NOTC. The ID becomes more residential with neighborhood commercial nodes going south from Ames Ave. along the 16th St. corridor. Much of the former industrial land remains underutilized or vacant, the traditional mixed-use commercial areas suffer from chronic vacancy and/or decaying buildings, and the majority of the housing stock in the area was built in the early 1900s.

c. Identifying Additional Sites

The priority sites identified in this application represent approximately 800 of 3,000 acres of the OIPA district (25%). When considering the inclusion of additional sites, the project team will select locations that offer the greatest opportunity to mesh with other planned or ongoing activities. There are several additional sites in the existing boundary, as well as some just outside the existing area that may be candidates for study should the proposed project finish with grant funds remaining. An area of roughly 500 acres between the ABP and the EIP sites is largely underutilized and is a mix of residential, commercial, and industrial uses. There are several large sites north of the ABP in and around an existing heavily industrialized area that are vacant or underutilized that are likely contaminated and could be repurposed for industrial, commercial, or recreational uses. A roughly 150-acre area on the southeast corner of the OIPA district adjacent to the Missouri River shares a border with the Carter Lake, IA, that has additional 90 acres of developable brownfield land that could be used for a variety of residential, commercial, and recreational opportunities. A rail-served flour mill south of the EIP site recently announced that it will cease operations this year. This location offers an excellent opportunity to connect the activities proposed in this grant to the active redevelopment of other brownfield sites in north downtown.

Revitalization of the Target Area

d. Reuse Strategy and Alignment with Revitalization Plans

The OIPA was created to help revitalize adversely impacted neighborhoods within this area of historic disinvestment. The main objective of the OIPA is to create new affordable housing options, redevelop mixed-use neighborhoods, reestablish industrial opportunities, and expand recreational opportunities for residents, workers, and visitors of the district. The MAPA/OIPA partnership is intended to be additive and iterative—we expect to work together long-term to assist with continued, targeted investments that work in concert with initiatives that the City of Omaha and other nonprofits that are undertaking within the proximate zone of reinvestment. The very formation of the OIPA and the proposals outlined in this application are the direct result of decades of planning and public input. As noted, the redevelopment of these priority sites is identified in the LB1024 Coordination Plan and builds off previous studies and the existing business parks adjacent to Eppley Airfield. This project aligns with a variety of other city, neighborhood, and regional plans. Omaha's Master Plan, which was adopted in 1997, is nearing the completion of an update that maintains targeted redevelopment of North Omaha and the

nearby urban core as a priority. The Forever North Plan was adopted in 2022, that outlines strategies for housing and multimodal transportation within the North 24th Street Corridor. That plan cites redevelopment opportunities with affordable housing options, improved quality of life, and better economic development outcomes; including pursuit of projects like the North Omaha Trail and the Beltline Trail. This project aligns with MAPA’s 2025 Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS). MAPA exists to facilitate economic development planning processes that addresses regional problems seeking to retain and attract businesses and workforce, provide infrastructure necessary to support and sustain growth, make housing safe and attainable, and improve efficiencies of local governments.

e. Outcomes and Benefits of Reuse Strategy

Due to lower-density development patterns, Omaha is rapidly approaching its western limits and the city is projected to run out of developable land for outward expansion by 2050. To manage this, the city is focusing on infill and higher-density, walkable projects near the urban core and in older neighborhoods like North Omaha. Intensification of industrial uses and expansion of recreational opportunities and are prioritized in the eastern bottoms of the district, while residential and commercial uses are prioritized in the areas outside of the floodplain. The ABP development will mesh with the ongoing expansions at the airport and Levi Carter Park. Redevelopment efforts in the ID and the EIP are intended to be complementary and coordinated, reconnecting both these areas and reestablishing a link from downtown Omaha. Currently, the Omaha Beltline Trail is planned to terminate at the NOTC. This project will explore an extension of the route from the NOTC through the ID toward Levi Carter Park with a southern branch through the EIP into the brownfield/greyfield redevelopment activities occurring in the northern downtown area. Redevelopment of the ID and EIP sites will create connected and walkable communities with the anticipated reuse of brownfield Belt Line Railway lines as a greenway trail. Subsequent trail-oriented development will work toward the ID’s goals of inclusive economic growth, equitable and affordable housing, celebrating community culture, and enhancing sustainability and overall quality of life in North Omaha. Redeveloping these areas will enhance existing infrastructure, provide for greater economies of scale for services such as water, sewer, and electricity. Reduction of pavement and hardscaping, adding retention and on-site treatment, and enhanced or improved storm water collection infrastructure will reduce local flooding issues and improve water quality of the adjacent lake and river. OPPD’s Integrated Resource Plan notes that they wish to be net-zero carbon by 2050. Development, particularly in the ABP and the EIP areas near OPPD’s main transmission lines, could factor into this goal by including solar power generation and battery storage capacities on the industrial and recreational sites. All development will result in more cohesive neighborhoods and provide better access to jobs, housing, and recreational opportunities in an historically underserved area of Omaha.

Strategy for Leveraging Resources

f. Resources Needed for Site Reuse

MAPA, OIPA, the City of Omaha, and our partnering agencies will utilize the outputs from this grant program to perform subsequent cleanup and redevelopment activities through a variety of funding sources. The project team will work with our partners at EPA Region 7, KSU TAB, and the Nebraska Department of Water, Energy, and Environment (DWEE) to strategize for efficient use of the additional resources available to create real opportunity for change in the OIPA district. OIPA is dedicated to fostering sustainable economic growth through strategic redevelopment and has legal authority to secure funding, buy land, develop projects, and create jobs that build lasting wealth within the community. OIPA has the authority to issue bonds, access federal grants, and enter binding partnerships. Some of the other programs/funds available are noted in the table below.

Source	Agency/Fund	Funding Purpose
Federal	EPA Brownfields Cleanup Grants	Environmental Cleanup
Federal	EPA Brownfields RLF	Environmental Cleanup
Federal	LITC/WHTC/HTC	Tax Credit Programs for Redevelopment
State	NDEE Section 128(a) Brownfields	Area-wide inventories, Phase I/II ESA, ACM/Lead Abatement
State	LB1024: North & South Omaha Recovery Grant Program (NSORG)	To foster desirable transformation, fundamental change, and long-lasting economic growth in the communities of North and South Omaha
Local	City of Omaha TIF/CDBG	Building Rehab, Infrastructure Repair
Local	OPPD/MUD Capital Funds	Repair or replacement of water, wastewater, and stormwater infrastructure.

g. Use of Existing Infrastructure

In accordance with state statute, the OIPA district is located within one mile of a navigable waterway (Missouri River), one mile of major rail lines (UP, BNSF, and CN), two miles of Interstate Highways (I-29, I-80, I-480, and I-680), and within two miles of a major airport (Eppley Airfield). While the strategic location of the OIPA is conducive for facilitating regional, national, and international trade; the redevelopment of each priority brownfield site within the district offers an opportunity to leverage existing infrastructure and public services. All priority sites are either served by public water, sewer, electricity, gas, high-speed internet, or can be tied into nearby mains or added to strategic and coordinated plans for maintenance or upgrades. The Metropolitan Utilities District (MUD) has noted that the water mains in the ABP and EIP areas are old, brittle, and prone to breaks. The majority of the residential properties surrounding the ABP rely on individual septic systems and existing sanitary and storm sewer capacity is low. The City of Omaha has been working to separate combined sewer systems in the ID area for several years, with some of that work extending down into the EIP area. In addition, the City of Omaha is designing a new truck route through the EIP to connect existing industrial areas toward the southern end of the EIP [and Carter Lake, IA] to the North Freeway to alleviate truck traffic issues in north downtown.

2. COMMUNITY NEED & COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Community Need

As exhibited in the table below and described further in Sections 2.a-d., the OIPA district exhibits a special need and greater health and economic risks to sensitive populations, as compared with the City of Omaha, State of Nebraska, and the United States.

Indicator/Location	OIPA	Omaha	Nebraska	USA
Population	20,826	488,197	1,977,209	332,387,540
Households	7,152	199,926	786,885	127,482,865
Per Capita Income	\$24,065	\$42,515	\$40,637	\$43,289
Poverty Rate	30.2%	12.8%	10.3%	12.4%
Unemployment Rate	12.4%	2.9%	2.0%	3.3%
Adults 25+ without HS Diploma	20.6%	9.5%	7.9%	10.6%
Minority Population (%)	52.4%	31.2%	20.1%	36.6%
Persons 18 and younger (%)	24.7%	24.6%	24.7%	22.8%
Persons 65 and Older (%)	11.7%	14.1%	16.9%	16.8%
Persons with Disabilities (%)	19.1%	11.1%	12.1%	13.0%
Asthma among Adults 18+	10.5%	8.9%	8.1%	9.8%
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)	9.9%	5.8%	7.5%	6.2%
Heart Disease	7.6%	5.4%	5.1%	6.4%
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 births)	7.2	7.2	6.2	5.6

Sources: U.S. Census 2023 ACS 5-Year Estimates, Douglas County Community Health Department, American Lung Association, CDC, and Nebraska DHHS

a. The Community's Need for Funding

OIPA is an entity working in concert with, but independent from the City of Omaha. The OIPA district represents approximately 4% of the City of Omaha's land mass. With MAPA's assistance, the OIPA can work more expediently toward its goals while freeing up City staff to focus on the other areas within the community that also need redevelopment but do not have dedicated staff. EPA assessment funding will help OIPA identify and address properties that contribute to harmful environmental impacts, and plan for mitigating the adverse impacts of contaminants and health burdens on the sensitive populations living in North Omaha. The LB1024 Coordination Plan identified Qualified Census Tracts (QCT) in North Omaha to help focus funding for Nebraska's Recovery Grant Program. A QCT is a U.S. Census Bureau area designated by HUD where at least 50% of households have incomes below 60% of the Area Median Gross Income (AMGI) or the tract has a poverty rate of 25% or more; these designations are crucial for the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) program to incentivize affordable housing development in low-income communities. Seven of OIPA's eight census tracts are QCTs. Areas with high rates of poverty and unemployment are associated with increased risks of housing instability and are more susceptible to environmental concerns.

b. Health or Welfare of Sensitive Populations

North Omaha is home to a variety of at-risk populations including minorities, children, low-income, and disabled people. These populations are disproportionately impacted and have limited access to resources to address environmental concerns or to find housing opportunities outside areas with contamination. Brownfields contribute to environmental hazards through contamination in soil, groundwater, surface water, and air. As outlined in Section 1.b., the OIPA area is directly impacted by lead contamination in soil, groundwater, and air from historical lead smelting operations. According to the DWEE, the OIPA district has confirmed releases of petroleum compounds, heavy metals, hexavalent chromium, PAHs, and VOCs in soil and groundwater. Heavy metals pose a particular risk to children as they impact their developing brains and can lead to stunted physical and mental development. Additionally, the elderly are more likely to develop adverse health effects.

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

Air pollution—particularly from the active coal power plant—contributes to locally higher rates of asthma and lung disease. Data from the 2024 Douglas County Community Health Needs Assessment noted that North Omaha adults had significantly higher rates of asthma as compared to the rest of Omaha. Other studies have shown that low-income individuals, minorities, and the elderly have higher risks to health conditions including lung disease, heart disease, and cancer due to exposure to environmental contaminants. Additionally, these contaminants are linked to increased infant mortality (IM) and lower life expectancy.

d. Economically Impoverished/Disproportionately Impacted Populations

As outlined in Sections 2.a-c., residents of the OIPA district are more impoverished and disproportionately impacted by local environmental conditions from active and legacy sources of contamination discussed in Sections 1.a-b. Population growth in the OIPA area lags behind other areas of the city and homeownership rates and property values are significantly lower. The lack of investment and chronic property vacancy in this low-income, high-unemployment area has resulted in a high prevalence of homeless encampments. Adjacent neighborhoods in north downtown are being redeveloped and pushing the people experiencing homelessness further into the OIPA area. Opportunities to identify, assess, and redevelop these sites with a focus on housing accessibility and affordability, as well as, job creation and career training programs will help to revitalize the neighborhood and build generational wealth within the community.

Community Engagement

e-f. Project Involvement and Project Roles

MAPA recognizes the importance of community involvement in the brownfields prioritization and redevelopment planning process. OIPA has partnered with the Omaha Economic Development Corporation (OEDC) and Burlington Capital to focus on redevelopment of the business parks in the district. The project partners, their roles, and how they will support MAPA’s brownfields program are outlined in the table below.

Name of Organization/Entity/Group, Point of Contact, & Contact Info.	<i>Organizational Mission</i> Specific Involvement in the Project or Assistance Provided
Omaha Inland Port Authority Garry Clark, Executive Director Garry.Clark@omahaipa.com (402) 733-2232	<i>OIPA is a public entity focused on inclusive economic development in Omaha that supports business growth and community revitalization by transforming land and infrastructure into long-term opportunities, focusing on North and East Omaha.</i> OIPA is responsible for planning and facilitating redevelopment within the district; which includes coordinating with the business park development team; forming partnerships to create an innovation district, and ensuring that the plans and partners are meeting the goals and regulations set forth by the Nebraska Legislature.
City of Omaha Planning Department Christopher Anderson, Env. Planner christopher.anderson@cityofomaha.org (402) 444-5150	<i>The City’s Planning Department administers the master plan and its long-range policies, goals, and standards as a general guide for the city’s physical development.</i> The City is ultimately responsible for governing zoning and land use, permitting and inspections, managing public lands, and authorizing local public financing (i.e. TIF).
Omaha Economic Development Corp. Michael Maroney, President/CEO mmaroney@oedc.info (402) 346-2300	<i>OEDC strengthens the quality of life in North Omaha and for its residents through comprehensive economic opportunities and community development.</i> OEDC is generally responsible for developing designs, engineering, and construction of business parks within the ABP and EIP priority sites.
Burlington Capital George Achola, VP of Real Estate gachola@burlingtoncapital.com (402) 444-1630	<i>BC is a global, alternative investment management firm that creates and pursues innovative business ventures through experience, knowledge and relationships.</i> BC is part of the business park development team tasked with legal counsel and real estate acquisition.

g. Incorporating Community Input

Planning for a large and diverse region requires substantial community input and public participation. The voices of the people who live, work, and play here have varying—and sometimes conflicting—needs and priorities; however, their voices must be heard if we are to develop planning policies that truly meet the needs of the region. MAPA is committed to conducting robust public outreach and engagement and has outlined that commitment in its Public Participation Plan (PPP). MAPA has a robust network of public, private, and nonprofit partners across the region. MAPA’s iterative involvement with planning efforts—especially in North Omaha—has led to trust and strong local partnerships that will be leveraged throughout the process of the brownfields grant.

Upon award, MAPA and OIPA will develop a coordinated community outreach plan to align with the specific scope the brownfields project. This plan will build on existing efforts from both agencies and ensure that the needs and desires of the community are reflected in the brownfields program deliverables. The team will work to identify any populations with special or enhanced needs to tailor our outreach strategies [i.e. meetings, brochures, etc.] to be as inclusive as possible. MAPA will work with OIPA staff and their Community Advisory Committee (CAC) to bring community voices directly into our planning and decision-making processes. Progress updates on the brownfields program will be reported at each meeting.

MAPA’s website includes contact information, project announcements, draft work products, and events that the C&O Team updates regularly. The OIPA website is currently in the midst of a complete overhaul to provide access to board and committee meeting agendas/minutes, as well as information on OIPA projects and programs. Project updates will be shared on our website, social media pages, and via press releases. MAPA staff strive to make meetings accessible to as many people as possible. When appropriate, staff will offer hybrid meetings, to allow both in-person and online attendance. MAPA has also been employing AI in its recorded products to allow for meetings or other verbal communications to be translated into virtually any language. Our Project Manager will review input and provide written responses to concerns, as needed.

3. TASK DESCRIPTIONS, COST ESTIMATES, & MEASURING PROGRESS

Description of Tasks/Activities and Outputs

The scope of work has been organized into four tasks outlined below.

Task 1: Grant Management	
a.	<i>Project Implementation.</i> MAPA will procure for a Qualified Environmental Professional (QEP) to assist with executing the workplan set forth in the EPA Cooperative Agreement (CA). MAPA, with assistance from the QEP, will oversee the required administrative activities including quarterly/annual reporting and completing Assessment, Cleanup, and Redevelopment Exchange System (ACRES) property profile forms. MAPA staff and partners will attend two National Brownfields Conferences.
b.	<i>Anticipated Project Schedule.</i> MAPA will hire a QEP within two months of executing the EPA CA. The quarterly/annual reporting will occur iteratively throughout the life of the grant. Reporting to ACRES will take place as site specific tasks are completed. A grant performance report will be completed within 120 days of close-out. Up to 4 project team members will attend each of the 2027 and 2029 National Brownfields Conferences. MAPA staff will attend Nebraska DWEE workshops when offered.
c.	<i>Task/Activity Lead.</i> Bradley Grefe (MAPA), with assistance from the QEP.
d.	<i>Outputs.</i> Programmatic support for administration of the grant, including Quarterly Reports (16), Annual Financial Reports (4), and ACRES updates, Close-out Report (1). Travel for up to 4 project members to attend two National Brownfields Conferences.
Task 2: Community Engagement	
a.	<i>Project Implementation.</i> MAPA’s C&O Team will oversee the development of a community outreach plan (COP) and development of a project webpage, social media posts, and outreach materials. MAPA will work with project partners and the QEP to host at least two public meetings for each of the proposed priority sites and will engage with local stakeholder individuals and groups as needed.
b.	<i>Anticipated Project Schedule.</i> Task 2 will be completed iteratively throughout the life of the grant. The COP, a program website, and brochure will be developed within two months of executing the EPA CA. The first public meetings will be conducted after the QEP is hired. Project fact sheets will be developed

	once sites are identified to assist with further public engagement activities. The website and social media posts will be made as events are held and tasks are completed.
c.	<i>Task/Activity Lead.</i> Laura Heilman (MAPA), with assistance from project partners and the QEP.
d.	<i>Outputs.</i> COP (1), Webpage (1), Brownfield Program Brochure (1), Public Meetings (6), Project Fact Sheets (3), Social Media Posts (as needed), Stakeholder Meetings (as needed).
Task 3: Site Inventory & Assessment	
a.	<i>Project Implementation.</i> MAPA will work with the QEP to develop a Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP), build an inventory of individual sites to assess, including prioritization based on existing OIPA plans, and conduct Phase I/II ESAs.
b.	<i>Anticipated Project Schedule.</i> Activities will begin approximately 6 months after executing the EPA CA.
c.	<i>Task/Activity Lead.</i> Bradley Grefe (MAPA), with assistance from project partners and the QEP.
d.	<i>Outputs.</i> QAPP (1), Site Inventory (1), Phase I ESAs (12), Phase II ESAs (3).
Task 4: Cleanup & Reuse Planning	
a.	<i>Project Implementation.</i> MAPA will work with the QEP to identify cleanup options/cost estimates and develop site reuse plans based on assessments and community input. Cleanup and reuse plans, including Analysis of Brownfield Cleanup Alternatives (ABCA), Remedial Action Plans (RAP) Site Reuse Assessments (SRA), and Brownfield Revitalization Plan (BFRP).
b.	<i>Anticipated Project Schedule.</i> Activities will begin as site assessments are completed.
c.	<i>Task/Activity Lead.</i> Bradley Grefe (MAPA), with assistance from project partners and the QEP.
d.	<i>Outputs.</i> ABCAs (3), RAPs (3), SRAs (3). BFRP (1)

e. Cost Estimates

Budget Categories		Project Tasks (\$)				Total
		Task 1	Task 2	Task 3	Task 4	
Direct Costs	Personnel	\$11,200	\$15,600	\$10,000	\$20,000	\$56,600
	Fringe Benefits	\$3,360	\$4,680	\$3,000	\$6,000	\$17,040
	Travel	\$16,400	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$16,400
	Supplies	\$0.00	\$1,090	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,090
	Contractual	\$9,600	\$6,100	\$183,000	\$165,000	\$363,700
	Construction	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Subtotal Direct Costs		\$40,560	\$27,470	\$196,000	\$191,000	\$455,030
Subtotal Indirect Costs		\$15,245	\$10,522	\$6,401	\$12,802	\$44,970
Total Budget		\$55,805	\$37,992	\$202,401	\$203,802	\$500,000
<i>% of Total Budget</i>		<i>11.1%</i>	<i>7.6%</i>	<i>40.5%</i>	<i>40.8%</i>	

Task 1. Grant Management: Personnel Costs: C&ED and Finance Staff support of grant management activities: \$14,560 (56 hrs./yr. at \$50/hr. +30% fringe). Travel: 4 people to 2 National Conferences: \$16,400 (\$275 registration, \$500 airfare, \$275/night hotel for 3 days, \$100 per diem for 3 days, \$50 transportation fees for 3 days). Contractual: QEP staff support for grant management activities: \$9,600 (16 hrs./year for 4 yrs. at \$150/hr.).

Task 2. Community Engagement: Personnel Costs: C&ED Staff support of community engagement activities: \$10,400 (40 hrs./yr. at \$50/hr. +30% fringe); C&O Staff development of outreach materials [website, social media content, brochures, fact sheets] \$5,200.00 (80 hrs. at 50/hr. = 30% fringe); C&O Staff public meetings \$4,680 (4 hrs./meeting at \$50/hr. +30% fringe for 3 staff for 6 meetings). Supplies: Outreach handouts and supplies: \$1,090 (markers, posters, printing services). Contractual: Community Outreach Plan: \$2,500 (1/project at \$2,500/ea.); QEP staff support of public engagement activities: \$3,600 (4 hrs./meeting for 6 meetings).

Task 3. Site Inventory & Assessment: Personnel Costs: Staff support of inventory and assessment activities: \$13,000 (100 hrs./ year at \$50/hr. +30% fringe). Contractual: QAPP: \$5,000 (1 at \$5,000); Site Inventory: \$10,000 (1 at \$10,000); Phase I ESAs: \$96,000 (4/priority site at \$8,000/ea.); Phase II ESAs: \$72,000 (1/priority site at \$24,000/ea.).

Task 4. Cleanup & Reuse Planning: Personnel Costs: Staff support of planning activities: \$26,000 (100 hrs./year at \$50/hr. +30% fringe). Contractual: ABCAs: \$15,000 (1/priority site at \$5,000/ea.); RAPs: \$30,000 (1/priority site at \$10,000/ea.); SRAs: \$60,000 (1/priority site at 20,000/ea.); BRFP: \$60,000 (1/project at \$60,000).

Indirect Costs: MAPA has an approved FY25 federal indirect cost rate with the Federal Highway Administration that applies to personnel, fringes, travel, and supplies.

f. Plan to Measure and Evaluate Environmental Progress and Results

MAPA's Community & Economic Development Team will be responsible for coordinating the efforts necessary to complete the commitments outlined our EPA work plan. The Project Manager will be responsible for tracking and measuring progress toward the site identification, assessment, and cleanup/reuse planning outputs through quarterly reporting and regular updates to ACRES throughout the project. As demonstrated in Section 4.f., MAPA has extensive experience in navigating compliance and reporting for federal and state funding programs and is constantly involved in public outreach processes that inform the choices made in the resultant planning outputs. MAPA's team will work with OIPA staff to enhance their website to provide timely updates not only for the projects that are related to this grant, but also show how coordination of efforts is driving long-term success toward the overall rejuvenation of North Omaha. Our wide network of community partners will help us maintain communication of ongoing brownfield activities, subsequent redevelopment projects, and any additional opportunities for input to the public and existing neighbors who will benefit from the cleanup activities that work toward achieving Pillar 1 of EPA's Powering the Great American Comeback Initiative [Clean Air, Land, and Water for Every American]. The MAPA team is committed to executing the work plan quickly and efficiently and anticipates an accelerated implementation of the program to complete all activities ahead of the given 4-year grant completion timeframe. Should any challenges or unanticipated difficulties arise at any point in the project, MAPA staff will promptly work with the EPA Project Officer to develop a plan of action to achieve the desired project outputs and outcomes.

4. PROGRAMMATIC CAPABILITY & PAST PERFORMANCE

Programmatic Capability

a-b. Organizational Capacity & Organizational Structure

As a regional council of governments and metropolitan planning organization, MAPA is structured to carry out the programmatic, administrative, and financial requirements of the proposed EPA brownfields grant project. MAPA staffs a diverse team of twenty-five professionals with a variety of skills needed to carry out complex community planning, development, infrastructure, housing, and transportation projects. Over the last 10 years, MAPA has administered over \$50M in state and federal grants. MAPA's Community & Economic Development Team will take the lead in overseeing the general administration and programmatic requirements of the grant. MAPA's Finance Team will be responsible for ensuring that financial, procurement, and contracting requirements are met. MAPA's Communications & Outreach Team will be charged with executing a robust community engagement process. As noted in Section 2.e-f., MAPA will convene a brownfields committee to guide the public engagement and outreach efforts and to oversee the QEP's technical assistance activities outlined in Section 4.d. MAPA's key staff and their roles in delivering this project are provided below in Section 4.c.

c. Description of Key Staff

Project Director: Grant Anderson, Community & Economic Development Team Manager: Grant has served as MAPA's Community & Economic Development Team Manager since 2022 and has over 17 years of experience in community development and federal and state grant administration (EDA, HUD, etc.). Grant will oversee the Project Manager and provide direction concerning grant administration and management, stakeholder training and outreach, and other duties as required to ensure program compliance and success.

Project Manager: Bradley J. Grefe, Community & Economic Development Planner: Bradley joined MAPA in January 2023 after nine years of service at a sister council of governments in Iowa. Over the last twelve years, Bradley has been responsible for administration of over two dozen federal and state grant projects with awards ranging from \$20,000 to \$1.2M. Bradley will serve as the brownfields project manager/coordinator for this grant, managing day-to-day tasks, partner coordination, and oversight of the QEP.

Project Outreach Coordinator: Laura Heilman, Communications & Outreach Team Manager: Laura has served as MAPA's Communications & Outreach (C&O) Team Manager since 2022. Laura brings more than 20 years of experience in community outreach and engagement, supporting transportation, housing, infrastructure, and community development initiatives. MAPA's award-winning C&O team has a strong record of success in developing and executing comprehensive communication strategies. The team's expertise includes project

branding and graphic design, public and stakeholder engagement, media relations, event planning, photography/videography, and the development of high-quality documents and outreach materials.

Project Fiscal Officer: Matt Eash, Finance Director: Matt has managed MAPA's Finance Team since March 2021, and currently supervises all financial operations in the agency. He has many years of experience with preparation of government financial statements, grant and contract administration, budget development, regulatory compliance, and internal controls, including more than 20 years of financial leadership of teams managing assets ranging from \$10 million to \$5 billion. Matt and his team will have a supporting role in this project to ensure overall fiscal compliance while facilitating project success with timely processing of vendor invoices, funding drawdowns, and financial reports.

Project Contract Manager: Elise Emanuel, Grants & Agreements Specialist: Elise joined MAPA in June 2024 and has been a grants management professional for public, nonprofits, and tribal agencies for nearly 20 years. Her experience includes oversight of numerous state and federal grant programs. Her role on this project will be to ensure that all procurement and contractual obligations are met according to the EPA agreement.

d. Acquiring Additional Resources

MAPA routinely contracts for engineering and other consultant services as a standard order of executing local, state, and federally funded projects. MAPA's administrative policies outline consultant selection and contracting procedures to ensure that procurement for all services is fair, open, and competitive. Upon award, MAPA will convene a consultant screening committee to solicit no fewer than three proposals for a qualified environmental professional (QEP) in accordance with 2 CFR 200. The consultant screening committee shall evaluate the capabilities of those consultants and submit the proposals and a recommendation to MAPA's Finance Committee who will recommend one of the respondent firms to the MAPA Board of Directors, which has the final decision on consultant selection. The QEP will assist the brownfields project team with technical aspects of the grant program; including site inventory, environmental assessments, cleanup and reuse planning, and public outreach.

Past Performance and Accomplishments

e. Currently Has or Previously Received an EPA Brownfields Grant – Not Applicable

f. Has Not Received an EPA Brownfields Grant but has Received Other Federal or Non-Federal Assistance Agreements

MAPA is well versed in managing federal and state grant programs. The following example provides a snapshot of MAPA's recent success in administering a grant program of similar size, scope, and community engagement as the EPA Brownfields Community-Wide Assessment Grant Program.

Comprehensive Safety Action Plan: (1) *Purpose and Accomplishments:* In 2023, MAPA received an award of \$750,000 from the Safe Streets and Roads for All (SS4A) discretionary grant program through the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA). MAPA procured a consultant to develop a Comprehensive Safety Action Plan for the Omaha-Council Bluffs transportation management area (TMA) which spans three counties in Nebraska and Iowa and includes fifteen communities. The project team held eight dedicated public meetings and staffed engagement booths at twenty-two different community events throughout the TMA. In addition, nineteen focus group meetings were held with key stakeholders. The plan was completed in July of 2025, resulting in a high priority network with specific recommendations for safety improvements. This plan, coupled with additional safety planning, supported the City of Omaha's application for a \$10M SS4A implementation grant, which the city was awarded in 2025. (2) *Compliance with Grant Requirements:* As part of the SS4A grant agreement with FHWA, performance measures were established including baseline and annual performance reporting provided over the duration of the grant, both of which were submitted and completed by MAPA on time and on target. Quarterly reporting standards were set, which included project overall status, significant activities/issues, action items, scope overview and changes, project schedule, and cost breakdown. MAPA also included a Federal Financial Report (SF-425) to certify compliance with 2 CFR 200. As part of the project close-out this project had to comply with Section 24112 of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Public Law 117-58), which requires that within 120 days after the period of performance all SS4A grant recipients provide a report that describes the costs, outcomes and benefits, lessons learned and any recommendations relating to SS4A grant activities. This information was completed in full and submitted October 2025 to FHWA where it was deemed complete with no findings for costs, schedule, scope, and our final outcome.

g. Never Received Any Type of Federal or Non-Federal Assistance Agreements – Not Applicable

THRESHOLD CRITERIA RESPONSES FOR COMMUNITY-WIDE ASSESSMENT GRANTS

1. APPLICANT ELIGIBILITY

a. The Omaha-Council Bluffs Metropolitan Area Planning Agency (MAPA) is an eligible applicant for an EPA Brownfields Community-wide Assessment Grant as we are a Regional Council of Governments established in 1967 by the Nebraska Interlocal Cooperation Act, Sections 13-801 through 13-827 (Nebraska Revised Statute 13-825). Documentation of our organizational status is provided as **Threshold Criteria Attachment**.

b. MAPA is **not** organized as a 501(c)(4) entity.

2. COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

Planning for a large and diverse region requires substantial community input and public participation. The voices of the people who live, work, and play here have varying—and sometimes conflicting—needs and priorities; however, their voices must be heard if we are to develop planning policies that truly meet the needs of the region. MAPA is committed to conducting robust public outreach and engagement and has outlined that commitment in its Public Participation Plan (PPP). The purpose of the PPP is to provide baseline policy and standards to guide project-specific outreach and engagement activities for MAPA and projects to ensure that the general public, relevant stakeholders, and state and federal agencies are included in MAPA's planning activities. Public participation efforts may go above and beyond these baseline standards to meet unique project needs and to allow projects and programs to be flexible and adaptive, but must meet the minimum requirements found in the PPP. MAPA updates its PPP every five years and was last approved by the MAPA Board in 2024. MAPA has a robust network of public, private, and nonprofit partners across the region. MAPA's iterative involvement with planning efforts—especially in North Omaha—has led to trust and strong local partnerships that will be leveraged throughout the process of the brownfields grant.

Since its inception, the Omaha Inland Port Authority (OIPA) has been hosting public input meetings, focus group discussions, and stakeholder update meetings with its partners to ensure that the community has a clear understanding of OIPA's goals and objectives and to ensure that the community has a voice in the process of developing plans for redevelopment efforts that impact their neighborhood. Upon award, MAPA and OIPA will develop a coordinated community outreach plan to align with the specific scope the brownfields project. This plan will build on existing efforts from both agencies and ensure that the needs and desires of the community are reflected in the brownfields program deliverables. The team will work to identify any populations with special or enhanced needs to tailor our outreach strategies [i.e. meetings, brochures, etc.] to be as inclusive as possible. MAPA will work with OIPA staff and their Community Advisory Committee (CAC) to bring community voices directly into our planning and decision-making processes. The CAC is comprised of nine members that help shape priorities and ensure that projects reflect the needs and aspirations of the people they serve. The CAC members represent a variety of interests including owners of residential property and businesses located within the district, elected officials, and a youth representative. The CAC meets on the third Tuesday of each month and hosts community meetings quarterly. Progress updates on the brownfields program will be reported at each meeting.

MAPA has an established website that includes contact information, project announcements, draft work products, and event information that the C&O Team updates regularly. The OIPA website is currently in the midst of a complete overhaul to provide access to board and committee meeting agendas/minutes, as well as information on OIPA projects and programs. Project updates will be shared on our website, social media pages, and via press releases. MAPA staff strive to make meetings accessible to as many people as possible. When appropriate, staff will offer hybrid meetings, to allow both in-person and online attendance. MAPA has also been employing AI in its recorded products to allow for meetings or other verbal communications to be translated into virtually any language. Our Project Manager will review input and provide written responses to concerns, as needed.

3. EXPENDITURE OF EXISTING GRANT FUNDS

MAPA affirms that it does not have an open EPA Brownfields Assessment Grant or Multipurpose Grant.

4. CONTRACTORS AND NAMED SUBRECIPIENTS

Not applicable. MAPA has not selected any contractors or subrecipients to conduct any work on the proposed application. Once an EPA cooperative agreement has been completed, MAPA will procure for contractors in compliance with fair and open competition requirements in 2 CFR 200 and 2 CFT 1500 prior to beginning any contractual activities.

a. Contractors

Not applicable.

b. Named Subrecipients

Not applicable.