



November 28, 2011

Environmental Management Support, Inc.
Attn: Mr. Don West
8601 Georgia Avenue, Suite 500
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Subject: EPA Brownfields Assessment Coalition Grant Application

Dear Mr. West:

The Wisconsin Brownfields Coalition (WBC) is applying for \$1 million in assessment funds - \$900,000 in hazardous substance and \$100,000 in petroleum funds. The WBC members include the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, as the cooperative agreement administrator, and six Wisconsin Regional Planning Commissions (RPCs): Capital Area RPC, East Central Wisconsin RPC, North Central Wisconsin RPC, Northwest RPC, Southeastern Wisconsin RPC and West Central Wisconsin RPC.

These governmental entities have successfully applied for and received EPA brownfields revolving loan clean-up and assessment funds since 2004. The partnership has helped Wisconsin by providing direct assistance to Wisconsin communities, and leveraging millions of dollars. Given this success, the WBC is seeking to expand its partnership by applying for assessment dollars to assess the known or perceived environmental and public health impacts of closed, closing and bankrupt manufacturing plants in the state.

Mandatory Contents of Cover Letter

a. Applicant Identification:

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, 101 S. Webster Street, P.O. Box 7921 RR/5, Madison WI 53707-7921.

b. Applicant DUNS number:

809611247

c. Funding Requested:

- i) Assessment
- ii) \$1,000,000
- iii) Contamination: \$900,000 hazardous substances and \$100,000 petroleum
- iv) Coalition

d. Location: State of Wisconsin

e. N/A (site-specific property information)

f. Contacts:

- i) Project Director: Darsi Foss, Chief, Brownfields and Outreach Section, 101 South Webster Street (RR/5), Madison, Wisconsin, 53707. Darsi.Foss@Wisconsin.gov. Phone: 608-267-6713. Fax: 608-267-7646.

ii) Chief Executive: Cathy Stepp, Secretary, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. 101 S. Webster Street, PO Box 7921, Madison, Wisconsin, 53707-7921. Cathy.Stepp@Wisconsin.gov. Phone: 608-267-7556. Fax: 608-261-4380.

g. Date Submitted:

November 28, 2011 through www.grants.gov.

h. Project Period:

From October 2012 through September 2015.

i. Population:


i) 5,686,986 in the State of Wisconsin. (2010 US Census Bureau)

ii) 5,686,986 in the State of Wisconsin. (2010 US Census Bureau)

j. Special Considerations Checklist (attached)

The WBC hopes that EPA agrees that Wisconsin's brownfields initiative is a project well worth EPA's commitment to continue investing resources in. Thank you in advance for your consideration.

Sincerely,



for Cathy Stepp, Secretary

cc: Deborah Orr - US EPA Region V Brownfields
Wisconsin Brownfields Coalition Members
WBC Partner Communities
Wisconsin Brownfields Study Group

Special Considerations Checklist

Please identify (with an **X**) if any of the below items apply to your community or your project as described in your proposal. EPA will verify these disclosures prior to selection of grant.

- Community population is 10,000 or less
- Federally recognized Indiana tribe
- United States territory
- Applicant assisting a Tribe or territory
- Targeted brownfield sites are impacted by mine-scarred lands
- Targeted brownfield sites are contaminated with controlled substances
- Community is impacted by a recent natural disaster(s)
- Project is primarily focusing on Phase II assessments
- Community demonstrates firm leveraging commitments for facilitating brownfield project completion by identifying amounts and contributors of funding in the proposal and have included documentation
- Community experiencing plant closures (or other significant economic disruptions), including communities experiencing auto plant closures due to bankruptcy
- Applicant is a recipient of a HUD/DOT/EPA Partnership for Sustainable Communities grant

III.C. THRESHOLD CRITERIA

III.C.1. Applicant Eligibility

The Wisconsin Brownfields Coalition (WBC) is the applicant for this \$1 million coalition assessment grant: \$900,000 in hazardous substance and \$100,000 in petroleum funds. The WBC consists of the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR), as the cooperative agreement administrator, and six Wisconsin Regional Planning Commissions (RPCs): Capital Area, East Central Wisconsin, North Central Wisconsin, Northwest, Southeastern Wisconsin and West Central Wisconsin. The state legislature created the WDNR in 1967. The WBC is submitting the Wisconsin executive orders that created the RPCs as eligibility documentation in Attachment A. Letters documenting RPC membership in the WBC are in Attachment B.

III.C.2. Letter from State or Tribal Environmental Authority

Not applicable to this application as the State, the WDNR, is the applicant.

III.C.3. Site Eligibility and Property Ownership Eligibility

Not applicable as this coalition application does not identify specific brownfields sites.

V.B. RANKING CRITERIA

V.B.1. Community Need

V.B.1.a. Health, Welfare and Environment. According to the WDNR, Wisconsin communities have a demonstrated need for funds to assess and investigate approximately 3,811 properties (i.e., “open sites”) with known contamination, and an estimated 2,500 yet-to-be-discovered brownfields. The state is notified of 500 new sites needing cleanup annually. Well over 50% of all open sites are predominately contaminated with non-petroleum substances. Some of the most challenging sites remain in Wisconsin’s inventory: foundries, dry cleaners, manufactured gas plants, electroplaters, and wood treating sites. The size of the sites vary from less than one acre dry cleaners and gas stations to large brownfields sites, such as the former Chrysler-Kenosha Engine Plant (107 acres) and the Oak Creek Lake Michigan brownfields project (300 acres).

The Wisconsin Brownfields Coalition (WBC) hopes to address brownfields across the state and, in particular, in rural areas that lack the resources to do so on their own. Whereas only 21% of the US population lives in rural areas, approximately 27% of residents in Wisconsin live in federally defined rural areas and the state has only three cities with populations greater than 100,000.¹ Given this and its position as the second leading manufacturing state, there are a disproportionate number of industrial properties found in small communities in Wisconsin compared to other states.² Additionally, most rural communities in Wisconsin share community and economic challenges which makes it difficult to tackle brownfields, including limited well paying jobs, growing poverty, aging population, and less active real estate markets. These rural communities lack city-funded planning and brownfields staff found in larger metropolitan areas. Brownfields found in these communities are significantly less likely to be cleaned up by the private sector and need public financial investment in order for cleanup to occur.

The WBC’s jurisdiction is the entire state of Wisconsin. For planning purposes, the WBC reached out to its partners for a list of potential sites to assess under this project. While no sites have been officially selected at this time, the sites and communities identified in Table 1 will be used to illustrate the needs of the state throughout this proposal.

Table 1: Potential Brownfields Assessment Sites and Impacts

¹ 2010 US Census and 2010 USDA Economic Research Service

² 2011 US Bureau of Labor Statistics

Site/Location/ Census Tract	Former Use	Potential/Known Contaminants	Exposure Pathways	Health Effects
Hurd Facilities – Merrill, Lincoln County, 9809	Window & door manufacturing	Mineral spirits, PAHs	Direct contact, inhalation, ingestion, vapor intrusion	Cancer, respiratory, CNS, liver, kidneys, skin
Ft James Paper Mill – Ashland, Ashland County, 9501	Paper mill	Sludge, petroleum, CVOCs	Direct contact, ingestion	Cancer, respiratory, CNS, skin
West Allis Ductile Iron – West Allis, Milwaukee County, 1002	Ductile iron casting	PCBs, RCRA metals, PAHs, PVOCs, CVOCs	Direct contact, ingestion, inhalation, vapor intrusion	Cancer, respiratory, CNS, liver, kidneys, skin
Fabry Glove – Green Bay, Brown County, 0011	Mitten factory	CVOCs	Direct contact, ingestion, inhalation, vapor intrusion	Cancer, respiratory, CNS, liver, kidneys, skin
Laminated Products – Kenosha, Kenosha County, 0007	Laminated countertops manufacturing	VOCs, CVOCs	Direct contact, ingestion, inhalation, vapor intrusion	Cancer, respiratory, CNS, liver, kidneys, skin
Mankowski – Kenosha, Kenosha County, 0008	Former Chrysler manufacturing	VOCs, CVOCs	Direct contact, inhalation, ingestion, vapor intrusion	Cancer, respiratory, CNS, liver, kidneys, skin
Thermo-Fisher Scientific – Two Rivers, Manitowoc County, 0054	Laboratory equipment manufacturing	VOCs, CVOCs	Direct contact, inhalation, ingestion, vapor intrusion	Cancer, respiratory, CNS, liver, kidneys, skin
Federal Mogul Corp – Schofield, Marathon County, 0009	Piston rings manufacturing	VOCs, metals	Direct contact, ingestion, inhalation, vapor intrusion	Cancer, respiratory, CNS, liver, kidneys, skin

The sites in Table 1, a sample of those suggested to the WBC for inclusion in this proposal, represent 146 acres of properties, all but one of which has reported impacts to soil and groundwater, and the other of which has potential contamination. The threat of human exposure to the contaminants listed above via direct contact, ingestion and inhalation of particulates and vapors is intensified by the fact that these sites, and many other known brownfields in the state, are located within close proximity to residential neighborhoods, schools, parks and bodies of water easily accessed by the public. For example, the Fabry Glove site, a former mitten factory with confirmed soil, groundwater and indoor air contamination (perchloroethylene), is located in the heart of a residential neighborhood in Green Bay. The Mankowski site, a former Chrysler engine manufacturing facility with confirmed soil and groundwater contamination (trichloroethylene, cis-1, 2-dichloroethylene and vinyl chloride), is located adjacent to the Kenosha Unified School District’s Bain Elementary School.

Minorities, low-income residents, children and elderly are disproportionately impacted by brownfields in Wisconsin. The majority of the sites identified in Table 1 are located in either federally defined economically distressed area counties or in low or moderate income tracts (LMI), often in census tracts with a large percentage of these sensitive populations. For example, the former Fort James Paper Mill in Ashland, a 90-year old facility that manufactured paper and recycled paper, is located in an LMI neighborhood where 43% of the residents are Native American. This neighborhood also has a population of children less than five years of age that is

greater than both the state and national averages. The Laminated Products facility in Kenosha also resides in an LMI neighborhood where approximately 50% of the neighborhood is African American or Hispanic and the percentage of children under the age of five is higher than both the state and national averages.³ Table 2 below illustrates the concentration of sensitive populations in the assessment areas identified in this proposal. The fact there are greater percentages of sensitive populations residing in these areas (Table 2) indicates that there may be a correlation between race, income, age and health impacts (see Table 3) from contaminated properties.

Table 2: Sensitive Populations in Potential Assessment Sites Areas

	County, Census Tract ⁴							WI	US
	Lincoln 9809	Ashland 9501	Milwaukee 1002	Brown 0011	Kenosha 0007-8	Manitowoc 0051	Marathon 0009		
Minority %	3.3	42.6	11.3	37.4	40.8	8	5.2	16.7	36.3
Children <5 yrs	9	9	7.5	16.85	10.3	4.4	9.6	6.3	6.5
Elderly >65 yrs	15.8	11.6	10.1	5.7	6.6	20.4	14.4	13.7	13.0
LMI Area	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	N/A	N/A

The brownfields identified in Table 1, and others located across the state, pose numerous health concerns to residents. These sites are known or suspected to be contaminated with substances classified as human carcinogens and contributors to developmental, neurological, reproductive, immunological, dermal, and respiratory problems. County-level health data was used to generate Table 3 below which shows asthma hospitalization and cancer rates for the potential assessment areas identified in this proposal. Based on these data, it is likely that proximity and exposure to contaminants from brownfields could be a source of health impacts in these areas as compared to state and national level data. Five of the seven counties identified have asthma hospitalization rates at or above the state rate, three of which are higher than the national rate. With the exception of Marathon County, all but one of the counties identified have annual cancer rates greater than the national rate. Two of the counties have cancer rates higher than the state average of 474. Wisconsin continues to struggle with high asthma prevalence, likely related to its expansive manufacturing industry. The state ranks in the 75th percentile for asthma prevalence with a rate of 9.8%. Race and socioeconomics continue to play a factor in susceptibility to asthma. Among adults in Wisconsin, asthma is twice as high in African Americans than in Whites and more prevalent in low-income than middle to upper-income families.⁶

Table 3: Health Data for Identified Counties

County Health	Lincoln	Ashland	Milwaukee	Brown	Kenosha	Manitowoc	Marathon	WI	US
Asthma Hosp. Rate ⁵	13.5	9.0	18.0	7.3	15.8	5.5	9.3	9.0	15.2
Cancer Rate ⁶	505	484	493	469	484	488	457	474	465

³ 2011 Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council and 2010 US Census

⁴ 2011 Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council and 2010 US Census; data for Kenosha census tracts 0007 and 0008 are averaged

⁵ Per 10,000 –Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Burden of Asthma in 2010; CDC, National Hospital Discharge Survey: 2007 Summary

V.B.1.b. Financial Need. While often seen as the “dairy state,” Wisconsin has a strong history of both heavy and light manufacturing as a major part of its economy. The state has the second-highest percentage of its job base employed in manufacturing.² Like other states, Wisconsin has lost a record number of manufacturing plants in urban and rural areas, due to the recession. In the last decade, Wisconsin has lost 25% of its manufacturing base. With this historic job loss, a startling number of plant closings in urban and rural parts of the state have occurred. As a result, an entirely new generation of brownfields sites has been created in Wisconsin.

According to the Center on Wisconsin Strategy (COWS):⁷

- Wisconsin has 155,000 fewer jobs than it did in December 2007. Since 2007, the state has lost about 69,000 manufacturing jobs, or about 14% of its base.
- In July 2011, some 239,000 residents couldn’t find jobs (highest number ever seen by the state).
- 40% of Wisconsin’s unemployed have been unemployed for more than 6 months
- Underemployment in the state is 15%.
- 25% of Wisconsin’s African American workers are unemployed.
- Hispanic workers had a 16% unemployment rate and a 25% underemployment rate.
- Nearly one in three black women and one in four white women work in poverty-wage jobs. This statistic is compounded by the fact that more women in Wisconsin work outside the home (67%) than the national average (59%).

Table 4 below helps illustrate the financial problems of the communities identified in this proposal. With the exception of Brown County, all counties identified have a lower per capita income than both the state and national averages. While unemployment rates in these communities and across the state seem to fair well against the 2011 national average of 9.1%, Wisconsin’s median household income, adjusted for inflation, dropped 14.5% between 1999 and 2010. During that same time period, the national median household income only dropped 8.9%.⁸ What this tells us is that although Wisconsin residents are finding employment, they are settling for much lower wages than previously earned. While “underemployment” is a national dilemma, the average Wisconsin workers’ household income has been hit disproportionately harder.

Table 4: Demographic Information for Identified Counties

Demographics	Population ⁸	Unemployment ⁹	Poverty Rate ¹⁰ (%)	Percent ⁸ Minority (%)	Per Capita ⁸ Income (\$)
County		(%)			
Lincoln	28,743	9.5	10.7	3.4	23,185
Ashland	20,875	9.1	18.0	16.2	19,159
Milwaukee	947,735	7.7	20.6	45.2	23,670
Brown	248,000	6.9	10.8	16.3	26,885
Kenosha	166,426	9.3	12.9	22.0	25,503
Manitowoc	81,442	7.7	9.2	7.7	25,077
Marathon	134,063	7.4	10.3	9.7	26,222
Wisconsin	5,686,986	7.9	12.4	16.7	26,447
US	312,547,171	9.1	15.3	36.3	26,059

⁶ Per 100,000 - American Cancer Society: Wisconsin Cancer Facts and Figures, 2011

⁷ Center on Wisconsin Strategy. The State of Working Wisconsin Report, 2010 and the 2011 Update.

⁸ The Cap Times. Working harder for less. October 5-11, 2011.

⁹ Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development, October 26, 2011 news release

¹⁰ U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey

These economic hardships are a daunting challenge for the state of Wisconsin and these selected communities. More challenging is the data for childhood poverty. In Wisconsin, 19.1% of children are living in poverty; most of them in Milwaukee County, where 30% are officially poor. In some sections of the central city, the child poverty rate is closer to 59%. Ashland County has a similarly astonishing rate of childhood poverty at 26.6%. Childhood poverty rates for the remaining identified counties are as follows: Lincoln–14.8%, Brown–10.8%, Marathon–10.3%, Manitowoc-9.2% and Kenosha-12.9%.¹¹

Additional factors affecting the state and these select communities are the increase in: (1) bankruptcies; (2) plant closings/mass layoffs; and (3) foreclosures. Consistent with the last 5 years, Wisconsin ranks 6th in the nation in mass plant closing/layoff notices nationally.² In the last 5 years, approximately 500 businesses of 50 or more employees have closed a plant in Wisconsin. Since 2008, Wisconsin has seen a record pace of business-related bankruptcies. The WDNR filed 8 bankruptcy and state receivership proof of claims (POCs) in 2009 and 2010; from 2000 to 2008 the WDNR filed a total of 4 POCs. This year the WDNR has already identified 24 companies going through bankruptcy with industrial or manufacturing plants located in the state having known or possible contamination.

Both the state in general and the selected communities in this grant application no longer have the financial means to draw on discretionary sources of revenue to invest in brownfields assessment and cleanup, as they did prior to December 2007. In 2009, property tax collection fell 12.4% in Wisconsin, the first decline since 2002. In 2010, Milwaukee acquired 510 properties through tax foreclosures, compared to 398 in 2009 and 184 in 2008.¹¹ The tax base has been further eroded by the fact that the bankruptcy and closure of major manufacturers in the state (e.g., GM, Delphi, NewPage, Tecumseh, and Chrysler) have and will continue to negatively impact the revenues for the state and these communities. For example, the annual property tax revenues for the Chrysler plant in Kenosha were over \$350,000. Hurd, a window and door manufacturer in Merrill has closed two of its facilities in the past few years. Hurd used to be the City's highest valued owner and, since the shuttering of their facilities, Merrill has realized a 30% valuation reduction. These closed plants represent the loss of property tax, sales tax and income tax revenues.

The economic challenges presented by the current recession have challenged the state and most of its communities with providing basic services to its citizens. Most communities no longer have the financial or staffing capability to address the existing inventory of brownfields, let alone the "new generation" of brownfields created by the current recession in Wisconsin. With the current unemployment, poverty, bankruptcy and foreclosure rates in the state, it will be several years until the state recovers to the 2007 level of employment. These factors make it difficult to draw on other state or local sources of funding for the assessment of brownfields.

While the WBC received a coalition assessment grant in 2009, it is still in need of further assistance to assess the large number of plants that have closed due to the most recent recession. With its 2009 assessment grant, the WBC has initiated 10 assessment projects accounting for \$800,000 of the \$1 million awarded. These projects range from small 3/4-acre former cheese manufacturing facilities needing Phase I and II environmental site assessment services to 100-acre former auto manufacturing facilities needing more complicated site investigation services.

¹¹ Wisconsin Tax Payers Alliance, 2010.

As of November 2011, the WDNR had applications in-house and two more anticipated applications that would encumber all remaining funds by the end of 2011.

V.B.2. Project Description and Feasibility of Success

V.B.2.a. Project Description – The WBC is seeking \$1 million for a coalition assessment grant - \$900,000 in hazardous substance funds and \$100,000 in petroleum funds - to perform Phase I and II environmental site assessments, site investigations and remedial action planning at two specific types of brownfields in Wisconsin: 1) closing or closed manufacturing plants and 2) brownfields identified as potential urban gardening projects. The WBC anticipates only a small portion of the \$1 million, roughly \$50,000, being directed toward assessment of urban gardening sites.

According to state records, since 2000, over 900 businesses have notified the state of a plant closing. Wisconsin is faced with a unique challenge as many of them occur in rural communities that don't have sufficient staff resources to provide timely response actions. As such, the WDNR and its sister agencies partnered in 2009 to create the Wisconsin Plant Recovery Initiative (WPRI). The initiative entails a coordinated, proactive approach to identifying, screening for health/environmental emergencies, reaching out to, and financially assisting the multitude of closing, closed and bankrupt manufacturing plants and the communities where they reside. The goal of WPRI is to prevent a "new generation" of brownfield sites. Given that Wisconsin has the second-highest percentage of its workforce in manufacturing employment and was 6th highest state in plant closings, logically there are a large number of closed facilities where there is known or perceived environmental contamination.

In Wisconsin, when a plant with more than 50 employees is planning to close (this is smaller than the federal requirement), the owners are required by state law to notify the state. Once the plant owner notifies the Department of Workforce Development, the WPRI process will begin. (1) The WDNR receives notice of the closing within 24 hours and adds plant to tracking spreadsheet, (2) staff works with other agency staff from the air, waste, cleanup, wastewater and water supply programs to identify all environmental issues at the plant and to identify any health/emergency concerns, (3) letters offering assistance and providing information on environmental responsibilities are sent to plant owner and community within 7 days, (4) letters are followed up with phone calls and sit down meetings which offer a single point of contact to address all environmental issues and offer financial assistance that may be available.

The WBC is hoping to successfully acquire a \$1 million assessment coalition grant in order to continue to offer funding to assess these properties and expeditiously move these closed plants back into productive use. One of the most successful components of this program is the number of rural communities the WBC has been able to target with environmental assessment services. Many of Wisconsin's smaller, more rural communities are often reluctant to seek out state or federal funds because of their often rigorous reporting and tracking requirements or because they simply do not have the time to seek such funding out. However, because the WBC is managing the state and federal requirements associated with the funding, and conducting extensive targeted outreach efforts, the interest coming from smaller communities has been significant. Seven of the ten projects initiated to date have been in communities with populations under 12,000; three of those were in communities with less than 3,000 people.

With WPRI infrastructure now in place the WDNR can continue the program into the foreseeable future, if further funding can be obtained. These funds and services are offered on a statewide basis. However, there are a number of communities, such as the ones profiled in this proposal (see Table 1) that could benefit from the award of funds or services. The funds would be used to conduct Phase I environmental assessments compliant with all-appropriate inquiry standards, Phase II environmental assessments, site investigations and to prepare a limited number of remedial action plans.

In addition to supplementing WPRI, the WBC proposes to use a small subset of assessment funds for Phase II sampling at brownfields identified by communities as potential urban gardening sites. Due to their landlocked nature, these communities are often left with brownfields as their only viable choices for sites for community gardens. A number of urban communities have notified the WDNR, the University of Wisconsin Extension Service and the Wisconsin Department of Health Services (WDHS) of a need for funding to help local community groups determine soil safety at their proposed sites. These community groups, such as those identified in Table 5, lack the necessary resources and expertise to adequately assess whether these sites are safe enough to grow food for human consumption. The WBC will work with the groups to identify and prioritize sites for assessment funding.

If awarded this grant, the WDNR would ensure that a minimum of 20 sites would be selected for assessment. The goal would be to deal with immediate public health issues, to protect the environment and to spur economic recovery for these communities. The WDNR requires that the community provide a municipal resolution from the common council to ensure that the request for funds is approved by the governing body, and thus consistent with the long-term comprehensive plan for the local government. Additional points are provided if the community explains the relation of the project to the comprehensive plan or specific redevelopment plan, as well as if the community demonstrates the means to move the project to the next step financially.

V.B.2.b. Budget for EPA Funding, Tracking and Measuring Progress, and Leveraging Other Resources

V.B.2.b.i. The WBC is requesting \$1,000,000, including \$900,000 in hazardous substance and \$100,000 in petroleum funds, for contractual services necessary to implement this project. Please note that the WBC proposes to use approximately 90% of request funds for sampling (Phase II and Site Investigation) tasks.

Budget: \$900,000 in Hazardous Substances Funds; \$100,000 in Petroleum Funds

Budget Categories	Project Tasks				Total
	Task 1 Phase I ESAs	Task 2 Phase II ESAs	Task 3 Site Investigations	Task 4 Remedial Action Plans	
<i>Hazardous Substance Funds</i>					
Personnel					
Fringe Benefits					
Travel					
Equipment					
Supplies					
Contractual	54,000	427,500	378,000	40,500	900,000
Other					

Total	54,000	427,500	378,000	40,500	900,000
<i>Petroleum Funds</i>					
Personnel					
Fringe Benefits					
Travel					
Equipment					
Supplies					
Contractual	6,000	47,500	42,000	4,500	100,000
Other					
Total	6,000	47,500	42,000	4,500	100,000
Total	60,000	475,000	420,000	45,000	1,000,000

Task 1–Phase I Environmental Site Assessments: Phase I Environmental Site Assessments (ESAs) will be performed to identify potential or known areas of environmental contamination. The Phase I ESAs will be performed in accordance with the “Standard Practice for ESAs: Phase I ESA Process,” established by ASTM, designated E-1527-05 that embodies the All Appropriate Inquiry (AAI) Final Rule (40 CFR Part 312). The WBC anticipates completing 20 Phase I ESAs at an average cost of \$3,000 each.

Task 2– Phase II Environmental Site Assessments: Phase II ESAs will be conducted to physically confirm that contamination exists in specific areas of identified in the Phase I environmental assessment. The WBC anticipates completing 19 Phase II ESAs at an average cost of \$25,000 each.

Task 3– Site Investigations: An estimated 7 site investigations, at an average cost of \$60,000 - will be conducted to define the nature, degree and extent of contamination, and to determine whether any interim actions, remedial actions, or both are necessary at the site.

Task 4 – Remedial Action Plans: An estimated 9 Remedial Action Plans, at an average cost of \$5,000 each, will be developed to evaluate the legally acceptable and protective remedies at the sites.

The WBC will be committing its own resources and staff time to conduct outreach activities, grant administration, procurement of professional services and other tasks deemed necessary for the successful implementation of this project.

V.B.2.b.ii. The WBC and the WDNR have an excellent track record of tracking and measuring the success of the state’s brownfields initiative. The WDNR will ensure that the property profiles for the specific projects are completed in a timely manner, and entered into the EPA ACRES database. In addition, the WDNR will report quarterly to the EPA on the milestone achievements made in implementing the cooperative agreement. Staff time and administrative accomplishments will be reported semi-annually through the s. 128(a) cooperative agreement reports. As part of the negotiated cooperative agreement workplan, the WDNR will report outputs for the grant, such as the number of Phase I and II assessments, remedial action plans, and site investigations initiated and completed. Specific grant outcomes will also be negotiated with EPA, such as acres assessed, funds leveraged, tax base increase, jobs leveraged, percent of demolition materials recycled and sustainable practices implemented. These will be tracked by the WDNR cooperative agreement manager, and will be a reporting and reimbursement condition of any funding given to a local government. Finally, a web page will be created that can both market the initiative, and track and communicate its successes. WDNR will develop success story write-ups based on the grants awarded, and post those to the web as well. All work will be tracked in WDNR’s Contaminated Lands Environmental Action Network

(CLEAN). Further, a separate “plant closing” spreadsheet has been developed to track these individual sites and the assistance provided, not just in this phase of the project but all way through redevelopment as well.

V.B.2.b.iii. Leveraging: One of the key “tools” used by WDNR and its partners to leverage public and private dollars is “green team” meetings. These are meetings between federal, state and, local government staff and any potential developer. Staff from state agencies (WDNR, Wisconsin Economic Development Corporation (WEDC), Transportation and others) meets with interested communities about challenging properties or projects. State staff works hand-in-hand to put together a “package” of multi-agency financial incentives, and to ensure that funds do not over lap, and that sufficient funds are available to finish each project.

On an annual basis, the state has brownfields grants available for local governments and the private sector. One of the most popular sources of state brownfields funds is WEDC’s Brownfield Site Assessment grant (SAG) program, which has \$2.0 million available biannually. While the federal assessment funds can pay for the traditional assessment work needed, SAG can fund demolition, removal of above-ground containers and underground storage tanks. WEDC has another \$4.5 million in brownfields grants that can pay for site investigations and cleanups and will be leveraged at sites in this program that meet funding priorities (see WEDC letter of documentation in Attachment C). Further, the Departments of Administration and Transportation have funds available for assessment and cleanup for eligible projects, associated with the Great Lakes and transportation.

The WDNR also has limited cleanup funds remaining in its traditional (non-ARRA) EPA brownfield revolving loan fund. WDNR has been successful in loaning or sub-granting these cleanup dollars to eligible projects. Where an assessment of a closed manufacturing plant demonstrates a need for a clean up, the WDNR’s RLF funds can be used to assist with project completion.

Finally, Wisconsin has a number of other incentives that leverage funds, including: (1) WEDC’s remediation tax credits; (2) property tax forgiveness provisions; (3) and the federal tax deduction. These are incentives that help on the “back-end” of a project, and can oftentimes be more crucial to a project’s success than a front-end grant. A number of entities in Wisconsin have been allocated New Market Tax Credits; in Milwaukee this year, \$130 million in new projects included these tax credits, most associated with brownfields sites. Also, Wisconsin has streamlined its tax incremental financing laws to assist with urban renewal, including the creation of a TIF solely for brownfields. Local governments have created 16 environmental TIFs; the tax increment is used to reimburse the local government for eligible brownfields costs (including assessment costs).

V.B.2.c Programmatic Capability and Past Performance

V.B.2.c.i. Programmatic Capability This EPA grant will be managed by the WDNR’s Remediation and Redevelopment (RR) Program to ensure it complies with prudent fiscal practices. Funds and services will be awarded and tracked by staff that has over 16 years of experience managing financial programs. Darsi Foss, Chief of the Brownfields and Outreach Section in the Bureau for Remediation and Redevelopment at the WDNR, will be the Program Coordinator for this grant. Ms. Foss has worked for EPA and WDNR since 1985. She has 17 years of experience directly administering EPA program cooperative agreements, and 13 years

experience administering brownfields funds to local governments. Melissa Enoch, a brownfields specialist in the RR program, will assist Ms. Foss in implementing this project. Ms. Enoch has over 7 years experience in managing projects funded by federal grants, including 3 years of experience managing EPA ARRA and traditional brownfields cooperative agreements. Shelley Fox, the RR Program's brownfields grant manager, has 15 years of fiscal experience, and dedicates her efforts to tracking funds and ensuring that the program adheres to state and EPA's financial regulations. The WDNR has adopted a "team" approach to the administration of federal grants to ensure continuity of services. The WDNR's 40 highly experienced hydrogeologists will be involved with the technical oversight of each assessment project. The majority of the technical staff has 10 years or more of experience managing environmental projects.

The WDNR will use the fiscal and grant management systems it has in place for its state and federal brownfields funds to administer the project selection, award, reimbursements and reporting of these federal funds. The WBC has proposed to use these funds in a similar manner as the \$1M in EPA brownfields assessment funds awarded to the WBC in 2009. As such, much of the management system (application, scoring and reimbursement materials, sample contracts and agreements, and reporting forms) is already in place. Additionally, the WDNR went through a successful public procurement process to select three environmental consultants in late spring 2010 to carry out the targeted assessments proposed under the 2009 funding. The WDNR would replicate this process if further funding is obtained. The WDNR's RR program has been competitively procuring goods and services and professional services since the late 1980s.

V.B.2.c.ii. Adverse Audits: OMB Circular A-133 Audit findings have been very positive. The Wisconsin Legislative Audit Bureau (LAB) conducts the OMB Circular A-133 single audit of WDNR at the end of each state fiscal year. LAB's most recent completed audit (March 2011) of WDNR for state fiscal year 2010 did not contain any adverse findings. The WDNR has never been required to comply with any special "high risk" terms and conditions under agency regulations implementing OMB Circular A-102.

V.B.2.C.iii. Past Performance – 1. Currently or Has Ever Received an EPA Brownfields Grant The WDNR, the proposed WBC cooperative agreement administrator, has more than 30 years of extensive experience in the management of federal grants, loans and cooperative agreements. The WDNR's Remediation and Redevelopment (RR) program manages 15 federal grants, with an annual budget of over \$4 million for more than 18 years. The five most recent EPA brownfields grants received by the RR program include an EPA brownfields revolving loan grant awarded in 2004, and supplemented in 2007, 2009, and 2010 for over \$7 million, a \$2 million American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) brownfields revolving loan grant awarded in 2009 and EPA brownfields assessment grants totaling \$1,800,000, awarded in 2005, 2007, and 2009.

Funds Expenditure: The WDNR has a record of wisely using federal funds that EPA has awarded within the terms of the grant schedule. Since 2004, WDNR has received EPA brownfields revolving loan funds for approximately \$7 million. To date, WDNR has contractually obligated or has pending awards that total approximately \$5.7 million; only \$950,000 in hazardous substance funds and \$308,000 in petroleum funds remain available to grant or loan out. The cooperative agreement period ends September 2012. Of the \$2 million ARRA brownfields revolving loan fund money awarded in 2009, no unobligated funds remain. Additionally, WDNR has fully expended all of the \$800,000 brownfields assessment funds

awarded in 2005 and 2007. With respect to the \$1 million in assessment funds awarded in October 2009, WDNR has obligated or spent roughly \$800,000 and fully expects to have no funds remaining by the end of December 2011.

Compliance: WDNR has consistently completed the following activities for each of these grants: (1) quarterly, semi-annual and annual progress reports required per grant conditions; (2) semiannual progress reports required by WDNR's Environmental Performance Partnership Agreement (EnPPA) with EPA Region 5; (3) brownfields reporting measures required through grant conditions or the EnPPA; and (4) annual Financial Status Reports (FSRs) required per grant conditions, often submitting these on a more frequent quarterly basis. For both the brownfield revolving loan fund grant and the assessment grants, WDNR has completed in a timely manner the required property profiles and entered them into ACRES. The WDNR has an excellent working relationship with EPA Region V staff, and have conscientiously filed timely reports to EPA, followed work plans and met agreed upon schedules.

Accomplishments: With the \$800,000 in brownfields assessment funds from 2005 and 2007, the WDNR conducted 58 Phase I assessments, 27 Phase II assessments, 8 limited Phase II assessments, 2 NR 716 Site Investigations, 1 multi-site groundwater investigation, and outreach activities (e.g., web site, open house, publications). With the \$7 million in non-ARRA revolving loan funds, the WDNR has provided 3 loans and 16 grants for almost \$4.3M. In addition, WDNR is finalizing 1 additional loan for \$1M and 4 additional grants for \$755,000. For the \$2M ARRA revolving loans funds, WDNR provided 8 subgrants for cleanup activities and all funds have been utilized. With the \$1 million in assessment funds awarded in October 2009, WDNR completed 6 Phase I assessments, 4 Phase II assessments, 2 NR 716 Site Investigations and has 3 additional Phase I's and 4 Phase II's underway.

V.B.3. Community Engagement and Partnerships

V.B.3.a. Plan to Involve Affected Community: The WBC's definition of "targeted community or audience" will include - but will not be limited to - the following entities impacted by contaminated properties and brownfields: (1) communities, both urban and rural; (2) impacted residents; (3) economic and redevelopment authorities; (4) regional economic boards, such as FIRE and M7 in southern Wisconsin and Thrive, in Dane and Rock Counties; (5) community workforce development boards; (6) community-based organizations identified in Table 5; (7) educational institutions; (8) state municipal, labor and business associations, and any regional affiliates; (9) state agencies, such as Commerce, Health, Justice, Transportation, WHEDA and Workforce Development; (10) US EPA – Superfund remedial and removals program, as well as brownfields program, EDA and ATSDR; (11) Wisconsin Brownfields Study Group; and (12) other partners.

Upon award of funding, the WBC will hold a statewide webinar announcing the availability of the funds. Community members will be invited to WDNR regional offices to attend listening sessions if they lack the resources to view the webinar on their own. The WBC will also disseminate funding information through coalition partners' and community-based organizations' newsletters and websites and market the funds through local media outlets. Once the WBC has worked with its partners to identify sites for assessment it will, with the WDNR in the lead, address any communication barriers that arise on specific sites. The WBC will utilize its community organization partners, identified in Table 5, such as the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, 1,000 Friends of Wisconsin, 30th Street Industrial Corridor Corporation and other

entities to provide direct resources or references to overcome cultural language barriers. WDNR currently has site warning signs in various languages, and has translation resources to convert documents and web text to Spanish or Hmong. WDNR also has Spanish and Hmong interpreter resources. In addition, many of the DHS health publications are available in English, Hmong and Spanish. The WBC will meet with communities and impacted residents, and bring together appropriate state agency staff (WDNR, Commerce, Health, Transportation, etc), as well as federal agency resources (e.g., ATSDR, EPA), to discuss the technical, financial, liability and health issues associated with specific sites. WDNR and its partners conduct over 50 such meetings a year with local governments. Further, the WBC will work with consulting firms to determine if local residents that have graduated from the EPA brownfields job training program can be hired to assist on WPRI site projects.

V.B.3.b. Local, State, and Tribal Partnerships with Environmental and Health Agencies
Wisconsin's Regional Planning Commissions (RPCs), six of which are official members of the WBC, will assist the Coalition in marketing the program through their web sites and newsletters, site identification and prioritization, while also working as a neutral third party between a closing business and interested governmental entities (local and state governments). Once assessment awards are made, the RPCs can assist communities on planning for the next stage of the brownfields project, such as grant writing or economic development planning to secure additional funds.

The WBC has been working closely the newly created WEDC's Regional Development Directors (RDDs). RDDs are often the first point of contact for businesses considering closing, expanding, locating or leaving the state and serve as a single point of contact between the business and the state. The RDDs are a critical resource for local economic development professionals as they provide input on what state incentives (e.g., tax credits, bonds, grants, loans, etc.) are available to businesses. The WBC will work with the RDD's to identify sites to target and to leverage additional local and state resources.

The WDNR, as a coalition member and the state environmental regulatory agency, will play a key role in this project. The WDNR will provide the technical expertise on ensuring that the investigation, cleanup and redevelopment meet all applicable public health and environmental laws, through oversight provided by the Remediation and Redevelopment program. All sites receiving funds will be required to seek WDNR review and approval at specific milestones in the process, such as at the site investigation stage, remedial action plan stage and at completion of the remedial action. WDNR's public involvement requirements, in addition to the federal requirements, will ensure that the public is adequately informed about and able to engage in the project.

The WBC will also work with the Wisconsin Department of Health Services (DHS) to ensure that cleanup and redevelopment activities are protective of public health and the environment. Staff at DHS provides a number of environmental health services, including health consultations, fact sheets and meeting resources. In the summer of 2011, DHS staff helped WDNR host a meeting with Kenosha city officials and representatives from the Kenosha Unified School District to discuss investigation and sampling activities on and near the Bain Elementary School property and it's relation to the ongoing cleanup at the former Chrysler Engine Plant.

Other agencies, such as Workforce Development, WHEDA, Administration, and Transportation will be brought in by the WBC as needed. WDNR will continue to employ its “green team” meetings strategy to support the Coalition’s efforts in putting together a “package” of multi-agency, financial incentives that can assist with an overall economic redevelopment project. The WBC will also utilize staff from EPA Region V or the EPA Removals Program as necessary.

V.B.3.c. Key Community-Based Organizations The WDNR and its partners have a long and rich tradition of working with community organizations across the state. The WBC will continue to work in conjunction with local organizations to determine what local needs are and how this project can support them. As previously mentioned, the targeted community for these funds will be specific sites and communities impacted by closed, bankrupt and closing manufacturing plants as well as community organizations needing support for proposed urban gardening sites on contaminated properties. As such, it is important for the WBC to have support from local community organizations that are willing and able to help market the program, prioritize sites and educate local governments and the general public. A total of 13 community organizations, identified in Table 5 below, have committed their partnership in the WBC’s proposed project; letters of support received from these organizations are attached as Attachment D.

Table 5: Community-Based Organizations Supporting the Project

Organization	Organization Type	Project Role
1,000 Friends	Nonprofit land use planning	Public education; advocacy
16 th Street	Community health center	Public education; advocacy
Center on Wisconsin Strategy	Nonprofit policy institute	Economic data trends
Center for Resilient Cities	Nonprofit community development	Public education; outreach
The Corridor	Nonprofit economic development	Community outreach
Downtown Action Council	Community advocacy group	Project identification; outreach
FIRE	Nonprofit community development	Leveraging of tax credits
Growing Power	Nonprofit community garden land trust	Project identification; outreach
Menominee Valley Partners	Nonprofit community revitalization	Future funding identification
Milwaukee Urban Gardens	Nonprofit community garden land trust	Project identification; outreach
Thrive	Economic development group	Project identification; outreach
UW Extension Service	Educational institution	Project review; education
UW-Milwaukee	Educational institution	Public education; advocacy

V.B.4 Project Benefits

V.B.4.a. Welfare and Public Health The receipt of these funds will guarantee that more contaminated properties in Wisconsin will be assessed and cleaned up in the next 5 years, thus halting public health exposures and preventing further environmental degradation. Seventy percent of Wisconsin residents rely on groundwater as their primary source of drinking water. There are still more than 750,000 private wells in this state, as well as hundreds of municipal wells, which are vulnerable to contamination migrating from uncontrolled brownfield properties. If the WDNR’s Site Assessment Grant sites are an indication of public welfare and health concerns, it is cause for concern: of the 474 state-funded SAG grants awarded, over 90% of sites were within 500 feet of a school, park or residence; and on average 75% of the grants awarded had a demonstrated environmental (e.g., direct contact) or physical hazard (e.g., blighted building with evidence of trespassing).

As identified in the Community Need section of this proposal, several of the proposed assessment sites are located in close proximity to sensitive populations including minorities, lower-income residents and elderly persons. Wisconsin’s residents will directly benefit from the

proposed environmental site assessments by providing their communities with the information necessary to determine potential impacts to human and environmental health. The WBC will work with local and state public health officials to ensure that assessment, clean-up and redevelopment activities are protective of public health and the environment. WDNR has an excellent working relationship with Wisconsin Department of Health Services (DHS). DHS staff provides a number of environmental health services, including: (1) on-site and written, site-specific health “consultations” on exposure conditions at contaminated sites and those undergoing remediation; (2) consultation with state agencies and local officials on chemical-specific (e.g., lead and arsenic) or exposure pathway (e.g. vapor intrusion) risks and how they impact cleanup and redevelopment options; and (3) presence at public meetings to answer questions from public on health impacts. For example, state and local health officials are part of the assistance team at sites like the Chrysler engine plant in Kenosha, as well as other brownfields sites.

V.B.4.b. Economic Benefits and Greenspace

V.B.4.b.i. Economic Benefits The WBC’s proposal would create significant state, local and private investment in Wisconsin’s fragile economy. Wisconsin estimates that this federal money could create an estimated \$8 in additional investment for every \$1 of public brownfields funds, for a total of \$8 million in leveraged funds. Additionally, the WBC expects property tax base to increase (For example, almost 50% state assessment grand awards have gone to tax delinquent sites). Results from the former Wisconsin Dept. of Commerce’s brownfields grant program is an example of the economic benefits the WBC hopes to achieve. Since 1997, Commerce has received over 400 applications for \$175M in requests. Commerce has awarded 191 grants, for a total of \$75M. The matching investment was \$570M, with a projected increase in property values of \$1.9B. For every Commerce \$1, there was \$9 in additional investment.¹²

There is a demonstrated need for additional brownfields cleanup dollars for economic projects in this state. The state-funded Brownfields Site Assessment Grant program has been able to award \$16.5 million for almost 474 projects. However, requests for more than \$35.7 million have gone unfunded due to the lack of funding. The state is missing the opportunity to restore these formerly productive properties back into green space projects, public facilities, and housing and economic development projects. According to the Northeast Midwest Institute’s draft “*The Environmental and Economic Impacts of Brownfields Redevelopment*” approximately \$1/public investment leads to \$8/total investment. It also estimates that \$5,700 in public funds leverages one job.¹³ Thus, the \$1M in EPA assessment funds would likely leverage \$8M in total project investment and 175 jobs.

V.B.4.b.ii. Other non-economic benefits The Northeast Midwest’s July 2008 draft report further estimates that for every acre of brownfields that is redeveloped, 4.5 acres are conserved. According to the American Farmland Trust, Wisconsin is losing 30,000 acres of farmland every year.¹⁴ The \$1M from EPA, if awarded, would greatly relieve the development pressures on prime farmland. Last year, the average size of the 358 sites given final cleanup approval was approximately 6 acres. The WBC estimates that 40 projects would be put into the cleanup pipeline with the \$1M in assessment funds, and therefore the ultimate cleanup of those properties

¹² Data from the former Wisconsin Department of Commerce, 2010

¹³ Northeast Midwest Institute. E. Paul, July 2008.

¹⁴ American Farmland Trust, 2011. <http://wisconsinfarmland.org/news-updates/news/>.

would result in an estimated 168 acres of preserved green space (40 projects x 4.2 acres). All local governments in Wisconsin were required by state law to have smart growth comprehensive plans in place by 2010. These plans must include redevelopment priorities and economic development activities for brownfields. Awarding of these assessment funds will take into consideration whether the brownfield project is part of a comprehensive plan. The goal would be to create new business opportunities and public places consistent with the “smart growth” plans of Wisconsin communities.

V.B.4.c. Environmental Benefits from Infrastructure Reuse/Sustainable Reuse It is the WBC's intent that the cleanup of brownfields across the state will spur infill development, allowing for the reuse of existing infrastructure. In fact, this is one of the compelling reasons why federal, state and local governments are willing to commit public funds to these projects. The RPC members of the WBC will continue to work with the local governments in their regions to identify projects that will maximize use of existing roadways, bus transportation, utility services, neighborhood centers and use of waterfront transportation modes. Together, the WBC will team with the Wisconsin Dept. of Transportation (DOT) to identify brownfields projects their Transportation Economic Assistance (TEA) grants could be used to assist with rail, road, harbor or airport work. In addition, the WBC will explore the potential to tap into DOT funds available to preserve historic sites (e.g., depots), pedestrian and bicycle facilities and paths, and abandoned rail corridors.

For all brownfields projects, environmental best practices and sustainable development activities are promoted by the WBC. When a community approaches the state for assistance with a brownfield project, a “green team” of state experts are brought together to meet with the community leaders and potential developers to discuss financial incentives and programs that could assist with the project. Best sustainable practices, such as green buildings and innovative storm water management, used at other brownfield projects will be shared and promoted with the community, tribe or developer. For example, Wisconsin communities have been successful in utilizing state and non-profit resources to reuse or recycle building materials from brownfield projects. Communities like Delavan and Kenosha have creatively and cost-effectively used demolition materials (crushed cement and bricks) from large brownfields projects for on-site road projects, saving the communities thousands of dollars. The WDNR has made an effort to showcase their successes in newsletters to encourage other communities and developers to follow their lead.

Lastly, the state has made a commitment to incorporate sustainability into all aspects of brownfields projects through its Wisconsin Initiative for Sustainable Remediation and Redevelopment. This effort aims to encourage brownfields staff to assess the applicability of sustainable practices and/or technologies in various stages of their projects - ranging from procurement to environmental remediation and all the way through redevelopment. One recent success of this effort was the installation of a 44-panel array on a Superfund landfill site in the town of Middleton in 2010. The array is currently off-setting one-fourth of the energy costs associated with the remediation system at the site. Additionally, the state has been working with a private contractor to create a Sustainable Remediation Reference Guide. This guide will be put into practice statewide in early 2012.

<p style="text-align: center;">ATTACHMENT A: Documentation of Applicant Eligibility Wisconsin's Regional Planning Commissions</p>

Members of the Wisconsin Brownfields Coalition

The Wisconsin Brownfields Coalition members include the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and six of the state's Regional Planning Commissions (RPCs) (including five tribal members). These RPCs were established pursuant to s.66.0309, Wis. Stats., and perform planning, coordination and outreach functions for 42 of Wisconsin's 72 counties. Copies of the Executive Orders that created the RPCs are attached.

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

Cathy Stepp, Secretary
101 South Webster St.
Madison, WI 53703

Capital Area Regional Planning Commission

Kamran Mesbah, Executive Director
City County Building, Room 362
210 Martin Luther King, Jr. Blvd.
Madison, WI 53703

Created in 2007

County: Dane

East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission

Eric Fowle, Executive Director
400 Ahnaip Street, Suite 100
Menasha, WI 54952

Created in 1972

Counties: Calumet, Menominee, Outagamie, Shawano, Waupaca, Waushara, Winnebago

North Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission

Dennis Lawrence, Executive Director
210 McClellan Street, Suite 210
Wausau, WI 54403

Created in 1973

Counties: Adams, Forest, Juneau, Langlade, Lincoln, Marathon, Oneida, Portage, Vilas, Wood

Northwest Regional Planning Commission

Myron Schuster, Executive Director
1400 S. River St.
Spooner, WI 54801

Created in 1959

Counties: Ashland, Bayfield, Burnett, Douglas, Iron, Price, Rusk, Sawyer, Taylor, Washburn, and the Tribal Nations of Bad River, Lac Courte Oreilles, Lac Du Flambeau, Red Cliff, and St. Croix

Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission

Kenneth R. Yunker, Executive Director

W239 N 1812 Rockwood Dr.

PO Box 1607

Waukesha, WI 53187

Created in 1960

Counties: Kenosha, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Racine, Walworth, Washington, Waukesha

West Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission

Jay B. Tappen, Executive Director

800 Wisconsin St., Building D2-401, Mail Box 9

Eau Claire, WI 54703

Created in 1971

Counties: Barron, Chippewa, Clark, Dunn, Eau Claire, Polk and St. Croix



OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

EXECUTIVE ORDER # 197

**Relating to the Creation of the
Capital Area Regional Planning Commission**

WISCONSIN STATE

MAY 08 2007

LAW LIBRARY

WHEREAS, Wisconsin identified the need to address land use, water quality, transportation and environmental issues on a regional basis more than 40 years ago by authorizing the creation of regional planning commissions; and

WHEREAS, the Dane County Regional Planning Commission was created in 1970 by Governor Warren Knowles' Executive Order # 22, and was dissolved in 2002 by Governor Scott McCallum's Executive Order # 52; and

WHEREAS, local governments need to work together to meet challenges that transcend municipal boundaries and effectively protect the natural resources and beauty of the capital area, as well as promote economic growth and sound land development practices; and

WHEREAS, Wis. Stat. § 66.0309 (2) (b) allows governing bodies of local units of government to petition the State of Wisconsin, requesting the creation of a regional planning commission; and

WHEREAS, governing bodies from local units of government in Dane County representing well in excess of 50% of the population of Dane County and well in excess of 50% of the equalized assessed valuation in Dane County have petitioned Governor Doyle by resolution to create the Capital Area Regional Planning Commission; and

WHEREAS, certified copies of the resolutions were filed with the Office of the Governor and have been found to be in proper form; and

WHEREAS, an agreement was reached by local governments in Dane County that represents an excellent example of local cooperation to protect and restore water quality and minimize water quality degradation while promoting economic development and sound land development practices; and

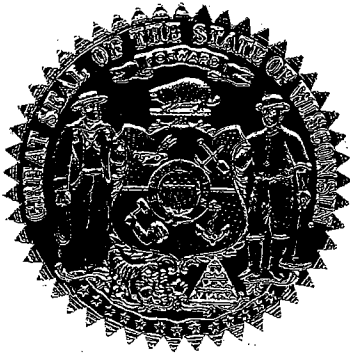
WHEREAS, the resolutions requesting the creation of the Capital Area Regional Planning Commission embody an agreement between the local units of government in Dane County that provides for an agency that is capable of developing effective water quality plans for Dane County; establishes a membership plan for the Commission that provides an equitable voice for all Dane County local governments; charges the Commission to develop a Water Quality Plan that will define areas to be protected from development, areas that can be developed with measures to protect, restore or minimize degradation of water quality; and establishes a Budget and Personnel Panel; and

WHEREAS, a hearing was held in Madison on the petitions from the governing bodies on December 20, 2006; and

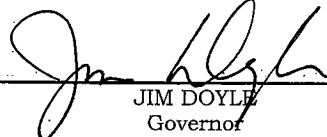
WHEREAS, those citizens that provided public comments at the hearing or in conjunction with the hearing overwhelmingly endorsed the creation of the Capital Area Regional Planning Commission;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, JIM DOYLE, Governor of the State of Wisconsin, by the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of this State, and specifically by Wis. Stat. § 66.0309 of the Wisconsin Statutes, do hereby:

1. Create, effective immediately, consistent with Wis. Stat. § 66.0309(2), a regional planning commission to be known as the Capital Area Regional Planning Commission, which shall have jurisdiction in Dane County, as well as the cities of Edgerton, Fitchburg, Madison, Middleton, Monona, Stoughton, Sun Prairie and Verona; the villages of Belleville, Black Earth, Blue Mounds, Brooklyn, Cambridge, Cottage Grove, Cross Plains, Dane, Deerfield, DeForest, Maple Bluff, Marshall, Mazomanie, McFarland, Mount Horeb, Oregon, Rockdale, Shorewood Hills, Waunakee; and the towns of Albion, Berry, Black Earth, Blooming Grove, Blue Mounds, Bristol, Burke, Christiana, Cottage Grove, Cross Plains, Dane, Deerfield, Dunkirk, Dunn, Madison, Mazomanie, Medina, Middleton, Montrose, Oregon, Perry, Pleasant Springs, Primrose, Roxbury, Rutland, Springdale, Springfield, Sun Prairie, Vermont, Verona, Vienna, Westport, Windsor, and York;
2. Direct that, consistent with Wis. Stat. § 66.0309(3)(b), the membership of the Capital Area Regional Planning Commission shall be in accordance with the resolutions approved by the governing bodies of a majority of the local units of government within Dane County, including the membership plan as it is proposed within the referenced resolutions; and
3. Provide that nothing in this Executive Order shall be construed to contravene any applicable state or federal law.



IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of Wisconsin to be affixed. Done at the Capitol in the City of Madison this second day of May in the year two thousand seven.



JIM DOYLE
Governor

By the Governor:



DOUGLAS LA FOLLETTE
Secretary of State



EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 41

THERE IS HEREBY CREATED, in accordance with the provisions of Section 66.945 (2) of the Statutes, a regional planning commission which shall have jurisdiction in the counties of Calumet, Fond du Lac, Green Lake, Marquette, Menominee, Outagamie, Shawano, Waupaca, Waushara and Winnebago.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of Wisconsin to be affixed. Done at the Capitol in the City of Madison, this twenty-ninth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventy-two.

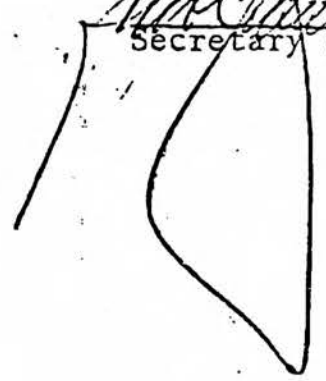


Patrick J. Lucey
 PATRICK J. LUCEY
 GOVERNOR

By the Governor:

By the Governor:

Neil C. Cannon
Secretary of State



Received Time Jan. 11. 1:56PM



EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT



EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 58

THERE IS HEREBY CREATED, in accordance with the provisions of Section 66.945 (2)(a) of the Statutes, a regional planning commission which shall be known as the North Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission which shall have jurisdiction in the counties of Adams, Forest, Juneau, Langlade, Lincoln, Marathon, Oneida, Portage, Vilas and Wood counties.

This order supersedes Executive Order No. 37, dated May 3, 1972.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of Wisconsin to be affixed. Done at the Capitol in the City of Madison, this twenty-fifth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventy-three.

Patrick J. Lucey
PATRICK J. LUCEY
GOVERNOR



By the Governor:

Robert W. Brennan
Secretary of State

Received Time Jan. 10. 1959 2:59 PM
State Archives, WI

EXECUTIVE ORDER

THERE IS HEREBY CREATED, in accordance
with the provisions of Section 66.945(2) of the
Statutes, a regional planning commission, which
shall have jurisdiction in the counties of Ashland,
Chippewa, Iron and Price.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF I have
herewith set my hand and
caused the Great Seal of
the State of Wisconsin to
be affixed. Done at the
Capital in the City of
Madison this second day of
January in the year of our
Lord one thousand nine
hundred and fifty-nine.



Leamon W. Johnson
GOVERNOR

W. C. Zimmerman
Secretary of State

**Wisconsin Governor Executive Order
Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission
August 8, 1960**

The attached is a photocopy of an Executive Order issued by Wisconsin Governor Gaylord A. Nelson on August 8, 1960 establishing the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission. The original is in the Executive Record maintained by the Wisconsin Secretary of State and preserved in the Wisconsin Historical Society's Archives. This executive order is located in Volume 10 on page 445.

Jonathan Nelson
Archivist
Wisconsin Historical Society



EXECUTIVE ORDER

THERE IS HEREBY CREATED, in accordance with the provisions of Section 66.945 (2) of the Statutes, a regional planning commission, which shall have jurisdiction in the counties of Kenosha, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Racine, Walworth, Washington and Waukesha.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of Wisconsin to be affixed. Done at the Capitol in the City of Madison this eighth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixty.



ROSLIND A. NELSON
GOVERNOR

By the Governor:

ROBERT C. SIMMERMAN
Secretary of State

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The State of Wisconsin

FORWARD



EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 11

THERE IS HEREBY CREATED, in accordance with the provisions of Section 66.945 (a) of the Wisconsin Statutes, a regional planning commission which shall be known as the West Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission which shall have jurisdiction in the counties of Barron, Chippewa, Clark, Dunn, Eau Claire, Polk and St. Croix.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of Wisconsin to be affixed. Done at the Capitol in the City of Madison this 27th day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventy-one.



[Signature]



Patrick J. Lucy
PATRICK J. LUCY
GOVERNOR

[2]

BY THE GOVERNOR:

Patrick J. Lucy
SECRETARY OF STATE

Received Time Jan. 11. 2:07PM

**ATTACHMENT B: Documentation of Membership in the
Wisconsin Brownfields Coalition**



210 Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd. Room 362 Madison, WI 53703 Phone: 608-266-4137 Fax: 608-266-9117 www.CapitalAreaRPC.org info@CapitalAreaRPC.org

October 31, 2011

Mark F. Giesfeldt, Director
Remediation and Redevelopment Program
Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
101 South Webster Street (RR/5), PO Box 7921
Madison, WI 53707-7921

Re: Support for the Wisconsin Brownfields Coalition's Applications for \$1 Million in Brownfields Assessment Funds.

Dear Mr. Giesfeldt:

Please accept this letter as confirmation of our membership in the Wisconsin Brownfields Coalition (WBC), and as support of the WBC's 2011 application to the Environmental Protection Agency for a federal brownfields assessment coalition grant. The Capital Area Regional Planning Commission (CARPC) represents Dane County, Wisconsin. CARPC is formally agreeing to serve as a member of the Wisconsin Brownfields Coalition, with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) as the grant administrator, for the purpose of applying for:

- o \$1M in EPA Brownfields Assessment Grant Funds to support assessment of closed manufacturing plants

The brownfields grant application by the Wisconsin Brownfields Coalition is a good fit with our regional planning goals for several reasons:

- It supports sound land use management.
- It helps local governments take advantage of existing infrastructures.
- It promotes economic development in urban and in rural communities.
- It helps protect citizens from environmental pollutants.

The WBC has a track record of working hand-in-hand with both rural communities and inner city areas across Wisconsin to provide a spark that ignites the cleanup and redevelopment process. In the past 12 years, the CARPC region has received \$956,052 in awards from the WBC and DNR for brownfields assessment and cleanup.

We sincerely encourage EPA to support the positive impact that additional assessment dollars will have in Wisconsin. These funds will allow the WBC to continue the important work already underway to assess environmental contamination at closed manufacturing plants—a key step in creating new opportunities for communities hard hit by the 2008 recession. The cost of Wisconsin's rich manufacturing legacy is an estimated 4,000 to 8,000 brownfields, which may pose a significant obstacle to the state's environmental and economic health. We must work together now to prevent new brownfield sites from creating problems for future generations.

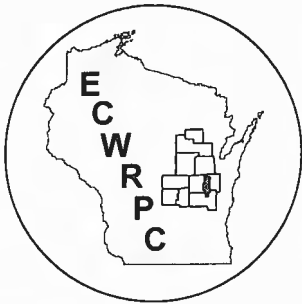
If funds are awarded, the CARPC is looking forward to participating in quarterly conference calls with other WBC members, including the Wisconsin Economic Development Corporation, the Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development and DNR. This partnership will allow us to identify areas of greatest need, where funds can support the turnaround of distressed properties, and create conditions for community revitalization.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at 608-266-9283.

Sincerely,

Kamran Mesbah, Deputy Director
Capital Area Regional Planning Commission

cc: Melissa Enoch, DNR (electronic copy)



EAST CENTRAL WISCONSIN REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION

400 Ahnaip Street, Suite 100 Menasha Wisconsin 54952 (920) 751-4770 Fax (920) 751-4771
Website: www.eastcentralrpc.org Email: staff@eastcentralrpc.org

*An Economic Development District and Metropolitan Planning Organization
Serving the East Central Wisconsin Region for over 35 years
A Recipient of the 2010 Fox Cities Greenways, Inc. "Partnership Award"*

October 14, 2011

Mr. Mark F. Giesfeldt, Director
Remediation and Redevelopment Program
Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
101 South Webster Street (RR/5), PO Box 7921
Madison, WI 53707-7921

SUBJECT: ECWRPC Support for the Wisconsin Brownfields Coalition's Applications for \$1 Million in Brownfields Assessment Funds.

Dear Mr. Giesfeldt:

Please accept this letter as confirmation of the East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission's membership in the Wisconsin Brownfields Coalition (WBC), and as support of the WBC's 2011 application to the Environmental Protection Agency for a federal brownfields assessment coalition grant. On October 12, 2011, the Commission's Economic Development Committee authorized our agency's support for this effort and directed that this letter be written. The East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (ECWRPC) represents the following counties in Wisconsin: Calumet, Fond du Lac, Green Lake, Marquette, Menominee, Outagamie, Shawano, Waupaca, Waushara and Winnebago. ECWRPC is formally agreeing to serve as a member of the Wisconsin Brownfields Coalition, with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) as the grant administrator, for the purpose of applying for:

- \$1M in EPA Brownfields Assessment Grant Funds to support assessment of closed or closing manufacturing plants.

The brownfields grant application by the Wisconsin Brownfields Coalition is a good fit with our regional planning goals for several reasons:

- It supports sound land use management.
- It helps local governments take advantage of existing infrastructures.
- It promotes economic development in urban and in rural communities.
- It helps protect citizens from environmental pollutants.
- It helps to revitalize areas of our communities, which makes them more desirable and 'livable' places

Mr. Mark F. Giesfeldt, Director
October 14, 2011
Page 2

The WBC has a track record of working hand-in-hand with both rural communities and inner city areas across Wisconsin to provide a spark that ignites the cleanup and redevelopment process. In the past 12 years, the ECWRPC region has received \$3,599,312 from the WBC and DNR in awards for brownfields assessment and cleanup and many more dollars are needed to effectively address our numerous brownfield sites.

We sincerely encourage EPA to support the positive impact that additional assessment dollars will have in Wisconsin. These funds will allow the WBC to continue the important work already underway to assess environmental contamination at closed manufacturing plants—a key step in creating new opportunities for communities hard hit by the 2008 recession. The cost of Wisconsin's rich manufacturing legacy is an estimated 4,000 to 8,000 brownfields, which may pose a significant obstacle to the state's environmental and economic health. We must work together now to prevent new brownfield sites from creating problems for future generations.

If funds are awarded, the ECWRPC is looking forward to participating in quarterly conference calls with other WBC members, including the Wisconsin Economic Development Corporation, the Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development and DNR. This partnership will allow us to identify areas of greatest need, where funds can support the turnaround of distressed properties, and create conditions for community revitalization.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at 920-751-4770 or via e-mail at efowle@eastcentralrpc.org.

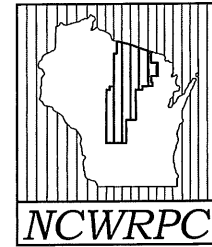
Sincerely,



Eric Fowle, Director
East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission

cc: Melissa Enoch / DNR (electronic copy)

NORTH CENTRAL WISCONSIN REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION



210 McClellan Street, Suite 210, Wausau, Wisconsin 54403
Telephone: (715) 849-5510 Fax: (715) 849-5110
Web Page: www.ncwrpc.org Email: staff@ncwrpc.org

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October 17, 2011

Mark F. Giesfeldt, Director
Remediation and Redevelopment Program
Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
101 South Webster Street, PO Box 7921
Madison, WI 53707-7921

SUBJECT: Support for the Wisconsin Brownfields Coalition.

Dear Mr. Giesfeldt:

Please accept this letter as confirmation of our membership in the Wisconsin Brownfields Coalition (WBC), and as support of the WBC's 2011 application to the Environmental Protection Agency for a federal brownfields assessment coalition grant. The North Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (NCWRPC) represents the following ten counties: Adams, Forest, Juneau, Langlade, Lincoln, Marathon, Oneida, Portage, Vilas and Wood. NCWRPC is formally agreeing to serve as a member of the Wisconsin Brownfields Coalition, with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) as the grant administrator, for the purpose of applying for:

- \$1M in EPA Brownfields Assessment Grant Funds to support assessment of closed manufacturing plants

The brownfields grant application by the Wisconsin Brownfields Coalition is a good fit with our regional planning goals for several reasons, including:

- It supports sound land use management.
- It helps local governments take advantage of existing infrastructures.
- It promotes economic development in urban and in rural communities.
- It helps protect citizens from environmental pollutants.

The WBC has a track record of working hand-in-hand with both rural communities and inner city areas across Wisconsin to provide a spark that ignites the cleanup and redevelopment process. In the past 12 years, the NCWRPC region has received \$1,674,156 in awards from the WBC and DNR for brownfields assessment and cleanup.

We sincerely encourage EPA to support the positive impact that additional assessment dollars will have in Wisconsin. These funds will allow the WBC to continue the important work already underway to assess environmental contamination at closed manufacturing plants—a key step in creating new opportunities for communities hard hit by the 2008 recession. The cost of Wisconsin's rich manufacturing legacy is an estimated 4,000 to 8,000 brownfields, which may pose a significant obstacle to the state's environmental and economic health. We must work together now to prevent new brownfield sites from creating problems for future generations.

If funds are awarded, the NCWRPC is looking forward to participating in quarterly conference calls with other WBC members, including the Wisconsin Economic Development Corporation, the Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development and DNR. This partnership will allow us to identify areas of greatest need, where funds can support the turnaround of distressed properties, and create conditions for community revitalization.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at 715.849.5510, Extension 304, or at dlawrence@ncwrpc.org.

Sincerely,



Dennis Lawrence, AICP
Executive Director

cc: Melissa Enoch, DNR (electronic copy)



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DOUGLAS • IRON • PRICE • RUSK
SAWYER • TAYLOR • WASHBURN
And the Tribal Nations of
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LAC DU FLAMBEAU • RED CLIFF • ST. CROIX

Mark F. Giesfeldt, Director
Remediation and Redevelopment Program
Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
101 South Webster Street (RR/5), PO Box 7921
Madison, WI 53707-7921

Date: October 13, 2011

SUBJECT: Support for the Wisconsin Brownfields Coalition's Applications for \$1 Million in Brownfields Assessment Funds.

Dear Mr. Giesfeldt:

Please accept this letter as confirmation of our membership in the Wisconsin Brownfields Coalition (WBC), and as support of the WBC's 2011 application to the Environmental Protection Agency for a federal brownfields assessment coalition grant. The Northwest Regional Planning Commission (NWRPC) represents the following counties in Wisconsin: Ashland, Bayfield, Burnett, Douglas, Iron, Price, Rusk, Sawyer, Washburn and Taylor. The NWRPC is formally agreeing to serve as a member of the Wisconsin Brownfields Coalition, with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) as the grant administrator, for the purpose of applying for:

- o \$1M in EPA Brownfields Assessment Grant Funds to support assessment of closed manufacturing plants

The brownfields grant application by the Wisconsin Brownfields Coalition is a good fit with our regional planning goals for several reasons:

- It supports sound land use management.
- It helps local governments take advantage of existing infrastructures.
- It promotes economic development in urban and in rural communities.
- It helps protect citizens from environmental pollutants.

The WBC has a track record of working hand-in-hand with both rural communities and inner city areas across Wisconsin to provide a spark that ignites the cleanup and redevelopment process. In the past 12 years, the NWRPC region has received \$1,446,268 in awards from the WBC and DNR for brownfields assessment and cleanup.

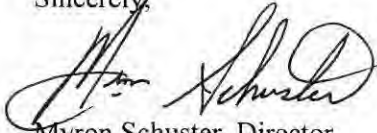
We sincerely encourage EPA to support the positive impact that additional assessment dollars will have in Wisconsin. These funds will allow the WBC to continue the important work already underway to assess environmental contamination at closed manufacturing plants—a key step in creating new opportunities for communities hard hit by the 2008 recession. The cost of Wisconsin's rich manufacturing legacy is an estimated 4,000 to 8,000 brownfields, which may pose a significant obstacle to the state's environmental

and economic health. We must work together now to prevent new brownfield sites from creating problems for future generations.

If funds are awarded, the NWRPC is looking forward to participating in quarterly conference calls with other WBC members, including the Wisconsin Economic Development Corporation, the Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development and DNR. This partnership will allow us to identify areas of greatest need, where funds can support the turnaround of distressed properties, and create conditions for community revitalization.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at 715-635-2197.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Myron Schuster". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "M" and "S".

Myron Schuster, Director
Northwest Regional Planning Commission

cc: Melissa Enoch, DNR (electronic copy)

COPY

SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION

W239 N1812 ROCKWOOD DRIVE • PO BOX 1607 • WAUKESHA, WI 53187-1607 • TELEPHONE (262) 547-6721
FAX (262) 547-1103

October 10, 2011

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OZAUKEE
RACINE
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WASHINGTON
WAUKESHA



Mr. Mark F. Giesfeldt, Director
Remediation and Redevelopment Program
Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
101 South Webster Street (RR/5)
P.O. Box 7921
Madison, WI 53707-7921

RE: Support for the Wisconsin Brownfields Coalition's
Applications for \$1 Million in Brownfields
Assessment Funds

Dear Mr. Giesfeldt:

Please accept this letter as confirmation of our membership in the Wisconsin Brownfields Coalition (WBC), and as support of the WBC's 2011 application to the Environmental Protection Agency for a Federal brownfields assessment coalition grant. The Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (SEWRPC) includes the following counties in Wisconsin: Kenosha, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Racine, Walworth, Washington, and Waukesha. SEWRPC is formally agreeing to serve as a member of the Wisconsin Brownfields Coalition, with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) as the grant administrator, for the purpose of applying for:

- \$1M in EPA Brownfields Assessment Grant Funds to support assessment of closed manufacturing plants

The brownfields grant application by the Wisconsin Brownfields Coalition is a good fit with our regional planning goals for several reasons:

- It supports sound land use management.
- It helps local governments take advantage of existing infrastructure.
- It promotes economic development in urban and in rural communities.
- It helps protect citizens from environmental pollutants.

The WBC has a track record of working hand-in-hand with both rural communities and inner city areas across Wisconsin to provide a spark that ignites the cleanup and redevelopment process. In the past 12 years, the SEWRPC region has received \$13,405,200 in awards from the WBC and DNR for brownfields assessment and cleanup.

We sincerely encourage EPA to support the positive impact that additional assessment dollars will have in Wisconsin. These funds will allow the WBC to continue the important work already underway to assess environmental contamination at closed manufacturing plants—a key step in creating new opportunities for communities hard hit by the 2008 recession. The cost of Wisconsin's rich manufacturing legacy is an

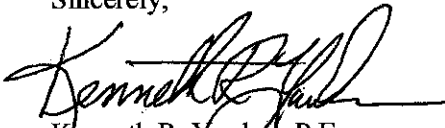
Mr. Mark F. Giesfeldt, Director
Page 2
October 10, 2011

estimated 4,000 to 8,000 brownfields, which may pose a significant obstacle to the State's environmental and economic health. We must work together now to prevent new brownfield sites from creating problems for future generations.

If funds are awarded, SEWRPC is looking forward to participating in quarterly conference calls with other WBC members, including the Wisconsin Economic Development Corporation, the Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development and DNR. This partnership will allow us to identify areas of greatest need, where funds can support the turnaround of distressed properties and create conditions for community revitalization.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at (262) 547-6721, Extension 211.

Sincerely,



Kenneth R. Yunker, P.E.
Executive Director

KRY/dad
#159337 v1 - Wis Brownfields Coalition Applctn Support

cc: Ms. Melissa Enoch, DNR (electronic copy)

Mark F. Giesfeldt, Director
Remediation and Redevelopment Program
Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
101 South Webster Street (RR/5), PO Box 7921
Madison, WI 53707-7921

Date: October 26, 2011

SUBJECT: Support for the Wisconsin Brownfields Coalition's Applications for \$1 Million in Brownfields Assessment Funds.

Dear Mr. Giesfeldt:

Please accept this letter as confirmation of our membership in the Wisconsin Brownfields Coalition (WBC), and as support of the WBC's 2011 application to the Environmental Protection Agency for a federal brownfields assessment coalition grant. The West Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (WCWRPC) represents the following counties in Wisconsin: Barron, Chippewa, Clark, Dunn, Eau Claire, Polk and St. Croix. WCWRPC is formally agreeing to serve as a member of the Wisconsin Brownfields Coalition, with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) as the grant administrator, for the purpose of applying for:

- \$1M in EPA Brownfields Assessment Grant Funds to support assessment of closed manufacturing plants

The brownfields grant application by the Wisconsin Brownfields Coalition is a good fit with our regional planning goals for several reasons:

- It supports sound land use management.
- It helps local governments take advantage of existing infrastructures.
- It promotes economic development in urban and in rural communities.
- It helps protect citizens from environmental pollutants.

The WBC has a track record of working hand-in-hand with both rural communities and inner city areas across Wisconsin to provide a spark that ignites the cleanup and redevelopment process. In the past 12 years, the WCWRPC region has received \$1,525,599 in awards from the WBC and DNR for brownfields assessment and cleanup.

We sincerely encourage EPA to support the positive impact that additional assessment dollars will have in Wisconsin. These funds will allow the WBC to continue the important work already underway to assess environmental contamination at closed manufacturing plants—a key step in creating new opportunities for communities hard hit by the 2008 recession. The cost of Wisconsin's rich manufacturing legacy is an estimated 4,000 to 8,000 brownfields, which may pose a significant obstacle to the state's environmental and economic health. We must work together now to prevent new brownfield sites from creating problems for future generations.

If funds are awarded, the WCWRPC is looking forward to participating in quarterly conference calls with other WBC members, including the Wisconsin Economic Development Corporation, the Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development and DNR. This partnership will allow us to identify areas of greatest need, where funds can support the turnaround of distressed properties, and create conditions for community revitalization.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at 715-836-2918 or jtappen@wcvrpc.org.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jay B. Tappen". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Jay" being the most prominent.

Jay B. Tappen
Executive Director

cc: Melissa Enoch, DNR (electronic copy)

ATTACHMENT C: Documentation of Leveraged Funding

Wisconsin Economic Development Corporation

November 18, 2011

Cathy Stepp, Secretary
Department of Natural Resources
101 South Webster St.
Madison, WI 53703

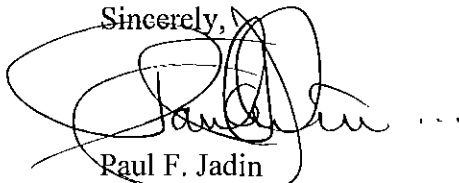
Dear Secretary Stepp:

The Wisconsin Economic Development Corporation (WEDC) supports the Wisconsin Brownfields Coalition (WBC) – consisting of the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and 6 Wisconsin Regional Planning Commissions – in its efforts to apply for additional Environmental Protection Agency brownfields assessment funds for the state of Wisconsin. The WEDC shares the mutual goal of addressing the environmental issues at closed or closing manufacturing to return those properties to productive use.

The WEDC commits to continue to work with the WDNR and WBC to identify brownfields manufacturing sites of mutual interest, and to leverage our respective state and federal funds where there are projects that fit our respective funding priorities. In particular, WEDC has \$2 million in state assessment funds and \$4.5 million in state brownfields grant funds for demolition, investigation and clean up. WDNR has federal brownfields Revolving Loan and Grant funds to use at manufacturing sites. Where both WEDC and WDNR can leverage each other's funds to expeditiously clean up and reuse these manufacturing plants, we will continue to strive to match our respective funds to expedite the recovery of these properties.

The WEDC looks forward to working with the WBC to identify mutual projects to leverage state, federal and private sector resources.

Sincerely,



Paul F. Jadin
Secretary / CEO

201 West Washington Avenue, Madison WI 53703
P.O. Box 1687, Madison WI 53701
Phone: 608-266-1018 TTY: Contact Through Relay
www.wedc.org

ATTACHMENT D: Letters of Support from Community-Based Organizations



16 North Carroll Street Suite 810 Madison, WI 53703
friends@1kfriends.org 608.259.1000 www.1kfriends.org

October 25, 2011

Cathy Stepp, Secretary
Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
101 South Webster Street
Madison, WI 53707
RE: Letter of Support for EPA Brownfields Funding

Dear Secretary Stepp:

On behalf of 1000 Friends of Wisconsin, I am writing in support of the Wisconsin Brownfields Coalition's brownfields grant application for \$1 million in EPA assessment funds. It is my understanding that the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, as the grant administrator, is applying for the EPA funds to assess the large number of manufacturing plants that have closed in Wisconsin over the last decade. Additionally, a small pool of funds, roughly \$50,000, would be set aside for Phase II site assessments at proposed urban gardening sites. These funds would be available statewide for public and private parties to have qualified environmental professionals collect samples at their proposed site and have them analyzed to determine soil safety. WDNR, in partnership with other state agencies and community groups, such as 1000 Friends, hopes to accelerate the number of properties being reused, thus protecting Wisconsin's precious farmland and green space areas.

1000 Friends of Wisconsin was created to protect and enhance Wisconsin's urban and rural landscapes by providing citizens with the inspiration, information and tools they need to effectively participate in the decisions that have the greatest impact on community health. We accomplish our work through three major efforts:

- (1) Promoting Implementation of Smart Growth
- (2) Policy Development and Advocacy
- (3) Research and Information Sharing

Our work focuses on helping communities make the connection between our everyday land use and transportation decisions and our state's economic, environmental and cultural health. The clean up and reuse of brownfields properties is fundamental to our mission. The WDNR's effort to undertake a plant recovery initiative to address the hundreds of closed, closing and bankrupt brownfields properties will help promote wiser land use. As a state that is an unfortunate national leader in the amount of farmland and green space that has been lost to development, these funds would assist in making these former brownfields properties useable again. Promoting sustainable communities and infill development is a priority of 1000 Friends and the WDNR's initiative.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Steve Hiniker".

Steve Hiniker
Executive Director



Sixteenth Street
COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER

November 17, 2011

Ms. Cathy Stepp, Secretary
Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
101 South Webster Street
Madison, WI 53707

RE: Letter of Support for EPA Brownfields Funding Request

Dear ^{Cathy} Secretary Stepp:

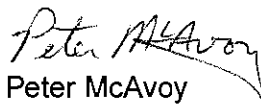
On behalf of the Sixteenth Street Community Health Center (SSCHC), I am writing to acknowledge our agency's support of the Wisconsin Brownfields Coalition's grant application to the US Environmental Protection Agency. The \$1 million in support that the program is seeking will help communities like the one served by SSCHC address the conditions of legacy contamination that is preventing redevelopment and reuse of scarce land resources.

SSCHC provides primary health care and supportive services to Milwaukee's south side residents, many of whom are low income immigrants from countries around the world. Our Department of Environmental Health has worked for more than fifteen years to better understand and address the environmental conditions in our neighborhoods, and through our work we know that the degraded economic and environmental conditions of our neighborhoods contribute significantly to our clients' health conditions. Over the years, we have been fortunate to work with partners like the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources to begin to clean up and improve those conditions in order to support a healthier and more vital community.

As you know, our agency has been involved in several major brownfields redevelopment initiatives over the years and we have enjoyed working with staff from your agency to bring about major cleanup and redevelopment successes. Our work in Milwaukee's Menomonee Valley is heralded as a major success for our state and for the nation, and the experiences and lessons learned in that and similar efforts have and will continue to shape Wisconsin's ongoing community-based brownfield cleanup activities.

We hope that the coalition's proposal is met with the full support of the US Environmental Protection Agency and we look forward to assisting the Department and other members of the Coalition in the work as it moves forward in the near future.

Sincerely,



Peter McAvoy
Vice President, Environmental Health

November 10, 2011

Secretary Cathy Stepp
Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
101 South Webster Street
P.O. Box 7921
Madison, WI 53707-7921

Dear Secretary Stepp:

The Center on Wisconsin Strategy (COWS) is pleased to express its support of the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources' (WDNR) applications for environmental clean up and assessment funds from EPA for the benefit of Wisconsin communities.

COWS is a national policy center for high-road—sustainable, equitable, democratic—economic development. From our base the University of Wisconsin-Madison, COWS has spent the last two decades building training partnerships across the country, bringing together workforce, community, labor, government and industry stakeholders in a variety of sectors. We have focused for the last ten years on the new energy economy, and we are a leading advocate of the retrofitting of building stock in Wisconsin, and surveying the manufacturing base of this state.

Manufacturing is very important to the state's economy, and due to the economic downturn we have seen a large increase in the number of manufacturing plants that have closed their doors. Such sites have the potential to be an environmental hazard, and it is very important that these sites be assessed, remediated and returned to productive use.

We appreciate the WDNR's leadership in environmental protection, and see your new proposal as having a strong beneficial effect throughout Wisconsin. COWS can participate in this process by providing economic information that may help the project identify areas for targeted outreach efforts.

Please contact me at (608) 262-6944 or ldresser@cows.org if I may be of further assistance.

Sincerely,



Laura Dresser
Associate Director

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Dr. Nancy Frank, Vice President
Earle Edwards, Treasurer

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Amy Poppinga
Communications &
Administrative Assistant
Anne Whalen
Business Manager

November 18, 2011

Secretary Cathy Stepp
Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 7921
Madison, WI 53707-7921

Dear Secretary Stepp:

The Center for Resilient Cities writes this letter in support of the Wisconsin Brownfields Coalition (WBC) application for \$1,000,000 in U.S. Environmental Protection Agency brownfields assessment funding.

If awarded funds, WBC will use the dollars to target manufacturing plant closings across the state of Wisconsin. A small pool of funds will be set aside for Phase II site assessments at proposed urban agriculture/gardening sites. These funds will be made available statewide for public and private parties to have qualified environmental professionals collect samples at their proposed sites and have them analyzed to determine soil safety.

The Center for Resilient Cities, a (statewide) 501c3 nonprofit organization with offices in Milwaukee and Madison, Wisconsin, is committed to building robust and thriving urban communities that are healthy, just, economically viable and environmentally sound. As trained landscape architects and urban planners with lengthy professional careers in community-based settings, we know how critical brownfields assessment can be to the process of creating thriving and resilient communities.

In addition, the Center for Resilient Cities has significant expertise in urban agriculture projects and community food systems planning, principally through the work of Milwaukee Director Marcia Caton Campbell, who is a coauthor of the January 2011 technical report *Urban Agriculture: Growing Healthy, Sustainable Places* (Planning Advisory Service Report No. 563, published by the American Planning Association). Our hallmark projects in Madison and Milwaukee include community gardens and urban agriculture as essential components of the work.

As a WBC brownfields assessment project partner, the Center for Resilient Cities will:

- Post project information on the Resilient Cities webpage (www.resilientcities.org).

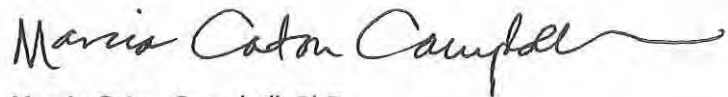
- Actively market sites (that have gone through an assessment) to those who wish to set up an urban agriculture or garden project
- Assist in identifying additional funding sources.
- Encourage participation in public events, trainings or webinars related to the funding.
- Advise the Wisconsin Brownfields Coalition about proposed or planned redevelopment projects that may be in need of brownfields assessment.
- Distribute project information (milestones, awards, etc.) to the community.
- Assist in reviewing urban agriculture or garden applications, or refer applicants to the relevant municipal jurisdiction's review process.

As cities address brownfields assessment, remediation and reuse in becoming more sustainable and resilient, food-producing land uses such as community gardens and entrepreneurial urban agriculture will play an increasingly important role in urban revitalization and redevelopment. The Wisconsin Brownfields Coalition's approach to brownfields assessment for these uses is sound and of the utmost necessity. We strongly urge U.S. EPA to award grant funds to this important effort.

Sincerely yours,



Thomas R. Dunbar FASLA
Executive Director
thomas.dunbar@resilientcities.org



Marcia Caton Campbell, PhD
Milwaukee Director
marcia.catoncampbell@resilientcities.org

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Capitol Stampings

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Gloria Stearns

November 10, 2011

Secretary Cathy Stepp
Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
101 South Webster Street
PO Box 7921
Madison WI 53707-7921

Dear Secretary Stepp:

The 30th Street Industrial Corridor Corporation (The Corridor) is a proud supporter of the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) and its partners comprising the Wisconsin Brownfields Coalition in its application for EPA brownfield assessment funds, especially as it leads to the creation of family-supporting jobs.

The Corridor is a 20-year-old nonprofit organization that works to restore and maintain the economic vitality of the area and to stimulate economic growth in the community. We are proud to partner with the WDNR, especially for the Wisconsin Plant Recovery Initiative (WPRI). The Corridor's ability to conduct extensive community outreach will complement the WDNR's efforts to speed up the redevelopment of contaminated parcels.

Your work benefits a community in greatest need – a recent Brookings Institute study cites extreme poverty, affecting over 40% of the population, in many census tracts in The Corridor area. One study cites African-American male unemployment as high as 53% (UW-Milwaukee Center for Economic Development). Remediated parcels lead to land redevelopment and ultimately to family-supporting jobs. We are also supportive of the grant being directed to soil testing for urban gardening sites. Fresh healthy food is not readily available in the area, and this would allow more opportunities to improve the health of our neighborhoods.

We appreciate your continued work on remediating brownfields in Milwaukee, as our area contains several contaminated parcels, like the Esser Paint and Tower Automotive (Century City) sites, which will benefit from redevelopment. The importance of creating jobs on remediated parcels in this area cannot be stressed enough and The Corridor is supportive of your request for EPA funds. Please contact me at 414.444.4706 if you have any further questions or comments.

Sincerely,



Gloria Stearns
Executive Director



THE CORRIDOR

INDUSTRIAL ROOTS – PROGRESSIVE FUTURE



Cathy Stepp, Secretary
Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
101 South Webster Street (RR/8), PO Box 7921
Madison, WI 53707-7921

Date: November 22, 2011

Dear Secretary Stepp:

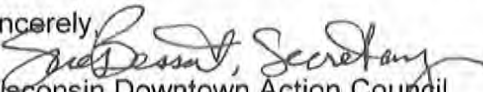
The Wisconsin Downtown Action Council is pleased to pledge our support to the Wisconsin Brownfield Coalition's application for \$1 million in federal brownfields assessment funds from the U.S. EPA.

Our statewide organization works to facilitate the revitalization of Wisconsin downtowns as vibrant social and economic centers. The ability to assess, cleanup, and reopen or redevelop manufacturing plants located near downtown areas can provide a major boost to our partner communities. In a state like Wisconsin, with abundant greenspace, it is vital to provide incentives to encourage development in the heart of our communities, rather than on the fringe.

If funds are awarded, the Downtown Action Council is looking forward to working with our member communities and businesses to refer potential brownfield sites to the Wisconsin Brownfields Coalition (WBC). This partnership will allow us to identify areas of greatest need, where funds can support the turnaround of distressed properties and create conditions for community revitalization.

We hope EPA will consider funding this worthy proposal and continue the important work of the WBC in supporting downtowns all across Wisconsin.

Sincerely,

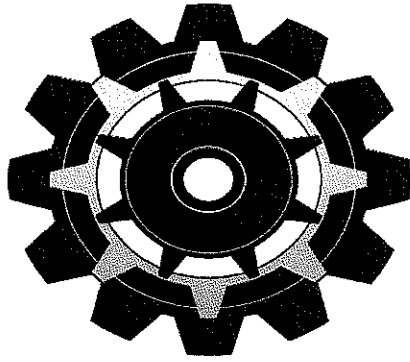

Wisconsin Downtown Action Council

cc: Darsi Foss, DNR RR/5

Wisconsin Downtown Action Council Board of Directors:

Jason Gilman – President (Onalaska)
Devin Sutherland – Vice President (Racine)
Beth Nicols (Milwaukee)
Daniel Roarty (Green Bay)
Michael Stumpf (New Berlin)
Dorothy Snyder (Stevens Point)

Anne Katz (Madison)
Kathy Kopp (Platteville)
Tim Anderson (Madison)
Sue Bessert (Rhineland)
Brian Fukuda (La Crosse)
Amy Hansen (Fond du Lac)



FIRE
FIRST-RING INDUSTRIAL REDEVELOPMENT ENTERPRISE
MILWAUKEE • RACINE • KENOSHA

November 14, 2011

Ms. Cathy Stepp, Secretary
Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
101 South Webster St.
Madison, WI 53707

RE: Letter of Support for EPA Brownfields funding

Dear Secretary Stepp:

On behalf of First-ring Industrial Redevelopment Enterprise, Inc. (FIRE), I am writing in support of the Wisconsin Brownfields Coalition's Brownfield grant application for \$1 million in EPA assessment funds. FIRE is a not-for-profit Community Development Entity certified by the U.S. Treasury. In that capacity, we have allocated over \$100 million in New Market Tax Credits for economic development financing in southeastern Wisconsin's low-income industrial neighborhoods.

One of the greatest hurdles in the reuse of closed or closing manufacturing facilities is the fear of unknown environmental liability. The environmental remediation cost is also certainly a great deterrent in industrial redevelopment. However, the single paramount impediment is getting an environmental site assessment. We have seen this lack of site assessment knowledge stop far too many worthy projects from getting off the ground.

For closing or closed manufacturing facilities, getting a ballpark handle on the cost of environmental remediation allows businesses to begin the critical process of obtaining equity and debt financing. Without this essential environmental site assessment, economic development in the urban core areas is effectively muted. We continually encounter the lack of a Phase II site assessment, deterring industrial revitalization and pushing investors to the suburbs to find readily doable deals. For every one acre of brownfield sites in urban areas that we can revitalize we can save four greenfield acres from urban sprawl.

Provided a funding source for Phase II site assessments, not only renews manufacturing sites that are closing or have already been abandoned, but saves land from being developed in exurbia. FIRE strongly supports the grant application for \$1 million in EPA assessment funds.

John F. Stibal
President

lf\c\b-c-g-l-s-d



5500 W. Silver Spring Dr.
Milwaukee WI 53218
Phone: (414) 527-1546
Fax: (414) 527-1908
www.growingpower.org
staff@growingpower.org

Our Vision: "Inspiring communities to build sustainable food systems that are equitable and ecologically sound, creating a just world, one food-secure community at a time."

November 20, 2011

Cathy Stepp, Secretary
Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR)
101 South Webster Street
Madison, WI 53707

Dear Secretary Stepp:

With this letter Growing Power extends its support to the Wisconsin Brownfields Coalition (WBC) 2011 grant application for \$1 million in US EPA brownfield assessment funds. If awarded, we understand the WDNR will use these EPA funds to assess the large number of manufacturing plants that have closed in Wisconsin over the last decade. Additionally, a small pool of funds, roughly \$50,000, would be set aside for Phase II site assessments at proposed urban gardening sites. These funds would be available statewide for public and private parties to have qualified environmental professionals collect samples at their proposed site and have them analyzed to determine soil safety. WDNR, in partnership with other state agencies and community groups, such as Growing Power, hopes to accelerate the number of properties being reused, thus protecting Wisconsin's precious farmland and green space areas.

Growing Power is a national nonprofit organization and land trust supporting people from diverse backgrounds, and the environments in which they live, by helping to provide equal access to healthy, high-quality, safe and affordable food for people in all communities. Growing Power implements this mission by providing hands-on training, on-the-ground demonstration, outreach and technical assistance through the development of Community Food Systems that help people grow, process, market and distribute food in a sustainable manner.

We partner with local organizations to support community and school gardens and grow food on over 100 acres in and around Milwaukee. We commit to working with the WDNR in the following ways:

- Actively market sites to those wishing to set up an urban garden, that have gone through an Assessment
- Assist in identifying additional funding sources
- Encourage participation in public events, trainings or webinars related to the funding
- Advise the Coalition about proposed or planned redevelopment projects that may be in need of brownfields assessment
- Distribute project information (milestones, awards, etc.) to the community
- Possibly assist in reviewing urban garden applications

We look forward to working with you and wish you the best of luck in securing the funds to execute this project. If you would like additional information, please do not hesitate to contact our Development Manager, Leana Nakielski, 414-527-1546 ext.111.

Sincerely,

Will Allen
Chief Executive Officer and Founder, Growing Power



November 17, 2011

Secretary Cathy Stepp
Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
101 South Webster Street
Madison, WI 53707

RE: Letter of Support for EPA Brownfields Funding

Dear Secretary Stepp:

On behalf of Menomonee Valley Partners, Inc. (MVP), I am writing in support of the Wisconsin Brownfields Coalition's brownfields grant application for an allocation of EPA brownfield site assessment funds.

MVP is a non-profit organization with a mission to revitalize the Menomonee Valley for the benefit of the entire Milwaukee community. During the latter half of the 20th century the Valley was often known as "Wisconsin's worst eyesore," a highly visible area alongside I-94 and I-43 with hundreds of acres of vacant and contaminated land. Today, the Menomonee Valley is one of Wisconsin's greatest success stories, due in large part to the redevelopments made possible through the use of WDNR's brownfields grants.

Since 1999, MVP has worked in partnership with WDNR on the redevelopment of the Menomonee Valley. Public investments have led to the assessment and remediation of many of the Valley's brownfields, while planning efforts focused on redevelopment creates good manufacturing jobs, improves the ecology of the Menomonee River Valley, and significantly benefits the entire Milwaukee community. Today, the Valley has become not only one of the region's best success stories, but also a national model visited by leaders from other cities as a benchmark for successful urban redevelopment.

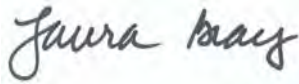
To date, the Valley's redevelopment has remediated more than 300 acres of brownfields with the help of WDNR and EPA brownfield funds. These projects have led to the development of 27 new businesses, which have created 4,723 new jobs in the Valley since 1999. These developments represent more than \$604 million in private investments in the buildings themselves, in addition to the wages paid. In addition, the Valley now has more than 45 acres of parks and trails, and attracts more than 10 million visitors annually to destinations including the Harley-Davidson Museum, the Potawatomi Bingo Casino, and Miller Park, all former brownfield sites.

While these projects are remarkable accomplishments for a decade of joint efforts, there remain well over 100 acres of brownfields in the Menomonee Valley poised for future redevelopments. These sites will also need brownfield site investigation and remediation in

order to pave the way for future development, and, with the assistance of these funds, have the potential to become economic drivers for state's economy. Through our partnership with the WDNR and the other groups in the Coalition, we will continue to support the Coalition's goals of brownfields redevelopment and seek out both state and federal funding to complete our goal of cleaning up and redeveloping all the former brownfields in the Valley.

We strongly support WDNR's application for much needed brownfield funds to continue the work to revitalize brownfields in the Menomonee Valley, as well as throughout Wisconsin. We look forward to a continuing partnership in the revitalization of the greater Menomonee Valley area. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at the number below.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Laura Bray". The signature is written in black ink on a light-colored background.

Laura Bray
Executive Director



MILWAUKEE URBAN GARDENS www.milwaukeeurbangardens.org

1845 N. Farwell Avenue, Suite 100 · Milwaukee, WI 53202 · Tel. (414) 431-1585 · Info@milwaukeeurbangardens.org



November 18, 2011

Secretary Cathy Stepp
Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
101 South Webster Street
Madison, WI 53707

Re. EPA Brownfields Funding

Dear Secretary Stepp:

Milwaukee Urban Gardens (MUG) is pleased to partner with and support the Wisconsin Brownfield Coalition's application to the United States Environmental Protection Agency for brownfields assessment funding. The goal of reusing brownfield industrial sites is important to Wisconsin, as is the goal of assisting with phase II environmental assessments for potential urban gardening sites. MUG is, of course, particularly interested in the urban gardening aspect of this application.

MUG is a land trust created to hold properties for community gardens. As a property owner and also as a promoter of urban agriculture, we must be careful about environmental hazards and contamination. We must do phase I environmental assessments before acquiring a property, but phase II assessments are usually beyond the means of a small nonprofit organization like ours.

The City of Milwaukee has made some code changes in recent years to promote urban agriculture, and is also undertaking urban redevelopment projects in selected areas of the City. Gardens may be a useful community redevelopment project to address local needs. Further, the City is undertaking a study to determine locations for permanent gardens in the City, and phase II environmental assessments could be an important part of locating permanent gardens. In short, the phase II site assessment money can be an important tool for promoting community health and sustainable urban living.

MUG will help the Brownfield Coalition with communication and outreach, at a minimum. We can work with the City of Milwaukee and neighborhood groups as a resource, and can also distribute project information as needed. We are open to other roles, such as identifying potential sites needing phase II assessments. In addition, as a professional City Planner, I can work with the Southeast Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission, which I understand is one of the six RPC's in the coalition.

Sincerely yours,

Bruce G.S. Wiggins
Bruce G.S. Wiggins
Executive Director

November 21, 2011



Cathy Stepp, Secretary
Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
101 South Webster Street
Madison, WI 53707

RE: Letter of Support for EPA Brownfields Funding

Dear Secretary Stepp:

On behalf of Thrive, I am writing in support of the Wisconsin Brownfields Coalition's (WBC) 2011 grant application for \$1 million in U.S. Environmental Protection Agency brownfield assessment funding. I understand that the WBC, through the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR), will utilize these funds to conduct environmental assessments at closed, closing and abandoned manufacturing sites throughout Wisconsin.

Thrive is the economic development partnership for the Madison Region (made up of eight-counties: Columbia, Dane, Dodge, Green, Iowa, Jefferson, Rock and Sauk) with a vision to create a dynamic environment where people and businesses prosper. We recognize that environmental quality is a factor many businesses, individuals, and families weigh when making location decisions. As such, we view the careful redevelopment of brownfields as a strategic approach to sustained economic development.

The availability of brownfield assessment funding comes at a critical time, as redevelopment projects have been slowed by uncertainty and the lagging economy. With this in mind, Thrive is in the process of developing a comprehensive economic development strategy for the Madison Region that will serve as the blueprint to drive the region's collective economic development efforts for the next five years. It is our goal to build a world-class business infrastructure to foster community and economic development. To that point, Thrive anticipates working with the WBC to promote the use of brownfield assessment funds at high-potential, but unproductive (i.e., idle) sites. Thrive will serve as an information resource for businesses with site selection needs and site owners to take advantage of environmental assessment funding.

Thrive appreciates the opportunity to support the work of the WBC and looks forward to working with the WBC in expediting the return of sites to productive use.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'Jennifer Post Tyler'.

Jennifer Post Tyler
Interim Executive Vice President

CC: Tom Coogan, WDNR

November 10, 2011

Cathy Stepp, Secretary
Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
101 South Webster Street
Madison, WI 53707
RE: Letter of Support for EPA Brownfields Funding

Dear Secretary Stepp:

On behalf of the University of Wisconsin Extension - Solid and Hazardous Waste Education Center (SHWEC), I am writing in support of the Wisconsin Brownfields Coalition's (WBC) 2011 grant application for \$1 million in USEPA brownfields assessment funds. It is my understanding that the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) will act as the grant administrator for WBC, and is applying for these funds to conduct environmental assessments at the large number of closed or abandoned manufacturing facilities in Wisconsin.

Additionally, funds (\$50,000) will be set aside for Phase II environmental site assessments at proposed urban gardens located on prior manufacturing sites. These funds would be available statewide for public and private parties to hire qualified professionals to collect samples at their proposed site, and have them analyzed to determine soil safety. With these funds WDNR, in partnership with other state agencies, community groups, and UW-Extension hopes to increase the number of brownfield properties being reused by Wisconsin's communities.

With offices in all 72 Wisconsin counties, and links to the Campuses of the University of Wisconsin, UW-Extension works directly with communities to achieve sustainability. In addition to pollution prevention education provided by SHWEC, our staff work with Extension's Urban Gardener program staff and the Center for Community Economic Development who are uniquely suited to collaborate in this work with WBC by:

- Disseminating project information to urban gardeners and economic development coordinators;
- Encouraging participation in public events, trainings or webinars related to the funding;
- Advising WBC about proposed or planned redevelopment projects that may be in need of brownfields assessments;
- Distributing project information to the communities;
- Assisting in reviewing urban garden testing applications.

We encourage USEPA to fully fund WDNR's request for this important effort by the Wisconsin Brownfields Coalition.

Sincerely,



Joseph Van Rossum, Director

CC: Tom Blewett
Tom Coogan



School of Architecture
& Urban Planning
Department of Architecture

November 15, 2011

SARUP, Office 289
P.O. Box 413
Milwaukee, WI
53201-0413
414 229-4014 phone
414 229-6976 fax
www.uwm.edu
jwasley@uwm.edu

Cathy Stepp, Secretary
Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
101 South Webster Street
Madison, WI 53707

RE: Letter of Support for EPA Brownfields Funding

Dear Secretary Stepp:

The Institute for Ecological Design (I4ED) at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee would like to express its support for the Wisconsin Brownfield Coalition's brownfield grant application for \$1 Million in EPA assessment funds. Funding for assessment of land that is suspected to be contaminated is a critical part of restoring a site's ecological, economic and social productivity.

UWM's I4ED has been leading an effort focused on the Inner Harbor of Milwaukee which has a history of industrial use and long-term environmental problems. The area has experienced decline of its industrial base concentrated in motors, machine, and metal working leaving brownfields behind in an ecologically and economically valuable area. The opportunity to have additional resources available for assessment is a critical step in improving this area and similar places throughout the state.

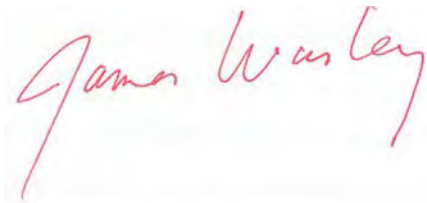
Addressing brownfields has the potential to significantly increase a municipal tax base, support community revitalization, and improve water quality in places that are currently impaired. Today, the Inner Harbor is an EPA designated Area of Concern specifically due to suspected contaminants associated with former land uses. The availability of additional funds to fully characterize the extent and severity of toxicity is urgently needed, and this funding will be an effective tool to make gains in associated EPA water quality improvement initiatives.

As an academic partner, our mission is to advance knowledge relating to ecological architecture, landscape architecture, and urban design in Wisconsin and the region, and to create, test, and disseminate this knowledge by conducting research, providing consultant services, developing the next generation of architects and architectural researchers, and

through other coordinated and collaborative efforts. We believe that making funds available for brownfield investigation will strengthen our mission and result in real and significant improvements for future generations.

The Institute whole heartedly supports this application and we urge the EPA to make funds available for this critical area of need. Thank you for your attention and please contact us for any additional information.

Sincerely,



James H. Wasley, AIA, LEED-AP
Chair, Department of Architecture
Director, Institute for Ecological Design
School of Architecture and Urban Planning



Christine Scott Thomson, ACIP, Assoc. AIA, LEED-AP
Assistant Director, Institute for Ecological Design
School of Architecture and Urban Planning



School of Architecture & Urban Planning

November 2, 2011

Cathy Stepp, Secretary
Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
101 South Webster Street
Madison, WI 53707

RE: Letter of Support for EPA Brownfields Funding

Dear Secretary Stepp:

I am writing in my capacity as a faculty member in urban planning and a longtime member of the Brownfields Study Group (BSG). I was appointed to the BSG when it was first formed and have participated actively ever since. I have also taught and done research on brownfield redevelopment issues, including both the economic and environmental issues involved.

I am writing in support of the Wisconsin Brownfields Coalition's grant application for \$1 million in EPA assessment funds. Funding to assess the nature and extent of contamination at suspected brownfields is probably one of the most important and cost-effective roles that the government can play to support the market for brownfield redevelopment. We know from long experience how important it is to have good data about the contamination and likely cleanup costs in order to attract potential purchasers or developers of brownfield sites.

The proposal of the Wisconsin Brownfields Coalition's (WBC) to use funds to target manufacturing plant closings is a critical need in the current economic crisis. Turning those properties around—from vacant brownfields to productive employment centers—as quickly as possible is more important than working through the backlog of long-vacant properties that may yet need additional site assessment. This prioritization can help to maintain strong communities that have been beleaguered by layoffs associated with the plant closing by getting new economic activities located there sooner rather than later.

I am also very interested in the smaller amount of funding that WBC will use for Phase II assessments at urban gardens. I have become increasingly involved in the urban gardening movement over the past several years, working with the Center for Resilient Cities on Alice's Garden (a county-managed garden in Milwaukee) and with Walnut Way Conservation Corporation, one of the premier neighborhood organizations working on urban gardening in Milwaukee. Urban gardening is more than a source of food. It is a path toward community stability as neighbors come to know their neighbors by working side by side in the garden. Assuring that the soil is safe for growing fruits and vegetables is a small investment in public health and community comfort with the safety of the food they grow on their urban plots. The food produced also supports health by assuring a sound diet. Finally, the data from this testing can also help to guide the development of protocols for testing the soil in urban gardens.

Finally, the participants in the WBC (Wisconsin DNR and six regional planning commissions) is an innovative partnership that will be a real asset in carrying out this work. I commend the proposal and urge you to fund it.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Nancy Frank". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Nancy Frank, PhD, AICP
Associate Professor

APPLICATION FOR FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

1. TYPE OF SUBMISSION: Application <input type="checkbox"/> Construction <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-Construction	Preapplication <input type="checkbox"/> Construction <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Construction	2. DATE SUBMITTED 11/28/2011	Applicant Identifier
		3. DATE RECEIVED BY STATE	State Application Identifier
		4. DATE RECEIVED BY FEDERAL AGENCY	Federal Identifier

5. APPLICANT INFORMATION:

Legal Name Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources	Organizational Unit: Department Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
Organizational DUNS 809-611-247	Division Bureau for Remediation and Redevelopment
Address 101 S. Webster Street P.O. Box 7921	Name and telephone number of person to be contacted on matters involving this application (give area code)
City Madison	Prefix First Name Darsi
County Dane	Middle Name
State WI	ZIP 53703-7921
Country U.S.A.	Last Name Foss
	Suffix
	Email darsi.foss@wisconsin.gov

6. EMPLOYER IDENTIFICATION (EIN):

3	9	-	6	0	0	6	4	3	6
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

8. TYPE OF APPLICATION:
 New Continuation Revision

 If Revision, enter appropriate letter(s) in box(es)
 (See back of form for description of letters.)

Other (specify):

10. CATALOG OF FEDERAL DOMESTIC ASSISTANCE NUMBER:

6	6	-	8	1	8
---	---	---	---	---	---

TITLE: (Name of Program)
 Brownfields Federal Assessment Grant

12. AREAS AFFECTED BY PROJECT (Cities, Counties, States, etc.):

State of Wisconsin

13. PROPOSED PROJECT:

Start Date 10/01/2011	Ending Date 09/30/2014
---------------------------------	----------------------------------

15. ESTIMATED FUNDING

a. Federal	\$1,000,000.00
b. Applicant	\$0.00
c. State	.00
d. Local	.00
e. Other	.00
f. Program Income	.00
g. Total	\$1,000,000.00

7. TYPE OF APPLICANT: (See back of form for Application Types)
 A

Other (specify):

9. NAME OF FEDERAL AGENCY:

U. S. EPA Region 5

11. DESCRIPTIVE TITLE OF APPLICANT'S PROJECT:

Brownfields Federal Assessment Grant

14. CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS OF

a. Applicant	b. Project
Second	Statewide

16. IS APPLICATION SUBJECT TO REVIEW BY STATE EXECUTIVE ORDER 12372 PROCESS?

 a. YES. THIS PREAPPLICATION/APPLICATION WAS MADE AVAILABLE TO THE STATE EXECUTIVE ORDER 12372 PROCESS FOR REVIEW ON:

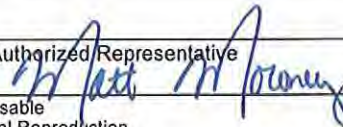
DATE _____

 b. NO. PROGRAM IS NOT COVERED BY E.O. 12372

 OR PROGRAM HAS NOT BEEN SELECTED BY STATE FOR REVIEW

17. IS THE APPLICANT DELINQUENT ON ANY FEDERAL DEBT?
 YES If "Yes," Attach an explanation. NO

18. TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF, ALL DATA IN THIS APPLICATION/PREAPPLICATION ARE TRUE AND CORRECT, THE DOCUMENT HAS BEEN DULY AUTHORIZED BY THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE APPLICANT AND THE APPLICANT WILL COMPLY WITH THE ATTACHED ASSURANCES IF THE ASSISTANCE IS AWARDED.
a. Authorized Representative

Prefix First Name Cathy	Middle Name
Last Name Stepp	Suffix
b. Title Secretary	c. Telephone Number (608) 267-7556
d. Signature of Authorized Representative 	e. Date Signed 11/26/11

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE SF-424A

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 15 minutes per response, including time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding the burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (0348-0040), Washington, DC 20503.

PLEASE DO NOT RETURN YOUR COMPLETED FORM TO THE OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET. SEND IT TO THE ADDRESS PROVIDED BY THE SPONSORING AGENCY.

General Instructions

This form is designed so that application can be made for funds from one or more grant programs. In preparing the budget, adhere to any existing Federal grantor agency guidelines which prescribe how and whether budgeted amounts should be separately shown for different functions or activities within the program. For some programs, grantor agencies may require budgets to be separately shown by function or activity. For other programs, grantor agencies may require a breakdown by function or activity. Sections A,B,C, and D should include budget estimates for the whole project except when applying for assistance which requires Federal authorization in annual or other funding period increments. In the latter case, Sections A,B,C, and D should provide the budget for the first budget period (usually a year) and Section E should present the need for Federal assistance in the subsequent budget periods. All applications should contain a breakdown by the object class categories shown in Lines a-k of Section B.

Section A. Budget Summary Lines 1-4, Columns (a) and (b)

For applications pertaining to a single Federal grant program (Federal Domestic Assistance Catalog number) and not requiring a functional or activity breakdown, enter on Line 1 under Column (a) the catalog program title and the catalog number in Column (b).

For applications pertaining to a single program requiring budget amounts by multiple functions or activities, enter the name of each activity or function on each line in Column (a), and enter the catalog number in Column (b). For applications pertaining to multiple programs where none of the programs require a breakdown by function or activity, enter the catalog program title on each line in Column (a) and the respective catalog number on each line in Column (b).

For applications pertaining to multiple programs where one or more programs require a breakdown by function or activity, prepare a separate sheet for each program requiring the breakdown. Additional sheets should be used when one form does not provide adequate space for all breakdown of data required. However, when more than one sheet is used, the first page should provide the summary totals by programs.

Lines 1-4, Columns (c) through (g)

For new applications, leave Columns (c) and (d) blank. For each line entry in Columns (a) and (b), enter in Columns (e), (f), and (g) the appropriate amounts of funds needed to support the project for the first funding period (usually a year).

For continuing grant program applications, submit these forms before the end of each funding period as required by the grantor agency. Enter in Columns (c) and (d) the estimated amounts of funds which will remain unobligated at the end of the grant funding period only if the Federal grantor agency instructions provide for this. Otherwise, leave these columns blank. Enter in Columns (e) and (f) the amounts of funds needed for the upcoming period. The amount(s) in Column (g) should be the sum of amounts in Columns (e) and (f).

For supplemental grants and changes to existing grants, do not use Columns (c) and (d). Enter in Column (e) the amount of the increase or decrease of Federal funds and enter in Column (f) the amount of the increase or decrease of non-Federal funds. In Column (g) enter the new total budgeted amount (Federal and non-Federal) which includes the total previous authorized budgeted amounts plus or minus, as appropriate, the amounts shown in Columns (e) and (f). The amount(s) in Column (g) should not equal the sum of amounts in Columns (e) and (f).

Line 5 -- Show the totals for all columns used.

Section B. Budget Categories

In the column headings (1) through (4), enter the titles of the same programs, functions, and activities shown on Lines 1-4, Column (a), Section A. When additional sheets are prepared for Section A, provide similar column headings on each sheet. For each program, function or activity, fill in the total requirements for funds (both Federal and non-Federal) by object class categories.

Lines 6a-i - Show the totals of Lines 6a to 6h in each column.

Line 6j - Show the amount of indirect cost.

Line 6k - Enter the total of amounts on Lines 6i and 6j. For all applications for new grants and continuation grants the total amount in Column (5), Line 6k, should be the same as the total amount shown in Section A, Column (g), Line 5. For supplemental grants and changes to grants, the total amount of the increase or decrease as shown in Columns (1)-(4), Line 6k should be the same as the sum of the amounts in Section A, Columns (e) and (f) on Line 5.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE SF-424A (continued)

Line 7 - Enter the estimated amount of income, if any, expected to be generated from this project. Do not add or subtract this amount from the total project amount. Show under the program narrative statement the nature and source of income. The estimated amount of program income may be considered by the federal grantor agency in determining the total amount of the grant.

Section C. Non-Federal-Resources

Lines 8-11 - Enter amounts of non-Federal resources that will be used on the grant. If in-kind contributions are included, provide a brief explanation on a separate sheet.

Column (a) - Enter the program titles identical to Column (a), Section A. A breakdown by function or activity is not necessary.

Column (b) - Enter the contribution to be made by the applicant.

Column (c) - Enter the amount of the State's cash and in-kind contribution if the applicant is not a State or State agency. Applicants which are a State or State agencies should leave this column blank.

Column (d) - Enter the amount of cash and in-kind contributions to be made from all other sources.

Column (e) - Enter totals of Columns (b), (c), and (d).

Line 12 - Enter the total for each of Columns (b)-(e). The amount in Column (e) should be equal to the amount on Line 5, Column (f), Section A.

Section D. Forecasted Cash Needs

Line 13 - Enter the amount of cash needed by quarter from the grantor agency during the first year.

Line 14 - Enter the amount of cash from all other sources needed by quarter during the first year.

Line 15 - Enter the totals of amounts on Lines 13 and 14.

Section E. Budget Estimates of Federal Funds Needed for Balance of the Project

Lines 16 - 19 - Enter in Column (a) the same grant program titles shown in Column (a), Section A. A breakdown by function or activity is not necessary. For new applications and continuation grant applications, enter in the proper columns amounts of Federal funds which will be needed to complete the program or project over the succeeding funding periods (usually in years). This section need not be completed for revisions (amendments, changes, or supplements) to funds for the current year of existing grants.

If more than four lines are needed to list the program titles, submit additional schedules as necessary.

Line 20 - Enter the total for each of the Columns (b)-(e). When additional schedules are prepared for this Section, annotate accordingly and show the overall totals on this line.

Section F. Other Budget Information

Line 21 - Use this space to explain amounts for individual direct object-class cost categories that may appear to be out of the ordinary or to explain the details as required by the Federal grantor agency.

Line 22 - Enter the type of indirect rate (provisional, predetermined, final or fixed) that will be in effect during the funding period, the estimated amount of the base to which the rate is applied, and the total indirect expense.

Provide any other explanations or comments deemed necessary.

SECTION C -- NON-FEDERAL RESOURCES

(a) Grant Program	(b) Applicant	(c) State	(d) Other Sources	(e) TOTALS
8. Brownfields Federal Assessment Grant	\$0			
9.				
10.				
11.				
12. TOTALS (sum of lines 8 - 11)				

SECTION D -- FORECASTED CASH NEEDS

	Total for 1st Year	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter
	13. Federal	\$1,000,000	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000
14. Non-Federal	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
15. TOTAL (sum of lines 13 and 14)	\$1,000,000	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000

SECTION E -- BUDGET ESTIMATES OF FEDERAL FUNDS NEEDED FOR BALANCE OF THE PROJECT

(a) Grant Program	FUTURE FUNDING PERIODS (Years)			
	(b) First	(c) Second	(d) Third	(e) Fourth
16. Brownfields Federal Assessment Grant	\$0			
17.				
18.				
19.				
20. TOTALS (sum of lines 16-19)				


SECTION F -- OTHER BUDGET INFORMATION

21. Direct Charges: See attached budget detail.	22. Indirect Charges: (Salary + Fringe Benefits) x	0	%
23. Remarks:			

BUDGET INFORMATION -- Non-Construction Programs

SECTION A -- BUDGET SUMMARY						
Grant Program Function or Activity (a)	Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number (b)	Estimated Unobligated Funds		New or Revised Budget		Total (g)
		Federal (c)	Non-Federal (d)	Federal (e)	Non-Federal (f)	
1. BF Assessment	66.818			\$1,000,000		\$1,000,000
2.						
3.						
4.						
5. TOTALS				\$1,000,000		\$1,000,000
SECTION B -- BUDGET CATEGORIES						
Object Class Categories	GRANT PROGRAM, FUNCTION OR ACTIVITY					Total (5)
	(1) BF Assessment	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
a. Personnel		\$0				
b. Fringe Benefits		\$0				
c. Travel		\$0				
d. Equipment		\$0				
e. Supplies		\$0				
f. Contractual		\$1,000,000				\$1,000,000
g. Construction		\$0				
h. Other		\$0				
i. Total Direct Charges (sum of 6a-6h)		\$1,000,000				\$1,000,000
j. Indirect Charges		\$0				
k. TOTALS (sum of 6i and 6j)		\$1,000,000				\$1,000,000
7. Program Income						
		\$0				

9. Will comply, as applicable, with the provisions of the Davis-Bacon Act (40 U.S.C. §§276a to 276a-7), the Copeland Act (40 U.S.C. §276c and 18 U.S.C. 874), and the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act (40 U.S.C. §§327-333), regarding labor standards for federally assisted construction subagreements.
10. Will comply, if applicable, with flood insurance purchase requirements of Section 102(a) of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 (P.L. 93-234) which requires recipients in a special flood hazard area to participate in the program and to purchase flood insurance if the total cost of insurable construction and acquisition is \$10,000 or more.
11. Will comply with environmental standards which may be prescribed pursuant to the following: (a) institution of environmental quality control measures under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (P.L. 91-190) and Executive Order (EO) 11514; (b) notification of violating facilities pursuant to EO 11738; (c) protection of wetlands pursuant to EO 11990; (d) evaluation of flood hazards in floodplains in accordance with EO 11988; (e) assurance of project consistency with the approved State management program developed under the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. §§1451 et seq.); (f) conformity of Federal actions to State (Clear Air) Implementation Plans under Section 176(c) of the Clear Air Act of 1955, as amended (42 U.S.C. §§7401 et seq.); (g) protection of underground sources of drinking water under the Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974, as amended, (P.L. 93-523); and, (h) protection of endangered species under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended, (P.L. 93-205).
12. Will comply with the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968 (16 U.S.C. §§1271 et seq.) related to protecting components or potential components of the national wild and scenic rivers system.
13. Will assist the awarding agency in assuring compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 U.S.C. §470), EO 11593 (identification and protection of historic properties), and the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. §§469a-1 et seq.).
14. Will comply with P.L. 93-348 regarding the protection of human subjects involved in research, development, and related activities supported by this award of assistance.
15. Will comply with the Laboratory Animal Welfare Act of 1966 (P.L. 89-544, as amended, 7 U.S.C. §§2131 et seq.) pertaining to the care, handling, and treatment of warm blooded animals held for research, teaching, or other activities supported by this award of assistance.
16. Will comply with the Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act (42 U.S.C. §§4801 et seq.) which prohibits the use of lead based paint in construction or rehabilitation of residence structures.
17. Will cause to be performed the required financial and compliance audits in accordance with the Single Audit Act Amendments of 1996 and OMB Circular No. A-133, "Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations."
18. Will comply with all applicable requirements of all other Federal laws, executive orders, regulations and policies governing this program.

SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED CERTIFYING OFFICIAL 	TITLE Deputy Secretary
APPLICANT'S ORGANIZATION Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources	DATE SUBMITTED 11/21/11