R03-19-A-010

PHILADELPHIA
REDEVELOPMENT
AUTHORITY

1234 Market Street
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Philadelphia, PA
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FY 2019 UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA) BROWNFIELDS HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES and PETROLEUM PRODUCTS COMMUNITY WIDE ASSESSMENT GRANT APPLICATION

Narrative Information Sheet

January 31, 2019

1. Applicant Identification:
   a) Address:
      Philadelphia Redevelopment Authority
      1234 Market Street; 16th Floor
      Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19107
   b) DUNS NUMBER: 079862625
2. Funding Requested
   a) Assessment Grant Type: Community-Wide Assessment Grant
   b) Federal Funds Requested
      i. $300,000
      ii. NA
   c) Contamination:
      a. Hazardous Substances: $225,000
      b. Petroleum Products: $75,000
3. Location: City of Philadelphia and all of Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania.
4. NA
5. Contacts:
   a) Project Contact:
      Jane Allen, Special Projects Coordinator
      Philadelphia Redevelopment Authority
      1234 Market Street; 16th Floor
      Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19107
      Phone: 215-209-8633; Fax 215-854-6732; email: jane.allen@pra.phila.gov
   b) Chief Executive Officer of Philadelphia Redevelopment Authority:
      Gregory Heller, Executive Director
      Philadelphia Redevelopment Authority
      1234 Market Street; 16th Floor
      Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19107
      Phone: 215-854-6500; Fax 215-854-6732; email: gregory.heller@pra.phila.gov
6. Population:
   a) The project is within the limits of the City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The City's population as of the 2017 US Census was 1,580,863.
7. The "Other Factors" checklist is attached.
8. Letter from the State Environmental Authority is attached.

Thank you for your consideration,

Gregory Heller,
Executive Director

Other Factors Checklist

Other Factors	Page #
Community population is 10,000 or less.	
The applicant is, or will assist, a federally recognized Indian tribe or United States territory.	
The priority brownfield site(s) is impacted by mine-scarred land.	
The priority site(s) is adjacent to a body of water (i.e., the border of the priority site(s) is contiguous or partially contiguous to the body of water, or would be contiguous or partially contiguous with a body of water but for a street, road, or other public thoroughfare separating them).	2
The priority site(s) is in a federally designated flood plain.	
The redevelopment of the priority site(s) will facilitate renewable energy from wind, solar, or geothermal energy; or any energy efficiency improvement projects.	
30% or more of the overall project budget will be spent on eligible reuse planning activities for priority brownfields site(s) within the target area.	

pennsylvania
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

January 24, 2019

Gregory Heller
Executive Director
Philadelphia Redevelopment Authority
1234 Market Street, 16th Floor
Philadelphia, PA 19107

RE: USEPA Brownfields Assessment Proposal | State Letter of Acknowledgement
Philadelphia Redevelopment Authority
City of Philadelphia, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania

Mr. Heller:

The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) is pleased to support your efforts to redevelop brownfield properties in your community. Returning underutilized lands to productive use improves our environment, safeguards our residents, and helps boost Pennsylvania's economy.

The DEP supports Philadelphia Redevelopment Authority's (PRA) application for a $300,000 Brownfields Community-Wide Assessment Grant from the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) for hazardous substances and petroleum. These funds will be used to create a site inventory and conduct environmental assessments to facilitate revitalization and redevelopment.

PRA's work to examine and restore former industrial and manufacturing sites to create jobs and tax base is vital to the redevelopment of Philadelphia aging infrastructure. It creates renewed neighborhoods and business districts in Pennsylvania and is a worthwhile endeavor. Both Central Office and Regional Office Staff in the Land Recycling Program look forward to supporting PRA and USEPA Region 3 on this project.

If you have any questions, please contact John Gross by email at johngross@pa.gov or by telephone at 717-783-7502.

Sincerely,

Troy Conrad
Director
Bureau Environmental Cleanups and Brownfields

1. Project Area Description and Plans for Revitalization
   a. Target Area and Brownfields
      i. Background and Description of Target Area

The targeted community identified for the proposed project is Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Philadelphia is the fifth most populous city in the U.S. As the city became a vibrant port and industrial hub on the northeast coast, Philadelphia developed a reputation as the "Workshop of the World" that was driven by a diverse industrial manufacturing sector, including textiles, shipbuilding and locomotives. The legacy of Philadelphia's industrial history is widespread soil contamination, ranging from standard historical industrial operations to historical fill. Historically, many low-lying areas, wetlands and streams of Philadelphia, were filled in with industrial waste materials to create more buildable space. This historical fill often contained coal ash and other contaminants. This legacy left large swaths of land potentially contaminated. Former industrial sites and vacant land with contaminated soil poses a potential threat to public health, and the unknown potential for environmental liability has stymied redevelopment.

      ii. Description of the Priority Brownfields Sites

Philadelphia has a diverse industrial history, given the prominent role the city played in the Industrial Revolution. Philadelphia led the ship building, publishing, and textile industries, and was home to the nation's largest lead manufacturing company.[1] These industries left behind heavy metals and other contamination in the soil. According to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) publication *Growing Gardens in Urban Soils*, common contaminants in post-industrial cities like Philadelphia include; lead, zinc, arsenic, copper, cadmium, chromium, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, and dioxins.[2] Even in Philadelphia's residential areas, lead-based paint was used in the interior and exterior of houses until the late 1970's. The use of lead paint caused soil contamination in the areas immediately surrounding homes. Widespread soil contamination in Philadelphia poses a public health risk for residents who might be exposed to soil.

Vacant lots with contamination discourage reinvestment in neighborhoods, encourage dumping, cause blight, and decrease real estate values. Additionally, a legacy of widespread historical fill has plagued the City of Philadelphia as a significant number of historical wetlands and streams were filled in as the city developed, thus impeding brownfields redevelopment. The United States Geological Survey (USGS) completed an evaluation of topographic changes from 1899 to 1997.The survey identified historic "possible" and "probable" fill sites across the city. Historical fill is known to contain elevated levels of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons and metals, particularly lead and arsenic from coal ash. May of the site identified by USGS overlap with the City's priority redevelopment areas.

Contaminants found in the soil on historically industrial sites have also been found to infiltrate stormwater and impact groundwater. . The EPA publication *Implementing Stormwater Infiltration Practices at Vacant Parcels and Brownfields Sites* identified this as an issue, stating that "the safe implementation of stormwater infiltration needs to be considered during the early phases of planning for site redevelopment. Locating infiltration practices so that they not mobilize contaminants requires a collaborative effort by team members responsible for delineating and defining the contamination, remedial engineering, site planning, and site design."[3]

The table below provides a brief description of the initial list PRA owned properties planned for assessment and redevelopment. These are targeted for assessment because of their size, potential for

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[1] Philadelphia: History of the City, (www.fels.upenn.edu/philadelphia-history-city

[2] Growing Gardens in Urban Soils, (www.epa.gov/region4/foiags/readingroom/rca_community/urban_gardening_fina_fact_sheet.pdf

[3] Implementing Stormwater Infiltration Practices at Vacant Parcels and Brownfields Sites, (http://water.epa.gov/infrastructure/greeninfrastructure/upload/brownfield_infiltration_decision_tool.pdf

contamination to impact sensitive populations, and the historical use of these sites. Because the PRA owns these sites, grant funds can be spent down immediately.

Site	Potential Contamination	Drains to Schuylkill River (ft to River)	Potential Contamination
2901 S. 63rd Street	Former Industrial	Yes*	VOCs, SVOCs, Metals, Petro.
2933 S. 61st Street	Former Industrial	Yes*	VOCs, SVOCs, Metals, Petro.
6001 Eastwick Ave.	Former Industrial	Yes*	VOCs, SVOCs, Metals, Petro.
6315 Lindbergh Blvd.	Former Industrial	Yes*	VOCs, SVOCs, Metals, Petro.
6231 Harley Ave.	Former Industrial	Yes*	VOCs, SVOCs, Metals, Petro.
6651 Lindbergh Blvd.	Former Industrial	Yes*	VOCs, SVOCs, Metals, Petro.

*- approximately 0.25-.5 mile from Schuylkill River

Another brownfield challenge with in the city is the potential migration of contaminants from these sites into the Schuylkill and Delaware Rivers, which are the City's main source of drinking water.[4] The Schuylkill River bisects the city and discharges into the Delaware River. Pollution from brownfields sites—such as former rail yards, historical fill, and industrial sites located in these basins—has been impacting groundwater and surface water quality for decades. Assessing contaminated brownfield sites provides an opportunity for the PRA promote healthy waterways by mitigating the pollution of groundwater that feeds into the Schuylkill and Delaware Rivers. Because these are regional waterways, the benefits of this work will extend beyond the local level supporting environmental initiatives at state and regional levels as well.

b. Revitalization of the Target Area

The purpose of this application is to secure funding for environmental site assessments of publicly-owned brownfields that have been identified as suitable for redevelopment. We will focus on assessing sites with the following potential uses:

i. Urban Agriculture: Neighborhood Gardens Trust, a non-profit organization and Philadelphia's largest land trust dedicated to the preservation of community gardens, will work with the PRA to identify lots that are suitable for urban agriculture.

ii. Green Stormwater Infrastructure: On some of the identified lots, green stormwater infrastructure (mainly in the form of rain gardens) will be constructed in conjunction with the development of urban agriculture sites. As part of the *Green City, Clean Waters* program, the Philadelphia Water Department seeks to utilize unwanted vacant land for green stormwater infrastructure, providing a valuable water management service while also creating a green space for the community.

iii. Economic Development & Affordable Housing: Established in 1945, the Philadelphia Redevelopment Authority (PRA) is the City's implementation arm for community development. The PRA owns approximately 2,400 parcels of land throughout the city of Philadelphia and builds public-private partnerships to responsibly redevelop land and vacant structures. Projects range from side yards, community gardens, and single homes, to multi-family and mixed-use commercial development. PRA has identified six (6) parcels, listed in table above, that are likely to have environmental issues due to their proximity to identified contaminated areas. These parcels would otherwise be attractive sites for redevelopment, but due to their location in cooler real-estate markets and the potential cost of environmental remediation, necessitate public investment to support pre-development work.

Outcomes and Benefits of Redevelopment Strategy

The City is currently promoting several initiatives that encourage urban agriculture, storm water infiltration, and economic development. PRA will use the following systematic approach to brownfields redevelopment across the City with the Assessment Grant funding:

[4] https://www.phila.gov/water/wu/Water%20Quality%20Reports/2017-Water-Quality-Report.pdf

1. **Assess and redevelop brownfields that promote urban agriculture:** The primary challenge to implementing these plans is the costs to complete environmental assessments to ensure the redevelopment strategy is appropriate or if remediation is necessary. The PRA has already identified sites that require environmental assessments to promote these goals.
2. **Assess and redevelop brownfields to reduce storm water runoff:** *The Green City, Clean Waters* program seeks to improve the quality of the city's water through the reduction of Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) events.[5] Philadelphia has one of the first sewer systems in the country (with portions dating back the second half of the 1800's), much of it is still operation today, amounting to 3,000 miles of pipes, manholes, and storm drains. The City's combined sewer system carries both sewage and stormwater in one pipe to a water pollution control plant for treatment before being released to a waterway. During moderate to heavy rainfall events, the system will reach capacity, overflow, and discharge a mixture of sewage and stormwater directly into the streams and rivers of the 164 permitted CSO outfalls within Philadelphia. Forty-eight percent of the City of Philadelphia, about 64 square miles, is within the combined sewer system drainage areas and receives CSO discharges. However, constructing and installing new underground tunnel infrastructure is costly and disruptive. This funding would enable the PRA to assess sites for onsite stormwater infiltration thus reducing the stress to the current sewer system and reduce overall pollution discharges during rain events.
3. **Assess and redevelop brownfields that support economic development and catalyze additional redevelopment:** Using funding from the Assessment Grant, the PRA will identify and assess brownfields sites in historically divested neighborhood in Philadelphia. The sites will be prioritized based on accessibility, their potential for redevelopment, and their connection to existing transportation infrastructure. Phase I and Phase II Environmental Site Assessments (ESAs) will be conducted as necessary to support the redevelopment of publicly-owned industrial sites into side yards, community gardens, affordable housing, and mixed-use commercial developments. For sites where property transactions are imminent, a Phase I ESA will be completed to satisfy the future owner's due diligence requirements.

c. Strategy for Leveraging Resources

i. Resources Needed for Site Reuse: Assessment grants are a critical mechanism to catalyze brownfields redevelopment projects by providing a source of funding to facilitate environmental site assessments. This work also helps address liability concerns, supports project design, and facilitates remediation planning. Additional sources of financial support will likely be needed to ensure a successful brownfields redevelopment program throughout Philadelphia. The PRA has a strong history of leveraging funding for community revitalization projects and initiatives. If the assessments determine that additional funding is required, the PRA will leverage its network of redevelopment and financial partners to provide this support. Potential sources of leveraged support include:

- **Keystone Opportunity Zone (KOZ)**—This Pennsylvania Department of Community and Economic Development program provides certain state and local tax abatements to businesses and residents locating in designated zones. (**Value: significant/variable**)
- **Pennsylvania Industrial Development Authority (PIDA)—**This PA Department of Community and Economic Development program provides low-interest loan financing through Industrial Development Corporations for land and building acquisition, construction and renovation, resulting in the creation or retention of jobs (**Value: up to $2 million**)
- **Industrial Site Reuse Program—**This Pennsylvania Department of Community and Economic Development Program provides grant financing through for environmental assessment and remediation activities (**Value: up to $1.2 million**)
- **Opportunity Zones—**Economically-distressed communities in which new investments, under certain conditions, may be eligible for preferential tax treatment. Philadelphia has 82 Opportunity Zones.

[5] Green City, Clean Waters, (http://phillywatersheds.org/what_were_doing/documents_and_data/cso_long_term_control_plan.

ii. Use of Existing Infrastructure: The PRA is committed to beneficial infrastructure and sustainable reuse throughout the City by using smart-growth concepts to guide planning and policies. Most potential brownfields sites throughout the City are located in areas served by existing infrastructure, thus the reuse of these sites represents sustainable redevelopment. By utilizing existing infrastructure, these sites reduce the need for additional external capital investment, preserve existing natural areas, and minimize greenhouse gas contributions from redevelopment.

2. Community Need and Community Engagement

a. Community Need

i. The Community's Need for Funding: The PRA seeks funding from the EPA to conduct assessments on brownfields that are well situated for urban agriculture, storm water management, or economic development. The history of brownfields and their negative impacts on the surrounding community is not a unique Philadelphia story. Industries develop and residential communities build up around them. As industry moved, job were lost and housing values depreciated. What remains is a legacy of impacted land surrounded by stagnant housing markets. Gentrification has also pushed low-income and other marginalized groups to occupy these areas because, due to depressed property values, they are more affordable. These trends have created an environmental justice issue where low-income and sensitive populations have concentrated around impacted land. If not for this funding to remove environmental liabilities and begin the redevelopment process, the cycle of decreasing land value and continued disrepair will ultimately lead to more vacant and blighted land and perpetuate contemporary trends of social injustice in urban communities. This "brownfields" story has played out in Philadelphia as documented in the statistics below.

Local economic conditions have been negatively impacted by a declining manufacturing sector in Philadelphia that historically employed many residents. "Manufacturing employment in the Philadelphia area declined by 32% from 1980 to 2000," and the trend continued from 2000 to 2013, causing a loss of 22,900 jobs in the City of Philadelphia[6]. This loss of jobs erodes the City's tax base thus making less funding available to address brownfields issues.

Vacant lots, including brownfields, represent a significant economic cost to Philadelphia and its residents, who share the burden of maintaining vacant parcels. The City's Land Bank Strategic Plan identified 24,000 of the 32,000 vacant parcels in the City as privately-owned and tax delinquent.[7] Vacant land accounts for an aggregate $3.6 billion in reduced household wealth due to the blighting effect they have on nearby properties, more than $20 million spent by the City on maintenance each year, equates to $70 million in lost delinquent property tax revenues.[8] This results in an average household loss of more than $8,000 in property value due to vacant property in Philadelphia.[9] Reversing this lost prosperity could have a significant effect on the 25.8% of Philadelphians living in poverty. The funding available from this grant would enable the environmental stigma of brownfields to be evaluated redevelopment to occur, this creating opportunities for new economic growth and jobs.

ii. Threats to Sensitive Populations

(1) Health or Welfare of Sensitive Populations: The impacts on Philadelphia residents from unchecked brownfields are many including; public health issues, reduced local food access, exposure to

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Manufacturing Growth Strategy for Philadelphia, 2013 (www.pidc-pa.org/userfiles/file/FULLREPORTMnufacturingGrowthStrategyFINAL.pdf

[7] Philadelphia Land Bank Strategic Plan Executive Summary (www.philadelphialandbank.org/assets/ProposedLandBankStrategicPlan_ExecutiveSummary_103014.pdf

[8] Vacant Land Management in Philadelphia: The Costs of the Current System and the Benefits from Reform, (http://planphilly.com/uploads/media_items/http-planphilly-com-sites-planphilly-com-files-econsult_vacant_land_full_report-pdf.original.pdf)

[9] Philadelphia Land Bank Strategic Plan: Year 1" 2014 (www.philadlephialandbank.org/assets/ProposedLandBankStrategicPlan_103014_compressed.pdf)

contaminants, and a lack of quality affordable housing. Brownfields redevelopment will help to improve the overall quality of life in communities across the City by removing sources of contamination and reducing potential exposure of county residents to pollutants. Persistent environmental concerns related to brownfields sites such as asbestos, lead-based paint, petroleum products, along with myriad unknown physical and chemical hazards associated with these sites present a real and continuous threat to the health and welfare of the disproportionately sensitive populations that live near these blighted properties. Brownfields redevelopment will improve residents' health and welfare by removing sources of contamination and limiting inhalation, ingestion, and dermal contact exposures, which coincides with the PRA's goal of protecting and improving health and welfare of City residents. Additionally, physical health risks will also be mitigated by removing or restoring deteriorated buildings associated with these properties. Sensitive and disadvantaged populations in these communities will likely be the most directly affected by brownfields redevelopment projects and expansion/creation of greenspaces and improving the quality of life in those communities and neighborhoods is a priority of the PRA.

(2) Greater Than Normal Incidence of Disease and Adverse Health Conditions
Contaminated soil in brownfields poses a health risk to sensitive populations in Philadelphia. According to the U.S. Census, there are 580,000 occupied housing units in Philadelphia, of which 551,000 units have the potential to contain lead-based paint because they were built before 1978.
With Philadelphia's known and widespread lead contamination in soil, children and pregnant women are especially at-risk. According to the EPA publication Learn About Lead "Lead is particularly dangerous to children because their growing bodies absorb more lead than adults do and their brains and nervous systems are more sensitive to the damaging effects of lead."[10] A 2012 report from the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) found that lower blood lead levels than previously considered dangerous impact the behavior and learning, IQ, and growth of children. Elevated blood lead levels can also have adverse effects on cardiovascular, immunological, and endocrine systems.[11] Nan Feyler, the Philadelphia Department of Public Health Chief of Staff, writes that based on the report's findings that lead levels as low as 5 micrograms per deciliter of blood in children will cause harm. In 2011, 4,900 children in Philadelphia would have been considered lead poisoned.[12]

Brownfields also exacerbate the health complications associated with asthma. Poverty also plays a role in the development of asthma and the ability to manage the condition, contributing factors include; poor rental housing, location near highways (and brownfields) and not being able to pay for treatment. Lower income families are living in these impacted areas as safe affordable housing is not readily available. Philadelphia has been ranked the third-worst place in the U.S. for asthma suffers.[13] According to the Philadelphia Department of Public Health in 2015 on average, 59.5 per 10,000 children were admitted to the emergency room for asthma related symptoms. The funding from this brownfield grant would enable the PRA to assess and develop strategies to mitigate the brownfield sites which contribute to these adverse health conditions.

i. Economically Impoverished/Disproportionately Impacted Populations: The presence of brownfields throughout Philadelphia, and the economic stagnation they produce has contributed to higher unemployment, increased poverty rates, a lower per capita income and suppressed property values. US Census Bureau indicated that the median home values between 2010 and 2017 fell by 2.5% in Philadelphia. Additionally, per capita income (table below) is lower in Philadelphia than the rest of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia also has double the minority population than the rest of the State, which means brownfields disproportionately impact this population. This trend indicates that the

[10] Learn About Lead, (www2.epa.gov/lead/learn-about-lead#exposed
[11] Low Lead Level Exposure Harms Children: A Renewed Call for Primary Prevention, (www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/ACCLPP/Final_Document_010412.pdf
[12] Feyler, Nan. "Children are still being exposed by lead – thousands of them" 2013. (www.philly.com/philly/blogs/public _health/Children-are-still-poisnoned-by-lead-thousands-of-them.html?c=r
[13] https://www.phillyvoice.com/philly-ranks-third-worst-place-asthma-sufferers/

property and income tax bases over that interval grew at a slower rate in Philadelphia than the state and impacted minority populations at a greater rate. Combined, these have contributed to a decreased city-wide tax base which has led to a reduction in services and the amount of revenue that the City has to operate and support redevelopment.

	Philadelphia	**Pennsylvania**	**National**
Per Capita Income*	$24,811	$31,476	$31,177
Poverty Rate*	25.8%	12.5%	12.3%
Percentage minority population*	11.8%	21.6%	37.4%
*US Census 2013-2017			

Philadelphia has a shortage of affordable housing and the PRA plans to assess sites for potential affordable residential development. The city also has a strong tradition of community gardening and ample demand for establishing new green spaces. PRA and partners will evaluate vacant lots throughout Philadelphia against criteria set by the partnership to identify lots that are suitable for urban agriculture, green stormwater infrastructure, and affordable housing.

As more properties fall into disrepair and foreclosure, the number of brownfields will likely increase thus exacerbating an already tenuous real estate market in the City. Revenue shortfalls and budget cuts related to an eroded tax base from a depressed real estate situation and rising unemployment rates have limited the funding available for capital reinvestments projects, economic revitalization initiatives, and infrastructure improvements. Funding made available through this grant program will allow the PRA to invest in underserved communities and provide them with the opportunity to improve their economic future and quality of life.

b. Community Engagement

i. Community Involvement: PRA and partners will conduct thorough outreach to engage and notify community members of potential projects and solicit feedback from them regarding their desired use of the land. The Philadelphia City Planning Commission (PCPC) has a robust program for involving community members in redevelopment decisions in their neighborhoods. According to the Philadelphia Zoning Code, this community engagement process provides a "framework for organized communication between zoning applicants and community groups that register with PCPC to represent their neighborhoods in zoning matters."[14] These community groups are called Registered Community Organizations (RCO). PRA and their committed partners will utilize this approach to: 1) notify City Council and RCOs; 2) attend community meetings coordinated by an RCO to receive feedback projects; 3) send letters to residents in the project area; 4) flyer the neighborhood prior to construction, and 5) host a ribbon cutting once projects are complete. The RCOs and key community groups in the areas of the identified brownfields are listed below:

Partner Name	Point of Contact	Specific Role
Eastwick Friends & Neighbors Coalition	Terry Williams, terrywilliams0529@yahoo.com; 267-581-1026	Solicit community, input/feedback, organize community meetings, and assist in outreach.
Mantua Civic Association	De'Wayne Drummond, mrdrumm25@gmail.com; 267-205-1771	Solicit community input/feedback, organize community meetings, and assist in outreach.
Neighborhood Gardens Trust	Jenny Greenberg, jgreenberg@pennhort.org, 215-988-8798	Assist in identifying sites and community outreach and redevelopment of sites into community gardens.

ii. Incorporating Community Input

[14] New Rules for Registered Community Organizations & Neighborhood Meetings with Zoning Applicants", (www.phila.gov/CityPlanning/projectreviews/PDF/RCOFact%20SheetJan2014.pdf

The project will utilize a diverse range of communication tools and methods to ensure that the communities who will directly benefit from urban agriculture, green stormwater infrastructure projects, and affordable housing are kept up to date about project progress. PRA and their community partners have established an internal Working Group that meets monthly to plan and implement projects. These meetings involve; soliciting feedback about site selections, plans, and projects, and to draw on the expertise of the community members who participate in the Subcommittee. PRA and partners will also communicate progress updates to a robust following on social media, which collectively consists of 5,656 followers on Facebook and 18,468 users on Twitter. PRA will also host public meetings when land is transferred to be redeveloped. By participating in and hosting public meetings, and actively utilizing social media, the PRA will facilitate community participation in project planning and implementation. Additionally, the process will comply with the PADEP Enhanced Public Participation Policy.[15]

3.a Task Description, Costs Estimates, and Measuring Progress

Task 1 – Project Management: PRA will manage the assessment program, including developing eligible site inventory, contracting Qualified Environmental Professional(s) (QEP) through a competitive selection process, coordinating the partners and the community outreach process, managing the site selection process, overseeing the Phase I and II site assessments for up to 15 parcels, coordinating with the EPA and Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP), and developing interim and final reports.

Task 2: Community Outreach: Total community outreach costs of $7,500 are included for the grant. This includes contractual costs of $4,500 and $3,000 for supplies, $1,500 for hazardous and $1,500 for petroleum (preparing and printing marketing documents) for coordinating/conducting community involvement and outreach meetings. The PRA has an established website for community updates and input. The PRA will announce grant progress, public meeting dates, and solicit input from the public through these outreach methods. The PRA will hold a kick-off meeting to inform the community and solicit community input. Throughout the period of the grant, the PRA will hold community meetings to inform the public of project progress. These costs are estimated from previous community outreach events.

Task 3 Site Inventory and Selection: PRA has an established brownfields inventory. The QEP will assist in contacting site owners for inclusion, site access, and develop a GIS database and prepare Property Profile Forms for submission to the US EPA at a cost of $12,000, $8,000 for hazardous and $4,000 for petroleum. Outputs include a GIS database inventory of brownfield sites and brownfields marketing.

Task 4 Site Assessments: Sites will be evaluated through completion of Phase I and/or Phase II ESA's conducted in accordance with All Appropriate Inquiry (ASTM Standard E1527-13) and other ASTM standards and practices. The overall project management for the environmental activities will be under the direct supervision of a Pennsylvania-qualified environmental consultant (QEP) under Act 2 of 1995, the Land Recycling and Environmental Remediation Standards Act. PRA anticipates focusing assessment funds on determining the nature and extent of the contamination at the priority sites where the history is already known. PRA intends to perform at least 15 Phase I ESAs on sites with potential hazardous substances and potential petroleum products.

Task 5: Remedial Action Program Plans: Complete Remedial Action Program Plans (RAPPs) outlining the plan for remediation on targeted locations, separately for hazardous substances sites and petroleum product sites. These RAPPs will be used to leverage cleanup funds from Pennsylvania's Land Recycling program and reviewed by Pennsylvania DEP in the application process. Pennsylvania's Land Recycling program provides eligible projects up to $1,000,000 in grant funds

[15] https://www.dep.pa.gov/PublicParticipation/OfficeofEnvironmentalJustice/Pages/DEP-Enhanced-Public-Participation-Policy.aspx

for cleanup and demolition of brownfield properties. PRA estimates completing follow up RAPPs for at least six of the hazardous substance's sites and two of the petroleum products sites.

PRA, will manage the timely execution of this project based on the following schedule:

Months 1-3	- Complete eligibility assessment of city-owned sites based on urban agriculture, green stormwater infrastructure, and economic development - Issue "Request for Proposals" for Qualified Environmental Professionals (QEP) - Monthly internal working group project meetings
Months 4-6	- Meet internally to review public sites - Select QEP(s) and execute contracts - Monthly internal working group project meetings
Months 7-24	- facilitate site access to PRA sites internally - Monthly internal working group project meetings
Months 25-36	- Complete assessment work and reports for all sites - Develop strategic plan to advance properties to Act 2 remediation - Monthly internal working group project meetings

Task/Activity Lead – PRA will serve as the Task/Activity Lead and oversee the implementation of all work to be completed by the QEP.

b. Cost Estimates and Outputs

Community Wide Assessment Budget – Hazardous Substances and Petroleum Products							
Budget Categories		Task 1: Programmatic Costs	Task 2: Community Outreach	Task 3: Site Inventory and Selection	Task 4: Site Assessments	Task 5: Remedial Planning and Design	Total
Personnel	Haz	$10,000	$0	$0	$0	$0	$10,000
	Petro	$5,000	$0	$0	$0	$0	$5,000
Fringe Benefits	Haz	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
	Petro	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Travel	Haz	$1,500	$0	$0	$0	$0	$1,500
	Petro	$1,500	$0	$0	$0	$0	$1,500
Equipment	Haz	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
	Petro	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Supplies	Haz	$0	$1,500	$0	$0	$0	$1,500
	Petro	$0	$1,500	$0	$0	$0	$1,500
Contractual	Haz	$0	$3,000	$8,000	$186,000	$15,000	$212,000
	Petro	$0	$1,500	$4,000	$56,500	$5,000	$67,000
Other	Haz	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
	Petro	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Total Direct Costs	Haz	$11,500	$4,500	$8,000	$186,000	$15,000	$225,000
	Petro	$6,500	$3,000	$4,000	$56,500	$5,000	$75,000
Indirect Costs	Haz						
	Petro						
Total		$18,000	$7,500	$12,000	$242,500	$20,000	$300,000

Cost estimate development

Task 1 - This cost is based on an average PRA personnel rate of $50 an hour spending 100 hrs per year over three years ($15,000). These costs also include travel to annual State Brownfields Conferences and were calculate to be a cost of $1,000 for one attendee to each conference over the

three-year period of the grant, cost include estimates for conference registration, travel and hotel ($3,000). The total estimated costs for this task are $18,000.

Task 2 – costs based on community outreach effort from previous grant and QEP estimates for time spent at public meetings.

Task 3 - costs are based on current market estimates from potential QEPs.

Task 4 - The estimated cost for the Phase I ESAs is anticipated to be approximately $5,500 (based on current QEP costs estimates) each for an estimated total of $82,500. PRA estimates up to 8 Phase II ESAs for hazardous substances and petroleum products will need to be conducted based on the findings of the Phase I ESAs. The estimated cost for the Phase II ESAs is anticipated to be approximately $20,000 each, based on current QEP cost estimates for previous sites, for an estimated total of $160,000.

Task 5 - The estimated cost for the RAPPS is anticipated to be approximately $2,500 each, based on current QEP cost estimates, for an estimated total of $20,000 for both Hazardous Substances ($15,000) and Petroleum Products ($5,000).

The PRA understands that there are additional costs associated with managing a grant and will commit to providing the costs for legal fees associated with staff time to administer the grant, conduct bidding activities for the procurement of a qualified environmental consultant and oversee consultants and contractors, and staff participation in public involvement meeting and meetings with Pennsylvania EPA staff. The table below lists some of the expected outputs and outcomes from the assessment program.

Outputs	
• Number of community- involvement meetings • Number of assessment sites identified • Number of Phase I ESAs completed	• Number of Phase II ESAs completed • Number of sites where remediation planning was conducted

c. Measuring Environmental Results

This Assessment Grant funding will promote revitalization, redevelopment and expansion of greenspaces, urban gardens, stormwater infiltration and affordable housing throughout the City by eliminating the health and environmental risks posed by the extensive network of brownfields sites. Revitalization of these sites will support sustained economic growth, promote new investments and jobs, safer streets, stronger healthier families, increased pride, and the removal of potential environmental and physical hazards from the community.

4. Programmatic Capability and Past Performance

a. Programmatic Capability

i. Organizational Structure: PRA has an experienced and professional staff to manage and successfully expend the funds of the grant. The fiscal supervision of the grant will be monitored by the PRA Director of Finance, a CPA. PRA General Counsel will prepare the required Professional Services Contract with the selected QEP. The PRA's Director of Development & Housing Finance, Larry Padilla, will manage the solicitation, selection, and production of the environmental firms. PRA has extensive experience managing successful professional service contracts for Environmental Phase I and Phase II projects throughout the City of Philadelphia. The following key staff will be directly involved in the implementation of the grant dollars, and will provide in-kind staff time to work on this project:

Mr. Robert LaBrum is the Director of PRA's Design & Construction Department. He will support the day-to-day administration of the Brownfield grant. In 2018, he was responsible for directly overseeing

over $3 million in capital projects, including repairing police and fire stations, recreation centers, and parks. Mr. LaBrum has a Master of Public Administration from Temple University and over 20 years of experience in urban redevelopment. Ms. Susan Varghese is the Director of PRA's Legal & Compliance Department. She will be responsible for reviewing environmental reports funded with EPA grant dollars. Ms. Varghese obtained a Juris Doctorate from Temple University and has eight years of experience with redevelopment and land disposition compliance. Ms. Angela Chandler is the Director of PRA's Finance & Operations Department. She will be responsible for administering grant dollars. Ms. Chandler has a B.S. in accounting from Virginia Commonwealth University and over 25 years of experience in corporate and public finance.

ii. Acquiring Additional Resources: The PRA will be the administrator and implement the activities described herein. Upon authorization of the Cooperative Agreement by the US EPA, PRA, will issue a request for qualifications to select a qualified environmental professional (QEP) to conduct assessment activities and initiate work in October 2019. Key tasks the QEP will be responsible for delivering include the submissions of; Property Profile Forms and site access agreements to initiate Phase I ESA activities; as well as the submission of a Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) and as appropriate, Site Specific Sampling and Analysis Plans (SAPs). At selected site sites at which a reuse is likely and the Phase I ESA indicates a Phase II ESA is necessary, the selected QEP will initiate the SAP development in order to keep the project on task for completion in the 3-year time frame. The PRA will be responsible for the day-to-day grant operations including: updating and maintaining the brownfields inventory, distributing information about the project to the community, selecting sites for assessment, tracking project progress, procuring all contractual services, and submitting required reports to the US EPA.

b. Past Performance and Accomplishments

i. Currently Has or Previously Received an EPA Brownfields Grant: PRA received a US EPA Brownfields Assessment Grant in 2015 for hazardous substances (BF# 96337401). The PRA has drawn down 71% of the existing grant and will be using the remaining funds to complete Phase II ESA activities by the second quarter of 2019 and closed out this grant. While significant progress has been made, more work needs to be completed for the PRA to meet its redevelopment goals.

(1) Accomplishments: PRA has conducted outreach meetings, developed an inventory of sites, completed all EPA required reporting and have completed eleven Phase I ESAs and is in the process of completing one Phase II ESA. The following is a brief description of the accomplishments of the previous grant activities which have been updated in US ACRES; eleven sites have been assessed to evaluate the potential for environmental impacts and best reuse. One site is having a Phase II ESA completed. The PRA has achieved its goals of identifying priority sites, completing the appropriate environmental assessment activities, and positioning these sites for the planned beneficial reuse.

(2) Compliance with Grant Requirements: The PRA has complied with all requirements of the US EPA Community Wide Brownfields Assessment Grant. The PRA has submitted Property Profile Forms, Quality Assurance Project Plan, Site Specific Sampling and Analysis Plans, Quarter Reporting, Disadvantaged Business Enterprise reporting, Financial Reporting (SF-254), as well as updating US ACRES. The previous funding has been successfully drawn down by 70% and the remainder will be completely exhausted by the second quarter of 2019. This funding has allowed the PRA to make positive contributions to the health and welfare of the City and is making steady and positive progress toward their brownfield's redevelopment goals. This brownfields program represents a significant step forward in redeveloping and revitalizing this proud community, but additional funding is necessary to carry this program forward and continue to make positive and meaningful progress in Philadelphia. Receiving additional Assessment Grant funding is vital to the future of this community.

FY 2019 UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA)
BROWNFIELDS HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES and PETROLEUM PRODUCTS
COMMUNITY WIDE ASSESSMENT GRANT APPLICATION

The Philadelphia Redevelopment Authority

Attachment 1 – Applicant Eligibility

1. Applicant Eligibility

The Philadelphia Redevelopment Authority is an eligible applicant as a legally incorporated public body, corporate and politic, in accordance with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Urban Redevelopment Law, Act of 1945, P.L. 991, No. 385 as amended. Following appropriate legislation by the City of Philadelphia declaring the need for a Redevelopment Authority, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Department of State issued a Certificate of Incorporation to the Authority on May 24, 1945. The City of Philadelphia passed the ordinance by City Council for the formation of the Redevelopment Authority on September 21, 1945. Management of the Authority is vested solely with its governing board. The articles of formation from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the Ordinance from the City of Philadelphia are included on the following pages.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

October 28, 1981

To All to Whom These Presents Shall Come: Greeting:

"REDEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA"

I, WILLIAM R. DAVIS, Secretary of the Commonwealth of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania do hereby certify that the foregoing and annexed is a true and correct photocopy of Articles of Incorporation and Certificate

which appear of record in this Department.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Secretary's Office to be affixed, the day and year above written.

William R. Davis

Secretary of the Commonwealth ld

DSCB-60 (Rev 2-79)

DOC ROLL 45-11 FILM 1200

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING:

WHEREAS, In and by the provisions of Act No. 385, approved the twenty-fourth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and forty-five, the Department of State is authorized and required to issue a

CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION

evidencing the incorporation of a redevelopment authority under the provisions of said Act.

AND WHEREAS, The stipulations and conditions of said Act have been fully complied with by the Governing Body of the City of Philadelphia, by the passage of a proper Ordinance finding and declaring that there is a need for a Redevelopment Authority.

THEREFORE, KNOW YE, That subject to the Constitution of this Commonwealth, and under the authority of Act No. 385, approved the twenty-fourth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and forty-five, I DO BY THESE PRESENTS, which I have caused to be sealed with the Great Seal of the Commonwealth, declare and certify the creation, erection and incorporation of

REDEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA

into a body politic and corporate in deed and in law by the name hereinbefore specified, now to become operative with authority to transact business.

Such corporation shall have and enjoy and shall be subject to all the powers, duties, requirements, and restrictions, specified and enjoined in and by the above Act of Assembly and all other applicable laws of this Commonwealth.

GIVEN under my Hand and the Great Seal of the Commonwealth, at the City of Harrisburg, this second day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and forty-five, and of the Commonwealth the one hundred and seventieth.

10-2-45

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

CBC ROLL 45-11 FILM 1198.

Clerk's Office, City Council

ROOM No. 492, CITY HALL

Philadelphia, September 21st, *1945.*

This is to certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the original Ordinance passed by City Council and approved by the Mayor on the 21st *day of* September, *1945.*

AN ORDINANCE

Finding and declaring that there is need for a Redevelopment Authority to function within the territorial limits of the City of Philadelphia and authorizing the obtaining of a certificate of incorporation for the Philadelphia Redevelopment Authority.

WHEREAS, There exists in the City of Philadelphia areas which have become blighted because of the unsafe, unsanitary, inadequate or overcrowded condition of the dwellings therein or because of inadequate planning of the area or excessive land coverage by the buildings thereon or the lack of proper light and air and open space or because of the defective design and arrangement of the buildings thereon or faulty street or lot layout or economically or socially undesirable land uses; and

WHEREAS, Such conditions or a combination of some or all of them have and will continue to result in making such areas economic or social liabilities harmful to the social and economic well-being of the entire communities in which they exist depreciating values therein, reducing tax revenues and thereby depreciating further the general community-wide values; and

WHEREAS, The foregoing conditions are beyond remedy or control by regulatory processes and cannot be effectively dealt with by private enterprise without additional aids and that such conditions exist chiefly in areas which are so subdivided into small parcels and in divided ownerships that their assembly for purposes of clearance, replanning and redevelopment is difficult and impossible without the effective public power of eminent domain; and

WHEREAS, The acquisition and sound replanning and redevelopment of such areas in accordance with sound and approved plans for their redevelopment will promote the public health, safety, convenience and welfare; and

WHEREAS, The Urban Redevelopment Law, approved May 24, 1945, provides for the organization of local Redevelopment Authorities which shall exist and operate for the public purposes of acquiring and replanning such areas and of holding or disposing of them in such manner that they shall become available for economically and socially sound redevelopment.

SECTION 1. *The Council of the City of Philadelphia ordains,* That the Council of the City of Philadelphia do find and declare that there is need for a Redevelopment Authority to function within the territorial limits of the City of Philadelphia.

SEC. 2. The Clerk of City Council is hereby directed to file a certified copy of this ordinance with the Department of State of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and duplicates thereof with the State Board of Housing and the State Planning Board of the said Commonwealth.

88-4

Attest: William H. Fritton

William H. Fritton

CBC ROLL 45-11 FILM 1199

Approved and filed in the Department of State
on the 2nd day of October, A. D. 1945.

Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth

10-2-45

CBC Roll 45-11 Films 1198-1200 inclusive.

FY 2019 UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA)
BROWNFIELDS HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES and PETROLEUM PRODUCTS
COMMUNITY WIDE ASSESSMENT GRANT APPLICATION

The Philadelphia Redevelopment Authority

Attachment 2 – Community Involvement

2. Community Involvement

The Philadelphia Redevelopment Authority was successful in their FY2015 US EPA Brownfields Grant application and will follow the same protocols which generated positive results and created a significant inventory of sites from public outreach. Once the award has been secured, the primary community program will be focused on engaging the community to identify potential brownfields sites to assess and updating the site priority list.

PRA and partners will conduct thorough outreach to engage and notify community members of potential projects and solicit feedback from them regarding their desired use of the land. The Philadelphia City Planning Commission (PCPC) has a robust program for involving community members in redevelopment decisions in their neighborhoods. According to the Philadelphia Zoning Code, this community engagement process provides a "framework for organized communication between zoning applicants and community groups that register with PCPC to represent their neighborhoods in zoning matters."[1] These community groups are called Registered Community Organizations (RCO). PRA and their committed partners will utilize this approach to: 1) notify City Council and RCOs; 2) attend community meetings coordinated by an RCO to receive feedback projects; 3) send letters to residents in the project area; 4) flyer the neighborhood prior to construction, and 5) host a ribbon cutting once projects are complete. The RCO's and key community groups in the areas of the identified brownfields are listed below:

Partner Name	Point of Contact	Specific Role
Eastwick Friends & Neighbors Coalition	Terry Williams, terrywilliams0529@yahoo.com; 267-581-1026	Solicit community, input/feedback, organize community meetings, and assist in outreach.
Mantua Civic Association	De'Wayne Drummond, mrdrumm25@gmail.com; 267-205-1771	Solicit community input/feedback, organize community meetings, and assist in outreach.
Neighborhood Gardens Trust	Jenny Greenberg's, jgreenberg@pennhort.org, 215-988-8798	Assist in identifying sites and community outreach and redevelopment of sites into community gardens.

[1] New Rules for Registered Community Organizations & Neighborhood Meetings with Zoning Applicants", (www.phila.gov/CityPlanning/projectreviews/PDF/RCOFact%20SheetJan2014.pdf

FY 2019 UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA) BROWNFIELDS HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES and PETROLEUM PRODUCTS COMMUNITY WIDE ASSESSMENT GRANT APPLICATION

The Philadelphia Redevelopment Authority

Attachment 3 – Expenditure of Assessment Grant Funds

The Philadelphia Redevelopment Authority received a US EPA Brownfields Coalition Grant in the amount of $200,000 in 2015. The PRA has successfully utilized 71% of these funds by January 1, 2019, however due to the government shutdown the final drawdown was unable to be submitted. A copy of the financial record displaying the amount of the cooperative agreement funding drawn down before January 1, 2019, ($137,112.96) as well as the invoice ($5,152.50) which was unable to be submitted due to the shutdown are included on the following pages. The invoice from November 30, 2018, which was to be drawn down if not for the government shut down, would have made the total amount of the grant utilized, $142,265.46, which is over the 70% draw down to re-apply.

Additionally, the remaining funds are planned to be completely drawn down during the second quarter of 2019 as part of the assessment activities.

Philadelphia Redevelopment Authority
US EPA Brownfields Grant Drawdowns
BF# 96337401

Sum of Net Amount			
Account Descripiton	Vendor #	Vendor Name	Total
CONSULTING SERVICES	13643	Duffield Associates, Inc. (PRA)	33,171.23
	CITPH	Duffield Associates, Inc. (CITPH)	28,776.00
		Langan Engineering & Environmental (C	55,773.27
		Urban Agrig Browsfield EE's	20,000.00
CONSULTING SERVICES Total			**137,720.50**
SEMINARS/CONFER/TRAINING	HANCH	Hannah Chatterjee (CITPH-MOS)	200.00
	NICHO	Nicole Hosstettler (CITPH-PWD)	200.00
	ROBLA	Robert LaBrum (ROBLA)	420.00
SEMINARS/CONFER/TRAINING Total			**820.00**
TRAVEL	CITPH	Hannah Chatterjee (CITPH-MOS)	373.57
	HANCH	Hannah Chatterjee (CITPH-MOS)	575.00
	NICHO	Nicole Hosstettler (CITPH-PWD)	364.20
	ROBLA	Robert LaBrum (ROBLA)	2,412.19
TRAVEL Total			**3,724.96**
Grand Total			**142,265.46**
		EPA Project Award	$ 200,000.00
		Project Balance	**57,734.54**
		EPA Draws Submitted 2015-2018	**$ 142,265.46**
		% Funds Drawn	**71.13%**

DUFFIELD ASSOCIATES
Soil, Water & the Environment

Duffield Associates, Inc.
5400 Limestone Road
Wilmington, DE 19808
P: 302-239-6634

November 30, 2018
Project No: 00.11028.ED
Invoice No: 77111
Due Date: December 30, 2018

Philadelphia Redevelopment Authority
Susan Varghese
1234 Market Street, 16th Floor
Philadelphia, PA 19107

RDH - OK
Enviro Consult
$ 5,152.50

Project 00.11028.ED PRA-Enviro Consulting
Mission First Project

Professional Services from September 30, 2018 to November 3, 2018

Phase 00001 PRA-Enviro Consulting

Professional Personnel

	Hours	Rate	Amount	
Project Manager	2.00	150.00	300.00	
Totals	2.00		300.00	
Total Labor				**300.00**
		Total this Phase		**$300.00**

Phase 00002 Eastwick Environmental

Professional Personnel

	Hours	Rate	Amount	
Senior Scientist /Engineer III	36.50	106.00	3,869.00	
Project Scientist /Engineer II	2.50	99.00	247.50	
Totals	39.00		4,116.50	
Total Labor				**4,116.50**

Consultants

Subcontractors

10/10/2018	ENVIRONMENTAL DATA RESOURCES, INC.	6651 LINDBERGH BLV	258.75	
10/23/2018	ENVIRONMENTAL DATA RESOURCES, INC.	6001 EASTWICK AVE	258.75	
10/24/2018	ENVIRONMENTAL DATA RESOURCES, INC.	6315 LINDBERGH BLVD	109.25	
10/25/2018	ENVIRONMENTAL DATA RESOURCES, INC.	2910-19 SOUTH 63RD STR	109.25	
	Total Consultants		**736.00**	**736.00**
		Total this Phase		**$4,852.50**
		Total this Invoice		**$5,152.50**

Outstanding Invoices

Number	Date	Balance
74456	3/12/2018	320.00
74815	4/20/2018	450.00
75033	5/15/2018	1,425.00
76252	9/14/2018	3,819.00

Balances over 30 days are subject to an interest charge of 1.5% per month.

OMB Number: 4040-0004
Expiration Date: 12/31/2019

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

* 1. Type of Submission:
- [ ] Preapplication
- [x] Application
- [ ] Changed/Corrected Application

* 2. Type of Application:
- [x] New
- [ ] Continuation
- [ ] Revision

* If Revision, select appropriate letter(s):

* Other (Specify):

* 3. Date Received: 01/31/2019

4. Applicant Identifier:

5a. Federal Entity Identifier:

5b. Federal Award Identifier:

State Use Only:

6. Date Received by State:

7. State Application Identifier:

8. APPLICANT INFORMATION:

* a. Legal Name: Philadelphia Redevelopment Authority

* b. Employer/Taxpayer Identification Number (EIN/TIN): 236005062

* c. Organizational DUNS: 0798626250000

d. Address:

* Street1: 1234 Market Street
Street2: 16th Floor
* City: Philadelphia
County/Parish:
* State: PA: Pennsylvania
Province:
* Country: USA: UNITED STATES
* Zip / Postal Code: 19107-3706

e. Organizational Unit:

Department Name:

Division Name:

f. Name and contact information of person to be contacted on matters involving this application:

Prefix:
* First Name: Robert
Middle Name:
* Last Name: LaBrum
Suffix:

Title: Director of Design and Construction

Organizational Affiliation:

* Telephone Number: 215-854-6500
Fax Number: 215-854-6732

* Email: robert.labrum@pra.phila.org

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

*** 9. Type of Applicant 1: Select Applicant Type:**

E: Regional Organization

Type of Applicant 2: Select Applicant Type:

Type of Applicant 3: Select Applicant Type:

* Other (specify):

*** 10. Name of Federal Agency:**

Environmental Protection Agency

11. Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number:

66.818

CFDA Title:

Brownfields Assessment and Cleanup Cooperative Agreements

*** 12. Funding Opportunity Number:**

EPA-OLEM-OBLR-18-06

* Title:

FY19 GUIDELINES FOR BROWNFIELDS ASSESSMENT GRANTS

13. Competition Identification Number:

Title:

14. Areas Affected by Project (Cities, Counties, States, etc.):

Add Attachment | Delete Attachment | View Attachment

*** 15. Descriptive Title of Applicant's Project:**

Philadelphia Redevelopment Authority Brownfields Community Wide Assessment Grant for Sites Contaminated with Hazardous Substances and Petroleum Products

Attach supporting documents as specified in agency instructions.

Add Attachments | Delete Attachments | View Attachments

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

16. Congressional Districts Of:

* a. Applicant PA-1 * b. Program/Project PA-13

Attach an additional list of Program/Project Congressional Districts if needed.

Add Attachment | Delete Attachment | View Attachment

17. Proposed Project:

* a. Start Date: 10/01/2019 * b. End Date: 09/30/2022

18. Estimated Funding ($):

* a. Federal	300,000.00
* b. Applicant	0.00
* c. State	0.00
* d. Local	0.00
* e. Other	0.00
* f. Program Income	0.00
* g. TOTAL	300,000.00

*** 19. Is Application Subject to Review By State Under Executive Order 12372 Process?**

☐ a. This application was made available to the State under the Executive Order 12372 Process for review on .

☒ b. Program is subject to E.O. 12372 but has not been selected by the State for review.

☐ c. Program is not covered by E.O. 12372.

*** 20. Is the Applicant Delinquent On Any Federal Debt? (If "Yes," provide explanation in attachment.)**

☐ Yes ☒ No

If "Yes", provide explanation and attach

Add Attachment | Delete Attachment | View Attachment

21. *By signing this application, I certify (1) to the statements contained in the list of certifications and (2) that the statements herein are true, complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge. I also provide the required assurances** and agree to comply with any resulting terms if I accept an award. I am aware that any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or claims may subject me to criminal, civil, or administrative penalties. (U.S. Code, Title 218, Section 1001)**

☒ ** I AGREE

** The list of certifications and assurances, or an internet site where you may obtain this list, is contained in the announcement or agency specific instructions.

Authorized Representative:

Prefix: * First Name: Jane

Middle Name:

* Last Name: Allen

Suffix:

* Title: Special Projects Coordinator

* Telephone Number: 215-209-8633 Fax Number:

* Email: jane.allen@pra.phila.org

* Signature of Authorized Representative: Jane D Allen * Date Signed: 01/31/2019