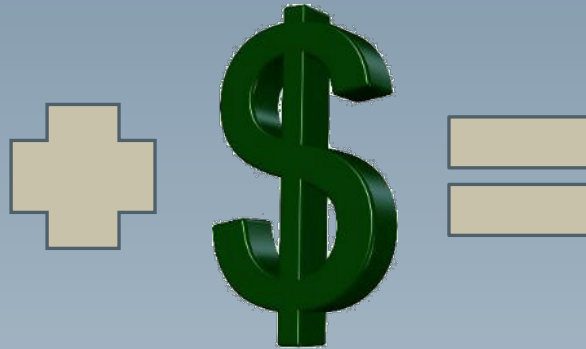


# Leveraging Resources for Brownfields Revitalization



## *Meet the Funders: Infrastructure*

# Today's Speakers



Andrew Seth  
President  
Sustainable Strategies DC



Matt Ward  
CEO  
Sustainable Strategies DC



Aimee Storm  
Land Revitalization Coordinator  
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency



Marc Gerdeman  
Brownfield Redevelopment Officer  
City of Toledo



Danielle Rinsler  
Team Lead  
U.S. Department of Transportation



David Dysard  
Engineering Services Administrator  
City of Toledo



Sonia Brubaker  
Program Manager  
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency



Scott Sibley  
Engineering Services Administrator  
City of Toledo

# Today's Agenda

- I. Introductory Remarks
- II. Meet the Funders – Infrastructure
  - \* U.S. Department of Transportation
  - \* U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
  - \* U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
- III. Infrastructure Case Studies
  - \* Toledo, Ohio
- IV. Q & A

# Leveraging Resources for Brownfields Reuse

## Identify, Plan & Align Resources

- \* What specific actions are needed to implement the plan for cleaning up and reusing your brownfield(s)?
  - What assessment/cleanup will be needed
  - What site improvements and other area improvements are needed
  - What funding/investment is needed? Consider all sources!
    - \* Grants
    - \* Technical assistance
    - \* Local funds
    - \* Financing
    - \* Partner resources
  - What actions are near-term v. long-term, and where to start
  - Who is going to lead each effort (partners involved or needed)



# Recent EPA Efforts to Promote Leveraging

- \* Ongoing webcasts on leveraging best practices and “Meet the Funders” series; next one on sustainability (February 28 @1 – 2:30pm ET)
- \* “Setting the Stage for Leveraging Resources for Brownfields Revitalization” – new EPA guidebook
- \* Brownfields Federal Program guide (updated 2015)
- \* Brownfields Area-Wide Planning Federal Resources Matrix
- \* Ongoing technical assistance on funding/financing available to brownfields communities via the Council of Development Finance Agencies

# Meet the Funders – Infrastructure



**US Army Corps  
of Engineers.**

# Meet the Funders – Infrastructure



Danielle Rinsler  
Team Lead  
U.S. Department of Transportation

## **U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT)**

What DOT funding options might be %  
available and applicable? %



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# DOT Funding

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- The US Department of Transportation operating administrations and Office of the Secretary administer a wide variety of grant programs
  - Office of the Secretary (OST)
    - TIGER (OST)
    - FASTLANE (OST/Build America Bureau)
  - Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)
  - Federal Transit Administration (FTA)
  - Federal Railroad Administration (FRA)
  - Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)
  - Maritime Administration (MARAD)
  - Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA)

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# DOT Grants – Freight and Surface Transportation

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- FASTLANE Grants:
  - Nationally/Regionally Significant Freight Grants.
  - \$4.5 Billion over five years.
  - Annual Application Cycle (Notice of Funding Opportunity).
  - May cover up to 60 percent of project costs.

[www.transportation.gov/buildamerica/FASTLANEgrants](http://www.transportation.gov/buildamerica/FASTLANEgrants)

- TIGER:
  - Surface Transportation Grants Impacting Nation, Metropolitan Area or Region.
  - \$500 million multimodal, merit-based discretionary grant program.
  - Strong focus on transformative projects and creating ladders of opportunity.
  - Eligible applicants: State, local, and tribal governments, transit agencies, MPOs, and other public entities
  - Cost Share or Match
    - TIGER funds may cover up to 80 percent of projects costs in urban areas and 100 percent of project costs in rural areas

[www.transportation.gov/tiger/](http://www.transportation.gov/tiger/)



**TIGER**

## TIGER Discretionary Grants

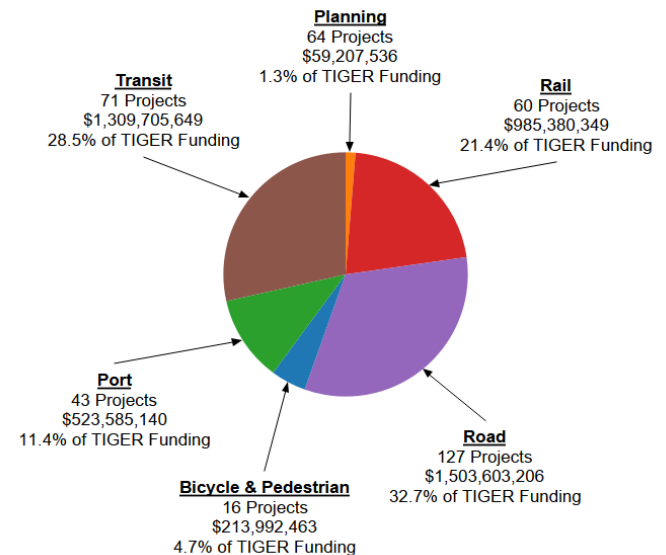
# TIGER Competitive Grant Program

## TIGER Program

- Surface transportation modes (road, rail, transit, port)
- Projects with significant impact on Nation, region or metro area
- \$5.1 billion since 2009 (421 projects)

## Selection Criteria

- Safety
- State of good repair
- Economic competitiveness
- Quality of life
- Environmental sustainability
- Innovation
- Partnership



Also...Project Readiness and Ladders of Opportunity

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# Technical Assistance

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- USDOT offers technical assistance to help applicants through the TIGER process
- Previous TIGER application debriefs
- Benefit cost analysis resource guide
- Special Topics Webinars

Email questions to: [TIGERGrants@dot.gov](mailto:TIGERGrants@dot.gov)

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# DOT Grants – Transit and Formula

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- Transit Capital Investment Grants:
  - Fixed guideway Grants for new projects (New Starts/Small Starts) and to Expand Core Capacity.
  - \$2.3 Billion/year through FY 2020.
  - Applications accepted at any time during the year.
- Formula-Based Grants:
  - States receive funding from USDOT via a distribution formula.
  - States and MPOs award grants.
  - Examples:
    - Congestion Mitigation & Air Quality (CMAQ) - \$2.3 Billion/year
    - National Highway Freight Program - \$1.1 Billion/year.

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# DOT Funding: FTA Resources

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## **FTA: Office of Program Management (TPM)**

- Administers a national program of capital and operating assistance by:
  - Managing financial and technical resources
  - Directing program implementation through Regional Offices
- Provides major capital project management for FTA assistance programs
- Coordinates the development and dissemination of program guidance and technical assistance

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# DOT Funding: FTA Resources

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## Office of Transit Programs (TPM-10)

- Fixed guideway Grants for new projects (New Starts/Small Starts) and to Expand Core Capacity. Manages formula and Discretionary Grant Programs for: Urbanized Areas (5307), Passenger Ferries (5307), Fixed Guideway Capital Investments (5309), the Enhanced Mobility of Seniors and Individuals with Disabilities (5310), Rural Areas (5311), Tribes (5311), Emergency Relief (5324), State of Good Repair (5337), and Grants for Buses and Bus Facilities (5339)
- Develops technical assistance information regarding new statutory, regulatory, policy, or procedural requirements for the annual apportionment of capital and operating funds;
- Develops Technical Assistance Programs in support of FTA's grant programs, including the Rural Transit Assistance Program, and administering the Coordinating Council on Access and Mobility (CCAM).

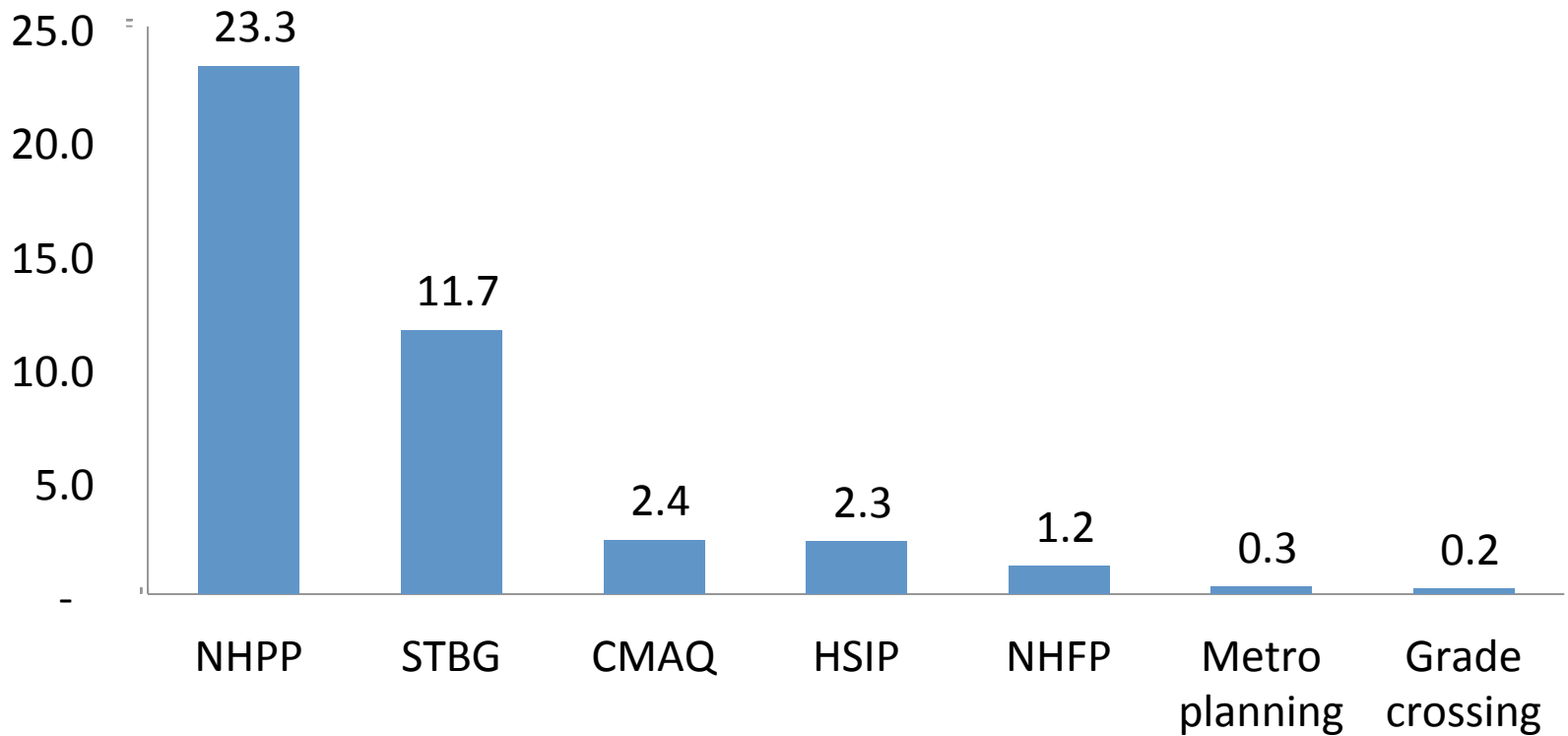
<https://www.transit.dot.gov/grants>

<https://www.transit.dot.gov/about/regional-offices/regional-offices#>



# FHWA Apportioned Programs Under FAST

Average annual highway apportionments,  
FY 2016-2020 (\$ billions)



# DOT Funding: Federal Railroad Administration (FRA) Rail Network Development

## ■ Rail Program

- High-Speed Intercity Passenger Rail (HSIPR) Grants
- Amtrak Operating and Capital Grants\*
- Railroad Safety Technology Grants for PTC
- Railroad Safety Infrastructure Improvement Grants
- Railroad Safety Grants for the Safe Transportation of Energy Products by Rail
- Rail Line Relocation Grants\*
- Disaster Assistance Grants
- Transportation Investment Generating Economic Recovery Grants
- Research, Development, and Technology



\* The Fixing America's Surface Transportation (FAST) Act modifies these grant programs.

## **U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT)**

What DOT financing options might be %  
available and applicable? %



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## Build America Bureau - Programs

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**Bureau Credit Assistance: TIFIA, RRIF**

**Private Activity Bonds**

**FASTLANE Grants**

**Innovative Finance Best Practices**

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# Transportation Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (TIFIA)

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## What is TIFIA?

- Federal program that provides loans, loan guarantees and lines of credit to transportation projects
- Program's lending capacity has grown to about \$20 billion in credit assistance

## Why use TIFIA?

- Leverages Federal, State and local resources and stimulates private investment
- Accelerates project delivery by accessing additional upfront funds
- Provides low interest rates and flexible repayment terms

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# Private Activity Bonds (PABs)

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## What are PABs?

- Allow for tax-exempt bonds for projects with private investment
- \$15 Billion authorized for allocation by U.S. DOT

## Why use PABs?

- Offset higher costs of capital generally incurred by the private sector in Public Private Partnerships (P3s)
- Can contribute to making P3 projects financially feasible

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# Railroad Rehabilitation & Improvement Financing (RRIF)

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## What is RRIF?

- Federal program that provides direct loans and loan guarantees to finance railroad and intermodal equipment and infrastructure that results in public benefits (safety, economic development, environmental improvements, service and capacity)
- Authorized to loan up to \$35 billion (\$7 billion reserved for freight railroads other than Class I)

## Why use RRIF?

- Direct loans can fund up to 100% of eligible project costs
- Small Loans (< \$100,000) can be approved
- Provides low interest rates and flexible repayment terms

## RRIF Program Priorities

- Enhance public safety
- **Promote economic development\***
- Enhance the environment
- Improve competitiveness of U.S companies in international markets
- Endorsed in State planning documents
- **Improve railroad stations and passenger facilities and increase TOD\***
- Preserve or enhance rail or intermodal service to small communities/  
rural areas
- **Enhance service and capacity in the national rail system\***
- Materially alleviate rail capacity problems....



# Build America Bureau – TOD Eligibility

## Transit-Oriented Development (TOD)

- FAST Act makes TOD projects eligible under RRIF and TIFIA to
  - Promote commercial and residential development near transit hubs
  - Increase transit ridership
  - Promote walkable, sustainable land use
- TOD under RRIF can include commercial and residential development
- TOD under TIFIA requires a project-specific review (eligible elements might include: property acquisition, demolition, site preparation, walkways, pedestrian and bicycle access,, etc.)
- Project must be physically or functionally related to a transportation facility (RRIF....to a passenger rail station or multimodal station that includes rail service)

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## Additional Resources

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- Federal Register Notice Regarding Consideration and Processing of Applications for Financial Assistance Under the Railroad Rehabilitation and Improvement Financing (RRIF Program), 75 Fed. Reg. 60165 (September 29, 2010) (<https://www.fra.dot.gov/eLib/details/L02706>)
- Program Guide (<https://www.fra.dot.gov/Page/P0128>)
- Letter of Interest Form (<https://www.fra.dot.gov/eLib/Details/L02705>)
- Letter of Interest Checklist, Application Checklist and Application Process Quick Guide ([www.fra.dot.gov](http://www.fra.dot.gov))
- Buy America Information (<http://www.fra.dot.gov/Page/P0185>)

## **U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT)**

I have a specific project and I'm looking for assistance with navigating the various DOT funding/financing options, what should I do?

# The Status Quo: U.S. Infrastructure Backlog



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# The Status Quo: U.S. Infrastructure Backlog

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- Financing and funding infrastructure has become more difficult than actually building it
- Not due to lack of financing dollars: U.S. DOT has over \$50 billion available in Federal assistance programs
- Access to this financing requires complying with federal regulations, complex credit structures, and the need to coordinate with multiple points of contact within the federal government

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# Build America Initiative – The Bureau

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- July 2014 Build America Administration-wide initiative. BATIC Working Group forms. Credit/technical functions disbursed.
- July 2015 BATIC adds full-time core team. Centralized coordination – functions remain disbursed.
- December 2015 President Obama signs the FAST Act – 5-year legislation calling for a National Surface Transportation Innovative Finance Bureau.
- July 2016 – DOT unveils the Build America Bureau. Credit/Technical functions centralized – some functions remain disbursed.

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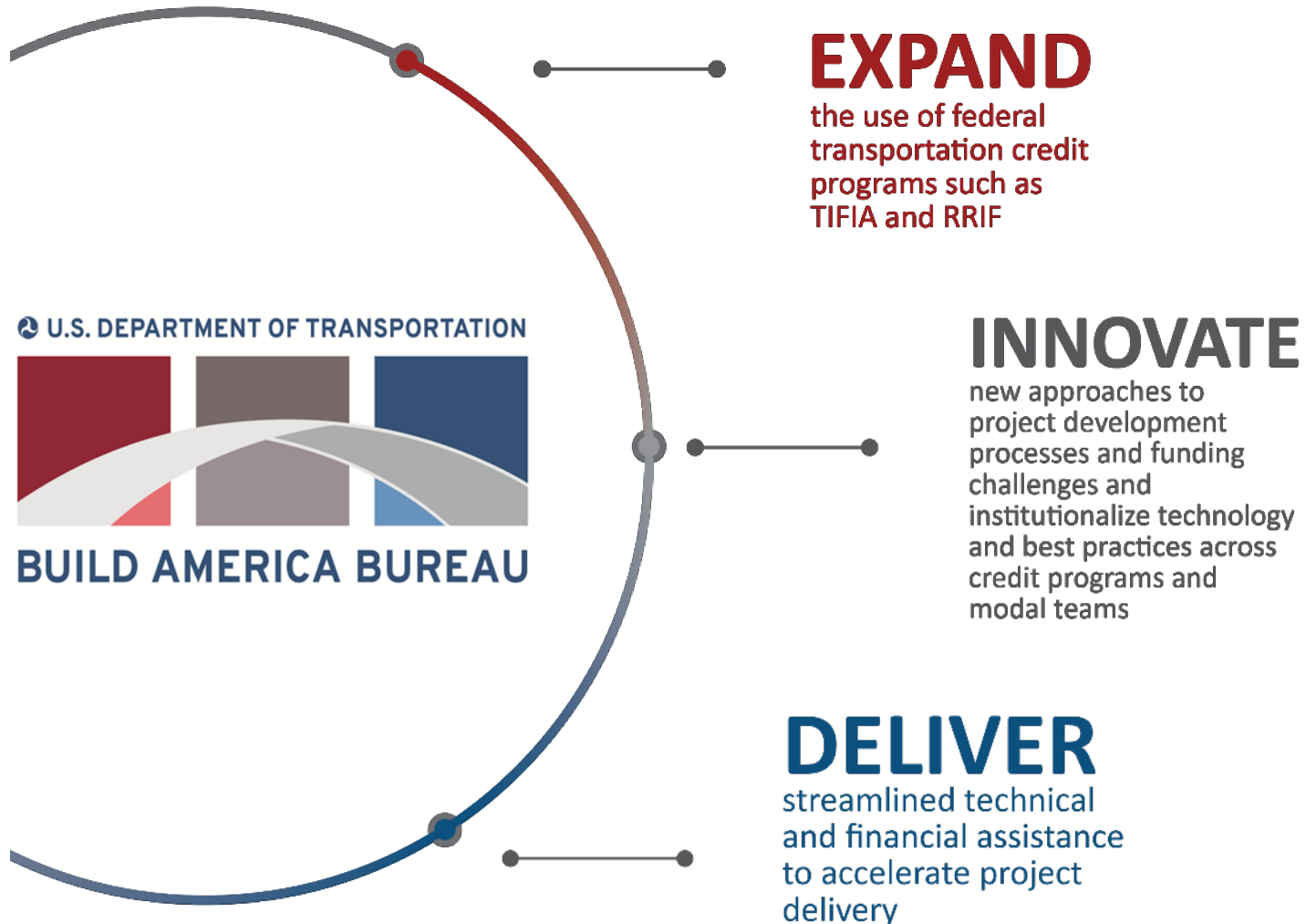
# FAST Act Establishes the “Bureau”

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## The FAST Act:

- 1st long-term Federal transportation bill in 10+ years
- Authorized \$305 billion for FY16 - 20 for all surface transportation modes.
- Established National Surface Transportation and Innovative Finance Bureau (Build America Bureau).
- Made TOD expenses and projects eligible under the TIFIA and RRIF Credit Assistance Programs.

# The Bureau's Mission





# Build America Bureau - Components

## BUREAU LEADERSHIP

### Outreach and Project Development

- Builds upon the single point-of-contact approach established by BATIC
- Conducts pro-active outreach
- Conducts intake and screening to define project support needs
- Provides projects with technical assistance and modal coordination
- Supports pre-application activities
- Consolidates and disseminates best practices

### Credit Programs

- Combines TIFIA, RRIF, and PABs
- Administers application process for TIFIA, RRIF, and PABs
- Performs underwriting and negotiations for loans
- Manages portfolio of active loans
- Manages risks of loan portfolio

### FASTLANE Grants

- Administers application process for FASTLANE grants
- Provides guidance on FASTLANE application process

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# Current and Future Roles of the Bureau

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- Serve as the **One-Stop Shop for project sponsors** to access DOT technical assistance and credit programs;
- **Administer the Credit Programs** for RRIF and TIFIA loans, PABs and the new FASTLANE Grant program;
- **Streamline DOT credit application and review processes;**
- **Provide technical assistance** and best practices and financing and funding opportunities;
- **Reduce uncertainty and delays** related to environmental reviews and permitting;
- Assist in **mitigating project delivery and procurement risks** and costs for projects financed by the USDOT infrastructure finance programs;
- **Increase transparency** and the public availability of information regarding projects financed by the USDOT infrastructure finance programs.

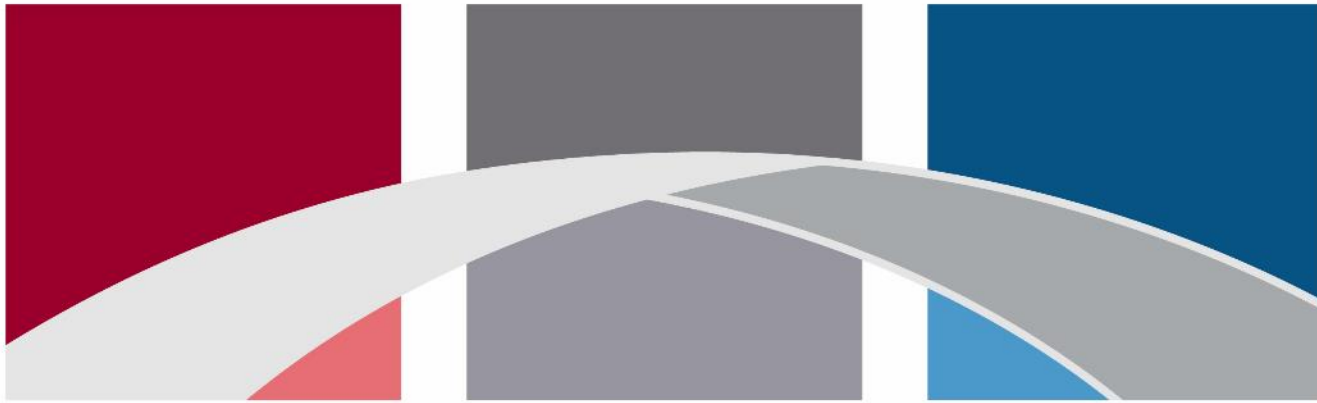
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# Additional Bureau Resources

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- Innovation in Practice Case Studies Webinar Series through BATIC Institute:
  - Pennsylvania Rapid Bridge Replacement
  - Denver Union Station
  - Eagle P3 Commuter Rail
- TIFIA's FAST Act guidance webinars:
  - Active Transportation Networks
  - State Infrastructure Banks (SIBs)
  - Ports
  - Transit Oriented Development (TOD)
- Best Practices Papers:
  - Surface Transportation P3s
  - Availability Payment Concessions P3 Model Contract Guide
  - Core Toll Concession P3 Model Contract Guide

 **U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION**



**BUILD AMERICA BUREAU**

**Email: [BuildAmerica@dot.gov](mailto:BuildAmerica@dot.gov)**

**Phone: 202-366-2300**

# Meet the Funders – Infrastructure



Sonia Brubaker  
Program Manager  
U.S. Environmental Protection  
Agency

# **U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)**

What is the Water Finance Center? %



# Water Infrastructure and Resiliency Finance Center

The Water Finance Center is an **information % and assistance center**, helping communities % make informed decisions for **drinking water, % wastewater, and stormwater infrastructure** to % protect human health and the environment. %



Research

Advise

Innovate

Network

%

# U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

What are the funding sources for water infrastructure? %



# EPA Water Infrastructure Funding

- Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF)
  - \$42 billion (1987-2016)
- Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF)
  - \$19 billion (1997-2016)
- Alaska Native Villages and Rural Communities Grant Program
  - \$519.6 million (1995-2016)
- U.S.-Mexico Border Water Infrastructure Grant Program
  - Approx \$600 million (2003-2014)
- Tribal Assistance Program
  - Clean Water Indian Set-Aside - \$516.4 million (1987-2016)
  - Drinking Water Infrastructure Tribal Set-Aside - \$285.8 million (1997-2015)
- Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (WIFIA)

# Clean Water State Revolving Fund & Drinking Water State Revolving Fund

## Funds Awarded

|   |                    |                     |
|---|--------------------|---------------------|
| <b>Cumulative federal funds awarded</b> | <b>DW: \$17.5B</b> | <b>CW: \$39.5B</b>  |
| <b>Cumulative assistance provided</b>   | <b>DW: \$30B</b>   | <b>CW: \$111.2B</b> |
| <b>Assistance provided in 2015</b>      | <b>DW: \$2.1B</b>  | <b>CW: \$5.8B</b>   |



## Funds Status & Uses

- Loans at or below market interest rate
  - 2015 Average Interest Rate: 1.7% versus the market rate of 3.8%
- Repayment terms
  - DWSRF: generally 20 years, 30 for disadvantaged communities
  - CWSRF: up to 30 years or useful life, whichever is less
- Buy or refinance local debt obligations (refinance terms up to 30 years for both SRFs)
- Insurance or guarantees for local debt obligations
- Additional subsidy as grants, principal forgiveness, or negative interest rates (amounts established by Congress)

# Eligible Projects Under the SRFs

## DWSRF

- **Source** (*e.g., well replacement, aquifer storage and recovery*)
- **Treatment** (*includes reuse and desal*)
- **Transmission and distribution**
- **Finished water storage**
- **Water system consolidation**
- **Creation of new water systems** (*limited*)
- **Technical assistance for project planning and design**
- **Climate change mitigation / adaptation** (*e.g., energy efficiency, renewables, water conservation -- as part of projects*)
- **Resilience and sustainability** (*e.g., security measures, green infrastructure -- as part of projects*)



## CWSRF

- **Constructing Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs)**
- **Nonpoint source**
- **National Estuary Program projects**
- **Centralized systems**
- **Stormwater**
- **Reducing demand for POTW capacity** (*e.g., through water conservation, efficiency and reuse*)
- **Watershed pilot projects**
- **Energy efficiency**
- **Reusing or recycling wastewater, stormwater or subsurface drainage water**
- **Security measures at POTWs**
- **Technical assistance**



## **U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)**

What types of water infrastructure financing mechanisms does the % Center provide information on? %

# Public-Private & Public-Public Partnerships

The Water Finance Center, in conjunction with UNC Environmental Finance Center, is examining previously closed P3s to understand the:

- proposed benefits
- processes involved in closing a transaction
- realized benefits
- performance of the agreement over the useful life of the assets



## City of Regina Wastewater Treatment Plant Upgrade Design, Build, Finance, Operate, & Maintain Project



The City of Regina's detailed analysis and planning process led it to use the Design, Build, Finance, Operate, and Maintain (DBFOM) delivery mechanism to carry out necessary upgrades to its wastewater treatment



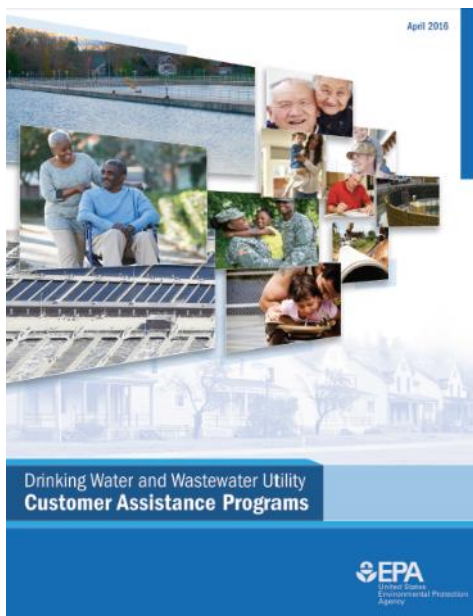
## City of Phoenix Lake Pleasant Water Treatment Plant Design Build and Operate Project



The Phoenix Lake Pleasant Water Treatment Plant is one of the nation's first large-scale Design Build and Operate (DBO) water treatment plant projects. The City of Phoenix used the DBO approach to increase the

# Utility Customer Assistance Programs

CAPs are voluntary programs that utilities have %  
created for customers having difficulty paying %  
water and sewer bills %



Households that may have difficulty paying bills include:

- those on *fixed incomes* or *lower incomes*
- households that face a *temporary crisis* (e.g., job loss, illness, etc)

In 2014, 46.7 million people (14.8% of the U.S. population) lived in poverty  
(U.S. Census Bureau)

Utilities often find approximately 1% of their customers are unable to pay at any particular time  
(WRF 2010)

Compendium available at:  
<http://ow.ly/4nvSyO>

## Bill Discount

Reduces bills on an ongoing basis usually by a percentage or dollar amount. This broad category encompasses a diverse array of programs.

### Opportunities

- Targets households that have difficulty paying water and/or sewer bills.
- Offers flexibility to structure in a variety of ways, including a sliding scale; can apply to any type of rate structure.

### Challenges

- Revenue impact may be greater because programs are generally designed to provide assistance long-term.
- Can be confusing to customers if program-related outreach and education isn't provided.

### Considerations

- Administrative burden is low if utility can partner with an existing social service program for eligibility determination and enrollment; administrative burden can be higher if a partnering opportunity doesn't exist.
- A percentage discount can give households using more water a larger subsidy, creating concerns of equity and providing a disincentive to use water efficiently.
- Does not take into account other factors that might be causing long-term high water usage, such as older appliances and fixtures.

### New York City, New York

Mayor de Blasio and the **New York City Department of Environmental Protection (DEP)** announced on December 24, 2015, that nearly 52,000 low-income, senior, or disabled homeowners across the city will receive an automatic one-time credit of \$115.89 on their next water bill, saving most participants approximately 25 percent on their annual bill. The credit is part of the Home Water Assistance Program, first introduced in 2014, to assist approximately 12,500 homeowners who qualified for the federal Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP). In 2015, DEP expanded the program to include those who receive a Senior Citizens Homeowners Exemption or a Disabled Homeowners Exemption for property taxes, bringing the total to nearly 52,000 homeowners. DEP has partnered with the Human Resources Administration and the Department of Finance to identify qualified homeowners (with homes housing one to four families) who received a LIHEAP or low-income property tax benefit in 2015. Homeowners do not have to do anything to receive the credit; it will automatically appear on the next water and sewer bill for qualifying customers.



*"Any assistance to low-income homeowners is welcome news in the Bronx and New York City. Many families struggle from paycheck to paycheck and receiving a credit on their next water bill will likely go a long way to help. ... I would like to thank Mayor de Blasio, the New York City Department of Environmental Protection, the Human Resources Administration and the Department of Finance for their work in making sure that more than 52,000 households receive a credit of \$115 on their next water or sewer bill through the Home Water Assistance Program."*

*—Assembly Member Latoya Joyner*

## Types of CAPs

- Bill Discount
- Flexible Terms
- Lifeline Rate
- Temporary Assistance
- Water Efficiency

Each Type includes:

- opportunities
- challenges
- considerations

Short write-ups of examples are included for each type

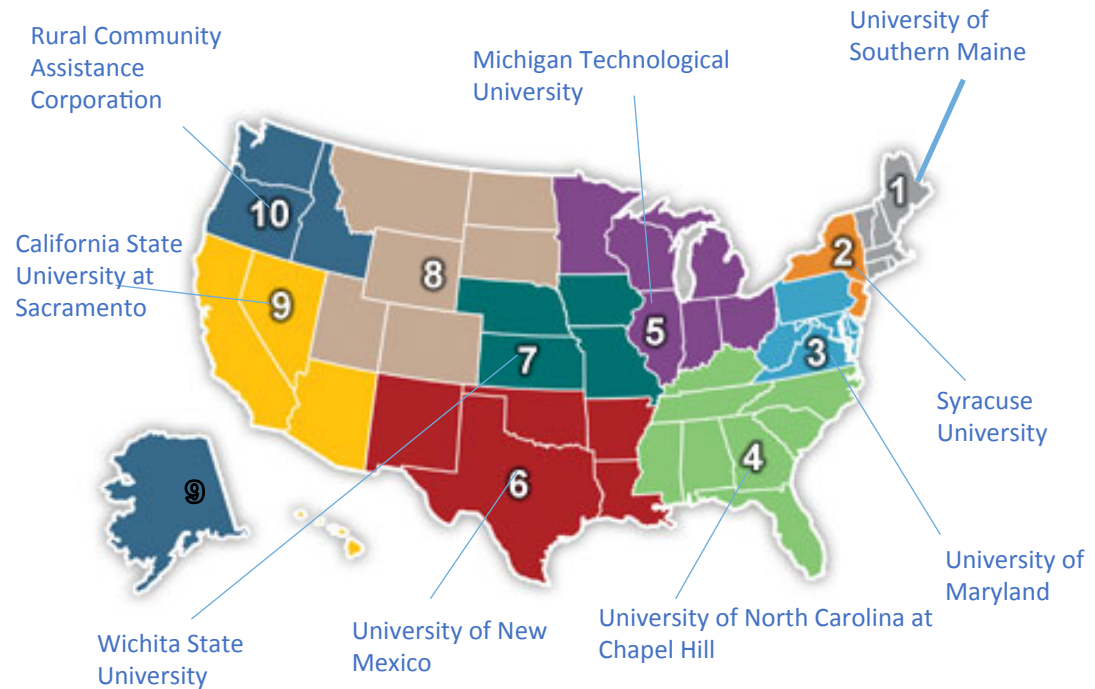
## **U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)**

What is the Water Finance Center %  
doing to increase funding access and  
readiness in communities? %



# Environmental Finance Centers (EFCs)

The EFCs deliver targeted technical assistance to states, tribes, local governments, and the private sector in providing innovative solutions to help manage the costs of environmental financing and program management



# Regional Water Finance Forums

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## Series of Finance Forums

- Bringing together communities with water infrastructure financing needs in an **interactive peer-to-peer networking** format.
- Hear how local utilities have **financed resilient water infrastructure** projects
- Have the opportunity **to meet key regional funding and technical assistance contacts.**
- Scheduled forums:
  - September 2015 – Addison, TX
  - December 2015 – Iselin, NJ
  - March 2016 – Portland, OR
  - June 2016 – Big Stone Gap, VA
  - November 2016 – Durham, NH
  - April 2017 – R9

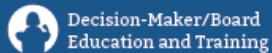
## Topics range from:

- 
- **Communicating infrastructure needs to the public**
  - **Strategically using the SRF**
  - **Setting sustainable rates**
  - **Incorporating asset management for preplanning**
  - **Disaster funding**
  - **Stormwater financing**
  - **Utility partnerships**

## Services



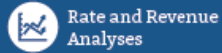
Public Engagement and Customer Outreach



Decision-Maker/Board Education and Training



Alternatives Analyses



Rate and Revenue Analyses



Asset Management Practices



Financing/Funding Options



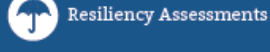
Affordability Analyses



Fiscal Sustainability Plans



Water Efficiency Studies



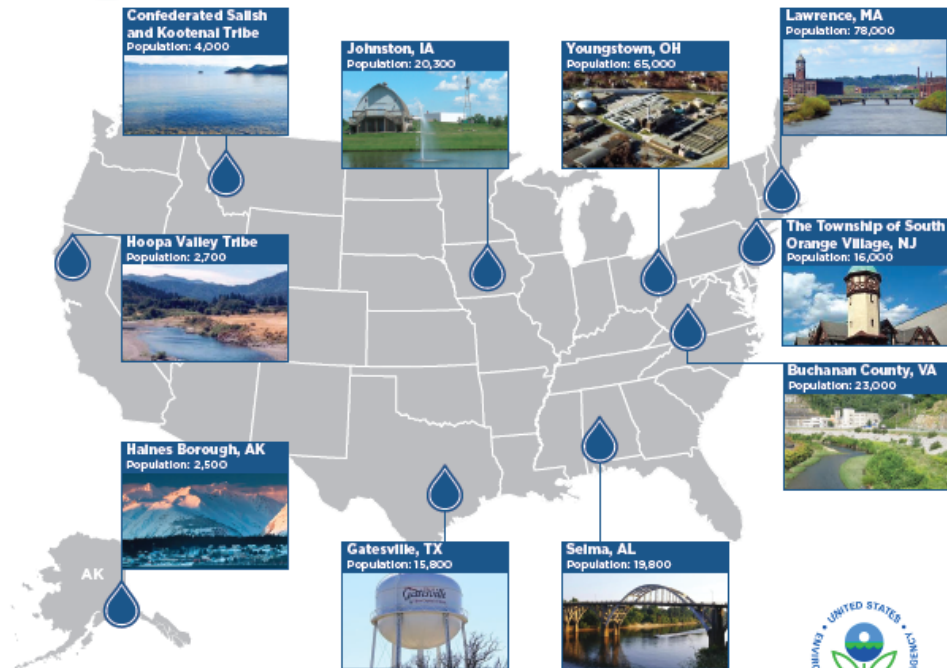
Resiliency Assessments



Regional Partnerships

# WaterCARE

Community Assistance for Resiliency and Excellence in Drinking Water and Wastewater



WaterCARE will assist communities in developing a resilient and sustainable water infrastructure finance strategy to support capital water infrastructure that meets local long-term needs. Community characteristics include a combination of the following: population less than 100,000; an acute or chronic problem with an immediate public health need; MHI considerations; and readiness to proceed.



## WaterCARE % Communities % Predevelopment Technical % Assistance Program %

### Community Assistance for Resiliency and Excellence (WaterCARE)

- Providing **mid-sized communities** with drinking water and wastewater predevelopment services
- Receiving **financial and technical guidance** for supporting community investment in water infrastructure
- Community characteristics:
  - Mid-sized (population less than 100,000),
  - Acute or chronic problem with an immediate public health need,
  - MHI considerations, and/or
  - Readiness to proceed.

# US EPA Environmental Financial Advisory Board (EFAB)

- A Federal Advisory Committee (governed under “FACA”)
- Operates with about 30 board members representing a cross section of government, tribes, industry, not-for-profit and educational institutions
- Post SRF enactment, EFAB was created to assist EPA build financial expertise. Has been active since early 90s
- Holds public meetings twice a year: Next meeting is in Washington, DC in late winter/early spring

[www.epa.gov/efab/envirofinance](http://www.epa.gov/efab/envirofinance)

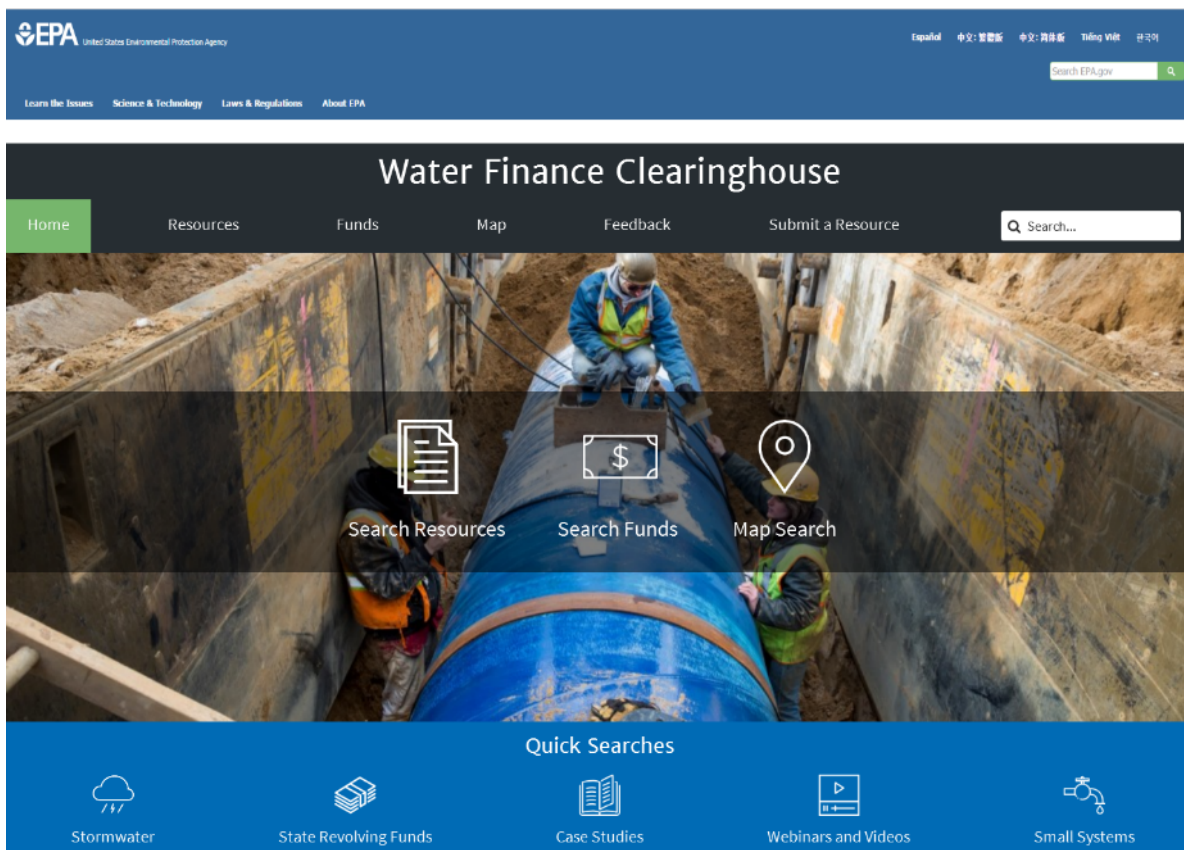
## Recent Recommendations:

- **Household Affordability Challenges in the Water Sector**
- **Financial Capacity Development for Small Water Systems**
- **Financing Pre-development Activities in Communities**
- **Developing Dedicated Stormwater Revenues**

# U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

What's next? %

# Water Finance Clearinghouse – Under Development!



## Key Features: %

- 2 Databases in 1 %
  - Resources
  - Funds
- Multiple Search Options
  - Search Resources
  - Search Funds
  - Map Search
  - Quick Search – applies search filters for the user
- Search Bar

# Resource Search Filters (Draft)

## Funding Sources %

- Federal %
  - U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
    - Clean Water State Revolving Fund
    - Green Project Reserve
    - Drinking Water State Revolving Fund
    - Clean Water Act Nonpoint Source Grant Program (319)
    - Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (WIFIA)
  - U.S. Federal Emergency Management Agency % (FEMA)
  - U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) %
  - U.S. Department of Housing (HUD) %
  - U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT)
  - U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) %
  - U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI)
  - U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)
  - U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE) %
  - U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS)
  - U.S. Economic Development Administration (EDA) %
  - U.S. Treasury
  - Coordinated Federal Funding
- State
  - (All States will be Listed)
- Tribes & Territories
- Local Government
- Grants & Principal Forgiveness
- Philanthropic
- Private Capital
- Other %

## Sectors

- Green Infrastructure
- Stormwater %
- Drinking Water
- Wastewater
- Groundwater %
- Potable Water ReUse %
- Greywater %
- Combined Sewer System

## Financing Approaches

- Drinking Water Rates
- Wastewater Rates
- Stormwater Utilities/Fees
- General Fund
- Municipal Bonds
- Green Bonds
- Property Taxes
- Tax Districts
- Public-Private Partnerships
- Public-Public Partnerships
- Environmental Markets/Trading Programs
- Conservation Financing
- Pay for Performance
- Private Property Incentives %
- Voluntary Programs
- Public Property Incentives
- Multi-Use/Multi-benefit Approaches

%

## Special Topics

- Planning and Predevelopment
- Technical Assistance for Financing
- Community Engagement and Marketing
- Costs, stormwater
- Program Costs
- Project Costs
- Maintenance Costs
- Cost Savings & Effectiveness
- Legal Issues/Barriers
- Affordability %
- Economic Development
- Economically Distressed Communities
- Triple Bottom Line
- Climate Change & Resiliency
- Financing Flood Protection
- Financing Drought Resiliency
- Disaster Recovery Financing
- Water Efficiency Financing
- Energy Efficiency Financing
- Asset Management
- GIS
- Small Systems
- Sourcewater

## Scope %

- National %
- Regional
- State

## Resource Type

- Reports
- Webinar/Video
- Case Study
- Video
- Website
- Trainings
- Guides
- Outreach
- Presentations
- Events
- Feasibility Studies
- Resource List
- Tools
- Other

## Author

- Federal
- State
- Environmental Finance Center
- EPA Environmental Financial Advisory Board
- Local Government
- Association
- Non-governmental Organization
- Educational Institution
- Journal
- Other

## Date

- Year
- Upload Date



# Funds Search Filters (Draft)

## Funding Sources

- Federal
  - U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
  - U.S. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
  - U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)
  - U.S. Department of Housing (HUD)
  - U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT)
  - U.S. Department of Energy (DOE)
  - U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI)
  - U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)
  - U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE)
  - U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS)
  - U.S. Economic Development Administration (EDA)
  - U.S. Treasury
  - Coordinated Federal Funding
- State
  - (All States will be Listed)
- Tribes & Territories
- Local Government
- Grants & Principal Forgiveness
- Philanthropic
- Private Capital
- Other

## Sectors

- Green Infrastructure
- Stormwater
- Drinking Water
- Wastewater
- Groundwater
- Potable Water ReUse
- Greywater
- Combined Sewer System

## Eligible Uses

- Planning & Predevelopment
- Capital Projects
- Operations & Maintenance
- Green Projects
- Conservation

%

## Eligible Applicants

- Conservation District
- Educational Institution
- Farmers
- Federal Agency
- Tribes & Territories
- Irrigation & Drainage Districts
- Local Government
- Not for Profit
- Private Business or Landowner
- Ranchers
- State/Territorial Agency
- Water Utility
- Wastewater Utility
- Stormwater Utility



Have a Water Finance %  
Question? %

Send us an email: %  
[waterfinancecenter@epa.gov](mailto:waterfinancecenter@epa.gov) %

[www.epa.gov/waterfinancecenter](http://www.epa.gov/waterfinancecenter)

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**Sonia Brubaker**

Program Manager, Water Finance Center

[Brubaker.Sonia@epa.gov](mailto:Brubaker.Sonia@epa.gov)

# Meet the Funders – Infrastructure



**US Army Corps  
of Engineers.**



Matt Ward  
CEO  
Sustainable Strategies DC

## **U.S. Army Corps of Engineers**

What role does the Army Corps play in addressing contaminated sites on % rivers, lakes, harbors & other waterfronts? %

# Corps Mission Areas that can support brownfields revitalization:

- USACE provides design, engineering, and construction services to communities and regions on a range of public works projects connected to America's waterbodies
- Key water resource mission areas including flood control, dredging, inland waterways navigation (1/6 of America's freight), ports and harbors (300 commercial and 600 other harbors), coastal restoration, and water recreation. (2,463 recreation areas across U.S.)
- Environment mission areas include ecosystem restoration, cleanup of military installations, abandoned mine land restoration, EPA Superfund site cleanups, environmental infrastructure, and wetlands and dredge-and-fill regulations



# Corps roles with contamination:

- Corps can provide design, engineering, and construction support to address HTRW – Hazardous, Toxic & Radioactive Wastes
- Corps services can include water, soil & sediment testing; site investigations, feasibility studies, remedial design & remedial action; human health & ecological risk assessments; expedited removal actions; underground storage tank closure; asbestos & lead paint abatement; compliance assessments; ordinance removal; pollution prevention projects; stormwater management; hazardous waste management
- Generally, Corps can include HTRW cleanup as federal project cost if contamination is in water, but land-side contamination is typically local sponsor's responsibility

## **U.S. Army Corps of Engineers**

What Corps programs & authorities %  
can support local brownfield %  
projects? %

# Corps Authorities & Programs:

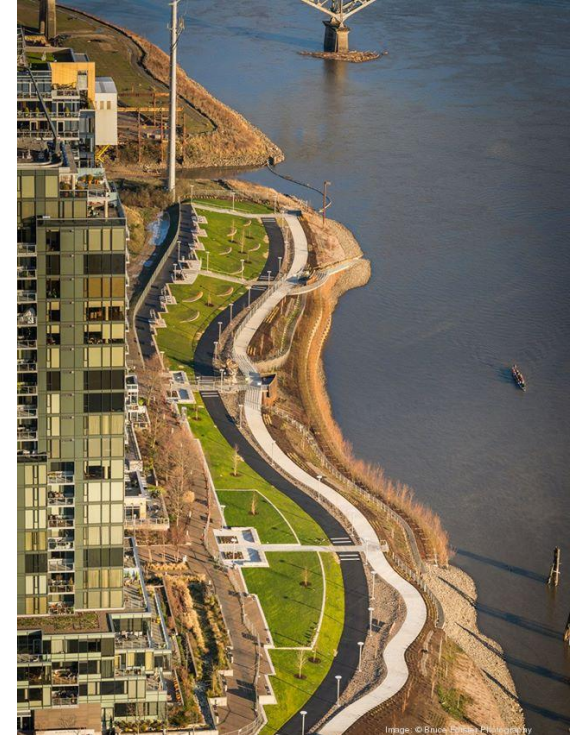
- New Section 7001 process enables localities to propose water resource projects to Corps District office, which are then evaluated for mission consistency, ranked and prioritized, and potentially created as study, engineering, and/or construction project in a USACE-Congressional process
- “Continuing Authorities Programs” or “CAP” allow localities to conduct project partnerships in targeted areas





# Continuing Authorities Program:

- All CAPS start with \$100,000 feasibility study funded by Corps, followed by 50/50 cost share on further planning
- Engineering & construction cost share varies by program
- Section 14 – Streambank & Shoreline Erosion (\$10 million max, 35% local match)
- Section 22 – Planning Assistance (50% cost share)
- Section 107 – Navigation Improvements (\$10 million max, match for commercial navigation varies, 50% local match for recreational navigation)
- Section 204 – Beneficial Reuse of Dredged Materials (\$10 million max, 35% local cost share)
- Section 205 – Flood control (\$10 million max, 35% cost share)
- Section 206 – Aquatic ecosystem restoration (\$10 million max, 35% local cost share)
- Section 1135 – Project modifications for environmental improvement (\$10 million max, 25% local cost share)



## **U.S. Army Corps of Engineers**

How would the Corps process work  
for a locality seeking to conduct a %  
waterfront brownfield project? %

# Navigating the Corps Process:



- Most important – work closely with the local Corps District
  - 41 District Offices organized under eight Divisions
  - See [www.usace.army.mil/Locations.aspx](http://www.usace.army.mil/Locations.aspx)
- Identify matching sources early on
- Draft Section 7001 Proposal Letter
- Work closely with your congressional delegation

# Meet the Funders – Infrastructure



Marc Gerdeman  
Brownfield Redevelopment Officer  
City of Toledo, Ohio

David Dysard  
Engineering Services Administrator  
City of Toledo, Ohio

Scott Sibley  
Engineering Services Administrator  
City of Toledo, Ohio

# City of Toledo, Ohio

## Brownfield Revitalization Program

- Manage funds and projects for the purpose of redeveloping Toledo's land for higher and better uses.
- Toledo has received 21 U.S. EPA grants and two supplemental grants totaling \$8 million and also acquired over \$14 million in various federal, state, local and private funding sources to redevelop land in Toledo.

# U.S. EPA Grants

- \$820,000 Revolving Loan Fund (2016)
- \$500,000 Coalition Assessment (2015)
- \$127,825 Cleanup (2014)
- \$200,000 Area-Wide Planning (2013)
- \$800,000 Coalition Assessment (2012)
- \$200,000 Workforce Development/Job Training (2012)

# Transportation Programs

## Roundabouts and Roadway

- Congestion Mitigation/Air Quality funds (also roadway funds USDOT to State DOT to Metropolitan Planning Organization MPO – for Toledo area the Toledo Metropolitan Area Council of Governments): \$2,532,000

## Roadway

- Surface Transportation Block Grant Program (roadway funds USDOT to State DOT to Metropolitan Planning Organization MPO – for Toledo area the Toledo Metropolitan Area Council of Governments): \$3,557,189

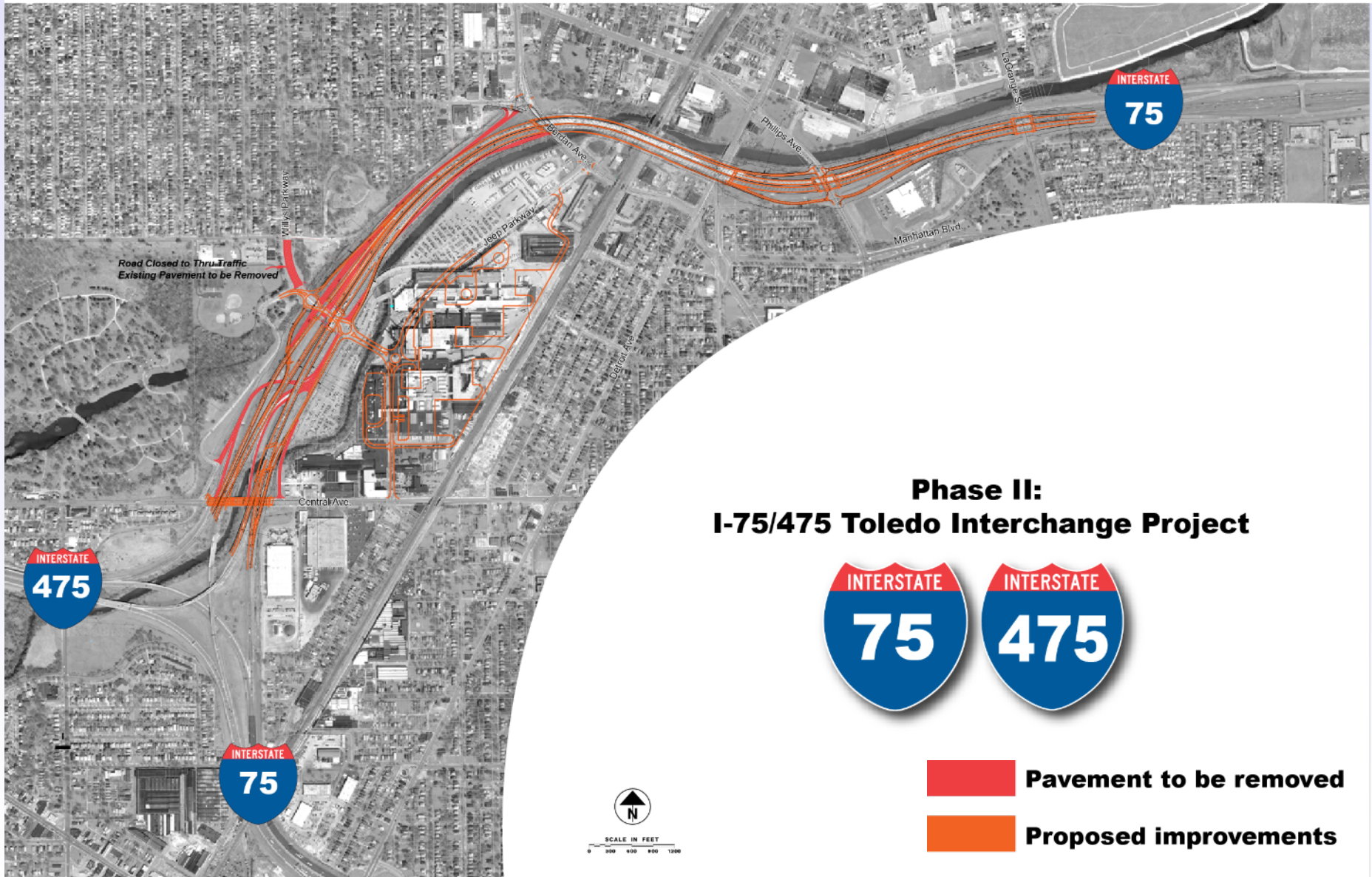
## State of Ohio

- Ohio Public Works Commission funds (LTIP and SCIP) funds for roadway work, especially for small jurisdictions from a statewide bond fund administered in 12 districts by County Engineers.

## Bike Paths

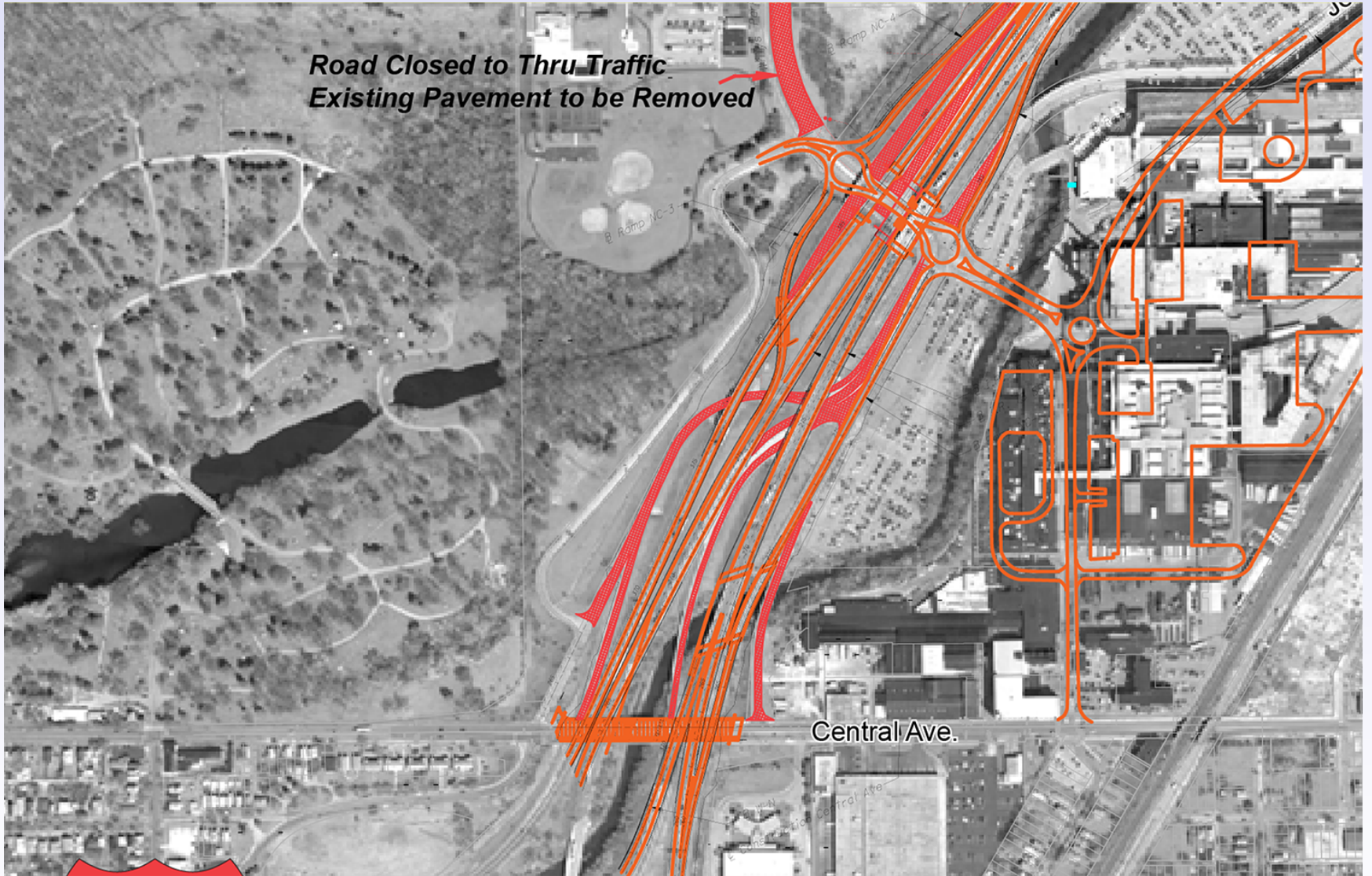
- Transportation Alternatives Program (roadway funds USDOT to State DOT to Metropolitan Planning Organization MPO – for Toledo area the Toledo Metropolitan Area Council of Governments)

# I-75 Changes





**Road Closed to Thru Traffic  
Existing Pavement to be Removed**

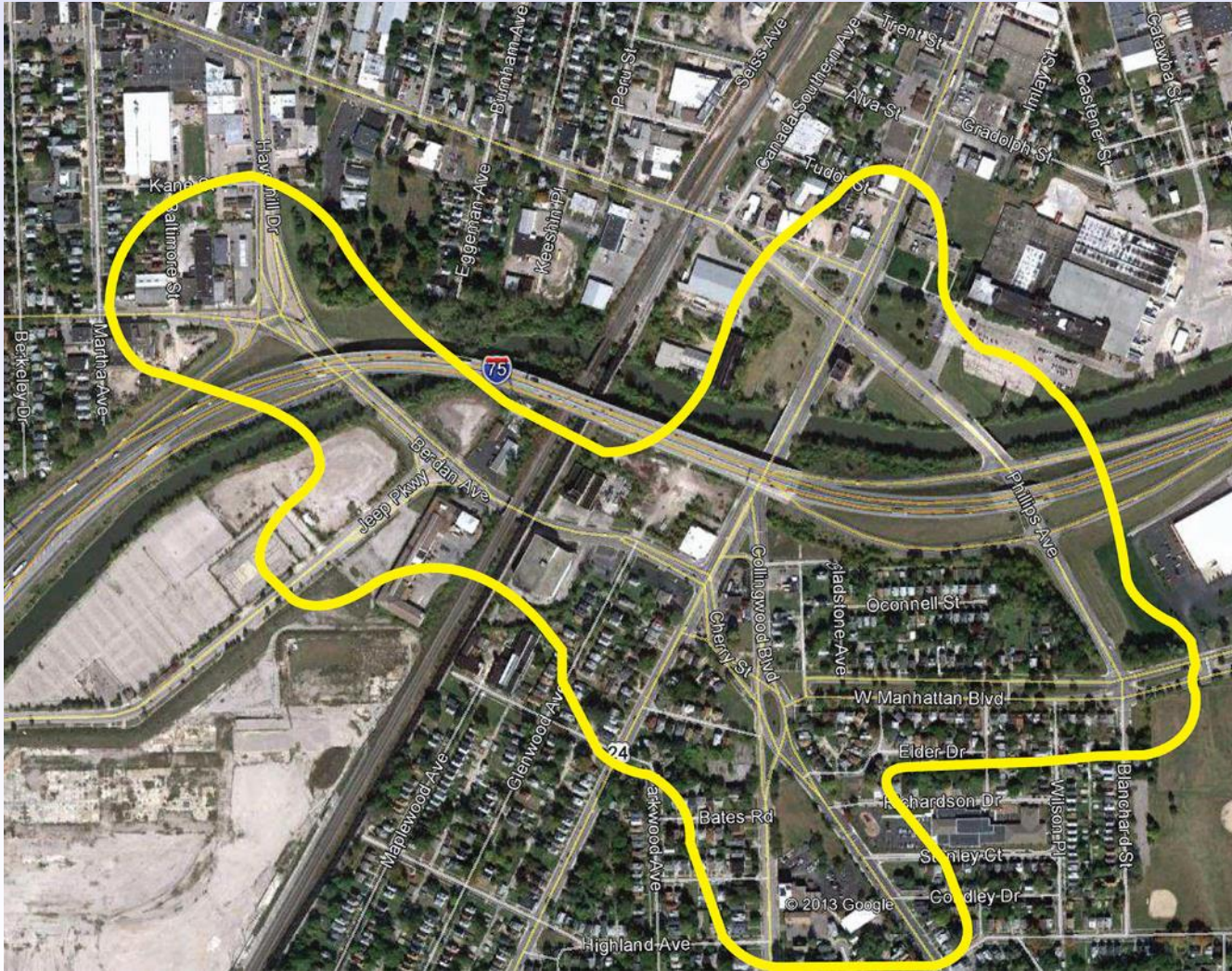


# Overland Industrial Park Site

- Former Brownfield (Jeep Site)
- Will add hundreds of jobs
- Need to improve connections to:
  - Phillips Interchange
  - Cherry Street
  - Collingwood Boulevard



# Study Area



- Berdan & Haverhill
- Berdan & Jeep Pkwy
- Berdan & Detroit & Cherry
- Collingwood & Detroit
- Cherry & Collingwood & Manhattan
- Manhattan & Phillips
- Phillips & Detroit

# Purpose and Need

## **Improve Connectivity**

- Promote redevelopment of the Overland Park Site and surrounding areas between the I-75/Phillips and I-75/Willys interchanges

## **Improve Traffic Operations**

- Improve Geometry
- Improve Traffic Capacity
- Improve Operational Flow

## **Improve Wayfinding and Access/Added Benefits**

- From I-75/Willys Parkway and I-475/Phillips Ave to the surrounding neighborhoods
- To the major institutions in the area
- To the central City and the downtown Toledo area consistent with the Cherry Street Legacy Plan
- Promote pedestrian and bicycle friendly connectivity
- Promote health, safety and neighborhood beautification

# Modern Roundabouts

- A “Tool”
- Efficient
- Safe
  - 90% reduction in fatal accidents
  - 76% reduction in injury accidents
  - 35% reduction in overall accidents
- Low Life Cycle Cost vs. Signals
- Pedestrian Safety and Mobility
- “Green”
- Aesthetic



# Aesthetic Opportunities

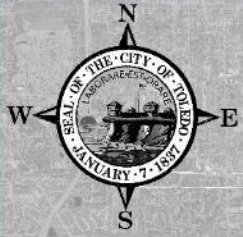
- **Green corridor** concepts including options for a dedicated and separated multi-use trail
- **Landscaped median islands** - traffic calming & includes shade trees to enhance the corridor
- **Roundabouts** - gateway opportunity to the community
- **Wayfinding signage and gateway elements** will identify the area, and direct traffic to key destinations

# A NEW CORRIDOR TO SUPPORT REDEVELOPMENT



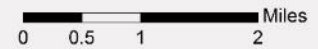
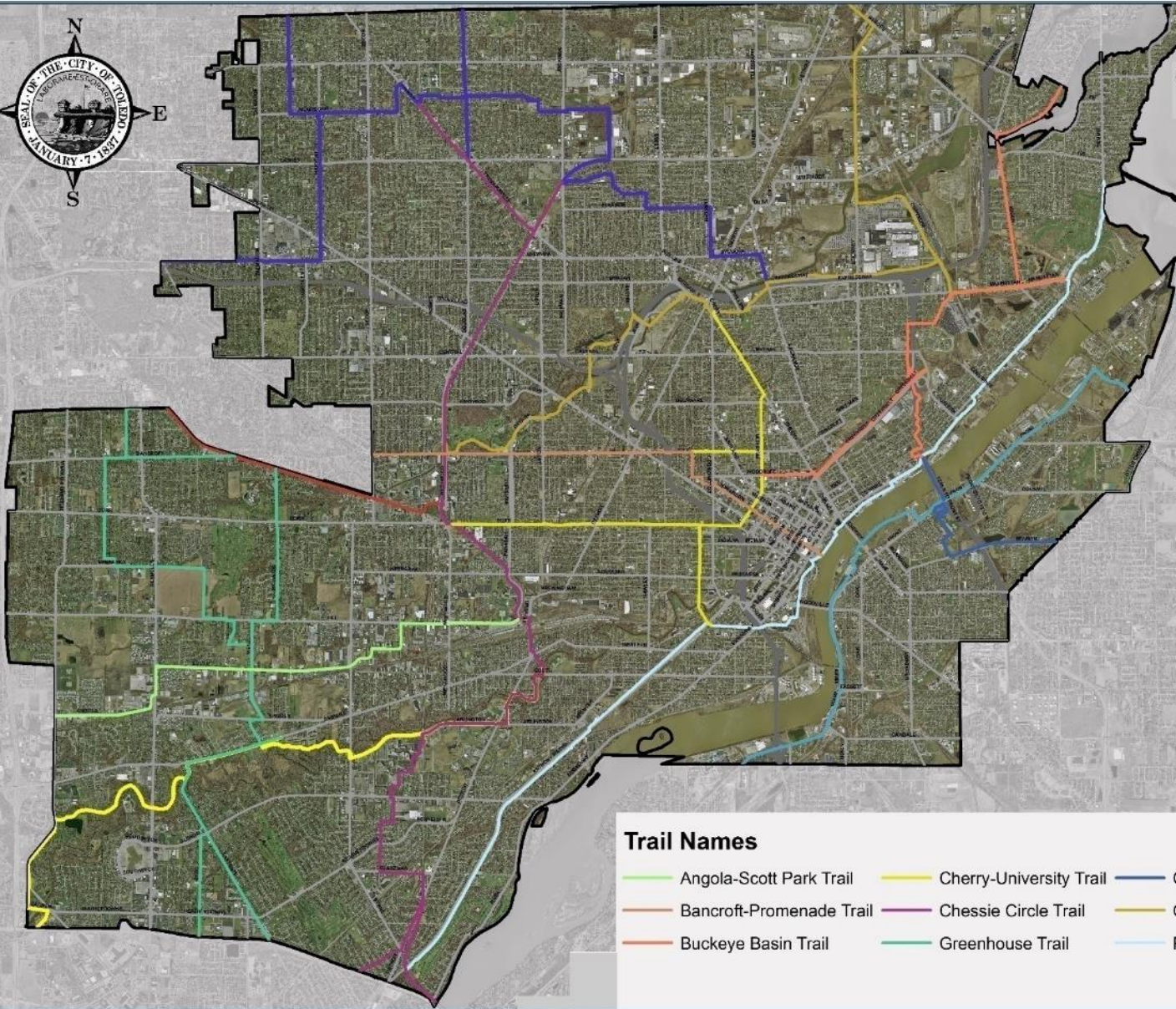
# Bike Trails





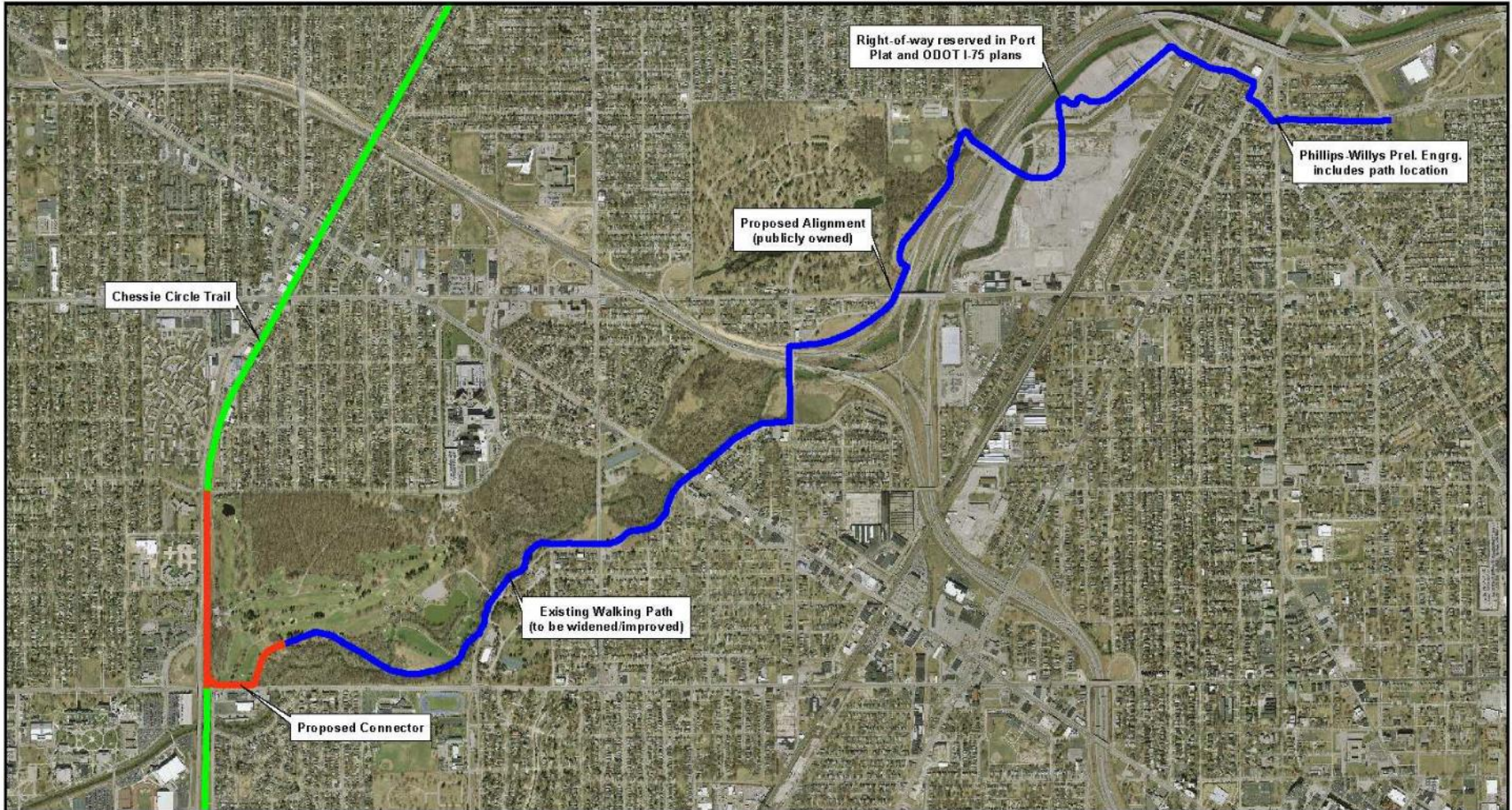
# City of Toledo Bike Plan Primary Network

Date: 4/27/2015



## Trail Names

- |                          |                         |                        |                         |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Angola-Scott Park Trail  | Cherry-University Trail | Oregon Trail           | Riverside Trail East    |
| Bancroft-Promenade Trail | Chessie Circle Trail    | Overland Trail         | Swan Creek Trail        |
| Buckeye Basin Trail      | Greenhouse Trail        | Riverside Trail        | Trilby-Washington Trail |
|                          |                         | University/Parks Trail |                         |



Chessie Circle Trail

Right-of-way reserved in Port Plat and ODOT I-75 plans

Phillips-Willys Prel. Engrg. includes path location

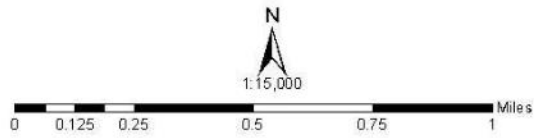
Proposed Alignment (publicly owned)

Existing Walking Path (to be widened/improved)

Proposed Connector

# Overland Trail

City of Toledo  
 Dept. of Engineering  
 600 Jefferson Ave., Ste. 300  
 Toledo, OH 43604

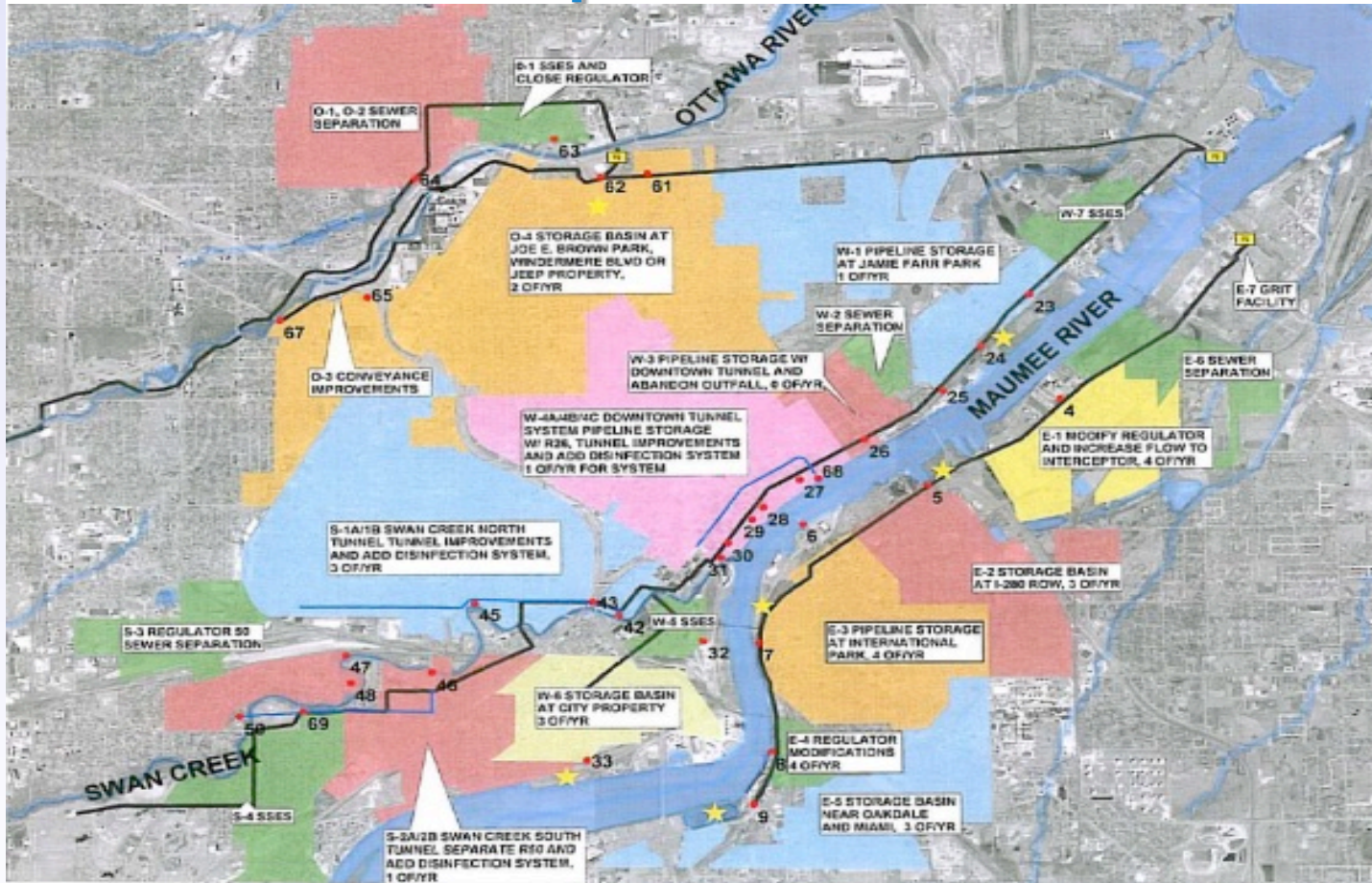


| City of Toledo Routes                |                      |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|
| <span style="color: blue;">—</span>  | Ottawa Trail         |
| <span style="color: green;">—</span> | Chessie Circle Trail |
| <span style="color: red;">—</span>   | Proposed Project     |

# Ohio EPA Water Pollution Control Loan Fund

- Toledo is installing an underground storage pipeline and basin to help minimize the effects of Combined Sewer Overflows (CSO's), which will improve water quality in the Maumee River.
- The project, part of the Toledo Waterways Initiative, will be paid for in part through a \$26.2 million low-interest loan from Ohio EPA's Water Pollution Control Loan Fund.
- When water from rain and snow melt infiltrates Toledo's sewer systems, it mixes with raw sanitary sewage and overwhelms the city's ability to clean the water before it is discharged to the Maumee River. This project will allow the city to store the excess flow in a 6.9 million gallon CSO storage facility, which can then be sent in a more measured way through the wastewater treatment plant.
- Scheduled completion in October 2018

# LTCP Proposed Plan

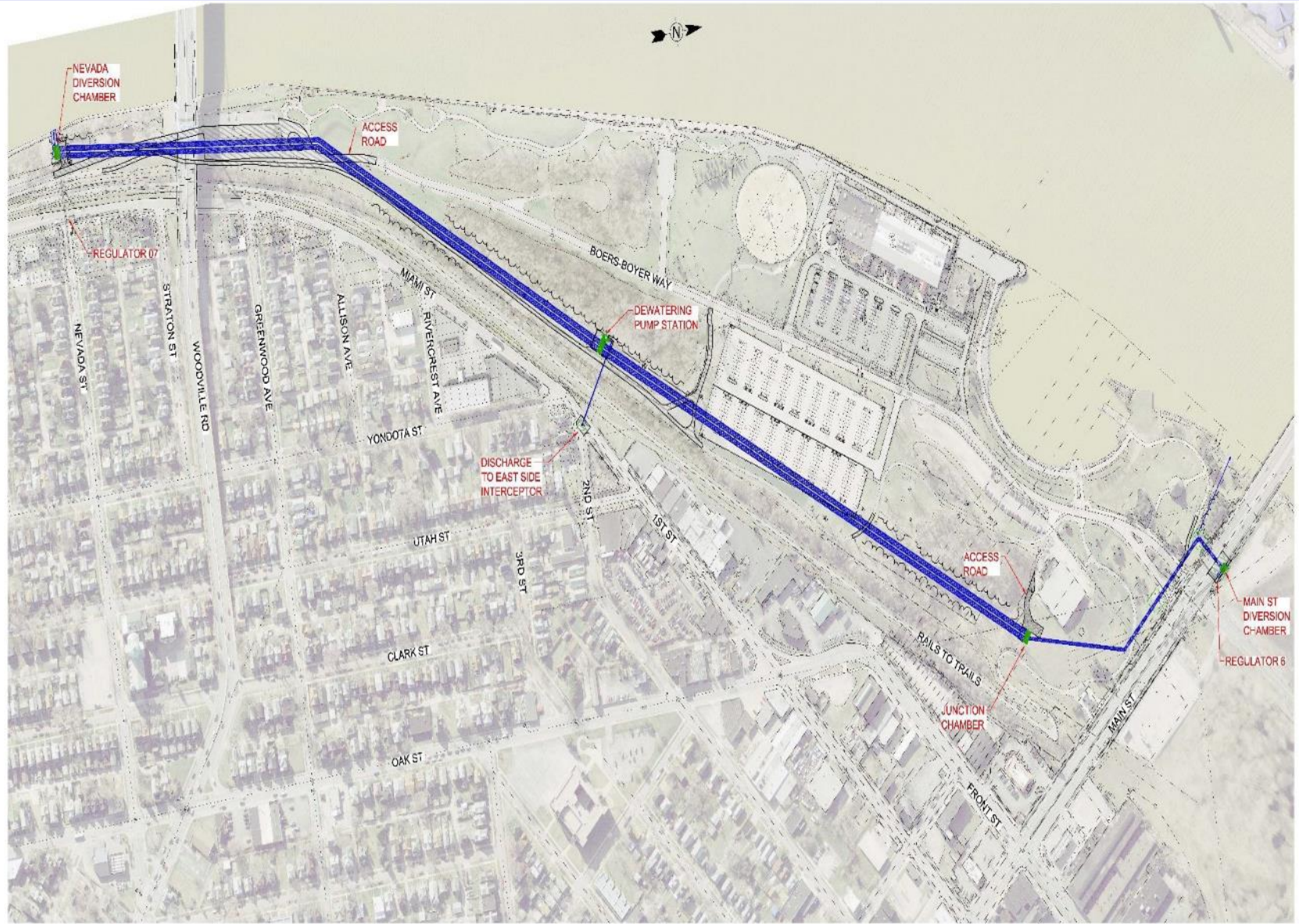




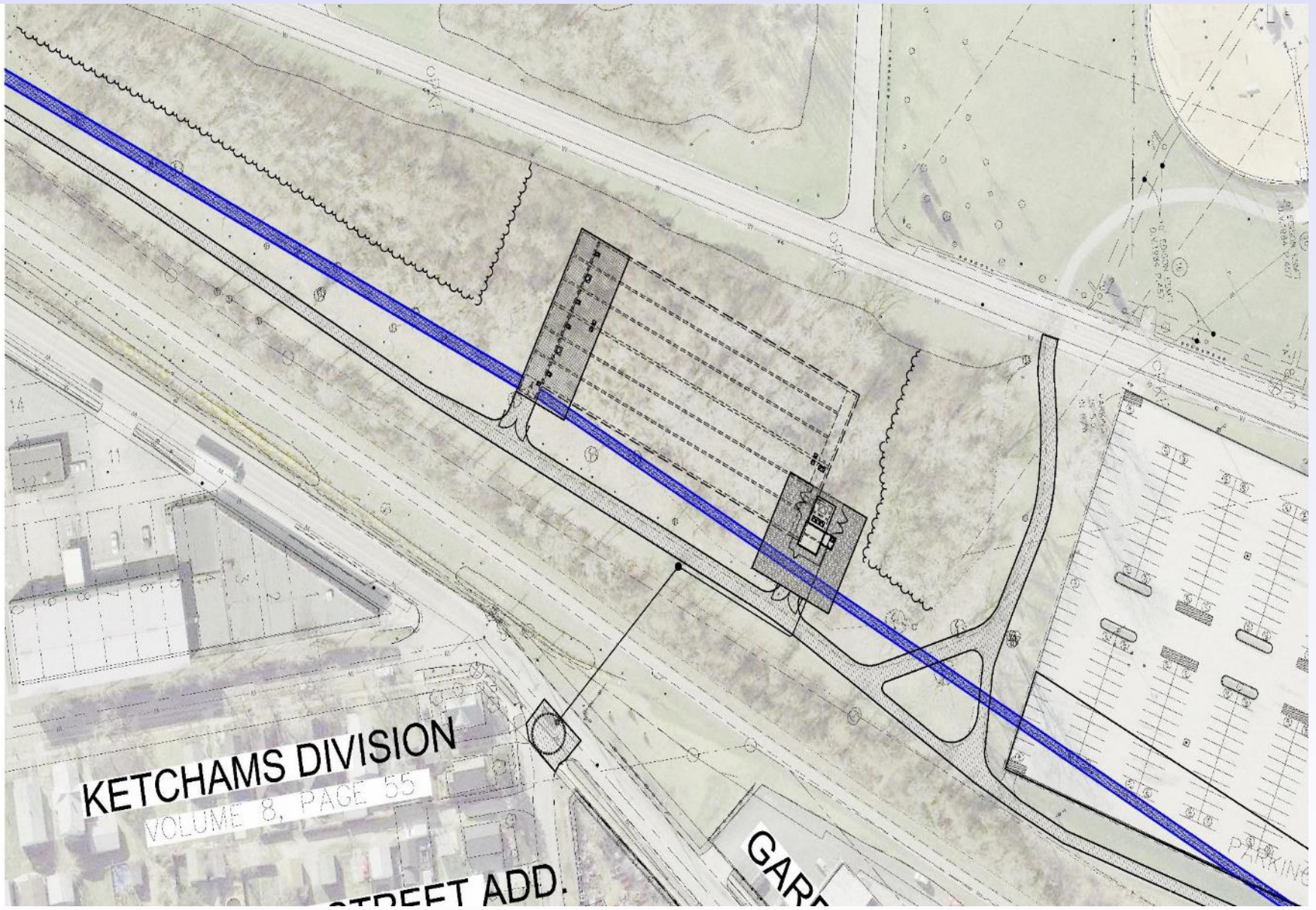
## PROGRAM FUNDING SOURCES *THRU 2016*

| PROGRAM SOURCE                          | GRANT               | LOAN                 |
|---|---------------------|----------------------|
| U.S. Army Corps of Engineers            | \$5,169,000         | \$-----              |
| U. S State and Tribal Assistance Grants | \$6,133,000         | \$-----              |
| Ohio Water Development Authority        | \$100,000           | \$945,000            |
| Ohio Public Works Commission            | \$14,146,000        | \$11,430,000         |
| Water Pollution Control Loan Fund       | \$-----             | \$399,491,000        |
| <b>TOTALS</b>                           | <b>\$25,548,000</b> | <b>\$411,866,000</b> |

*Federal Grants have all but disappeared as realistic funding options*







**KETCHAMS DIVISION**  
VOLUME 8, PAGE 55

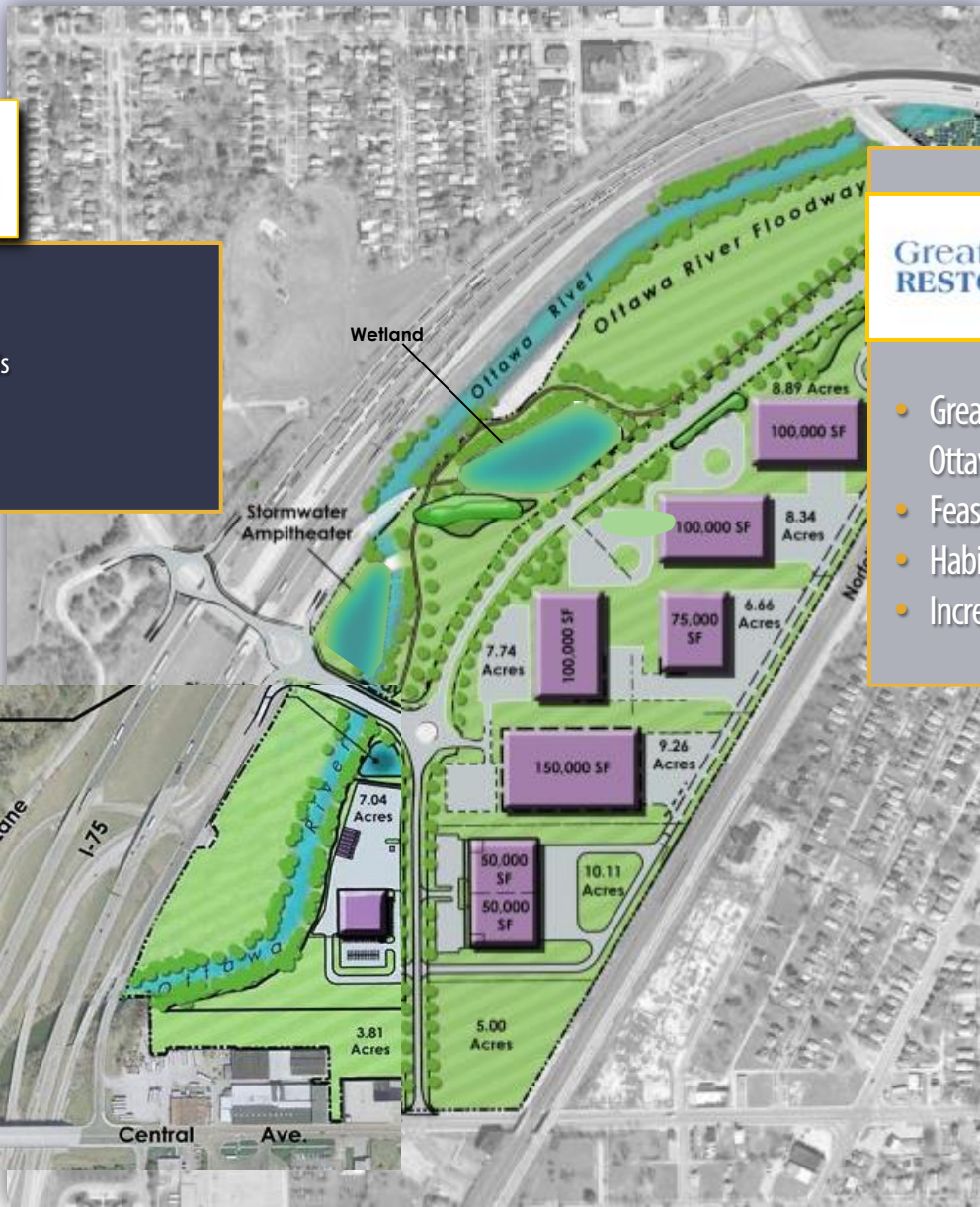
STREET ADD.

GARD

PARKING



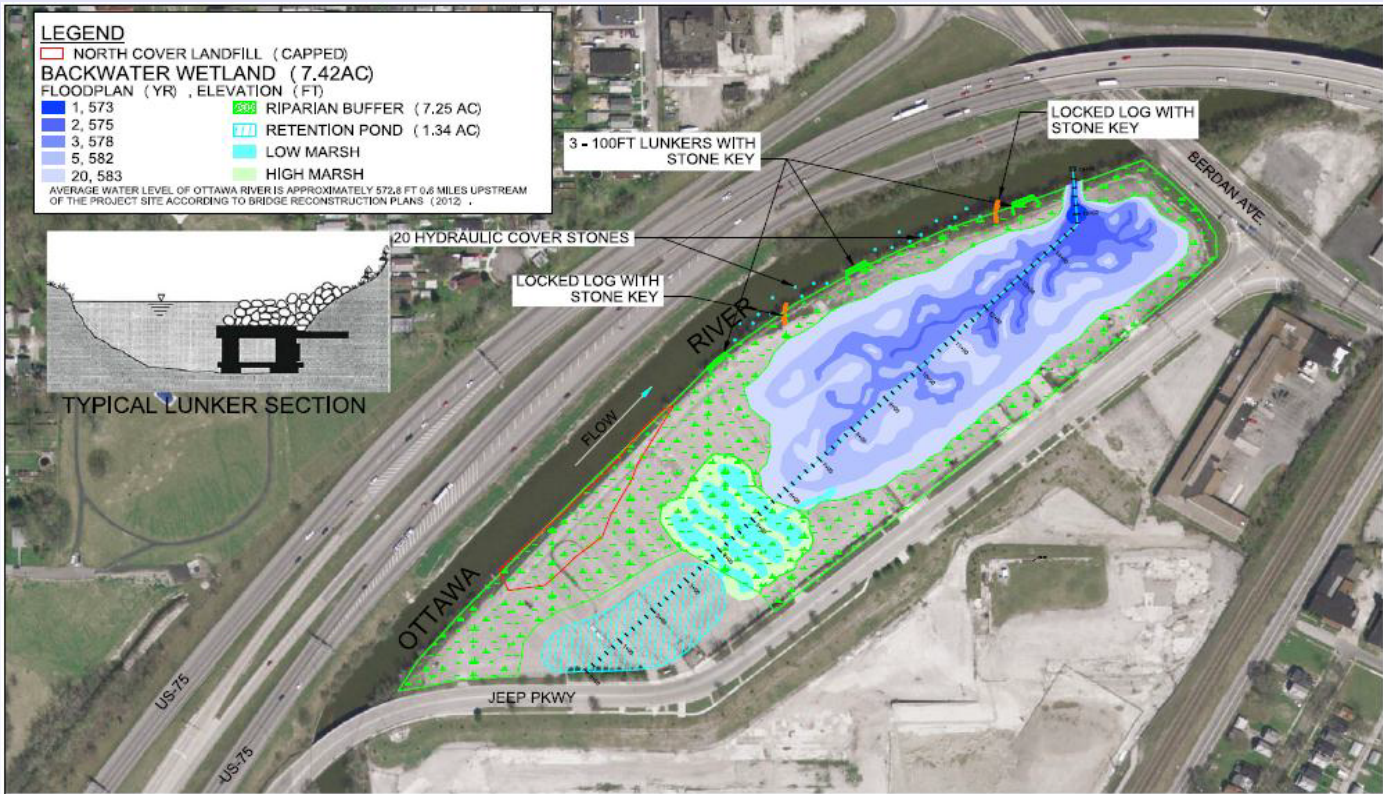
# Restorative Improvements



- GLRI Funding
- \$182,000
- Phytoremediation on brownfields
- Habitat restoration
- Increase in flood capacity
- Stormwater improvement



- Great Lakes Restoration Initiative (GLRI) Funding — Ottawa River Wetland Restoration
- Feasibility Study
- Habitat restoration
- Increase in flood capacity



Alternative 5 - Backwater and Surface Wetland and Riverine Restoration  
 Ottawa River GLFER  
 Lusca County, OH



# Stormwater Amphitheatre



# Other Funding Opportunities

## **USDA, Forest Service GLRI**

**2012 - \$250,000** Ohio Department of Natural Resources, GLRI Phytoremediation

Site Issues – Lead contamination in soil and surface water runoff.

Solution - Hybrid poplar trees were planted to sequester lead contamination in the soil and construction of a 100' x 150' bioswale to mitigate runoff. (Grantee: City of Toledo)



09.10.2014



06.30.2015



06.30.2015

# Thank You

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Q & A