

State of Wisconsin
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
101 S. Webster Street
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Madison WI 53707-7921

Scott Walker, Governor
Daniel L. Meyer, Secretary
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NOV 15 2017

United States Environmental Protection Agency – Region 5
Attn: Jan Pels
77 West Jackson Boulevard
Mail Code SE-7J
Chicago, IL 60604-3507

Subject: 2018 EPA Brownfields Assessment Coalition Grant Application

Dear Ms. Pels:

The Wisconsin Brownfields Coalition (WBC) is applying for \$600,000 in assessment funds, including \$480,000 in hazardous substance and \$120,000 in petroleum funding, to continue the Wisconsin Assessment Monies program. The WBC includes the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR), as the cooperative agreement administrator, and seven Wisconsin regional planning commissions (RPCs) including: Capital Area, North Central, Southwestern Wisconsin, Southeastern Wisconsin, Northwest, West Central Wisconsin, and East Central regional planning commissions.

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

Mandatory Contents of Cover Letter

a. Applicant Identification:

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

b. Funding Requested:

- i. Grant Type: Assessment
- ii. Assessment Grant Type: Coalition
- iii. Federal Funds Requested: \$600,000. No site-specific proposal waiver is requested.
- iv. Contamination: Hazardous Substance (\$480,000) and Petroleum (\$120,000)

c. Location: State of Wisconsin

d. Site-Specific Information: N/A

e. Contacts:

- i. Project Director: Christine Haag, Chief, Brownfields and Outreach Section
Remediation and Redevelopment Program
Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
Phone: 608-266-0244 / Fax: 608-267-7646
Christine.Haag@Wisconsin.gov
101 S. Webster Street, PO Box 7921, Madison, WI 53707-7921
- ii. Chief Executive: Daniel L. Meyer, Secretary
Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
Phone: 608-267-2121 / Fax: 608-261-4380

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101 S. Webster Street, PO Box 7921, Madison, WI 53707-7921

f. Population:

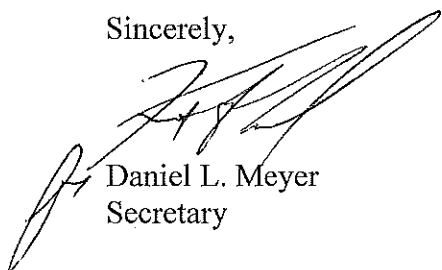
- i. General population of WDNR jurisdiction: 5,742,117 in the State of Wisconsin (*US Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates*)
Capital Area RPC: 531,273
East Central RPC: 661,185
North Central RPC: 410,821
Northwest RPC: 175,153
Southeastern WI RPC: 2,038,764
Southwestern WI RPC: 147,172
West Central WI RPC: 422,797
(RPC population source: *US Census ACS 2016*)
- ii. Population of target areas (example sites) addressed by this proposal:
 - a. Combined Locks: 3,444
 - b. Brillion: 3,175
 - c. Ashland: 8,116
 - d. Kenosha: 99,897
 - e. Beloit: 36,858
 - f. Amery: 2,865
 - g. Edgerton: 5,484
- iii. Menominee County, part of WDNR State of Wisconsin jurisdiction, experienced “persistent poverty” over the last 30 years as measured by censuses and indicated by the January 2017 Congressional Research Service. (Source: pages 21-22 at <https://fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/R44748.pdf>)

g. Regional Priorities Form/Other Factors Checklist: See Attachment A

h. Letter from the State or Tribal Environmental Authority: N/A

The WBC hopes that the EPA agrees that Wisconsin’s brownfields assessment initiative is a project well worth the EPA’s investment and support. Thank you in advance for your consideration.

Sincerely,



Daniel L. Meyer
Secretary

Enclosure

Cc: Keary Cragan – Region V Brownfields
Wisconsin Brownfields Coalition Members

Attachment A to Cover Letter: Regional Priorities Form/Other Factors Checklist

Name of Applicant: Wisconsin Brownfields Coalition

Regional Priority Title: Coordinated Public Funding for Brownfields

Page Number(s): 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15

The following **Other Factors** apply to the Wisconsin Brownfields Coalition’s jurisdiction and are explained within the proposal ranking criteria.

Other Factor	Page #
Community population is 10,000 or less.	2, 3, 6, 10, 14, 15
The jurisdiction is located within, or includes, a county experiencing “persistent poverty” where 20% or more of its population has lived in poverty over the past 30 years, as measured by the 1990 and 2000 decennial censuses and the most recent Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates.	3
Project is primarily focusing on Phase II assessments.	8, 9, 15
Applicant demonstrates firm leveraging commitments for facilitating brownfield project completion, by identifying in the proposal the amounts and contributors of resources and including documentation that ties directly to the project.	9, 11, 12, 13, 15

1. COMMUNITY NEED

1.a. Target Area and Brownfields

1.a.i. Community and Target Area Descriptions. The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) serves 72 counties, 1,851 municipalities and 5.8 million people statewide. The 7 Regional Planning Commissions (RPCs) in the Wis. Brownfields Coalition (WBC) serve 50 counties and 5 tribal nations. WDNR has overseen or conducted environmental investigation and cleanup activities in every county and 96% of all cities, towns and villages. WDNR’s public database of properties with known environmental contamination includes 26,000 closed cases and 3,071 open sites. At least 1,000 of the open sites are stalled brownfields. Another 2,000 - 3,000 brownfields have not yet reported contamination. 300-400 new discharge cases are opened each year. Many sites are abandoned, have insolvent owners and/or significant technical challenges. Examples include old foundries, dry cleaners, manufactured gas plants, electroplaters, and wood treating sites. Wisconsin has a high number of industrial properties in small communities (2015 US Bureau of Labor Statistics). Dozens of large, legacy employers have closed in the last 10 years. Wis. lost 37,000 manufacturing jobs from 2005- 2015 (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics). From Jan. 2016 to Oct. 2017 there were 106 layoff notices affecting 13,669 employees; Wis. lost 3,776 manufacturing jobs in 2016 alone (Wis. Dept. of Workforce Development). There were 1,353 plant shutdowns from 2009-2014 (National Assoc. of Manufacturers, 2016). Target areas include rural communities and distressed urban neighborhoods with closed or closing manufacturing facilities. Sites in counties represented by the WBC will be prioritized. Two-thirds of Wis. municipalities have populations under 2,500. Only 37 are over 20,000. Target areas lack the capacity to apply for EPA grants and address complex brownfields on their own. The Table 1 sites are potential recipients of assessment services, but none are preselected. They represent hundreds of similar sites with significant socio-economic challenges where the threat of exposure to contaminants is increased by nearness to homes, schools, parks, and waterbodies.

Table 1: Potential Brownfields Assessment Sites

Site/Location/ Census Tract	Former Use	Potential/Known Contaminants ¹	Exposure Pathways ¹	Health Effects ²
Appleton Coated / Outagamie County / 120	Paper mill (over 100 years old)	Mercury, PCBs	Direct contact, groundwater	Nervous, digestive and immune system damage, organ damage
Brick Ministries / Ashland County / 9508	Former Railroad Depot & Cold Storage facility	Metals, PAHs, VOCs	Direct contact, groundwater, vapor	Organ damage, cancer
Windsor Spring / Kenosha Co. / 11	Former bed springs maker	Metals, PAHs, VOCs	Direct contact, vapor, groundwater	Organ damage, cancer
Tri City Plating / Rock Co. / 20	Former plating operation	Chromium, VOCs, metals, PFAS	Direct contact, groundwater, vapor	Immune system/organ damage, cancer, reproductive harm
Electro-Craft Corp. / Polk County / 9610	Manufacturer of machined components	VOCs and Metals	Direct contact, groundwater, surface water, vapor	Organ damage, cancer
Former Nunn Bush / Rock County / 30.01	Former shoe manufacturer	VOCs, PAHs, PFAS	Direct contact, groundwater, vapor	Organ damage, lung cancer, skin cancer

¹ WDNR Bureau of Remediation and Redevelopment Tracking System (BRRTS)

² Wis. Dept. of Health Services, Chemical Hazards Fact Sheets

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1.a.ii. Demographic Information and Indicators of Need. In Wisconsin, 13% of all people and 17.8% of children live below the poverty level, with 43% less than half that level. Poverty affects 37% of African Americans, 29% of American Indians and 27% Hispanics/Latinos. Over 296,000 Wis. households used Food Stamp/SNAP benefits in 2015, and 49.5% of single mothers with young children live in poverty, versus 46.3% nationally (US Census, ACS 2011-2015). In 2015, the unemployment rate for African Americans was 19.9% (highest in nation)(Center on Wis. Strategy). Child poverty rates in central Milwaukee are 41.5% (2017 Wis. Poverty Report). 30% of Wisconsinites live in rural areas, versus 20% nationally (ACS 2010 Census). Rural communities often rank poorly in health studies, and poverty is likely a cause (UW Population & Health Institute). In 2015, 39.5% of public school students were economically disadvantaged (Wis. DPI). Table 2 sites with above-average child poverty include: Ashland (18.6%), Kenosha (28.3%), Beloit (40.8%), and Edgerton (19.3%) (US Census Bureau, ACS 2011-2015). Kenosha has 31.7% minority pop. and a child poverty rate of 28.3%. All sites are in census tracts with high LMI pop.

Table 2: Basic Demographic Data for Potential Brownfields Assessment Sites

Site (Census Tract, City, County)	Population ¹	Unempl oved % ¹	Poverty Rate 1 ¹	Poverty Rate 2 ¹ ↓ ¹⁸	Minority % ¹	LMI % ²	Median HH Inc ¹
Appleton Coated							
Census Tract 120	6,493	4.8%	6.2%	13.4%	4.7%	23.4%	\$66,742
Combined Locks	3,444	4.1%	0.7%	0.0%	7.1%	22.8%	\$61,034
Outagamie County	180,430	3.9%	8.9%	11.7%	11.4%	35.3%	\$58,765
Brick Ministries							
Census Tract 9508	3,292	12.8%	11.0%	6.8%	21.5%	55.3%	\$37,596
Ashland	8,116	7.5%	13.5%	18.6%	16.5%	51.6%	\$38,882
Ashland County	15,993	7.9%	15.7%	22.9%	16.9%	50.1%	\$39,381
Windsor Spring							
Census Tract 11	3,145	10.6%	49.0%	54.0%	60.9%	72.2%	\$18,212
Kenosha	99,897	18.1%	19.5%	28.3%	31.7%	45.9%	\$49,160
Kenosha County	167,738	9.7%	15.2%	22.5%	23.1%	38.6%	\$54,918
Tri City Plating							
Census Tract 20	3,603	11.4%	21.9%	47.2%	25.0%	35.0%	\$38,177
Beloit	36,858	13.2%	25.6%	40.8%	35.8%	50.8%	\$37,500
Rock County	160,727	8.5%	15.0%	23.2%	16.2%	35.5%	\$50,324
Electro-Craft Corp.							
Census Tract 9610	4,785	6.2%	7.3%	8.7%	4.1%	36.2%	\$45,890
Amery	2,865	4.5%	5.3%	2.5%	4.7%	40.8%	\$38,673
Polk County	43,572	6.8%	10.3%	14.5%	4.5%	37.8%	\$50,714
Former Nunn Bush							
Census Tract 30.01	4,915	6.7%	14.9%	22.9%	6.9%	31.4%	\$49,003
Edgerton	5,484	5.6%	13.8%	19.3%	6.4%	37.5%	\$53,125
Rock County	160,727	8.5%	15.0%	23.2%	16.2%	35.5%	\$50,324
Wisconsin	5,742,117	6.3%	13.0%	17.8%	17.6%		\$53,357
United States	316,515,021	8.3%	15.5%	21.7%	37.7%		\$53,889

¹US Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates
²US HUD FY 2017 Low and Moderate Income Summary Data based on ACS 2006-2010

1.a.iii. Description of the Brownfields. The sites in Table 1 illustrate common Wis. brownfields and the need for EPA funds. Negative environmental impacts listed in Table 1 are further described in sec.1.b.ii. **Appleton Coated** is a 100-year-old paper mill site with onsite landfills and a paper coating-finishing complex. The company entered receivership in Aug. 2017. As a result, over 600 lost their jobs. Combined Locks (pop. 3,444) asked WDNR for assistance. The property is on the Fox River and is adjacent to homes and a school. **Brick Ministries** is a nonprofit that wants to open a food pantry at a former railroad freight depot, which was also used for other commercial purposes. The site is close to a public recreation trail and homes. **Windsor Spring Company** property is near Lake Michigan and was first developed in 1897. A factory used a lacquering process to coat bed springs. It is surrounded by residential homes in a census tract where 60.9% of the population is non-white, 72.2% are low-moderate income (LMI), 49.0% live in poverty, and the median HH income is \$35,145 below Wis. average. **Tri City Plating** is .5 acre site in used by a chrome plating operation since 1968. Contamination was discovered during a WDNR investigation after a neighbor complained of green-tinted well water. EPA removed some soil, but residual contaminants exist, and further work is needed to define the extent of contamination. **The Nunn Bush Shoe Factory** is a 7-acre property with a vacant 46,000 sq.ft. manufacturing building from the 1930s, on a high-traffic street close to a creek and adjacent to homes. Vapor assessment is needed to delineate impacts and assist in repurposing. **The Electro-Craft Corp** site has TCE and PCE in groundwater. It borders the Apple River, which runs through the town. Vapor assessment and more ground/surface water sampling is needed to delineate impacts.

1.b. Welfare, Environmental, and Public Health Impacts

1.b.i. Welfare Impacts. The WBC targets rural communities and distressed urban neighborhoods that are unable to address brownfields on their own. Poverty in Wisconsin's rural areas increased 23.7% from 2007-2014. Menominee County, which shares nearly identical boundaries with the Menominee Reservation, has persistent poverty. More than 20% of its residents have lived in poverty over the past 30 years as measured by the 1990 and 2000 decennial censuses. Menominee County has a population of 4,451 of which 84.9% is American Indian and Alaska Native. The median household income is \$35,343 and 35.2% fall below poverty level (2011-2015 ACS 5-Year Estimates). Between 2000-2014, jobs in rural Wis. increased by just 1.9%, compared to 10.1% for the U.S. Manufacturing is Wis.'s largest rural employment sector (Wis. Rural Partners 2016). Wis. lost 37,000 manufacturing jobs between 2005 and 2015 (U.S. Bureau of Labor). From Jan. 2016 to Oct. 2017 there were 106 layoff notices affecting 13,669 employees; Wis. lost 3,776 manufacturing jobs in 2016 alone (Wis. Dept. of Workforce Development). There were 1,353 manufacturing plant shutdowns from 2009-2014 (Wis. Manufacturing Facts, National Assoc. of Manufacturers, 2016). Rural communities face low or no job growth, an aging population, depressed property values and tax delinquent brownfields. Negative health impacts from brownfields add to the burden of rural counties, which have higher rates of illness, lower rates of health insurance, and fewer health care providers (Wisconsin Rural Partners 2016). Poverty also afflicts urban minority neighborhoods. Racial disparities in labor force participation and African American family poverty rates in Wisconsin are second highest in the nation. African American families are 5.3 times more likely than white families to live in poverty (COWS 2017). Nearly 90% of African Americans live in six of Wisconsin's 26 metropolitan counties, and have a higher cancer incidence rate than the general population (WDHS Wis. Cancer Incidence 2010-2014). In 2015, 39.5% of Wisconsin public school students were economically disadvantaged (Wis. DPI).

1.b.ii. Cumulative Environmental Issues. Wisconsin is an agricultural-industrial state. EPA's EnviroFacts web site lists 23,340 facilities regulated for air pollution, toxics, waste, radiation and water effluence in Wis. Kenosha County has 2,913 of these facilities, Outagamie County has 752, and Racine Co. has 533. Redevelopment is further challenged by extensive historic fill, including over 2,000 known unlicensed waste disposal sites that predated protective solid waste regulations (WDNR SHWIMS). In 2015, 5.5% of children under age 6 in Wis. that were tested had lead poisoning, above the national average of 3.3% (CDC). Lead and PAH contamination is widespread. Nitrates are a top drinking water contaminant in Wisconsin and pose an acute developmental risk to infants and pregnant women, and a chronic risk of serious disease in adults. Pesticides are estimated to be present in 40% of private drinking water wells in Wisconsin. Rapid growth in industrial sand mining, a burgeoning livestock industry expansion, and increased extreme weather events place further pressure on Wis.'s drinking water resources (WCC Report to Legis. 2017). WDNR's 2016 Biennial Water Quality Report to Congress identifies thousands of impaired waters around the state. WDNR responds to 1000-plus hazardous substance spill reports each year, including dozens of manure runoff incidents that impact private wells. About 1 in 10 homes in Wisconsin has high radon levels (DHS). As of Dec. 2016, Sheboygan County and portions of Kenosha County have not met EPA's ground-level ozone standards (Wis. Air Quality Trends 2016). Soil, sediment, water and vapor contamination at thousands of brownfields increases the cumulative toxic effect in rural communities and distressed urban areas. The overlap of minority and low-income demographics with areas of high environmental contamination is especially prevalent in Wisconsin's southeastern urban areas. In Kenosha, people living within a one mile radius of the Windsor Spring site are at or above the 90th percentile in the state for nine Environmental Justice indicators, seven environmental indicators (*e.g.*, NATA Respiratory Hazard Index) and six demographic indicators (EPA EJSCREEN Report 2017).

1.b.iii. Cumulative Public Health Impacts. Wisconsin brownfields are often contaminated by one or more carcinogens, along with substances that cause developmental, neurological, dermal, reproductive, immunological, and respiratory problems. Wis. is in the 75th percentile for asthma prevalence with a rate of 9.2% (Wis. Cancer Facts & Figures 2016), possibly related to its sizable manufacturing industry. In 2015, 5.5% of tested Wis. children under age 6 had lead poisoning. The national average is 3.3% (CDC). The sites in Table 1 have above-average sensitive populations in and around them. The threat of human exposure to contaminants via direct contact, ingestion, and inhalation of vapors and particulates from brownfields is intensified by the fact that many are close to neighborhoods, schools, parks and public waterbodies. Non-white populations, people living in poverty, low-income residents, children, and elderly are impacted disproportionately by brownfields in Wisconsin. Nearly 90% of Wisconsin's African American population lives in just six of Wisconsin's 26 metropolitan counties and has a higher cancer incidence rate than the general population, 557.9 as compared to 459.0 (WDHS, Wis. Cancer Incidence 2010-2014). Rural counties have higher rates of illness, lower rates of health insurance, and fewer health care providers (Wisconsin Rural Partners 2016). Lack of internet access via broadband connections further isolates rural areas (WISTAX) and prevents use of new healthcare technologies by medical facilities and EMTs (Rural Wisconsin Health Cooperative, Nov. 2017). Wisconsin has one of the highest numbers of health professional shortage areas (HSPAs) by geographic area, with 17,560 total designated dental health, mental health, and primary health care HSPAs in the state as of Oct. 2017 (U.S. HRSA). Demand for health care and social assistance employees is projected to grow 13.47% from 2014 to 2024 (Wis. Long Term Ind. Empl. Projections, 2014-2024, DWD). "There are many potential health hazards on brownfield properties" (Wis. Dept. of Health Services).

Table 3: Sensitive Populations in Potential Assessment Sites Census Tracts

Census Tract	% Minority ¹	Children <5 years ¹	Elderly >65 years ¹	% LMI ²
Outagamie, 120	4.7	6.5	13.6	23.4
Ashland, 9508	21.5	3.8	16.9	55.3
Kenosha, 11	60.9	5.9	7.9	72.2
Rock, 20	25.0	7.8	12.9	35.0
Polk, 9610	4.1	4.6	25.5	36.2
Rock, 30.01	6.9	5.1	17.6	31.4
Wisconsin	17.6	6.0	14.8	
United States	37.7	6.3	14.1	

¹US Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

²US HUD FY 2017 Low and Moderate Income Summary Data based on ACS 2006-2010

Table 4: Health Data for Identified Counties

County	Outagamie	Ashland	Kenosha	Rock	Polk	WI	US
Asthma Hosp. Rate¹	3.0	5.4	9.3	8.0	5.6	6.3	
Cancer Rate²	460.5	504.6	472.4	475.6	387.6	458.7	443.6

1.c. Financial Need

1.c.i. Economic Conditions. “Wages are stagnant, Wisconsin job growth lags the national rate, inequality grows, and the middle class shrinks. These are serious and long-standing problems” (The State of Working Wisconsin 2017, Center on Wis. Strategy). “In Wisconsin, three of ten African American families live in poverty... [t]his level of poverty is second highest in the nation... [b]lacks were nearly four times more likely to be unemployed than whites.” (Extreme Racial Disparity 2017, Center on Wis. Strategy). Wisconsin has 125,000 fewer manufacturing jobs in 2017 than it had in 2000 (Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, Economic Research). Wisconsin lost 3,776 manufacturing jobs in 2016 alone (Wis. Dept. of Workforce Development). There were 1,353 manufacturing plant shutdowns from 2009-2014 (Wis. Manufacturing Facts, National Assoc. of Manufacturers, 2016). Strict levy limits, reduced property values and a near-freeze on state funding for local governments has diminished the ability of municipalities to provide basic services, let alone to kick start brownfield reuse. The 2016 State of Wisconsin Cities and Villages report by the Wisconsin Alliance of Cities concludes: “Data show tightening municipal budgets... [r]evenue growth has slowed... debt service has risen to more than 20% of spending. Cities and villages have adjusted their spending priorities, continuing to fund police and fire and retrenching in other areas.” It is extremely hard for Wisconsin municipalities to address factory closings and brownfield properties on their own. Funding for the state’s petroleum cleanup program is ending in 2020, and no new sites can enroll. This program has been the primary source of funding for the assessment and cleanup of old leaking tanks. The WBC receives no state funding to perform environmental assessments for local governments, tribes or private parties, and the state’s Environmental Fund is already oversubscribed. The successful Wisconsin Assessment Monies (WAM) program run by the WBC is wholly dependent on EPA ARC grants.

1.c.ii. Economic Effects of Brownfields. A 2015 U.W. Whitewater study of 703 state grants for the assessment, investigation and cleanup of brownfields noted, “brownfield sites are usually in older communities that have been heavily impacted by industrial decline and need an infusion of new economic activity... [t]here is usually some degree of correlation between brownfields and distressed areas simply because brownfields are concentrated where industrial and commercial

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activities “used to be,” *i.e.*, in older communities that have experienced a loss of jobs.” The study found that most grant-assisted sites were located in census tracts with: a) median household incomes that were lower than the state as a whole (many as much as 80% lower); b) poverty and unemployment rates higher than average. These negative economic effects exist in communities that receive WBC assessment awards. There is a correlation.

Common brownfield economic benefits include leveraged investment, revitalized neighborhoods, and employment expansion in communities that have been hit the hardest by plant closures. Fiscal impacts include the generation of new sources of local revenue derived from previously unproductive land, as well as lowered requirements for investment in infrastructure to accommodate growth in green fields. The U.W. Whitewater study found that every dollar of public assistance leveraged over \$24 in private sector investment and, “on average, a cleaned up and redeveloped site adds \$3.4 million to a locality’s assessable base. Post redevelopment assessed values exceed pre-development values in a ratio of 3.5 to 1. Localities also benefit from rising property values in the area of the redeveloped site and tax revenues other than property taxes.” If the WBC assessment program is unable to provide services to struggling communities, the effect will be the loss of these and other benefits. This will exacerbate existing problems.

The closing of a small town’s major employer can leave the town with many signs of decline, from related businesses closing to high unemployment. Similarly, a single dilapidated, abandoned industrial site can have a heavy impact on perceptions of the community, more-so than in larger communities. On the flipside, when eyesores and abandoned sites are redeveloped, the positive impact can shift perceptions from “this town is dying” to “this town is coming back to life.” Even just the removal of a negative, such as a dilapidated building, can be highly beneficial (U.W. Study). Of communities assisted by WBC assessment, 69% had populations under 10,000. Before it closed, the Kenosha Chrysler plant provided \$350,000 in annual property tax revenue to the city. When Kimberly’s New Page mill closed, more than 600 people lost their jobs and the village (pop. 6,600) lost \$40 million in assessed valuation, eight percent of its total (WCWRPC, 2012). From June 2009 to Dec. 2015, more than 3 facilities closed per month.

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND FEASIBILITY OF SUCCESS

2.a. Project Description, Redevelopment Strategy, and Timing and Implementation

2.a.i. Project Description and Alignment with Revitalization Plans. The WBC assesses closing and closed manufacturing plant sites in rural, economically stressed and racially diverse areas. Non-white populations, people in poverty, low-income residents, children, and senior citizens are impacted disproportionately by brownfields in Wisconsin (Tables 1 and 3). With help from local communities, the WBC assessment program identifies high-need/high-impact sites for assessment services. WBC’s approach of assisting community-led brownfields revitalization efforts aligns with the state’s comprehensive planning law, which directs communities to ensure that local land use laws, blight elimination efforts and tax increment districts are consistent with a comprehensive plan. Each comprehensive plan is required to “...evaluate and promote the use of environmentally contaminated sites for commercial or industrial uses” (Wis. Stat. § 66.1001). Potential WBC projects must have end-use objectives that are consistent with local comprehensive land use plans. Local officials are required to be actively involved, even when they are not the applicant.

The WBC’s state-regional partnership serves to further connect and align local, regional, and state planning priorities. WBC members include 7 regional planning commissions that interact daily with

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municipalities and help them prepare land use plans. In southeastern Wis.'s urban areas, where minority and low income demographics overlap with areas of high environmental contamination, WBC member SEWRPC has an Environmental Justice Task Force that works to increase racial and economic integration and reviews regional planning efforts and activities for inclusion of environmental justice goals (e.g., VISION 2050: A Regional Land Use and Transportation Plan). In northwestern Wis., where many counties have not yet recovered from the Great Recession, the NWRPC helps focus city, town, tribal, and county redevelopment plans and investments on the larger region's key economic growth barriers (e.g., 2015-2019 Vision for Prosperity).

The WBC program is a perfect fit for small and medium size communities that are hesitant to seek state or federal funding for brownfields because they lack issue expertise and/or the capacity to apply for and manage these grants. The merits of this partnership approach are the WBC's built-in capacity, expanded tools, and processes that maximize local, state, and federal funding and staff resources. The WBC works with communities to package assessment services with other brownfield tools to increase the likelihood of reuse success. WDNR hires an environmental consultant, develops a scope of work based on local needs and objectives, oversees the assessment, presents findings to the community, and helps determine next steps. It's a high quality turn-key service. This helps communities that lack capacity to address these issues on their own. The WBC program is 7 years-old. It has issued 64 contractor service awards to 48 communities. Of these communities, 84% have populations less than 20,000, and 69% under 10,000. With WBC, these communities do not need to manage EPA grant funds, set up systems to evaluate and hire consultants, or worry about scoping assessments or interpreting results. WDNR assists communities throughout the process. This ensures that target communities are helped to the greatest extent possible. Assessment services are just one piece of an active, collaborative relationship; however, they are a key piece that helps WDNR establish working relationships to get things started.

2.a.ii. Redevelopment Strategy. The WBC serves communities around the state that desperately need outside assistance with brownfields. In addition to assessment services, these communities need help engaging in the site investigation, cleanup and redevelopment process. A general unfamiliarity with brownfield revitalization, Wisconsin's strict property tax levy limits and ever-increasing costs for basic services, combined with revenue-zero brownfields and associated declines in neighboring property values, overwhelm these communities. WBC assessment opens doors for WDNR to provide assistance, from due diligence to closure and redevelopment, at the target property and others, and for the RPC members of WBC to provide planning services. Assessment is a catalyst for cleanup and redevelopment. WDNR's Green Team meetings are often paired with assessment services. DNR arranges these gatherings to bring state and local stakeholders together to establish a common understanding of the project. Options are discussed, uncertainty is reduced, next steps are planned and projects get going. Other tools offered by WDNR include liability clarification, delinquent tax cancellation agreements, cleanup loans, liability exemptions, project guidance and more. The WBC views assessment as the first step in a long-term revitalization partnership with award recipients. This all-inclusive approach has proven very successful over the past seven years. 40% of sites assisted since 2010 have completed cleanup and have been redeveloped. All have been infill sites that could make use of existing infrastructure.

2.a.iii. Timing and Implementation WDNR & WBC have received 4 EPA assessment grants since 2010. The 2016 grant is in the middle of its 3-year cycle; the other three have expended all funds and closed in the 3-year period. WDNR staff and systems are in place and contractors have

already been procured by WDNR to begin project activities immediately upon issuance of funds, as a seamless continuation of WBC assessment services. Applications are in queue and ready to go. Contractors can be in the field in two weeks of an application. WBC requires local staff/officials to be informed and actively involved from the beginning. In addition to staff involvement and proof of property access, a governing body resolution authorizing the project must be approved before receiving assistance. WBC members have in place an effective marketing strategy, as well as local partnerships that generate applications for assistance. WBC members are also available to help applicants obtain property access for assessment work when needed. WDNR also has statutory authority to access brownfields. EPA funding will immediately be put to good use, go entirely to assessment activities and be expended within the 3-year period. On behalf of WBC, WDNR will continue using the agency's existing fiscal and grant management systems for federal brownfields funds to administer the project selection, contracting, financial management, and reporting processes. Assessment documents (application, site selection scoring sheets, sample contracts, access agreements, reporting forms, and marketing tools) already exist. One of WDNR's 70 staff hydrogeologists will be assigned provide technical oversight. WDNR has a staff person dedicated to assessment program administration. He is the single contact with EPA and assessment consultants.

Each member of the WBC, which is governed by an MOU, has an equal voice in program design. Regular conference calls keep members connected and engaged. Sites around the state are identified by WBC members, local governments, consultants, WDNR staff and others. WBC's marketing greatly helps WDNR identify "new" brownfields and assist with revitalization efforts. WBC has project evaluation criteria that prioritize sites in communities exhibiting multiple health, environmental and socio-economic challenges. After the threshold is met, applications for assessment are evaluated with this criteria: a) community size; b) closed or closing manufacturing plant; c) % of low-income residents; d) rates of cancer and asthma; e) potential threats to the health and welfare of sensitive populations; f) cumulative environmental pollution; g) likelihood that assessment will lead to revitalization; h) likelihood that revitalization will spur beneficial activity in the surrounding area; i) minority population; j) public input and support for the project; k) community experienced industrial decline or some significant economic disruption in the past five years; l) site is owned or controlled by an applicant committed to the project, and the community is a partner; m) a more in-depth environmental site assessment, such as a Phase II, will be performed; and n) redevelopment of the site is consistent with the community's comprehensive plan.

2.b. Task Descriptions and Budget Table

2.b.i. Task Description. Brownfield sites around the state will be identified by WBC members, local governments, consultants and WDNR as a continuation of the WBC assessment program in place since 2010. In the past 20 years, WDNR has overseen or conducted environmental response actions in every county and 96% of all cities, towns and villages. Existing relationships and site inventories will easily allow assessment to occur in the jurisdiction of each WBC member. All tasks will be tracked quarterly by WDNR technical project managers assigned to sites, and compiled and reported by the WDNR fund manager. All data is available to the public through the WDNR's online Bureau for Remediation and Redevelopment Tracking System that identifies contaminated sites and provides information on activities related to the investigation and cleanup of soil or groundwater. EPA funds will be used entirely for conducting site assessments. State funds will cover programmatic expenses. The tasks below are expected to be proportionate to the amount of hazardous substance and petroleum funding provided by EPA. **Task 1–Phase I Environmental Site Assessments:** Phase I Environmental Site Assessments (ESAs) will be

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performed to identify areas of environmental contamination. The Phase I ESAs will be conducted by consultants in accordance with the “Standard Practice for ESAs: Phase I ESA Process,” established by ASTM, which embodies the AAI rule. The WBC anticipates completing 13 Phase I ESAs at an average cost of \$3,900 each. **Task 2–Phase II Environmental Site Assessments:** Phase II ESAs will be conducted by consultants to confirm that contamination exists in areas identified in the Phase I environmental assessment as RECs. The WBC anticipates completing 14 Phase II ESAs at an average cost of \$26,000 each. **Task 3–Site Investigations:** An estimated 4 site investigations, at an average cost of \$44,000, will be conducted by consultants to define the nature and extent of contamination, and to determine whether interim or remedial actions, or both, are necessary at the site. **Task 4–Remedial Action Plans:** An estimated 2 Remedial Action Plans, at an average cost of \$5,000 each, will be developed by consultants to evaluate protective remedies consistent with reuse plans. The WBC runs a mature and efficient brownfield assessment program that has helped dozens of communities around Wis. The program is established and no start-up work or expense is needed. New EPA funding will be immediately available to rural communities and distressed urban neighborhoods, and 100% of it will go directly to assessment services.

2.b.ii. Budget Table. WBC is requesting \$600,000 (\$480,000 in hazardous substance and \$120,000 in petroleum) for assessments in Wisconsin. The WBC proposes to use 100% of funding on assessment, and at least 90% for sampling (Phase II and Site Investigation). The WBC commits its own resources for outreach, application reviews, contract administration, management of contractors, and other tasks to ensure that all EPA money goes directly to target communities.

Budget Categories	Project Tasks				
Note: WBC commits resources and staff time to administer and market the program.	Task 1 Phase I ESAs (13)	Task 2 Phase II ESAs (14)	Task 3 Site Investig. (4)	Task 4 Remedial Action Plans	Total
Hazardous Substance For contractual services	\$38,000 (10)	\$300,000 (11)	\$132,000 (3)	\$10,000 (2)	\$480,000
Petroleum For contractual services	\$12,000 (3)	\$64,500 (3)	\$43,500 (1)	\$0	\$120,000
Program Management	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total	\$50,000	\$364,500	\$175,500	\$10,000	\$600,000

2.c. Ability to Leverage. The State of Wisconsin is a secured source of \$60,000 in leveraged funding for legal services, accounting, administration and technical project management over the course of the cooperative agreement. In addition, \$1,000,000 in state funding is provided to LGUs and the private sector each year through the Wis. Economic Development Corporation’s (WEDC) Brownfield Site Assessment grant program. WDNR and WEDC work together to provide projects with both assessment and RLF funds. WEDC allows EPA funds to be used as part of WEDC’s required match, thereby enhancing the leveraged value of the federal dollars and allowing financially strapped communities to access WEDC funds. A Nov. 2015 study by the UW-Whitewater Financial and Economic Research Council found that \$1 of public assistance for brownfields leverages \$27.25 in total public/private investment in Wisconsin. It also found \$3,000 in grant dollars created one job (UW-Whitewater FERF, Wis. Brownfields Impact Report, 2015). Based on these findings, the WBC expects that \$600,000 in EPA assessment funds should leverage around \$16,350,000. One recent example of exceptional leveraging is the Buckstaff property in Oshkosh. This former furniture manufacturer operated on 10.6 downtown acres, surrounded by

homes and two waterbodies from 1850-2011. EPA conducted removal action in 2016, disposing of 1000+ drums. Assessment funding from EPA, awarded to the WBC, provided Phase I and II ESAa valued at \$20,000. The city invested \$800,000 in acquisition and demolition, plus \$4.8 million for infrastructure. The previous property owner and mortgagee contributed \$542,600 to demolition. Redevelopment grants from WEDC totaled \$400,000. The site developer invested \$6.8 million. The redeveloped site is now home to The Wisconsin Herd, the minor league affiliate of the Milwaukee Bucks NBA team. Estimates peg arena investment at over \$21 million.

3. COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND PARTNERSHIPS

3.a. Engaging the Community

3.a.i. Community Involvement Plan. The WBC's target areas include rural communities and distressed urban neighborhoods with closed or closing manufacturing facilities. WBC is a service provider for these high-priority areas, and requires meaningful community involvement to receive assessment services. The communities are in charge of site selection and future use decisions. WBC engages target communities by: a) promoting and executing the assessment program; b) soliciting comments/concerns about potential cleanups; c) ensuring cleanups are protective of human health and the environment; and d) communicating progress locally and beyond. WDNR convenes 120-150 "green team" meetings each year with residents, community orgs and local govts. WDNR brings together state and federal resources to discuss technical, financial, liability, and health issues associated with specific sites. Parties discuss strategies for challenging properties, and establish a common understanding of the project. WDNR helps identify financial resources (local, state and federal) from private and public sources to maximize leverage, avoid overlap, and ensure sufficient funds. Prairie du Chien (pop. 5,911) City Planner Garth Frable says: "Engage DNR staff in all phases of the project. They can save you a lot of headaches." Community officials are required to be actively involved, even if they are not the WBC assessment applicant. WDNR has excellent relationships with LGUs, which helps identify new projects and ensure community involvement as the project moves toward completion. WDNR addresses communication barriers that arise. To ensure all interested and affected individuals are engaged, WDNR works with community partners to provide resources if cultural or language barriers exist. WDNR offers multi-lingual signs for site-warning, and has resources to translate documents and web to Spanish and Hmong. Further, many state health information publications are available in English, Hmong, and Spanish.

3.a.ii. Communicating Progress. WBC members promote the availability and success of the assessment program through their newsletters, websites and social media. WDNR highlights the importance of EPA funds during its statewide Consultants' Day and Brownfields 101 conferences, and all WBC members highlight the assessment program at presentations. WBC and WDNR have an excellent record of tracking and measuring the success of the state's brownfields initiative. WDNR ensures that the ACRES property profile for projects is completed on time. Brownfields accomplishments will be reported semi-annually in 128(a) reports. WDNR and WBC will report grant outputs and outcomes to EPA. Community officials are required to be actively involved if not the applicant. WDNR meets with local community organizations and local governments, and brings together state and federal agencies to discuss the technical, financial, liability, and health issues associated with specific sites in "green team" meetings. WDNR and its partners conduct over 100 such meetings a year at sites with local governments. WDNR works closely with communities to ensure that the scope of assessment services is aligned with redevelopment objectives. WDNR reviews assessments with communities and helps package additional brownfields tools to maximize benefit. Assessment is one piece of an ongoing, collaborative

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relationship. WDNR's brownfields assessment webpages and the WBC members' web pages will market the initiative, track progress, and communicate success. WDNR will issue news releases and success stories on assessment services, and will distribute via RR Report, a newsfeed with 3,700 subscribers. All work will be tracked in WDNR's online Wisconsin Remediation and Redevelopment Database so that all stakeholders can follow the site progress and view site reports.

3.b. Partnerships with Government Agencies

3.b.i. State Environmental Authority. WDNR is the state authority that oversees environmental investigations and cleanups in Wis. WDNR is the lead partner of the WBC and the manager of the assessment program. WDNR is a national leader on the issue of brownfield cleanup and redevelopment. WDNR's One Clean-up Program with EPA merges state and federal requirements into a comprehensive, streamlined system that creates savings and efficiencies. As the lead coalition member, WDNR will provide technical expertise to ensure that investigation, cleanup, and redevelopment meets public health and state environmental laws, through oversight provided by the Remediation and Redevelopment Program. In addition, WDNR will direct assessment contractor services by environmental consultants to ensure a quality product, and will present findings to the community and help determine next steps. WDNR reviews and provides approval at specific points during assessment and cleanup, such as at the site investigation stage, remedial action plan stage, and at completion of the remedial action. WDNR will ensure that state and federal public involvement requirements are met so that the public is informed and engaged.

3.b.ii. Other Governmental Partnerships. Since its creation, WBC has operated as a cooperative venture with the support and assistance of numerous other state, federal, and local government partners including: **Wis. Dept. of Health Services (DHS)**. WBC works with local and state public health officials to ensure that cleanup and redevelopment activities are protective of public health and the environment. WBC works closely with DHS staff, who provide a number of environmental health services, including health consultations, public health fact sheets, and outreach resources; **Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR)**. ATSDR staff supports WDNR's brownfield efforts and has conducted health monitoring and baseline studies in Rock County, Baraboo and Milwaukee. Both ATSDR and DHS have conducted more than 100 public health assessments for WDNR. WBC also works collaboratively on brownfields with other state agencies, such as the **Wis. Economic Dev. Corp., Wis. Housing & Economic Development Authority, and Depts. of Administration and Transportation**. WDNR staff have ongoing relationships with hundreds of **cities and villages** across the state and local governments support projects by negotiating with the property owner, acquiring the property, investing local funding through tax incremental financing and other means, undertaking the cleanup after the Assessment activities are conducted, conducting community outreach and much more. For example, WBC has performed two WAM assessments in the **City of Ashland** at the request of the city and is proposing one more described in this application. The City took the lead on acquiring properties, demolishing buildings, and developing plans for the future while working with DNR on the cleanup actions.

3.c. Partnerships with Community Organizations

3.c.i. Community Organization Descriptions & Roles. The WBC maintains good working relationships with community organizations across the state to promote brownfield assistance, identify new sites and engage target populations. The 10 organizations described below have committed to partner with the WBC to implement the assessment program. The **Wis. Economic Development Corp. (WEDC)** is a public-private entity that promotes business development and

economic growth in Wisconsin. WEDC administers various state grant programs which can be leveraged (high-ratio) by EPA assessment funds. WEDC also helps promote the WBC's program through their connections with communities, businesses, and developers. The **Brownfields Study Group** is a statewide advisory group of brownfields professionals. This group has been actively involved in improving state brownfield cleanup and reuse efforts since 1999. They promote the WBC's program, leverage funding from public and private sources, and advise the WBC on program implementation. **Menomonee Valley Partners (MVP)** is a non-profit economic development group in Milwaukee. They have helped remediate 300+ acres of urban brownfields since the mid-1990s and created thousands of jobs. This group helps identify assessment projects, leverage funding, and facilitate outreach. In addition to working with businesses and nonprofits, MVP facilitates meetings about WDNR state trail projects in the Valley. The **First-Ring Industrial Redevelopment Enterprise (FIRE)** works on redeveloping industrial land in older southeast Wisconsin suburbs and informs developers and local governments about WBC assessment opportunities. **New North** is a regional economic development organization that works in the 18 counties of Northeast WI. They help the WBC promote the assessment program. The **Great Lakes Community Conservation Corps** trains and educates disadvantaged populations for credentials that close the skills gap. They will help identify job training opportunities at assessment projects. The **16th Street Community Health Center** serves low-income Latino families in Milwaukee. Their environmental health dept. collaborates with WDNR on cleanup projects that affect the health and quality of life of families. They have committed to help the WBC find assessment projects and leverage funding. **Madison Region Economic Partnership** and the **Center for Resilient Cities** are non-profits that have worked with the WBC to promote use of assessment funds to kickstart community development projects. The **Boys and Girls Club of Kenosha** hosted a public meeting about the cleanup of the Chrysler Engine plant, which received assessment and RLF funds, and will continue to engage the community as cleanup continues.

3.c.ii. Letters of Commitment. Letters of support and commitment from the 10 community organizations listed above are included as Attachment B to the Narrative section.

3.d. Partnerships with Workforce Development Programs. The WBC encourages contractors and award recipients to use participants of local job training programs, and is working with the Great Lakes Community Conservation Corps in Racine, which received a Brownfields Job Training grant in 2017, to identify training opportunities with assessment projects (see support letter). The Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development (DWD) informs WDNR when it is notified that a plant is closed and WDNR contacts the appropriate regional Workforce Development Board. These boards help displaced workers and are partners to get plants assessed.

4. PROJECT BENEFITS

4.a. Welfare, Environmental, and Public Health Benefits. EPA funding for the WBC assessment program guarantees that more contaminated properties are assessed and cleaned up, thereby preventing numerous public health exposures to hazardous substances, ensuring groundwater can be drinking water, and protecting sensitive ecosystems. A state-funded assessment grant program that WDNR previously managed assisted 474 sites over a 10-year period. More than 90% of these sites were within 500 feet of a school, park or residence. On average 75% of the assessments identified an environmental issue (e.g., direct soil contact) or a physical hazard (e.g., blighted building, evidence of trespassing). The WBC uses EPA grants to fund assessments at similar locales. All of the sites described in this application are in close proximity to sensitive populations, including

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children, lower-income residents, minorities and the elderly. Negative health impacts of target sites are listed in Table 1. Assessment is also the key first step in the process to restore the environment. Wisconsin's hazardous substance discharge law directs WDNR to ensure that actions are taken to restore the environment and minimize the harmful effects from the discharge. A 2015 UW-Whitewater study of the state program found the following benefits following assessment: a) 7,900 infill dwelling units constructed along existing infrastructure; b) reduced vehicle miles traveled by at least 16 to 28 percent relative to alternative growth patterns, and locating jobs closer to the unemployed workforce; c) help preserve farms and natural areas, estimated at 12,000 acres "saved," measured cumulatively; d) brownfield developers produced 900 units of affordable housing; e) 43 sites were reused as parks, open space, or natural areas (the average size was 7.9 acres); f) two sites developed for community health facilities, totaling 90,000 sq ft.; and g) 22 brownfields redeveloped for public facilities, totaling 636,000 sq. ft. A "key finding" of the study is that "economically disadvantaged areas received more assistance (from the assessment program) than prosperous areas: 66% of assisted sites were in census tracts with below-median household income, and 12,400 jobs were generated in census tracts below 80 percent of the state median household income.

Assessment funding has multi-level impacts on health, welfare and environment. It enables remediation, which eliminates threats to health and the environment. It enables the elimination of blighted areas that weigh down surrounding property values. Redevelopment generates economic vitality in the form of retained or additional jobs, an increased tax base, and added economic activity. A property in Eagle River (pop. 1,345) that once housed a carburetor manufacturer fell vacant in 2011 and sat unused for several years. Following WBC Phase I and II assessments, the site was redeveloped as a business incubator and now houses three businesses and a training center for entrepreneurs. In rural Mazomanie (pop. 1,716), assessment funds helped revitalize 14.8 acres as the new Electronic Theatre Controls manufacturing facility, increasing tax assessed values and creating 100 new jobs. These projects remove barriers to economic growth in rural areas.

4.b. Economic and Community Benefits. The former Finish Line Services property in Eagle River (pop. 1,345) was a carburetor manufacturer. The plant closed in 2011 and sat vacant for several years. Following WBC Phase I and II assessments, and other WDNR help, the site was redeveloped as a business incubator and now houses 3 businesses and a training center for entrepreneurs. This is an example of the benefits that can, and do, occur in communities targeted by the WBC. From a broader perspective, a 2015 U.W. Whitewater study of 703 sites that received state assessment and cleanup assistance from 1998 to 2015 resulted in 3,393 infill acres redeveloped; 28 million sq. ft. of new and renovated industrial, commercial and residential space; and \$3.3 billion in direct total (public/private) investment in brownfield reuse projects connected with these 703 sites. The study concluded that \$1 of assistance for brownfields leveraged \$27.25 in total funds. The study also identified \$6.0 billion in direct and indirect investment related to the assisted sites, \$4.4 billion in on-going direct economic output due to the operations of businesses at redeveloped sites, and \$7.6 billion in direct and indirect economic output. 29,900 new/retained direct permanent jobs were created, along with 24,600 indirect permanent jobs and 27,900 direct temporary construction jobs. The study determined that \$3,000 in brownfields funding leverages one job, many of which are local. Regarding increase property values and improved local fiscal health, the study found: that post redevelopment assessed values exceed pre-development values by 3.5 to 1; the average cleaned up/redeveloped brownfield site adds \$3.4 million to a locality's assessable base; and spin-off impacts on nearby properties are estimated to add another \$3.5 million to the assessable base. The state also benefited, by now recouping \$119 million annually in

direct tax revenues, and another \$89 million in indirect revenues. The study found that the state's brownfields assistance recouped a 14-fold return on investment solely with direct project impacts. Small amounts of public funding for brownfield assessment and cleanup return multi-faceted benefits. Blight, health threats, vandalism, illegal dumping, burdens on existing taxpayers and more are eliminated. Neighborhoods are revitalized, surrounding area redevelopment is catalyzed, property values and local revenue increase, jobs are created, and more.

5. PROGRAMMATIC CAPABILITY AND PAST PERFORMANCE

5.a. Audit Findings. OMB Circular A-133 Audit findings are positive. The Wisconsin Legislative Audit Bureau (LAB) conducts the OMB Circular A-133 single audit of the Wisconsin Dept. of Natural Resources (WDNR) at the end of each state fiscal year. The LAB's most recent audit (March 2017) for fiscal year 2015-16 did not contain any adverse findings. WDNR has not been required to comply with special "high risk" terms and conditions under agency regulations implementing OMB Circular A-102. WDNR effectively manages EPA assessment awards.

5.b. Programmatic Capability. WDNR has overseen or conducted environmental response actions in 1,771 municipalities (96% of state) over the past 37 years. The WBC has successfully implemented 4 previous EPA assessment grants (2009, 2012, 2013, 2016). WDNR's Remediation and Redevelopment (RR) Program manages grants for the WBC and is required by state law to follow sound fiscal practices. Assessment contractor services are awarded and tracked by staff with extensive experience managing loan and grant programs. Christine Haag, Chief of the Brownfields and Outreach Section at WDNR, is the Program Coordinator for this grant. Ms. Haag has 16 years of experience with natural resource management, including management of multi-million dollar federal cooperative agreements and state grants, plus extensive experience managing local gov. partnerships. Ms. Haag has successfully managed WDNR's last 3 RLF and 3 Assessment grants. Tom Coogan, WDNR fund manager for the assessment grant, has 12 years of experience managing federal environmental grants. Shelley Fox, the RR Program's brownfields grant manager, has 18 years of fiscal experience, and tracks funds to ensure the program adheres to all regulations. Darsi Foss, WDNR-RR Program Director, provides further oversight and expertise. Ms. Foss has worked for EPA and WDNR since 1985. She has 18 years of experience administering EPA cooperative agreements, and 16 years of experience providing brownfields funds to local governments. WDNR's 70 hydrogeologists are available to provide project scoping assistance and technical oversight of each assessment project. WDNR will use the agency's fiscal and program management system already in place for its brownfields assessment program to administer the project selection, contracting, and reporting of EPA funds. The RR Program is supported by the WDNR Bureaus of Finance, Management and Budget, and has program-assigned legal counsel. WBC proposes to use these funds similarly to EPA brownfields assessment funds awarded to WBC in 2009, 2012, 2013 and 2016. Applications, scoring sheets, sample contracts and agreements, and reporting forms and systems are already in place. WDNR completed a public procurement process to select four environmental consultants to perform the targeted assessments funded through previous EPA awards, and will follow procurement rules if funds are awarded.

5.c. Measuring Environmental Results: Anticipated Outputs/Outcomes. The WBC ensures property profiles are timely completed. All outputs (Phase I, Phase IIs and Site Investigations) and outcomes (acres remediated, square feet redeveloped, etc.) are tracked and measured by number, cost, location and purpose within EPA's ACRES and WDNR's BRRTS public database. In FY13 WAM awarded 10 Phase Is to small communities (pop. < 15,000) and 2 in urban areas (pop. >

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15,000), with an average cost of \$4,000. Eleven of these assessments were used by LGUs to investigate blighted areas under consideration for acquisition. All work plan tasks are tracked quarterly and compiled/reported by the grant manager. Since 2010, nearly 40% of sites assessed have been remediated and redeveloped, with many more nearing the remediation and reuse stage. WBC anticipates using assessment funds to complete approx. 13 Phase Is, 14 Phase IIs, 4 partial Site Investigations and 2 Remedial Action Plans. WDNR anticipates participating in 100-150 green team meetings with communities and stakeholders to identify sites that can apply for assessment services. WBC's use of previous assessment funds includes the completion of 41 Phase Is, 42 Phase IIs and 25 partial Site Investigations. Outcomes are measured both objectively (acres remediated, square feet redeveloped, etc.) and also by the importance of the project to a community and the role that the assessment award plays in creating a long-term benefit. For example, FY2012 WAM award funds helped revitalize 14.8 acres in rural Mazomanie (pop. 1,716) increasing tax assessed values, assisting with the 2013 opening of Electronic Theatre Controls, and creating 100 new jobs. Success stories like this one are published on WDNR's website, newsletters and reports.

5.d. Past Performance and Accomplishments

5.d.i. Currently or Has Ever Received an EPA Brownfields Grant

5.d.i.1. Accomplishments. The WBC has received \$2.7 million in assessment funds since 2009, and conducted assessment work at 64 sites in 48 communities. Of these communities, 84% have populations less than 20,000, and 69% under 10,000. WBC contractors completed 41 Phase Is, 42 Phase IIs, and 25 partial Site Investigations (SI) for awardees. Outreach activities (*e.g.*, web site, open house, news releases, publications) were performed and reported to EPA. Five additional Phase IIs and one partial SI are in progress under the 2016 grant. 73% of 2016 funds have assisted communities with populations of under 20,000. WBC also completed environmental assessment at closed manufacturing sites in urban areas with disadvantaged and sensitive populations, including Century City in Milwaukee, Machinery Row in Racine and the Chrysler Engine Plant in Kenosha. EPA assessment funds for these projects have leveraged local, state, and private investment, have spurred cleanup, and are catalyzing community involvement. WBC's assessment program is redevelopment-focused. The former Finish Line Services property in Eagle River (pop. 1,345) was a carburetor manufacturer. The plant closed in 2011 and sat vacant for several years. Following WBC Phase I and II assessments, and other WDNR help, the site was redeveloped as a business incubator and now houses 3 businesses and a training center for entrepreneurs. Outputs and outcomes are documented in WDNR reports and recorded in ACRES.

5.d.i.2. Compliance with Grant Requirements. WDNR's Remediation and Redevelopment Program has managed dozens of federal grants over the past 20+ years. At present, the Program manages 14 federal grants with a total annual budget over \$7 million. The 5 most recent EPA brownfields grants include annual 128(a) program funds, RLF grants totaling \$3.8 million awarded in 2012 and 2014, and assessment grants totaling \$1.7 million in 2012, 2013, and 2016. Adding in a \$400,000 assessment grant awarded in 2009, the WBC and WDNR have closed 4 federal assessment grant agreements, totaling \$2.1 million, on time with no funds remaining. Of the \$600,000 in assessment funds awarded in Oct. 2016, \$211,279 (\$169,538 hazardous, \$41,741 petroleum) are disbursed or allocated. The WBC has completed the following for each grant: (1) required quarterly, semi-annual, and annual progress reports; (2) semi-annual MBE/WBE reports; (3) required brownfields reporting measures; and (4) annual Financial Status Reports (FSRs), often on a more frequent quarterly basis. WDNR has entered all required property profiles into ACRES. The WBC will maintain its practice of full-compliance with grant requirements in the future.

Attachment A to Narrative Proposal: Committed Leveraged Resources

Source	Purpose/Role	Amount (\$)	Status
Wisconsin Economic Development Corporation (WEDC)	State grants for assessment, cleanup and redevelopment	Up to \$1 million for assessment and \$4 million for cleanup, including asbestos/lead abatement and demolition.	Ongoing annual appropriation from state; available to multiple sites
City of Ashland	Cleanup and reuse of former Norther Pacific RR freight depot in downtown area	Not yet quantified, but likely over \$100,000	Pending WAM award from WDNR, if funding is available
City of Edgerton	Cleanup and redevelopment of the former Nunn Bush shoe factory	Not yet quantified, but likely over \$100,000	Pending WAM award from WDNR, if funding is available
Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources	Technical project management, legal services, accounting and administrative	\$60,000	Firm



October 11, 2017

Dan Meyer, Secretary
Department of Natural Resources
101 S. Webster Street
Madison, WI 53703

Dear Secretary Meyer:

The Wisconsin Economic Development Corporation (WEDC) supports the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) and the Wisconsin Brownfield Coalition in its efforts to apply for additional Environmental Protection Agency brownfield assessment funds for the state of Wisconsin. WEDC shares the mutual goal of addressing the environmental issues at closing and closed manufacturing plants to return properties to productive use.

WEDC commits to continue working with the WDNR to identify brownfield manufacturing sites, and to leverage our respective state and federal funds when possible to gain both the economic and environmental benefits of redevelopment. In particular, WEDC has \$1,000,000 in state assessment funds and \$4,000,000 in state brownfield grant funds for demolition, investigation and cleanup of contaminated properties. Additionally, WEDC developed a program in which municipalities may receive funding for the redevelopment of large vacant industrial or commercial properties, which prove challenging to redevelopment by the private sector alone. In most cases, these properties exhibit soil and/or groundwater contamination and require both private and public-sector resources to succeed.

WEDC values the partnership created with the WDNR and fully supports the efforts being made to obtain the additional funding needed to assure the reuse and redevelopment of problem properties.

With best regards,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Mark R. Hogan'.

Mark R. Hogan
Secretary & CEO

THINK·MAKE·HAPPEN.

Find yourself next to the water.

ASHLAND



City of Ashland, Wisconsin

601 Main Street West — Ashland, WI 54806 — www.coawi.org

October 20, 2017

Dan Meyer, Secretary
Department of Natural Resources
101 South Webster St.
Madison, WI 53703

RE: Letter of Support for Wisconsin Brownfields Coalition's EPA Brownfields
Funding Request and WDNR's Brownfields Program RLF Request

Dear Secretary Meyer:

On behalf of the City of Ashland, I am writing in support of the Wisconsin Brownfields Coalition's (WBC) grant application for \$600,000 in EPA assessment funds and the WDNR's application for a \$1,000,000 Revolving Loan Fund (RLF) grant to clean up brownfield sites. These grants will help communities such as Ashland address the environmental, public health and economic issues associated with the large number of manufacturing sites that have closed in Wisconsin in the last decade.

The City of Ashland, like many rural (and metro) cities, is in a time of transition. Our community was, for the most part, founded and developed around industrial activities during the 1900's; Ashland flourished during the 1900's with a population more than double what it is today, and the industrial-related jobs kept the community working. Today, the Ashland community is trying to adapt to the new economy and position itself to be more diverse, to clean up the remnants of prior industries and detrimental practices, and become a community where people want to be, and where they have an opportunity to establish new, sustainable, and vibrant business ventures.

Over the past several years, the City of Ashland has been working towards accomplishing this new vision by partnering with various state and federal agencies to address brownfields, and give these areas new life. It is through funding programs such as those providing assessment funds that has allowed the City to move forward in cleaning up brownfields for new development opportunities. The City has worked with the WDNR and WEDC to recently clean-up sites such as 1) the former Roffer's Roundhouse and Chicago Iron site to pave the way for a new mixed-use, sustainable, housing and commercial development within the City's core; 2) the former 25+ acre Timeless Timber Site to conduct site investigations

and demolition of large, unsightly, dilapidated buildings along the USH corridor through the community and prepare the site for new opportunity; 3) and to begin site investigations of former railroad property that was used to access the historic ore docks, so that these areas may be cleaned up and utilized for their new purpose in the 21st century.

If funds are awarded, the City of Ashland is looking forward to working with the WBC to address a brownfield site located in the heart of our downtown. The site is believed to have been the home of a Northern Pacific Railroad freight depot, and later used for cold-storage as well as other industrial and commercial uses such as a services station and iron foundry. The site is likely contaminated with PAHs and metals, and possibly other contaminants. The Brick Ministries is interested in operating a food shelter from an existing building on the site, and the remaining acreage is prime for redevelopment but has suspected contamination which has deterred interest in the site. The City would like to reach out to the property owners to begin the site assessment process, and would be committed to leveraging City dollars with other funding sources such as those provided by the WEDC, to do any needed clean up on the site and pave the way for a new economic development opportunity in Ashland. The City could utilize TIF to leverage grant funds, or other sources of local funds, as well as provide the intensive staff time needed to see the project through completion.

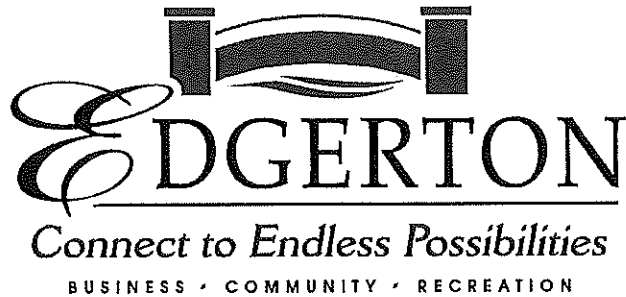
The Wisconsin DNR's effort to assist with the recovery after manufacturing sites close and remediation and redevelopment of brownfield properties will help promote the adaptive reuse of property within the City, furthering the community in its quest to achieve its goals of promoting the sustainable reuse of land within its core urban area, provide opportunities for economic development and job growth, and create a more aesthetic 'place' where people want to be. We hope that the WBC's proposal is met with the full support of the US Environmental Protection Agency and we look forward to assisting the Wisconsin DNR and other WBC members in its work as it moves forward.

Please feel free to contact me at akroner@coawi.org or (715)682-7041 if I may be of further assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'April R. Kroner', written in a cursive style.

April R. Kroner
Planning & Development Director



October 18, 2017

Dan Meyer, Secretary
Department of Natural Resources
101 South Webster St.
Madison, WI 53703

RE: Letter of Support for Wisconsin Brownfields Coalition's EPA Brownfields Funding Request

Dear Secretary Meyer:

On behalf of the City of Edgerton, I am writing in support of the Wisconsin Brownfields Coalition's (WBC) grant application for \$600,000 in EPA assessment funds. The \$600,000 in support that the WBC is seeking will help the City of Edgerton and other communities address the environmental, public health and economic issues associated with the large number of manufacturing sites that have closed in Wisconsin in the last decade.

The City of Edgerton has completed several brownfield projects that have resulted in the redevelopment of numerous properties and the creation of new tax base and jobs. We have an active redevelopment committee and a supportive City Council seeking to redevelop and clean more properties. We are currently working to redevelop the former Nunn Bush shoe factory site. The site has great potential given that it is 7 acres on the US Hwy 51 corridor. The decades of manufacturing followed by years of vacancy make the project a perfect candidate for brownfields funding.

If funds are awarded, the City of Edgerton is looking forward to working with the WBC to:

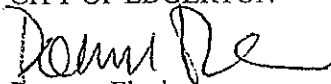
- Refer potential brownfields sites where funding could be used
- Assist in identifying additional funding to support full recovery of sites
- Utilize brownfields funds to leverage TIF funds, private investment, and Wisconsin Economic Development program funds such as Site Assessment and Idle Sites.

The Wisconsin DNR's effort to assist with the recovery after manufacturing sites close and remediation and redevelopment of brownfield properties will help promote promoting sustainable reuse of land, addressing environmental justice or public health issues, and promoting economic development and job growth. We hope that the WBC's proposal is met with the full support of the US Environmental Protection Agency and we look forward to assisting the Wisconsin DNR and other WBC members in its work as it moves forward.

Please feel free to contact me at (608) 884-3341 if I may be of further assistance.

Sincerely,

CITY OF EDGERTON


Ramona Flanigan
City Administrator

Attachment B to Narrative Proposal: Letters of Support from Community-Based Organizations

Organization	Organization Type	Project Role
Wis. Economic Development Corporation	Public-private economic development agency	Leveraging, outreach, site identification
Brownfields Study Group	Independent Advisory Group	Outreach, programmatic guidance, site identification, funding identification
Menomonee Valley Partners	Non-profit economic development	Leverage, outreach, site identification
FIRE – First-ring Industrial Redevelopment Enterprise	Non-profit economic development	Leverage, identification and site identification
16 th Street Community Health Center	Non-profit health provider and community development	Outreach, community meetings, site identification
Madison Regional Economic Partnership	Non-profit economic development	Outreach, site identification
Center for Resilient Cities	Non-profit environmental/community development	Outreach, site identification
Boys and Girls Club of Kenosha	Non-profit community development, neighborhood social services	Outreach, community meetings, site identification
Great Lakes Community Conservation Corps	Non-profit community/economic development	Leverage, job training
New North	Non-profit economic development	Outreach, site identification, information resource for business owners



October 11, 2017

Dan Meyer, Secretary
Department of Natural Resources
101 S. Webster Street
Madison, WI 53703

Dear Secretary Meyer:

The Wisconsin Economic Development Corporation (WEDC) supports the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) and the Wisconsin Brownfield Coalition in its efforts to apply for additional Environmental Protection Agency brownfield assessment funds for the state of Wisconsin. WEDC shares the mutual goal of addressing the environmental issues at closing and closed manufacturing plants to return properties to productive use.

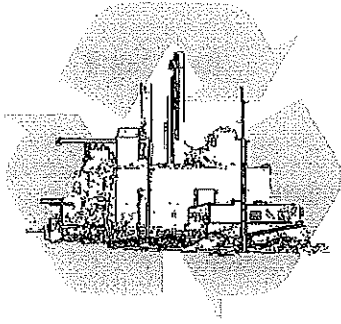
WEDC commits to continue working with the WDNR to identify brownfield manufacturing sites, and to leverage our respective state and federal funds when possible to gain both the economic and environmental benefits of redevelopment. In particular, WEDC has \$1,000,000 in state assessment funds and \$4,000,000 in state brownfield grant funds for demolition, investigation and cleanup of contaminated properties. Additionally, WEDC developed a program in which municipalities may receive funding for the redevelopment of large vacant industrial or commercial properties, which prove challenging to redevelopment by the private sector alone. In most cases, these properties exhibit soil and/or groundwater contamination and require both private and public-sector resources to succeed.

WEDC values the partnership created with the WDNR and fully supports the efforts being made to obtain the additional funding needed to assure the reuse and redevelopment of problem properties.

With best regards,

Mark R. Hogan
Secretary & CEO

THINK·MAKE·HAPPEN.



WISCONSIN

BROWNFIELDS STUDY GROUP

Since 1998

MEMBERS

John Antaramian
ECC Corp

Brynn Bemis
City of Madison

Karen Dettmer
City of Milwaukee

Nancy Frank
UW-Milwaukee

Adam Gallagher
Dane County

Arthur Harrington
Godfrey & Kahn

Bruce Keyes
Foley & Lardner

Dave Misky
Co-Chair
City of Milwaukee

Lynn Morgan
Waste Management

Mary Panzer
Panzer Public Affairs
Consulting

Laurie Parsons
Natural Resource
Technology, Inc.

Geoff Siemering
UW-Madison

John Stibal
City of West Allis

Mark Thimke
Co-Chair
Foley & Lardner

Sam Tobias
Fond du Lac County

Lucas Vebber
WMC

Scott Wilson
Ayres Associates

October 19, 2017

Dan Meyer, Secretary
Department of Natural Resources
101 South Webster St.
Madison, WI 53703

RE: Letter of Support for Wisconsin Brownfields Coalition's EPA Brownfields Funding Request

Dear Secretary Meyer:

On behalf of the Wisconsin Brownfields Study Group (Study Group), we are writing in support of the Wisconsin Brownfields Coalition's (WBC) grant application for \$600,000 in EPA assessment funds. The \$600,000 that the WBC is seeking will help communities and private businesses across the state address the environmental, public health and economic issues associated with the large number of manufacturing sites that have closed in Wisconsin in the last decade.

The Study Group was created in 1997 to examine how Wisconsin can increase the number of cleaned up and redeveloped properties, which were once contaminated and underused. The group meets regularly and members include representatives of local governments, environmental consulting companies, industry associations, nonprofit organizations, law firms, state agencies, universities and more. The Study Group remains a valuable and effective advisory body. Its recommendations and involvement have been instrumental in the creation and refinement of numerous state policies and procedures related to contaminated land remediation and redevelopment.

If funds are awarded, the Study Group looks forward to working with the WBC to:

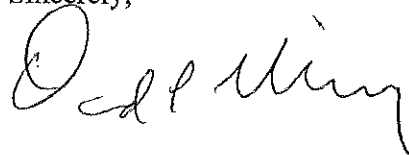
- Connect local governments and WBC with leveraging opportunities;
- Provide outreach to local governments, businesses and brownfields professionals (consultants, attorneys, etc.) regarding the assessment programs;
- Encourage participation in training and other public events where the assessment programs will be highlighted; and
- Notify WDNR about proposed redevelopment projects.

The Wisconsin DNR's effort to assist with the recovery after manufacturing sites close, and the remediation and redevelopment of brownfield properties, will help achieve the Study Group's goal of promoting economic growth and community benefits across the state.

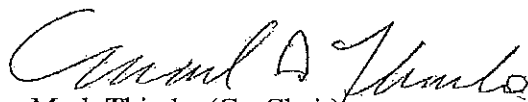
We hope that the WBC's proposal is met with the full support of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and we look forward to assisting the Wisconsin DNR and other WBC members in its work as it moves forward.

Please contact either of us at MThimke@foley.com or dmisky@milwaukee.gov if we may be of further assistance.

Sincerely,



David P. Misky (Co-Chair)
Redevelopment Authority of the City of Milwaukee



Mark Thimke (Co-Chair)
Foley & Lardner

Chair
Mick Hatch
Foley & Lardner LLP

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Peter Coffaro
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Rodney Ferguson
Potawatomi Hotel & Casino

Laura Goranson
g.moxie

Shelley Jurewicz
FaB Wisconsin

Ghassan Korban
*Milwaukee Department of
Public Works*

Katherine Lazarski
*Milwaukee Metropolitan
Sewerage District*

Rocky Marcoux
*Milwaukee Department of
City Development*

Pat O'Brien
Milwaukee 7

Julie Penman
Penman Consulting

Sheri Schmit
*Wisconsin Department of
Transportation*

Jon Spigel
Alter Trading Corporation

Lora Strigens
Marquette University

Dashal Young
*Wisconsin Department of
Children and Families*

October 11, 2017

Dan Meyer, Secretary
Department of Natural Resources
101 South Webster St.
Madison, WI 53703

RE: Letter of Support for Wisconsin Brownfields Coalition's EPA Brownfields Funding Request

Dear Secretary Meyer:

On behalf of Menomonee Valley Partners (MVP), I write in support of the Wisconsin Brownfields Coalition's (WBC) grant application for \$600,000 in EPA assessment funds. The \$600,000 in support that the WBC is seeking will help properties in the Menomonee Valley address the environmental, public health, and economic issues associated with the large number of manufacturing sites that have closed in past decades.

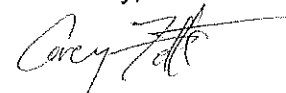
Over the last 17 years, MVP has led the efforts to revitalize Milwaukee's Menomonee Valley and connect the surrounding neighborhoods with the Valley's economic growth. During this time, nearly 300 acres of brownfields have been redeveloped, resulting in 47 businesses relocating to the Valley and the creation of more than 5,000 jobs. In addition, brownfield cleanups in the Valley have led to 60 acres of new parks and trails, improved water quality and wildlife habitat, all of which make the Valley a desirable business location and amenity for surrounding neighborhoods.

If funds are awarded, Menomonee Valley Partners looks forward to working with the WBC to refer potential brownfields sites where funding could be used. There are still nearly 60 acres of vacant brownfield properties in the Valley, which could be redeveloped with the support of these funds. MVP will also assist in identifying additional funding to support full recovery of these sites, as we have with other remediated brownfields in the Valley. We are also happy to be a partner in outreach to site owners, developers, and the public.

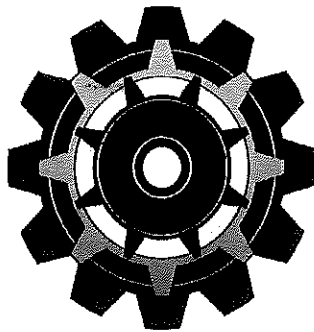
The Wisconsin DNR's effort to assist with the remediation and redevelopment of brownfield properties will help Menomonee Valley Partners' effort to revitalize the Menomonee Valley economically and environmentally for the benefit for the greater Milwaukee community. We hope that the WBC's proposal is met with the full support of the US Environmental Protection Agency and we look forward to assisting the Wisconsin DNR and other WBC members in its work as it moves forward.

Thank you for your consideration. Please contact me if I can be of further assistance.

Sincerely,



Corey Zetts
Executive Director



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

October 10, 2017

Dan Meyer, Secretary
Department of Natural Resources
101 South Webster St.
Madison, WI 53707-7921

RE: Letter of Support for Wisconsin Brownfields Coalition's EPA Brownfields
Funding Request

Dear Secretary Meyer:

On behalf of First-Ring Industrial Redevelopment Enterprise, Inc. (FIRE), I am writing in support of the Wisconsin Brownfields Coalition's (WBC) grant application for \$600,000 in EPA assessment funds. FIRE is a not-for-profit Community Development Entity certified by the U.S. Treasury. In that capacity, we have allocated over \$225 million in New Market Tax Credits for economic development financing in southeastern Wisconsin's low-income industrial neighborhoods.

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

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

If funds are awarded, FIRE is looking forward to working with the WBC to:

- Assist in identifying additional funding sources.
- Assist the WBC in identifying sites with need for assessment funding.

Providing a funding source for Phase II site assessments not only renews manufacturing sites that are closing or have already been abandoned, but saves land from being developed in exurbia. We hope that the WBC's proposal is met with the full support of the US Environmental Protection Agency and we look forward to assisting the Wisconsin DNR and other WBC members in its work as it moves forward.

Please feel free to contact me at (414) 302-8462 if I may be of further assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "John Stibal".

John Stibal
President

October 19, 2017

Dan Meyer, Secretary
Department of Natural Resources
101 South Webster St.
Madison, WI 53703



1337 S CESAR CHAVEZ DRIVE • MILWAUKEE, WI 53204-2712
414-672-1353 • FAX 414-672-9190 • www.sschc.org

RE: Letter of Support for Wisconsin Brownfields Coalition's EPA Brownfields
Funding Request

Dear Secretary Meyer:

On behalf of the Sixteenth Street Community Health Centers (SSCHC), we are writing in support of the Wisconsin Brownfields Coalition's (WBC) grant application requesting \$600,000 in EPA assessment funds.

The \$600,000 in support that the WBC is seeking will help communities like those served by SSCHC address the environmental, public health and economic issues associated with the large number of manufacturing sites that have closed in Wisconsin in the last decade.

SSCHC is a federally qualified community health center and the primary health care provider to Milwaukee's south side. In addition to providing high quality health care to our more than 36,000 clients, we operate a nationally recognized Department of Environmental Health that seeks to address the factors in our urban environment that contribute to poor health outcomes and a degraded quality of life. Due to the history of our neighborhoods and their ties to Milwaukee's industrial past, legacy manufacturing sites and plant closings limit the economic opportunities available to our families.

The Wisconsin DNR's effort to assist with the recovery after manufacturing sites close and remediation and redevelopment of brownfield properties will help advance important environmental, economic and community objectives that have been established by our Department of Environmental Health. We hope that the WBC's proposal is met with the full support of the US Environmental Protection Agency and we look forward to assisting the Wisconsin DNR and other WBC members in its work as it moves forward.

Please feel free to contact us if we can be of any further assistance during the application process.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Julie Schuller", written over a horizontal line.

Dr. Julie Schuller
President & Chief Executive Officer

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Kevin Engstrom", written over a horizontal line.

Kevin Engstrom
Director of Environmental Health



October 24, 2017

Dan Meyer, Secretary
Department of Natural Resources
101 South Webster St.
Madison, WI 53703

RE: Letter of Support for Wisconsin Brownfields Coalition's EPA Brownfields Funding Request

Dear Secretary Meyer:

On behalf of the Madison Region Economic Partnership (MadREP), I am writing in support of the Wisconsin Brownfields Coalition's (WBC) grant application for \$600,000 in EPA assessment funds. The \$600,000 in support that the WBC is seeking will help communities served by the MadREP address the environmental, public health and economic issues associated with the large number of manufacturing sites that have closed in Wisconsin in the last decade.

MadREP is the regional economic development organization serving south central Wisconsin (called the Madison Region). Through our economic competitiveness strategic initiatives, we concentrate heavily on business retention and attraction, attracting domestic and foreign direct investment, and (re)developing business and industrial parks throughout the region. We have taught Economic Development 101 class to twelve communities (Village Boards and City Councils) these past three years and always market DNR brownfield resources and staff. We also are now a recipient of WARN notices when major manufacturing layoffs and plant closures occur in our region.

If funds are awarded, MadREP is looking forward to working with the WBC to continue to:

- Provide outreach support to the general public and potential assessment funding users
- Refer potential brownfields sites where funding could be used
- Assist in identifying additional funding to support full recovery of sites

The Wisconsin DNR's effort to assist with the recovery after manufacturing sites close with remediation and redevelopment of brownfield properties will help promote sustainable reuse of land, address environmental justice or public health issues, and promote economic development and job growth. Their programs have been extremely helpful in moving the following three projects forward in the Madison Region:

- The Monona Riverfront Project, 900 W Broadway, 6321 Metropolitan Lane, Monona, WI
- The Lawton Street site, 120 South Main Street, Edgerton, WI
- The Former Millfab Holley Moulding Site, 433 E. South Street, Stoughton, WI.



MADISON REGION
ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP

We hope that the WBC's proposal is met with the full support of the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and we look forward to assisting the Wisconsin DNR and other WBC members in its work as it moves more projects forward.

Please feel free to contact me at pjadin@madisonregion.org or 608.571.0401 if I may be of further assistance.

Sincerely,

Paul Jadin, CEO
Madison Region Economic Partnership



Making cities better for everyone.

BADGER ROCK CENTER
501 E. Badger Road
Madison, WI 53713
(608) 255-9877 T
(608) 255-6793 F

October 20, 2017

Dan Meyer, Secretary
Department of Natural Resources
101 South Webster St.
Madison, WI 53703

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Doug Buck
Quarles & Brady LLP

Staff

Marcia Caton Campbell, PhD
Executive Director

Peng Her
Associate Director

Hedi Rudd
Manager of First Impressions
Badger Rock Neighborhood Center

RE: Letter of Support for Wisconsin Brownfields Coalition's EPA Brownfields Funding Request

Dear Secretary Meyer:

On behalf of the Center for Resilient Cities (CRC), I am writing in support of the Wisconsin Brownfields Coalition's (WBC) grant application for \$600,000 in EPA assessment funds. The \$600,000 in support that the WBC is seeking will help communities served by CRC address the environmental, public health and economic issues associated with the large number of manufacturing sites that have closed in Wisconsin in the last decade.


CRC was launched in 1996 as the Urban Open Space Foundation, Utilizing a land trust model to revitalize and protect sustainable urban open spaces for community use. Since then, CRC has served as a critical catalyst for a number of highly successful, sustainable neighborhood development projects in Milwaukee and Madison.

If funds are awarded, CRC will work with the WBC to:

- Provide outreach support to the general public and potential assessment funding users
- Host or facilitate public meetings about specific site cleanup and redevelopment issues



The Wisconsin DNR's effort to assist with the recovery after manufacturing sites close and remediation and redevelopment of brownfield properties will help promote the sustainable redevelopment and reuse of land in communities that need it the most. We hope that the WBC's proposal is met with the full support of the US Environmental Protection Agency and we look forward to assisting the Wisconsin DNR and other WBC members in its work as it moves forward.

Sincerely yours,

Marcia Caton Campbell, PhD
Executive Director



**BOYS & GIRLS CLUB
OF KENOSHA**

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President & Chief Volunteer Officer

Chad Navis
Vice President

Matt Troha
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Brett Yutka
Josh Zoerner

Dan Meyer, Secretary
Department of Natural Resources
101 South Webster St.
Madison, WI 53703

RE: Letter of Support for Wisconsin Brownfields Coalition's EPA Brownfields Funding Request

Dear Secretary Meyer:

On behalf of the Boys & Girls Club of Kenosha, I am writing in support of the Wisconsin Brownfields Coalition's (WBC) grant application for \$600,000 in EPA assessment funds. The \$600,000 in support that the WBC is seeking will help communities served by the Boys & Girls Club of Kenosha address the environmental, public health and economic issues associated with the large number of manufacturing sites that have closed in Wisconsin in the last decade.

Our mission is to inspire, enable and provide resources to all young people of Greater Kenosha to realize their full potential as productive, responsible and caring citizens."

If funds are awarded, the Boys & Girls Club of Kenosha is looking forward to working with the WBC to:

- Provide outreach support to the general public and potential assessment funding users
- Refer potential brownfields sites where funding could be used
- Assist in identifying additional funding to support full recovery of sites
- Host or facilitate public meetings about specific site cleanup and redevelopment issues

The Wisconsin DNR's effort to assist with the recovery after manufacturing sites close and remediation and redevelopment of brownfield properties will help promote the mission of the Boys & Girls Club of Kenosha which will lead to assisting all young people of Greater Kenosha to realize their full potential as productive, responsible and caring citizens. We hope that the WBC's proposal is met with the full support of the US Environmental Protection Agency and we look forward to assisting the Wisconsin DNR and other WBC members in its work as it moves forward.

Please feel free to contact me at 262-653-7301 if I may be of further assistance.

Sincerely,

Jake McGhee

NATALIE & DENNIS TROHA FAMILY YOUTH CENTER
JOSEPH & SHIRLEY MADRIGANO FAMILY SPORTS COMPLEX

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Joseph & Shirley Madrigano, Sr.
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www.bgckenosha.org • info@bgckenosha.org
262.654.6200 • 1930 52nd Street • Kenosha, WI 53140

October 27, 2017



Dan Meyer, Secretary
Department of Natural Resources
101 South Webster St.
Madison, WI 53703

RE: Letter of Support for Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources EPA
Brownfields Funding Request

Milwaukee County

531 South Water Street
Suite 200
Milwaukee, Wisconsin
53204

**Waukesha-Ozaukee-Washington
Counties**

W175 N11163 Stonewood Court
Suite 227
Germantown, Wisconsin
53022

**Racine-Kenosha-Walworth
Counties**

9345 Dunkelow Road
Franksville, Wisconsin
53126

Phone

(262) 880-4811

Website

www.greatlakesccc.org

Dear Secretary Meyer:

On behalf of the Great Lakes CCC I am writing in support of the Wisconsin Brownfields Coalition's (WBC) grant application for \$600,000 in EPA assessment funds. The \$600,000 in support that the WBC is seeking will help communities served by the Great Lakes CCC address the environmental, public health and economic issues associated with the large number of manufacturing sites that have closed in Wisconsin in the last decade.

Specifically, we will provide a trained and certified pool of Corps members who have acquired the HAZWOPER credential and a variety of other licenses and certifications that will permit them to shadow and train alongside environmental engineers and contractors that are expediting remediation activities at targeted properties. We will also evaluate potential environmental job development, education and employment opportunities within the communities being served by the assessment grant for the benefit of young adults and under-employed residents.

The Wisconsin DNR's effort to assist with the remediation and redevelopment of brownfield properties will help promote economic development and job growth. We hope that the DNR's proposal is met with the full support of the US Environmental Protection Agency and we look forward to assisting the Wisconsin DNR in its work as it moves forward.

Please feel free to contact me at 262-880-4811 if I may be of further assistance.

Sincerely,

Chris Litzau
President



November 3, 2017

Dan Meyer, Secretary
Department of Natural Resources
101 South Webster St.
Madison, WI 53703

RE: Letter of Support for Wisconsin Brownfields Coalition's EPA Brownfields Funding Request

Dear Secretary Meyer:

On behalf New North, Inc., I am writing in support of the Wisconsin Brownfields Coalition's (WBC) grant application for \$600,000 in EPA assessment funds. The \$600,000 in support that the WBC is seeking will help communities served by the New North address the environmental, public health and economic issues associated with the large number of manufacturing sites that have closed in Wisconsin in the last decade.

New North is a regional economic development organization serving 18 counties in Northeast Wisconsin with work programs designed to meet economic development challenges and opportunities, and particularly within strategic areas of: talent development, business development and branding.

If funds are awarded, the New North looks forward to working with the WBC to:

- Provide outreach support to the general public and potential assessment funding users
- Refer potential brownfields sites where funding could be used

The Wisconsin DNR's effort to assist with the recovery after manufacturing sites close and remediation and redevelopment of brownfield properties will help promote reinvestment in the regional economy, enhance the tax base supporting regional communities, and providing new economic opportunities for the State's workforce. We hope that the WBC's proposal is met with the full support of the US Environmental Protection Agency and we look forward to assisting the Wisconsin DNR and other WBC members in its work as it moves forward.

Please feel free to contact me at jmurphy@thenewnorth.com or 920.336.3860 if I may be of further assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jerry Murphy". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "J" and "M".

Jerry Murphy, Executive Director

Attachment A: Threshold Criteria Responses

1. Applicant Eligibility

The Wisconsin Brownfields Coalition (WBC) is the applicant for this \$600,000 coalition assessment grant: \$480,000 in hazardous substance and \$120,000 in petroleum funds. The WBC consists of the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR), as the cooperative agreement administrator, and seven Wisconsin regional planning commissions (RPCs): Capital Area, North Central, Southwestern Wisconsin, Southeastern Wisconsin, Northwest, West Central Wisconsin, and East Central regional planning commissions. The state legislature created the WDNR in 1967. The WBC is submitting the Wisconsin executive orders that created the RPCs as eligibility documentation in Attachment B. Letters documenting RPC membership in the WBC are in Attachment C.

2. Community Involvement

The WBC's "target community" for its Wisconsin Assessment Monies (WAM) program includes small, rural communities and central-city neighborhoods in larger urban areas with sensitive populations. Since WAM is a statewide program, no projects have been pre-selected.

If funded, the WDNR will host statewide information sessions on WAM as part of our Consultant's Day and Local Governments Day conferences, announcing availability of funds and identifying the target community assessment services criteria. The WDNR will disseminate WAM information through the newsletters, websites and social media outlets of state/local governments, stakeholders and community-based organizations. The WDNR maintains an e-newsletter mailing list of approximately 3,700 individuals who have opted-in to receive regular updates on brownfield remediation and redevelopment activities. The list includes local government officials, environmental consultants, community groups and media outlets. Between 12 and 20 brownfield e-newsletter notifications get delivered each year, and many of them include information on brownfield assessment and cleanup funding opportunities made possible by the EPA ARC grants. The WDNR issues geo-targeted media releases each time a new assessment grant is awarded, and posts similar information in its e-newsletter, on its website and through social media outlets.

Requests to the WDNR for brownfields assessment services often come from communities. The WDNR hosts 120-150 green team meetings annually with local officials, community residents and other project sponsors to discuss brownfield assessment and cleanup. The WDNR and the WBC maintain excellent working relationships with local governments in Wisconsin, which help to identify priority projects, expeditiously award WAM funds, and ensure project completion. The Regional Planning Commission WBC coalition partners also maintain dedicated web pages that outline brownfield assessment services, which include information in their printed and electronic documents, and talk about WAM in-person with stakeholders and other community leaders.

Attachment B: Documentation of Applicant Eligibility – Wisconsin’s Regional Planning Commissions

Members of the Wisconsin Brownfields Coalition

The Wisconsin Brownfields Coalition members include the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and seven of the state’s Rational Planning Commissions (RPCs). These RPCs were established pursuant to Wis. Stats. § 66.0309 and perform planning, coordination and outreach functions for 50 of Wisconsin’s counties and five tribal nations. Copies of the Executive Orders that created the RPCs and Wis. Stats. § 66.0309 are attached.

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

Daniel Meyer, Secretary
101 South Webster Street
Madison, WI 53703

Capital Area Regional Planning Commission

Mike Rupiper, Director of Environmental Resources Planning
City County Building, Room 362
210 Martin Luther King, Jr. Blvd.
Madison, WI 53703
Created in 2007
County: Dane

East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission

Eric Fowle, Executive Director
400 Ahnaip Street, Suite 100
Menasha, WI 54952
Created in 1972
Counties: Calumet, Fond du Lac, Green Lake, Marquette, Outagamie, Shawano, Waupaca, Waushara, Winnebago and Menominee

North Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission

Dennis Lawrence, Executive Director
210 McClellan Street, Suite 210
Wausau, WI 54403
Created in 1973
Counties: Adams, Forest, Juneau, Langlade, Lincoln, Marathon, Oneida, Portage, Vilas and Wood

Northwest Regional Planning Commission

Sheldon Johnson, Executive Director
1400 South River Street
Spooner, WI 54801
Created in 1959
Counties: Ashland, Bayfield, Burnett, Douglas, Iron, Price, Rusk, Sawyer, Taylor and Washburn
Tribal Nations: Bad River, Lac Courte Oreilles, Lac Du Flambeau, Red Cliff and St. Croix

Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission

Michael G. Hahn, Executive Director

W239 N1812 Rockwood Drive

PO Box 1607

Waukesha, WI 53178-1607

Created in 1960

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

Southwestern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission

Troy Maggied, Executive Director

20 S. Court Street

Platteville, WI 53818

Created in 1970

Counties: Grant, Green, Iowa, Lafayette, Richland

West Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission

Lynn Nelson, Executive Director

800 Wisconsin Street

Building D2-401, Mail Box 9

Eau Claire, WI 54703-3606

Created in 1971

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

(11) **TIME FOR BRINGING ACTION.** No action to contest the validity of a cooperative plan under this section or an amendment to a cooperative plan, regardless of the grounds for the action, may be commenced after 60 days from the date on which the department approves the cooperative plan under sub. (5) or the amendment under sub. (8), respectively. No action relating to compliance with a binding element of a cooperative plan may be commenced later than 180 days after the failure to comply.

History: 1991 a. 269; 1993 a. 213, 301, 329, 399; 1995 a. 35, 201, 216, 227; 1997 a. 27, 35; 1999 a. 150 s. 67; Stats. 1999 s. 66.0307; 1999 a. 182 s. 199; 2001 a. 30.

66.0309 Creation, organization, powers and duties of regional planning commissions. (1) **DEFINITIONS.** In this section:

(a) "Governing body" means the town, village or county board or the legislative body of a city.

(b) "Local governmental units" or "local units" means cities, villages, towns and counties.

(c) "Population" means the population of a local unit as shown by the last federal census or by any subsequent population estimate under s. 16.96.

(2) **CREATION OF REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSIONS.** (a) A regional planning commission may be created by the governor, or a state agency or official as the governor designates, upon petition in the form of a resolution by the governing body of a local governmental unit and the holding of a public hearing on the petition. If the petition is joined in by the governing bodies of all the local units in the proposed region, including the county board of any county, part or all of which is in the proposed region, the governor may dispense with the hearing. Notice of any public hearing shall be given by the governor by mail at least 10 days in advance to the clerk of each local unit in the proposed region.

(b) If the governor finds that there is a need for a regional planning commission, and if the governing bodies of local units within the proposed region which include over 50% of the population and equalized assessed valuation of the region as determined by the last previous equalization of assessments, consent to the formation of such regional planning commission, the governor may create the regional planning commission by order and designate the area and boundaries of the commission's jurisdiction taking into account the elements of homogeneity based upon, but not limited to, such considerations as topographic and geographic conformations, extent of urban development, the existence of special or acute agricultural, forestry, conservation or other rural problems, uniformity of social or economic interests and values, park and recreational needs, civil defense, or the existence of physical, social and economic problems of a regional character.

(c) Territory included within a regional planning commission that consists of one county or less in area also may be included in the creation of a multicounty regional planning commission. The creation does not require that the existing regional planning commission consisting of one county or less in area be terminated or altered, but upon creation of the multicounty commission, the existing commission shall cease to have authority to make charges upon participating local governmental units under sub. (14) and shall adopt a name other than "regional planning commission".

(2m) **LIMITATION ON TERRITORY.** No regional planning commission may be created to include territory located in 3 or more uniform state districts as established by 1970 executive order 22 dated August 24, 1970. Any existing regional planning commission which includes territory located in 3 or more uniform state districts shall be dissolved no later than December 31, 1972.

(3) **COMPOSITION OF REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSIONS.** (a) The membership composition of a regional planning commission which includes a city of the first class shall be as follows:

1. One member appointed by the county board of each county, part or all of which is initially within the region or is later added.

2. Two members from each participating county shall be appointed by the governor. At least one appointee shall be a person, selected from a list of 2 or more persons nominated by the

county board, who has experience in local government in elective or appointive offices or who is professionally engaged in advising local governmental units in the fields of land-use planning, transportation, law, finance, engineering or recreation and natural resources development. The governor in making appointments under this subdivision shall give due weight to the place of residence of the appointees within the various counties encompassed by the region.

3. The secretary of commerce or a designee shall serve as a nonvoting member of each regional planning commission organized under this section.

(b) For any region which does not include a 1st class city, the membership composition of a regional planning commission shall be in accordance with resolutions approved by the governing bodies of a majority of the local units in the region, and these units shall have in the aggregate at least half the population of the region. For the purposes of this determination a county, part or all of which is within the region, shall be counted as a local unit, but the population of an approving county shall not be counted. In the absence of the necessary approval by the local units, the membership composition of a commission shall be determined as follows:

1. For regions which include land in more than one county par. (a) shall apply.

2. For regions that include land in only one county, the commission shall consist of the following:

a. Three members appointed by the county board.

b. Three members appointed by the governing body of each city, village and town in the region having a population of 20,000 or more. If there is no city, village or town having a population of 20,000 or more, the governor shall appoint one member from each city, village or town with a population of 5,000 or more within the region. All governor appointees under this subd. 2. b. shall be persons who have experience in local government in elective or appointive offices or who are professionally engaged in advising local governmental units in the fields of land-use planning, transportation, law, finance or engineering.

c. Three members appointed at large by the governor. All governor appointees under this subd. 2. c. shall be persons who have experience in local government in elective or appointive offices or who are professionally engaged in advising local governmental units in the fields of land-use planning, transportation, law, finance or engineering.

(c) Terms of office for regional planning commission members shall be as follows:

1. If the composition of the commission is approved by local units under par. (b), the terms shall be as prescribed in the resolutions of approval.

2. For members of all other commissions the term is 6 years after the initial term. At the first meeting of the commission it shall be determined by lot which of the initial members shall have 2, 4 and 6-year terms, respectively, and each group shall be as nearly equal as may be.

(d) All regional planning commission members shall be electors of the state and reside within the region.

(4) **COMPENSATION; EXPENSES.** A per diem compensation may be paid members of regional planning commissions. This shall not affect in any way remuneration received by any state or local official who, in addition to serving as a state or local official, serves also as a member of the regional planning commission. All members may be reimbursed for actual expenses incurred as members of the commission in carrying out the work of the commission.

(5) **CHAIRPERSON; RULES OF PROCEDURE; RECORDS.** Each regional planning commission shall elect its own chairperson and executive committee and shall establish its own rules of procedure, and may create and fill other offices as it may determine necessary. The commission may authorize the executive committee to act for it on all matters under rules adopted by it. The commission shall meet at least once each year. It shall keep a record of its

resolutions, transactions, findings and determinations, which shall be a public record.

(6) **DIRECTOR AND EMPLOYEES.** The regional planning commission shall appoint a director and such employees as it deems necessary for its work and may hire such experts and consultants for part-time or full-time service as may be necessary for the prosecution of its responsibilities.

(7) **ADVISORY COMMITTEES OR COUNCILS; APPOINTMENT.** The regional planning commission may appoint advisory committees or councils whose membership may consist of individuals whose experience, training or interest in the program may qualify them to lend valuable assistance to the regional planning commission by acting in an advisory capacity in consulting with the regional planning commission on all phases of the commission's program. Members of advisory bodies shall receive no compensation for their services but may be reimbursed for actual expenses incurred in the performance of their duties.

(8) **FUNCTIONS, GENERAL AND SPECIAL.** (a) 1. The regional planning commission may take any of the following actions:

a. Conduct all types of research studies, collect and analyze data, prepare maps, charts and tables, and conduct all necessary studies for the accomplishment of its other duties.

b. Consistent with the elements specified in s. 66.1001, make plans for the physical, social and economic development of the region, and, consistent with the elements specified in s. 66.1001, adopt by resolution any plan or the portion of any plan so prepared as its official recommendation for the development of the region.

c. Publicize and advertise its purposes, objectives and findings, and distribute reports concerning these items.

d. Provide advisory services on regional planning problems to the local government units within the region and to other public and private agencies in matters relative to its functions and objectives, and may act as a coordinating agency for programs and activities of local units and agencies as they relate to its objectives.

2. All public officials shall, upon request, furnish to the regional planning commission, within a reasonable time, available information as it requires for its work. In general, the regional planning commission shall have all powers necessary to enable it to perform its functions and promote regional planning. The functions of the regional planning commission shall be solely advisory to the local governments and local government officials comprising the region.

(b) The regional planning commission shall make an annual report of its activities to the legislative bodies of the local governmental units within the region, and shall submit 2 copies of the report to the legislative reference bureau.

(9) **PREPARATION OF MASTER PLAN FOR REGION.** The regional planning commission shall have the function and duty of making and adopting a master plan for the physical development of the region. The master plan, with the accompanying maps, plats, charts, programs and descriptive and explanatory matter, shall show the commission's recommendations for physical development and shall contain at least the elements described in s. 66.1001. The regional planning commission may amend, extend or add to the master plan or carry any part or subject matter into greater detail.

(10) **ADOPTION OF MASTER PLAN FOR REGION.** The master plan shall be made with the general purpose of guiding and accomplishing a coordinated, adjusted and harmonious development of the region which will, in accordance with existing and future needs, best promote public health, safety, morals, order, convenience, prosperity or the general welfare, as well as efficiency and economy in the process of development. The regional planning commission may adopt the master plan as a whole by a single resolution, or, as the work of making the whole master plan progresses, may by resolution adopt a part or parts of the master plan, any part to correspond with one or more of the elements specified in s. 66.1001. The resolution shall refer expressly to the maps, plats, charts, programs and descriptive and explanatory matter, and

other matters intended by the regional planning commission to form the whole or any part of the plan, and the action taken shall be recorded on the adopted plan or part of the adopted plan by the identifying signature of the chairperson of the regional planning commission and a copy of the plan or part of the adopted plan shall be certified to the legislative bodies of the local governmental units within the region. The purpose and effect of adoption of the master plan shall be solely to aid the regional planning commission and the local governments and local government officials comprising the region in the performance of their functions and duties.

(11) **MATTERS REFERRED TO REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION.** The officer or public body of a local governmental unit within the region having final authority may refer to the regional planning commission, for its consideration and report, the location or acquisition of land for any of the items or facilities which are included in the adopted regional master plan. Within 20 days after the matter is referred to the regional planning commission or a longer period as may be stipulated by the referring officer or public body, the commission shall report its recommendations to the referring officer or public body. The report and recommendations of the commission shall be advisory only. A state agency may authorize the regional planning commission with the consent of the commission to act for the agency in approving, examining or reviewing plats, under s. 236.12 (2) (a). A regional planning commission authorized by a local unit on November 1, 1980 to act for the local unit in approving plats may continue to so act until the commission withdraws its consent or the local unit its approval. A local unit may authorize a regional planning commission, with the consent of the commission, to conduct an advisory review of plats.

(12) **LOCAL ADOPTION OF PLANS OF REGIONAL COMMISSION; CONTRACTS.** (a) Any local governmental unit within the region may adopt all or any portion of the plans and other programs prepared and adopted by the regional planning commission.

(b) In addition to the other powers specified in this section a regional planning commission may enter into a contract with any local unit within the region under s. 66.0301 to make studies and offer advice on any of the following topics:

1. Land use, thoroughfares, community facilities, and public improvements.

2. Encouragement of economic and other developments.

(13) **AID FROM GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES; GIFTS AND GRANTS.** Aid, in any form, for the purpose of accomplishing the objectives of the regional planning commission may be accepted from all governmental agencies whether local, state or federal, if the conditions under which aid is furnished are not incompatible with the other provisions of this section. The regional planning commission may accept gifts and grants from public or private individuals or agencies if the conditions under which the grants are made are in accordance with the accomplishment of the objectives of the regional planning commission.

(14) **BUDGET AND SERVICE CHARGES.** (a) For the purpose of providing funds to meet the expenses of a regional planning commission, the commission shall annually on or before October 1 prepare and approve a budget reflecting the cost of its operation and services to the local governmental units within the region. The amount of the budget charged to any local governmental unit shall be in the proportion of the equalized value for tax purposes of the land, buildings and other improvements on the land of the local governmental unit, within the region, to the total equalized value within the region. The amount charged to a local governmental unit shall not exceed .003 per cent of equalized value under its jurisdiction and within the region, unless the governing body of the unit expressly approves the amount in excess of that percentage. All tax or other revenues raised for a regional planning commission shall be forwarded by the treasurer of the local unit to the treasurer of the commission on written order of the treasurer of the commission.

(b) Where one-half or more of the land within a county is within a region, the chairperson of the regional planning commission shall certify to the county clerk, before August 1 of each year, the proportionate amount of the budget charged to the county for the services of the regional planning commission. Unless the county board finds the charges unreasonable, and institutes the procedures under par. (d), it shall take legislative action as necessary to provide the funds called for in the certified statement.

(c) Where less than one-half of the land within a county is within a region, the chairperson of the regional planning commission shall before August 1 of each year certify to the clerk of the local governmental unit involved a statement of the proportionate charges assessed to that local governmental unit. The clerk shall extend the amount shown in the statement as a charge on the tax roll under s. 281.43 (2).

(d) If any local governmental unit makes a finding by resolution within 20 days of the certification to its clerk that the charges of the regional planning commission are unreasonable, it may take any of the following actions:

1. Submit the issue to arbitration by 3 arbitrators, one to be chosen by the local governmental unit, one to be chosen by the regional planning commission, and the third to be chosen by the first 2 arbitrators. If the arbitrators are unable to agree, the vote of 2 shall be the decision. The arbitrators may affirm or modify the report, and shall submit their decision in writing to the local governmental unit and the regional planning commission within 30 days of their appointment unless the time is extended by agreement of the commission and the local governmental unit. The decision is binding. An election to arbitrate is a waiver of the right to proceed by action. Two-thirds of the expenses of arbitration shall be paid by the party requesting arbitration and the balance by the other.

2. If a local governmental unit does not elect to arbitrate, it may institute a proceeding for judicial review under ch. 227.

(e) By agreement between the regional planning commission and a local governmental unit, special compensation to the commission for unique and special services provided to the local governmental unit may be arranged.

(f) The regional planning commission may accept from any local governmental unit supplies, the use of equipment, facilities and office space and the services of personnel as part or all of the financial support assessed against the local governmental unit.

(15) **DISSOLUTION OF REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSIONS.** Upon receipt of certified copies of resolutions recommending the dissolution of a regional planning commission adopted by the governing bodies of a majority of the local units in the region, including the county board of any county, part or all of which is within the region, and upon a finding that all outstanding indebtedness of the commission has been paid and all unexpended funds returned to the local units which supplied them, or that adequate provision has been made for the outstanding indebtedness or unexpended funds, the governor shall issue a certificate of dissolution of the commission which shall then cease to exist.

(16) **WITHDRAWAL.** Within 90 days of the issuance by the governor of an order creating a regional planning commission, any local unit of government within the boundaries of the region may withdraw from the jurisdiction of the commission by a two-thirds vote of the members-elect of the governing body after a public hearing. Notice of withdrawal shall be given to the commission by registered mail not more than 3 nor less than 2 weeks before withdrawal and by publication of a class 2 notice, under ch. 985. A local unit may withdraw from a regional planning commission at the end of any fiscal year by a two-thirds vote of the members-elect of the governing body taken at least 6 months before the effective date of the withdrawal. However, the local unit shall be responsible for its allocated share of the contractual obligations of

the regional planning commission continuing beyond the effective date of its withdrawal.

History: 1971 c. 225, 227; 1977 c. 29, 187, 418; 1979 c. 110, 175, 248; 1979 c. 361 s. 112; 1991 a. 316; 1993 a. 184, 246; 1995 a. 27 s. 9116 (5); 1995 a. 225, 227; 1999 a. 9; 1999 a. 150 ss. 608 to 612; Stats. 1999 s. 66.0309; 2001 a. 103.

Withdrawal from the commission by a municipality has no effect on the county's authority to contract with the commission under this section. *Thack v. Dane County Regional Planning Commission*, 81 Wis. 2d 76, 260 N.W.2d 18 (1977).

A plan commission is immune from suit with respect to claims of contractual interference and civil conspiracy. *Busse v. Dane County Regional Planning Comm.* 181 Wis. 2d 527, 510 N.W.2d 136 (Ct. App. 1993).

The representation provisions of sub. (3) do not violate the one man, one vote principle. 62 Atty. Gen. 136.

Appointments to regional planning commissions on behalf of a county, under sub. (3) (b), are made by the county board unless the county has a county executive or a county administrator, in which event the appointments are made by that county officer. 62 Atty. Gen. 197.

Commission employees have indemnity protection under s. 895.46 (1) (a). 77 Atty. Gen. 142.

The boundaries of existing multicounty regional planning commissions may only be altered following their dissolution under sub. (15). 81 Atty. Gen. 70.

66.0311 Intergovernmental cooperation in financing and undertaking housing projects. (1) In this section, "municipality" has the meaning given in s. 66.0301 (1) (a).

(2) Any municipality, housing authority, development authority or redevelopment authority authorized under ss. 66.1201 to 66.1211 and 66.1301 to 66.1337:

(a) To issue bonds or obtain other types of financing in furtherance of its statutory purposes may cooperate with any other municipality, housing authority, development authority or redevelopment authority similarly authorized under ss. 66.1201 to 66.1211 and 66.1301 to 66.1337 for the purpose of jointly issuing bonds or obtaining other types of financing.

(b) To plan, undertake, own, construct, operate and contract with respect to any housing project in accordance with its statutory purposes under ss. 66.1201 to 66.1211 and 66.1301 to 66.1337, may cooperate for the joint exercise of such functions with any other municipality, housing authority, development authority or redevelopment authority so authorized.

History: 1999 a. 150 ss. 80, 350; Stats. 1999 s. 66.0311.

66.0312 Local health departments; mutual assistance. (1) In this section "local health department" has the meaning given in s. 66.0314 (1) (e).

(2) (a) Subject to sub. (3), upon the request of a local health department, the personnel of any other local health department may assist the requester within the requester's jurisdiction, notwithstanding any other jurisdictional provision.

(b) If a request for assistance is made under par. (a), payment for the requested services shall be made by one of the following methods:

1. If an agreement under s. 66.0301, or any other agreement between the parties, for the payment of such services exists, the terms of the agreement shall be followed.

2. If no agreement described under subd. 1. for the payment of such services exists, the governmental unit that receives the assistance is responsible for the personnel or equipment costs incurred by the responding agency if the responding agency requests payment of those costs.

(3) This section does not apply during a state of emergency declared by the governor under s. 166.03 (1) (b) 1.

History: 2003 a. 186.

NOTE: 2003 Wis. Act 186, which affected this section, contains extensive explanatory notes.

66.03125 Fire departments; mutual assistance. (1) In this section "fire department" has the meaning given in s. 66.0314 (1) (c).

(2) (a) Subject to sub. (3), upon the request of a fire department, the personnel of any other fire department may assist the



OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

EXECUTIVE ORDER # 197

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

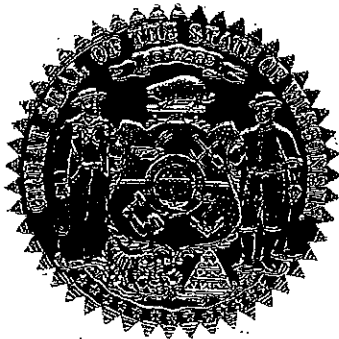
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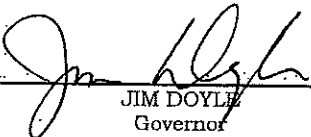
LAW LIBRARY

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

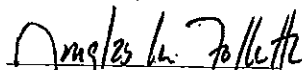
1. Create, effective immediately, consistent with Wis. Stat. § 66.0309(2), a regional planning commission to be known as the Capital Area Regional Planning Commission, which shall have jurisdiction in Dane County, as well as the cities of Edgerton, Fitchburg, Madison, Middleton, Monona, Stoughton, Sun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

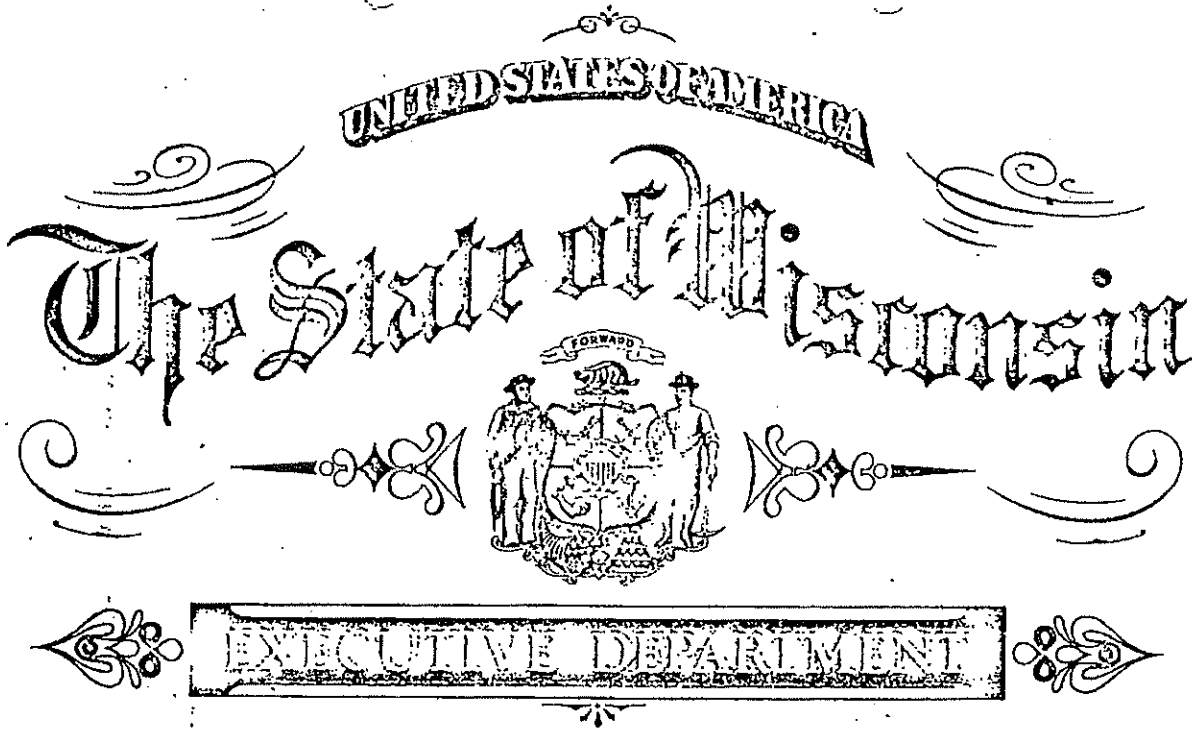


IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of Wisconsin to be affixed. Done at the Capitol in the City of Madison this second day of May in the year two thousand seven.


JIM DOYLE
Governor

By the Governor:

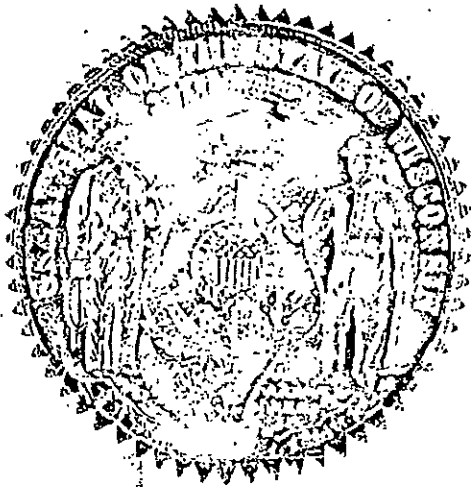

DOUGLAS LA FOLLETTE
Secretary of State



EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 41

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

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



Patrick J. Lucey
 PATRICK J. LUCEY
 GOVERNOR

By the Governor:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 58

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

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

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



Patrick J. Lucey
GOVERNOR

By the Governor:

Secretary of State

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

EXECUTIVE ORDER

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

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



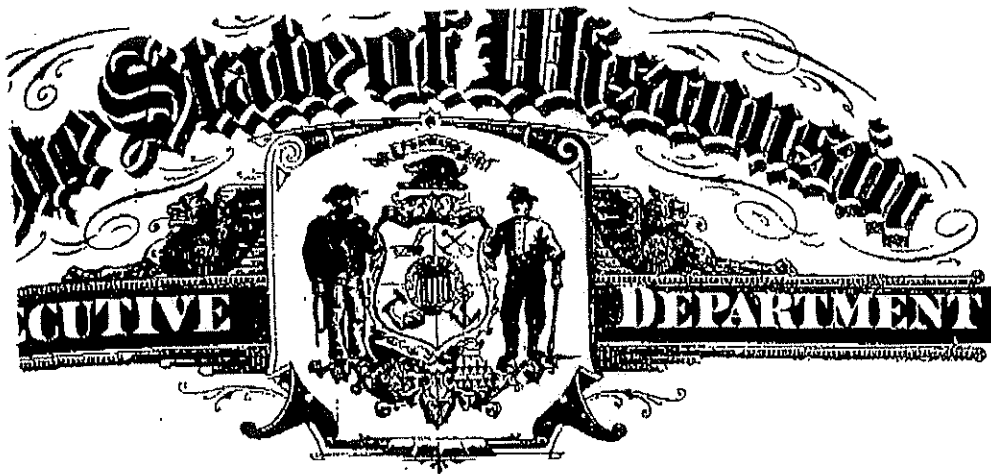
Wm. W. Thompson
GOVERNOR

[Signature]
Secretary of State

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

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

Jonathan Nelson
Archivist
Wisconsin Historical Society



EXECUTIVE ORDER

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

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

ROYL D. NELSON
GOVERNOR

By the Governor:

ROBERT C. SIMMERMAN
Secretary of State

Received Time Jan. 12. 12:02PM



EXECUTIVE ORDER - No. 18

THERE IS HEREBY CREATED, in accordance with the provisions of Section 66.945 (a) of the Statutes, a regional planning commission which shall be known as the Southwestern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission, which shall have jurisdiction in the counties of Grant, Green, Iowa, Lafayette and Richland.

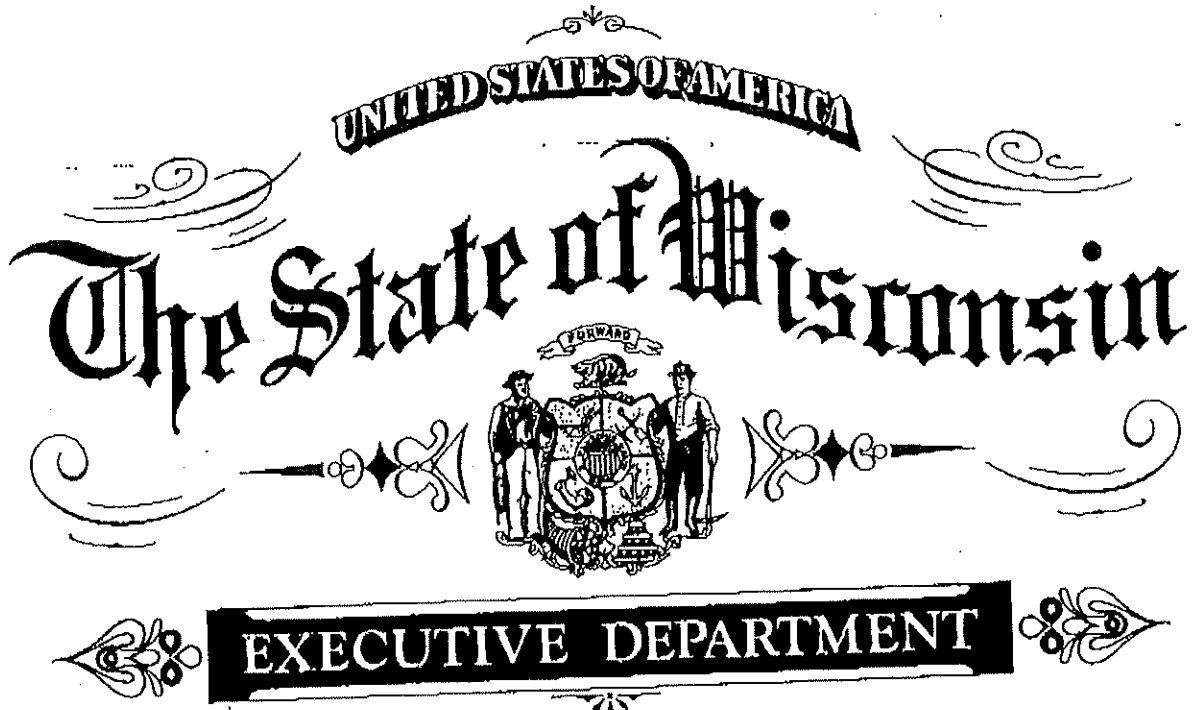
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of Wisconsin to be affixed. Done at the Capitol in the City of Madison this 13th day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventy.



Harvey P. Prosser
 GOVERNOR

By the Governor:

Walter J. Wisniewski
 Secretary of State



EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 11

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

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of Wisconsin to be affixed. Done at the Capitol in the City of Madison this 23rd day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventy-one.



[Handwritten signature]



Patrick J. Leahy
PATRICK J. LEAHY
GOVERNOR

[2]

BY THE GOVERNOR

John Hancock
SECRETARY OF STATE

Received Time Jan. 11. 2:07PM



EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 11

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

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of Wisconsin to be affixed. Done at the Capitol in the City of Madison this 23rd day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventy-one.



[Handwritten signature]



Patrick J. Lucey
PATRICK J. LUCEY
GOVERNOR

[2]

BY THE GOVERNOR

John Hancock
SECRETARY OF STATE

Received Time: Jan. 11. 2:07PM

Attachment C: Letter of Commitment from Assessment Coalition Members

Regional Planning Commission	Contact
Capital Area Regional Planning Commission	Mike Rupiper, Director of Environmental Resources Planning
East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission	Eric Fowle, Executive Director
North Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission	Dennis Lawrence, Executive Director
Northwest Regional Planning Commission	Sheldon Johnson, Executive Director
Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission	Michael G. Hahn, Executive Director
Southwestern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission	Troy Maggied, Executive Director
West Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission	Lynn Nelson, Executive Director



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

October 10, 2017

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

Re: Coalition Membership, Eligibility and Support for the Wisconsin Brownfields Coalition's U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Assessment Grant Application

Dear Ms. Foss:

I am writing to confirm our membership in the Wisconsin Brownfields Coalition (WBC), and express enthusiastic support for the WBC's application to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for a \$600,000 FY 2018 brownfields assessment coalition grant. The Capital Area Regional Planning Commission (CARPC) formally agrees to serve as an active and engaged member of the WBC, with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) as the lead applicant and grant administrator.

The WBC has a highly successful record of working collaboratively with rural communities and central city neighborhoods across Wisconsin. The coalition delivers completed professional environmental assessments to municipalities that don't have the time, resources or capacity to undertake this work themselves. This turnkey service helps spur environmental improvement, community enrichment and economic growth. CARPC represents Dane County and all municipalities with territory in Dane County.

Our organization is an eligible coalition applicant as a general purpose unit of local government per 40 CFR Sec. 31.3. The Capital Area Regional Planning Commission was created by an executive order of the governor of Wisconsin, in accordance with state statutes.

The work that will be done with these grant funds complements our regional planning goals in several ways: a) It supports sound land use management; b) It fosters reuse of existing infrastructure; c) It promotes economic development in urban and rural communities; and d) It helps restore our natural resources and protect citizens from contamination.

CARPC will continue to work closely with all WBC members and partner organizations. We will provide information related to Brownfields opportunities to local units of government as part of our ongoing land use and infrastructure planning work with these communities.

Sincerely,

Mike Rupiper, PE ENV SP
Director of Environmental Resources Planning



October 16, 2017

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

Re: Coalition Membership, Eligibility and Support for the Wisconsin Brownfields Coalition's U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Assessment Grant Application

Dear Ms. Foss:

I am writing to confirm our membership in the Wisconsin Brownfields Coalition (WBC), and express enthusiastic support for the WBC's application to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for a \$600,000 FY 2018 brownfields assessment coalition grant. ECWRPC formally agrees to serve as an active and engaged member of the WBC, with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) as the lead applicant and grant administrator.

The WBC has a highly successful record of working collaboratively with rural communities and central city neighborhoods across Wisconsin. The coalition delivers completed professional environmental assessments to municipalities that don't have the time, resources or capacity to undertake this work themselves. This turnkey service helps spur environmental improvement, community enrichment and economic growth. The ECWRPC represents the following member counties: Calumet, Fond du Lac, Winnebago, Outagamie, Waushara, Waupaca, Shawano and Menominee.

Our organization is an eligible coalition applicant as a general purpose unit of local government per 40 CFR Sec. 31.3. ECWRPC was created by an executive order of the governor of Wisconsin, in accordance with state statutes (attached).

The work that will be done with these grant funds complements our regional planning goals in several ways. Our *2008 Regional Comprehensive Plan* calls for taking advantage of redevelopment opportunities within our metropolitan and rural areas. The reuse of brownfield sites is encouraged as it supports sound land use management; takes advantage of existing infrastructure; promotes economic development; and helps restore our natural resources and improve the health of our citizens.

ECWRPC will continue to work closely with all WBC members and partner organizations and will participate in regular conference calls to share and discuss new information. ECWRPC will also promote brownfield assessment program services and funding opportunities, and will work with communities to help identify areas of need, especially places where funds can support the turnaround of distressed properties and create conditions for community revitalization.

Sincerely,

Eric W. Fowle, AICP
Executive Director

NORTH CENTRAL WISCONSIN REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION

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



SERVING ADAMS, FOREST, JUNEAU, LANGLADE, LINCOLN, MARATHON, ONEIDA, PORTAGE, VILAS AND WOOD COUNTIES

October 17, 2017

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

Subject: Coalition Membership, Eligibility and Support for the Wisconsin Brownfields
Coalition's U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Assessment Grant Application

Dear Ms. Foss:

On behalf of the North Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (NCWRPC), I am submitting this letter to confirm our continued membership in the Wisconsin Brownfields Coalition (WBC) and express our support for the WBC's application to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for a \$600,000 FY 2018 brownfields assessment coalition grant. NCWRPC formally agrees to serve as an active and engaged member of the WBC, with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) as the lead applicant and grant administrator.

The WBC has a successful record of working collaboratively with rural communities and central city neighborhoods across Wisconsin. The coalition delivers professional environmental assessments to municipalities that don't have the time, resources or capacity to undertake this work themselves. This turnkey service helps spur environmental improvement, community enrichment and economic growth. The NCWRPC represents ten counties in North Central Wisconsin and the many local units of government throughout that region.

This program helps spur environmental improvement, community enrichment and economic growth. NCWRPC has worked with the Wisconsin DNR and coalition members in past efforts and will continue to work closely with all WBC members and partner organizations.

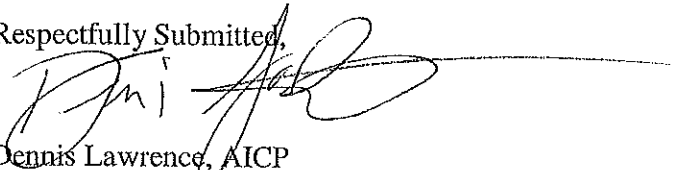
Our organization is an eligible coalition applicant as a general purpose unit of local government per 40 CFR Sec. 31.3. NCWRPC was created by an executive order of the governor of Wisconsin, in accordance with state statutes. The NCWRPC represents the following ten counties: Adams, Forest, Juneau, Langlade, Lincoln, Marathon, Oneida, Portage Vilas and Wood Counties.

The work that will be achieved with these grant funds complements our regional planning goals as outlined in our Regional Comprehensive Plan and Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy. Some of the specific strategies include: supporting sound land use management; fostering reuse of existing infrastructure; promoting economic development in urban and rural communities; and helping restore our natural resources and protect citizens from contamination.

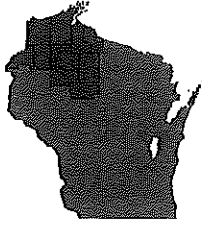
The assessment program also supports many of the local comprehensive planning, economic development planning, redevelopment planning, and transportation planning efforts we undertake in conjunction with our counties, cities, villages and towns throughout the region. Additionally, the NCWRPC will promote the assessment program within our region, help identify areas of greatest need within our region, identify specific projects for the program, and educate communities about the issues related to brownfields and general strategies to address. The NCWRPC will also continue to work closely with all WBC members and partner organizations.

This program is important to much of the work we do and is an important tool for our local governments. Again, we urge your support of the 2018 Wisconsin Brownfield Coalition grant application.

Respectfully Submitted,



Dennis Lawrence, AICP
Executive Director



Northwest Regional Planning Commission

NWRPC

keeping your future as our focus

*Serving communities within and counties of
ASHLAND, BAYFIELD, BURNETT,
DOUGLAS, IRON, PRICE, RUSK, SAWYER,
TAYLOR, & WASHBURN*

*And the Tribal Nations of
BAD RIVER, LAC COURTE ORIELLES, LAC DU
FLAMBEAU, RED CLIFF, & ST. CROIX*

October 10, 2017

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

Re: Coalition Membership, Eligibility and Support for the Wisconsin Brownfields Coalition's U.S.
Environmental Protection Agency Assessment Grant Application

Dear Ms. Foss:

I am writing to confirm our membership in the Wisconsin Brownfields Coalition (WBC), and express enthusiastic support for the WBC's application to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for a \$600,000 FY 2018 brownfields assessment coalition grant. Northwest Regional Planning Commission (NWRPC) formally agrees to serve as an active and engaged member of the WBC, with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) as the lead applicant and grant administrator.

The WBC has a highly successful record of working collaboratively with rural communities and central city neighborhoods across Wisconsin. The coalition delivers completed professional environmental assessments to municipalities that don't have the time, resources or capacity to undertake this work themselves. This turnkey service helps spur environmental improvement, community enrichment and economic growth. The NWRPC represents the following counties: Ashland, Bayfield, Burnett, Douglas, Iron, Price, Rusk, Sawyer, Taylor and Washburn.

Our organization is an eligible coalition applicant as a general purpose unit of local government per 40 CFR Sec. 31.3. NWRPC was created by an executive order of the governor of Wisconsin, in accordance with state statutes (attached).

The work that will be done with these grant funds complements our regional planning goals in several ways. The NWRPC works with our members and partners to help businesses and local governments encourage economic development and revitalization of abandoned or vacant properties. Often these properties may have known environmental hazards. Our organization also encourages sound land use planning efforts that assist in balancing economic development and protecting the local environment.

NWRPC will continue to work closely with all WBC members and partner organizations. NWRPC will promote assessment program services; help identify areas of greatest need within the region; work with communities to assist distressed properties; and create conditions that will encourage community revitalization.

Sincerely,

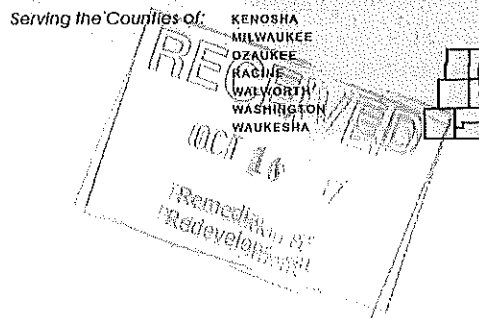
Sheldon Johnson
Executive Director

SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION

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

October 13, 2017

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



Re: Coalition Membership, Eligibility and Support for the Wisconsin Brownfields Coalition's
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Assessment Grant Application

Dear Ms. Foss:

We are writing to confirm our membership in the Wisconsin Brownfields Coalition (WBC), and express support for the WBC's application to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) for a \$600,000 FY 2018 brownfields assessment coalition grant. The Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (SEWRPC) represents Kenosha, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Racine, Walworth, Washington, and Waukesha Counties. SEWRPC formally agrees to serve as an active and engaged member of the WBC, with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) as the lead applicant and grant administrator.

The WBC has a highly successful record of working collaboratively with rural communities and central city neighborhoods across Wisconsin to provide environmental assessments that help further environmental improvement, community enrichment, and economic growth through the cleanup and redevelopment process.

Our organization is an eligible coalition applicant as a general purpose unit of local government per 40 CFR Sec. 31.3. SEWRPC was created by an executive order of the Governor, in accordance with *Wisconsin Statutes*.

The work that will be done with these grant funds is a good fit with our regional planning goals for several reasons:

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

A specific example of a brownfield site in our Region that is in need of assessment is the Windsor Springs Company property in the City of Kenosha. A bed springs manufacturing operation was located on the site. Potential contaminants on the site include bitumen, naphtha, and turpentine. The site is a good candidate for Phase 1 and 2 environmental site assessments.

Ms. Foss
October 13, 2017
Page 2

SEWRPC has prepared comprehensive plans for the counties and municipalities of the Region pursuant to *Wisconsin Statutes*. The comprehensive planning process offers an important means of identifying opportunities for brownfields assessment, remediation, and redevelopment and promoting such redevelopment at the local level. The comprehensive plans prepared by SEWRPC have recognized the potential for remediation and redevelopment of brownfield sites, have presented inventories of contaminated sites, have recommended consultation with WDNR regarding development or redevelopment of brownfield sites, and have included descriptions of available brownfield assessment and remediation grants.

Comprehensive plans are updated every 10 years and the current round of updates is in progress. When preparing those plans, SEWRPC, in collaboration with the counties and municipalities, will 1) continue to promote brownfield redevelopment; 2) include specific plan goals, objectives, and policies related to redevelopment of brownfields; 3) identify brownfield assessment and redevelopment opportunities to the extent practicable, and 4) and support brownfield remediation and redevelopment in collaboration with WDNR. Taken as a whole, these plan components will assist the counties and communities of the Region in creating conditions for community revitalization and reducing environmental contamination.

We encourage USEPA to support the positive impact that the brownfields assessment services program has had in Wisconsin. SEWRPC pledges to work with WBC members and partner organizations to publicize the program and to identify areas of greatest need, where funds can support the turnaround of distressed properties and create conditions for community revitalization. The SEWRPC staff would be available to assist WDNR and municipalities within the Region in arranging public meetings associated with potential site assessment and /or remediation projects.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me at (262) 953-3243, or mhahn@sewrpc.org.

Sincerely,



Michael G. Hahn, P.E., P.H.
Executive Director

MGH/mid
#239363

cc: Mr. Thomas J. Coogan, WDNR-Madison
Mr. Jeffrey B. Labahn, City of Kenosha



20 S. Court St.
Platteville WI 53818
p: 608.342.1636 • f: 608.342.1220
e: info@swwrpc.org
www.swwrpc.org

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

October 20, 2017

Re: Coalition Membership, Eligibility and Support for the Wisconsin Brownfields
Coalition's U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Assessment Grant Application

Dear Ms. Foss:

I am writing to confirm our membership in the Wisconsin Brownfields Coalition (WBC), and express enthusiastic support for the WBC's application to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for a \$600,000 FY 2018 brownfields assessment coalition grant. The Southwestern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (SWWRPC) formally agrees to serve as an active and engaged member of the WBC, with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) as the lead applicant and grant administrator.


The WBC has a highly successful record of working collaboratively with rural communities and central city neighborhoods across Wisconsin. The coalition delivers completed professional environmental assessments to municipalities that don't have the time, resources or capacity to undertake this work themselves. This turnkey service helps spur environmental improvement, community enrichment and economic growth. SWWRPC represents the following counties: Grant, Green, Iowa, Lafayette, and Richland.

Our organization is an eligible coalition applicant as a general purpose unit of local government per 40 CFR Sec. 31.3. SWWRPC was created by an executive order of the governor of Wisconsin, in accordance with state statutes (attached).

The work that will be done with these grant funds complements our regional planning goals in several ways. SWWRPC's work program includes comprehensive planning and economic development services to our region that supports sound land use management and supports strong agriculture through the reuse of existing infrastructure. Supporting the WBC strongly compliments and supports our efforts in rural Wisconsin.

SWWRPC will continue to work closely with all WBC members and partner organizations through the promotion of assessment program services, helping identify areas of need in southwestern Wisconsin, and identifying places where funding can support the turnaround of depressed properties to maintain strong and healthy communities.

Sincerely,


Troy Maggied, Executive Director
Southwestern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission



October 9, 2017

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

Re: Coalition Membership, Eligibility and Support for the Wisconsin Brownfields
Coalition's U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Assessment Grant Application

Dear Ms. Foss:

I am writing to confirm our membership in the Wisconsin Brownfields Coalition (WBC), and express enthusiastic support for the WBC's application to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for a \$600,000 FY 2018 brownfields assessment coalition grant. The West Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission formally agrees to serve as an active and engaged member of the WBC, with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) as the lead applicant and grant administrator.

The WBC has a highly successful record of working collaboratively with rural communities and central city neighborhoods across Wisconsin. The coalition delivers completed professional environmental assessments to municipalities that don't have the time, resources or capacity to undertake this work themselves. This turnkey service helps spur environmental improvement, community enrichment and economic growth. WCWRPC represents the following counties: Barron, Chippewa, Clark, Dunn, Eau Claire, Polk, and St. Croix.

Our organization is an eligible coalition applicant as a general purpose unit of local government per 40 CFR Sec. 31.3. WCWRPC was created by an executive order of the governor of Wisconsin, in accordance with state statutes (attached).

The work that will be done with these grant funds complements our regional planning goals in several ways:

- 1) Support of sound land use management,
- 2) Encouragement and reuse of existing infrastructure,
- 3) Promotion of economic development, and
- 4) Restoration of natural resources and the protection of our citizens from contamination.

WCWRPC will continue to work closely with all WBC members and partner organizations. We will also work with units of government and businesses in our area as they seek to assemble projects and address issues with brownfield sites. We will

promote assessment services and will identify areas of greatest need that could best utilize the funding with particular emphasis on places where funds can support the turnaround of distressed properties and create conditions for community revitalization.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Lynn Nelson".

Lynn Nelson
Executive Director