

**TBA Project Selection Criteria**  
**For FDEP's Section 128(a) Grant**

**APPLICANT PROJECT ELIGIBILITY**

The property meets the definition of a federal Brownfield Site:

*"...real property, the expansion, redevelopment, or reuse of which may be complicated by the presence or potential presence of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant."* Including petroleum sites that.

1. Are "relatively low risk" compared with other "petroleum-only" sites in the state; and
2. There is no viable responsible party and will be assessed, investigated, or cleaned up by a person that is not potentially liable for cleaning up the site.
3. In addition, petroleum-contaminated sites must not be subject to a corrective action order under a Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) §9003(h) order.

Preference will be given to applicants ranked as follows: (All other criteria being equal.)

1. Properties owned by local governments and nonprofit organizations.
2. Projects sponsored by community redevelopment agencies, housing authorities, regional planning councils, water management districts and non-profit organization.
3. Properties being considered for acquisition by local governments.
4. Properties located in small or rural communities.
5. Properties where affected parties have submitted a TBA application but did not receive a competitive Brownfields grant from U.S. EPA.
6. Properties listed on EPA's CERCLIS that have been assigned a no further action priority status.
7. Privately owned properties.

**PROJECT VIABILITY**

The applicant has demonstrated:

1. They have obtained legal permission to access the subject property by attaching a completed site access agreement.
2. The willingness and ability to complete the project within the budget period.
3. They have a locally-approved redevelopment plan in place for the subject property.

## **OTHER CONSIDERATIONS**

### **PROJECT MERIT**

#### **Community Need-**

Applicant has demonstrated:

Community need via demographic information and indicators, such as the poverty rate, unemployment rate, special community situations (e.g., population size), or other environmental justice factors that support community need relating directly to this project (e.g., low-income and/or minority communities; sensitive populations, such as children and pregnant women; or communities disproportionately impacted by environmental factors).

Community need by characterizing the impact of brownfields on the community (or communities) by the extent of brownfields (e.g., size, number, location) and the economic, health, and/or environmental impacts of the brownfields.

#### **Development/Redevelopment**

The applicant's redevelopment plan/vision has demonstrated:

1. Development/Redevelopment has sustainable reuse and prevents creation of future brownfield;
2. Improves quality of life for community, broadens prospects for future generations, and helps reduce resource consumption;
3. Stimulates economy by creating jobs, capital investment, or increases local tax base;
4. Reduces risk to human health and environment;
5. Addresses or facilitates the identification and reduction of risks to the health or welfare of children, pregnant women, minority or low-income communities, or other sensitive populations;
6. The identification and reduction of risks to human health and the environment, including risks in areas in which there is a greater-than-normal incidence of diseases or conditions (including cancer, asthma, or birth defects) that may be associated with exposure to hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants; and
7. The creation of, preservation of, or addition to a park, a greenway, undeveloped property, recreational property or other property used for nonprofit purposes. For ultimate end uses identified as parks, greenways, recreational property or undeveloped property may not meet the demonstrations for job creation, capital investment or increasing local tax base.