

THRESHOLD CRITERIA

1. APPLICANT ELIGIBILITY

The City of Cambridge is an eligible applicant, per U.S. EPA guidelines, as a general purpose unit of local government, as defined under 40 CFR Part 31.

2. LETTER FROM STATE ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY

Letters of support of the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency and the Ohio Bureau of Underground Storage Tank Regulations are included as Attachment A.

3. SITE ELIGIBILITY AND PROPERTY OWNERSHIP ELIGIBILITY

This section is not applicable. The City is requesting funds under the community-wide designation and has not selected specific sites. The City intends to use funding to assess, characterize and prioritize multiple eligible sites in Cambridge identified in the Downtown Revitalization Plan and the Master Parks and Recreation Plan including the following key target areas:

Northwest Corridor: The Northwest Corridor is One potential site identified in this corridor is a former iron and steel mill. Potential contaminants at this site include heavy metals, coal tar, and volatile organic compounds. This former facility is located adjacent to the Wills Creek which is the water supply source for the City.

Southeast Corridor: The Southwest Corridor...Two former industrial sites were identified in this corridor and are being considered for assessment. The first site was a former pottery manufacturer with suspected remnant dyes and waste paints. The second site was a former glass manufacturing facility with suspected dissolved metals and etching wastes. Both potential brownfield sites are located on the banks of the Leatherwood Creek, which is a tributary to Wills Creek.

Downtown Corridor: Downtown Cambridge is the heart of the community and stretches from 6th to 11th Streets along Wheeling Avenue. Goals for this area include encouraging reuse of existing properties on Wheeling Avenue; addressing blight in downtown support areas; and establishing sustainable redevelopment adjacent to important historic and natural resources. Assessment of brownfields in this area is necessary in order to upgrade blighted areas that interfere with access between downtown and surrounding residential neighborhoods thereby improving the functioning of the downtown as the City's hub.

RANKING CRITERIA

1. COMMUNITY NEED

a. Health, Welfare and Environment

i.) Effect of Brownfields on Target Community

The City of Cambridge, approximately 5.6 square miles with a population of 11,520, is located at the intersection of Interstate Highways 70 and 77, in beautiful Guernsey County. Cambridge dates its beginning to 1798, when Ebenezer Zane laid out Zane's Trace, which followed Native American foot paths, and created the first road through the wilderness in the Northwest Territories. Zane also plotted the crossing of Wills Creek which is the largest stream between the Ohio and Muskingum rivers. This crossing became the spot of a ferry, and then the first bridge authorized in the Northwest Territories. Cambridge was located just north of that river crossing and was named after Cambridge, Maryland, where many of its early settlers originated. During the early years of the Ohio Territory, much of the region east of Columbus was known as the Military District in which area lands were granted to individuals in recognition of military service during the American Revolution. The new American government was short on cash, but there was plenty of land, so some claims were paid with deeds for acreage in Ohio. The City was platted in 1806, and incorporated as a village in 1837 and the new county was formed in 1810. Legend has it that a group of early pioneers from the Isle of Guernsey in the British Channel settled in Cambridge in 1806 because the women in the party refused to travel any further.

The natural resources of the Cambridge area include coal, clay, natural gas, and crude oil. In the late 1800's two steel mills were built and operated in Cambridge as the Cambridge Iron and Steel Company and the Morton Tin Plate Company. The plants were located at opposite ends of the city and employed approximately 1,600 people. Both of these plants were eventually owned by Carnegie-III. Steel, however, cessation of operations occurred from 1933 to 1939 due to the Great Depression. During that time, unemployment skyrocketed and Cambridge was often times referred to as a ghost city. The post depression recovery has been attributed to four primary industries in Cambridge: glass, pottery, furniture, and plastics; the most important industries being glass and plastics.

The local availability of clay made it cost effective to manufacture pottery, tile, and bricks. Cambridge is known worldwide for its production of fine glass, blown glass, etched glass, pharmaceutical glass, dinner ware and thousands of other products. From the late 1800's until the 1950's the Cambridge Glass Company was the city's largest employer, employing 700 at its peak. In 1958 due to significant decreases in demand and foreign competition, the Cambridge Glass Company closed. Since that time the glass legacy has been perpetuated through local museums and collectors. Today, the only glass manufacturers remaining are a small manufacturer called Mosser Glass and Boyd's Glass a specialty retail.

During the 1950's the plastics industry accounted for 10 of the 28 manufacturing facilities located in Cambridge. Even though the number of facilities has decreased, today hundreds of residents are still employed as a result of the plastics industry. Due to the decline and eventual closing of the glass, plastic and associated support industries, the City has inherited a number of abandoned manufacturing sites, both public and privately held. Over the years, while the City has had some success attracting new business, it has taken place mainly in the outlying greenfield areas.

Because of the industrial base of the 1950's, approximately 21,000 people called Cambridge home. 4,000 people were employed by the glass, pottery, furniture and plastics industries alone. As a result of the decline and eventual closing of the glass, plastic and associated support industries, Cambridge has seen its population steadily decline over the past decades to just slightly more than half that of the 1950's and is projected to decrease by an additional 5.4% when the 2010 census is completed.

The City of Cambridge is a densely developed community with a diverse mix of residential, commercial and industrial land uses. In 2000, the City of Cambridge completed a Downtown Revitalization Plan and on May 4, 2009, an update to the plan was approved. The plan is meant to be used as a tool by local revitalization partners to methodically, incrementally, and comprehensively revitalize the entire Downtown, leveraging local human and financial resources to achieve a better physical, economic, and social atmosphere. The plan identifies and highlights specific opportunities for Cambridge to rebuild its economy through development of new retail, and office projects. In conjunction with the Downtown Revitalization Plan in 2002, the City developed and implemented a more comprehensive municipal ordinance program. This program established 13 types of zoning districts throughout the city, from open green spaces to residential to commercial and industrial. Based on the reestablished zoning districts all nonindustrial districts account for 85% or 3,452 acres, industrial districts utilize 610 acres or 15%. Since our conception, Cambridge has had to contend with Wills Creek and the potential for flooding. Historically, industry in the area built their facilities in a manner to take advantage of the water supplied by Wills Creek even though this included building within the 100 and 500-year flood plains of that creek.

The following table summarizes the type of contaminants, exposure pathways and health effects of several of the potential brownfield sites that will be targeted for assessment.

Site (products)	Contaminants	Exposure Pathway	Health Effects
Former Coal Mine Site	PAHs, petroleum hydrocarbons, arsenic, lead	Direct contact with contaminated soils or runoff, migration to groundwater	Cancer, respiratory problems, heart, liver, CNS damage
Abandoned Gasoline Station	Petroleum	Direct contact with	Asthma, cancer, central

	hydrocarbons	contaminated soils, migration to groundwater, inhalation	nervous system and immunity problems
Former Iron and Steel Manufacturing Site	Heavy metals, coal tar, PAHs, VOCs	Direct contact with contaminated soils, migration to groundwater, inhalation	Lung disease, damage to central nervous system, cancer,
Former Pottery Manufacturing Site	Metals, dyes, paints, lead	Direct contact with contaminated soils, migration to groundwater, inhalation	Cancer, CNS damage, respiratory disease
Former Glass Manufacturing Site	Spent pigments and dyes, lead, etching agents, hydrogen fluoride, dissolved metals	Direct contact with contaminated soils, migration to groundwater, inhalation	Respiratory disorders, CNS damage, blood, liver and kidney effects

By targeting these potential sites for assessment, the City of Cambridge will also be able to address some of the following environmental and health concerns associated with the former industrial sites in the community.

1. The City's primary water source is surface water from intakes on Wills Creek which is then pumped to the Cambridge Reservoir. The Ohio EPA performed a susceptibility analysis of the water sources and determined that Cambridge's water supply is susceptible to contamination from agricultural, residential, commercial development, and transportation related spills. Assessment of brownfield properties within the Corridor Management Zone and the Source Water Protection Area would help to reduce any possible impacts to water quality. Three potential brownfield sites have already been identified on properties that abut the Wills Creek and a tributary stream. These former industrial sites need to be monitored closely to ensure no negative impacts to the surface water occur.
2. Assessment of brownfield properties would also help to protect Wills Creek and other valuable water resources including Crooked Creek and Leatherneck Creek, all of which meander from the City's northwest to southeast corridors. Wills Creek is a vital water source for the City and brownfield redevelopment along the banks of the creek and its tributaries will provide regional greenway connection to beautiful Salt Fork State Park. Potential recreational amenities on Wills Creek, Leatherneck Creek, and Crooked Creek include fishing, canoeing, kayaking, and nature watching.
3. Guernsey County has a much higher incidence of uterine cancer and leukemia than other similar cities in the state. The risk of developing uterine cancer in Guernsey County is at an alarming 92% rate compared to the rest of Ohio. The occurrence of leukemia is also significantly higher in Guernsey County when compared to the rest of Ohio. The risk of developing leukemia is 62% greater in Guernsey County when compared to Ohio as a whole.
4. The City currently lacks adequate parks and greenspace to allow children with clean, safe places to play and exercise. According to the Ohio Department of Health, childhood obesity is on the rise in Guernsey County and is currently 29% higher than the rest of Ohio. Cambridge operates an existing park system comprised of 77 acres. For the number of residents of this community, an additional 15 acres of green space, park, and recreational areas are recommended by the National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA). There are potential brownfield sites along the Wills Creek and other tributary streams that could be assessed as potential greenspace or parks for the community. This would provide the necessary additional acreage needed to meet the NRPA recommendations while at the same time offering the children places to play and exercise.
5. Health and safety risks are present from the deteriorating condition of the structures located on the properties, which invite crime. This is borne out by the City's 163 burglaries and 872 larcenies reported in 2006. According to law enforcement statistics, Cambridge's property crime levels tend to be much higher than Ohio's average level.

The same data shows violent crime levels in Cambridge tend to be lower than Ohio's average levels (<http://www.idcide.com/citydata/oh/cambridge.htm>).

6. Guernsey County was ranked among the dirtiest/worst 30% of all counties in the U.S. in 2002 by Scorecard.org in terms of air releases of air emissions. It was also ranked among the dirtiest/worst 20% of all counties in the U.S. in terms of cancers caused by hazardous air pollutants (www.scorecard.org).

ii.) Health and Welfare of Sensitive Populations

The Mayor and City Council Members understand the impact current brownfield sites have on the local community, from economic impact, to human health. With the location of the potential brownfield sites scattered throughout the community, the potential for exposure to hazardous substances and petroleum products is a real threat. The brownfield sites in the City impart a disproportionate impact to sensitive receptors due to the close proximity of residential home, childcare facilities, and elementary schools to a large number of specific populations of minority residents. The following table shows those specific populations and percentages of women of child bearing age, children, elderly, and people of African American origin in the City of Cambridge, Guernsey County, and Ohio for comparison.

	City of Cambridge	Guernsey County	Ohio
Population	11,520	40,792	11,353,140
Women of Child Bearing age (%)	38.2	39.4	41.9
Children (%)	25.9	26.2	25.4
Elderly (%)	17.5	14.5	13.3
African American (%)	3.91	1.53	11.5

Source: 2000 Data from the United States Census Bureau

Many brownfield sites in Cambridge are situated within neighborhoods, often times immediately adjacent to or across the street from residential homes. This creates situations where children, women of child bearing age and the elderly are residing adjacent to abandoned industrial sites. In reviewing available health data for Guernsey County, it is apparent that various cancers and respiratory disease occur at a significant rate when compared to the rest of Ohio. This data suggests that individuals in Guernsey County are being exposed to carcinogens or compounds that exacerbate existing respiratory conditions.

In 2008, the Guernsey County Health Department reported that the second leading cause of death for the area was cancer. Whether this statistic is partially attributable to brownfield sites is unknown, but this grant would provide the necessary funding to initiate the process to develop our brownfield inventory. As previously mentioned, the occurrence of uterine cancer, leukemia, and melanoma in Guernsey County are significantly greater than the rest of Ohio. The mortality rate for lower respiratory disease is 22% greater in Guernsey County when compared to the entire State of Ohio. By assessing sites within the community that may be a contributing source of contaminants, the occurrence of these illnesses may begin to decline. Additionally, the occurrence of childhood obesity in Guernsey County is at an alarming 29% when compared to the State of Ohio overall. Providing children with a safe, clean place to play and exercise by redeveloping a brownfielded site into a usable greenspace will help to curb this disturbing trend.

Incidence of Illness Amongst Population That May Come Into Contact With Brownfields in Cambridge	Guernsey County Compared to State of Ohio
Uterine Cancer	92% greater occurrence

Leukemia	62% greater occurrence
Melanoma	38% greater occurrence
Mortality caused by Lower Respiratory Disease/COPD	22% greater occurrence
Mortality caused by Septicemia	86% greater occurrence
Teen Pregnancy Rate (18-19 year olds)	34% greater occurrence
Childhood Obesity	29% greater occurrence

Data obtained from 2005 Ohio Department of Health Information Warehouse, 2008 Ohio Family Health Survey, and Scorecard.org.

Assessment of the brownfield properties in the City would pave the way for cleanup and redevelopment, provide stability and reduce blight within the community. Not only will the sensitive populations of our area directly benefit from assessment of local brownfields, assessments would also help minority communities turn the corner on environmental justice issues.

The environmental assessment work envisioned in this proposal will provide needed public health information, heavily-weighted toward the impacts of brownfields located within disadvantaged areas of the City. Through our program, including both the assessment and community outreach efforts, the City and its partners are working toward bridging the economic gaps between the significantly disadvantaged populations and lesser impacted communities in the region. Assessment of brownfield properties will help to reduce the specter of contamination that discourages investment in many of our key downtown neighborhoods.

b. Financial Need

i.) Economic Impact of Brownfields of Target Community

As of the 2000 Census, there were 11,520 people, 4,924 households, and 2,956 families residing in Cambridge. The population density was 2,055.1 people per square mile (792.9/km²). There were 5,585 housing units at an average density of 996.3/sq mi (384.4/km²). The median income for a household in the city was \$24,102, and the median income for a family was \$30,780. Males had a median income of \$26,368 versus \$20,596 for females. The per capita income for the City was \$14,452. About 18.1% of families and 21.2% of the individuals were below the poverty line, including 25% of those under age 18 and 12.2% of those ages 65 or over.

Demographically, the City of Cambridge can be considered more economically distressed than other similarly sized towns in Ohio; the below chart shows how the City of Cambridge demographically compares to other communities in this part of the country.

	Cambridge, OH	Marietta, OH	Mount Vernon, OH	Guernsey County	Ohio
Population	11,520	14,515	14,375	40,792	11,353,140
Median Family Income	\$30,780	\$36,042	\$38,217	\$35,660	\$50,037
Families below Poverty Level	18.1%	13.6%	12.7%	12.9%	7.8%
Families below poverty level-female/no husband	38.1%	35%	35.7%	33.1%	26.3%
Free and reduced school meals (by primary school district in city)	65.77%	37.35%	47.9%	42.90%	38.71%

Source: 2000 Data from the United States Census Bureau

The depressed state of the community's economy can also be represented by employment data gathered from the Ohio Department of Job Family Services, Office of Workforce Development. The chart below demonstrates how the State of Ohio and Guernsey County has lagged behind in lowering their unemployment rates, as compared to the nation as a whole.

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009*
Guernsey County	7.9%	7.1%	6.4%	6.4%	8.6%	13.1%
Ohio	6.1%	5.9%	5.4%	5.6%	6.7%	11.2%
United States	5.5%	5.1%	4.6%	4.6%	5.8%	9.4%

Source: Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Office of Workforce Development
*July 2009 Data

The crippling impact of the loss of thousands of jobs over the past decades has manifested itself in many ways, economically, physically and mentally. The economic impact to the area is blatantly evident with an unemployment rate of 13.1%; idle residents can be seen with a simple drive through portions of the city. From a physical standpoint, the conditions of many of the former commercial facilities are less than safe. And mentally, the people of the community have come to accept the existing state of the community and have ceased to hope for a resurgence of prosperity. Through the approval of this grant application, the local government will have the resources to involve the community in the rehabilitation of their community, reviving a sense of hope and promise.

ii.) Factors that Limit Ability to Draw on Other Funding Sources

The City of Cambridge has suffered economically for decades and resources to assist property owners with brownfield assistance and remediation are not easily accessible. While other larger communities within the State of Ohio have successfully developed brownfield programs through state and federal grants, the City of Cambridge has been unable to use a majority of these funds, since many of these sources required an end user to be identified.

During these current economic times, the City of Cambridge is unable to provide the necessary financing to underwrite such environmental research, especially when there is no guarantee from private developers that development will occur. Additionally, the City of Cambridge, like many local governments within the State of Ohio, is under increased financial pressures with higher commodity prices, increased demands for services and stagnant, or declining, revenues. The City of Cambridge sees the financial assistance provided by the United States Environmental Protection Agency as a possible solution to help promote development of brownfield and underutilized sites, which will help invigorate the local economy and improve the community's fiscal condition.

With the current economy and the City's current budget situation, there is no extra money to address the assessment and redevelopment of the City's brownfields. If there are any tax increases it will have to go to the current operating needs of the City. Assessment and remediation of brownfields is a priority for the City due to the significant, the health and safety of Cambridge residents and the positive impact on neighboring property values. However, although the City does greatly want to undertake assessment activities, our current financial situation precludes such progress until there is money available from other sources to do so.

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND FEASIBILITY OF SUCCESS

a. Project Description

Cambridge's commercial and industrial activities have occurred throughout the community. The City has worked very hard for many years to stem the economic slide that has occurred in the community. Through adherence to the Downtown Revitalization Plan and Master Parks and Recreation Plan, and the zoning ordinances, Cambridge has begun the slow process of revitalizing the community. Cambridge has generated some excitement by successfully developing the

commercial district in the southern portion of the city. This grant will enable the city to speed the process that will finally enable the City to acquire, cleanup, and restore the identified properties to a beneficial role in the community. In addition, this grant would provide Cambridge the opportunity to revitalize neighborhoods within the city's urban zones by promoting a variety of new and mixed uses, including improved housing, parks and new opportunities for business investment. Targeting even one property in an area could serve as the catalyst to jump start an urban renewal throughout the area and can generate a sense of pride and camaraderie among the residents. The opportunity to inject new economic stimulation in this area will have a substantial impact on a community that has suffered for decades as a result of blight and decay.

As part of this grant application, the City will identify and prioritize brownfield sites through the creation of a comprehensive brownfield inventory (i.e. database system) which will assist in developing a consistent approach to site evaluation, remediation, and redevelopment.

Sites included as part of this inventory will be evaluated and prioritized based on the following criteria:

- Extent of public health, safety and environmental issues
- Potential eligibility issues with federal requirements and OEPA's Brownfield Program
- Presence and availability of existing infrastructure, such as utilities, transportation and shipping access
- Pollution prevention and sustainable development practices
- Community input
- Potential for end user

Information will be collected through a number of sources including documentation from site visits, review of current and historical aerial photographs, and research of public records. We anticipate that the community will be extremely supportive in providing historical information and in general any efforts to determine historical use of area properties. A geographic information system (GIS) based database will be developed to coordinate, organize, and prioritize information regarding the individual sites. As the prioritization process continues, the information stored in this database will be used to educate the public and solicit public input. In addition, the City will continue to work with OEPA's Site Assessment and Brownfield Revitalization Program and Region V of the U.S. EPA to identify sites and opportunities for assessment and redevelopment. The City is requesting funds under the community-wide designation and has not yet selected specific sites; however, the City intends to use funding at multiple sites in Cambridge including the following target areas:

Northwest Corridor: The Northwest Corridor is One potential site identified in this corridor is a former iron and steel mill. Potential contaminants at this site include heavy metals, coal tar, and volatile organic compounds. This former facility is located adjacent to the Wills Creek which is the water supply source for the City.

Southeast Corridor: The Southwest Corridor...Two former industrial sites were identified in this corridor and are being considered for assessment. The first site was a former pottery manufacturer with suspected remnant dyes and waste paints. The second site was a former glass manufacturing facility with suspected dissolved metals and etching wastes. Both potential brownfield sites are located on the banks of the Leatherwood Creek, which is a tributary to Wills Creek.

Downtown Corridor: Downtown Cambridge is the heart of the community and stretches from 6th to 11th Streets along Wheeling Avenue. Goals for this area include encouraging reuse of existing properties on Wheeling Avenue; addressing blight in downtown support areas; and establishing sustainable redevelopment adjacent to important historic and natural resources. Assessment of brownfields in this area is necessary in order to upgrade blighted areas that interfere with access between downtown and surrounding residential neighborhoods thereby improving the functioning of the downtown as the City's hub.

Once sites are identified, the City will develop access agreements for environmental site assessments and will work aggressively with property owners to conduct assessment work if private properties are identified as a priority under this grant. The City also has the opportunity to explore a number of incentives and regulatory based approaches, such as

public/private partnerships or tax increment financing, to insure property owners' cooperation during the assessment phase of this project.

b. Budget for EPA Funding and Leveraging Other Resources

The City is requesting a grant in the amount of \$200,000 for assessment of hazardous substances and \$200,000 for assessment of petroleum substances. All budget tasks under the contractual category will be performed by a qualified environmental consultant in accordance with the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency and U.S. EPA guidelines.

Budget Categories	Task 1: Brownfield Inventory	Task 2: Environmental Assessments	Task 3: Community Involvement	Task 4: Human Health Risk Evaluation	Task 5: Program Development	Total
Hazardous Substances Assessment Budget						
Personnel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Travel	0	0	0	0	4,000	\$4,000
Supplies	1,000	0	1,500	0	0	\$1,500
Contractual	9,000	162,000	3,500	20,000	9,000	\$197,000
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	9,000	162,000	5,000	20,000	4,000	\$200,000
Petroleum Assessment Budget						
Personnel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Travel	0	0	0	0	4,000	\$4,000
Supplies	1,000	0	1,500	0	0	\$1,500
Contractual	9,000	162,000	3,500	20,000	9,000	\$197,000
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	9,000	162,000	5,000	20,000	4,000	\$200,000
Grant Total	\$18,000	\$324,000	\$10,000	\$40,000	\$8,000	\$400,000

The proposed \$400,000 budget, including \$200,000 for hazardous substances and \$200,000 for petroleum, for this Assessment Grant focuses on assessment of potentially contaminated properties. Details on the identified tasks are provided below.

Task 1: Brownfield Inventory- In conjunction with the services of an environmental professional and with input from the community, the City of Cambridge will look to identify and prioritize our brownfield sites through the creation of a brownfield inventory (possibly a GIS based system) to develop a consistent approach to remediation and redevelopment. Sites will be prioritized based on a number of criteria, including the ability to address and eliminate public health, safety and environment issues; eligibility with Ohio's Voluntary Action Program, existing infrastructure, and potential for job creation to name a few.

Task 2: Environmental Assessments (Phase I and Phase II)- The City is estimating it will fund Phase I and Phase II environmental site assessment work for up to five key sites as determined from the completed inventory. These sites may include City owned properties, sites that may be delinquent or privately owned properties where access will be made available to the City. Approved field work will be contracted with environmental professionals and in cooperation with OEPA Voluntary Action Program staff.

Task3: Community Involvement- The funds dedicated for Task 3 will be used for efforts to involve citizens in the community to assist with community events, meetings, developing community relations strategies and preparing informational materials. The City will prepare a community involvement program that will steer public input into redevelopment projects

and local brownfield initiatives. Through public forums such as city council, service organization meetings, and community outreach opportunities the City of Cambridge will solicit public input into the brownfield redevelopment strategy.

Task 4: Human Health Risk Evaluation – It is estimated that risk assessments many required at one or more sites identified as a potential environmental threat to neighbors. Once contamination has been practically delineated at these sites, a human health based risk assessment may be conducted to address complete pathways of exposure for a variety of land uses (i.e., residential, parks and recreation, or commercial/ industrial). This risk evaluation could be used to assist the City Of Cambridge in making sound planning decisions for the future of a particular site (including providing key data for use in future clean-up/development strategy), while more clearly defining the specific environmental threats and impacts to neighbors. If risk evaluations are not determined to be necessary, these funds will be allocated back to Task 2 for additional environmental assessment activities.

Task 5: Program Development - Funds will be used to send two City staff representatives to the National Brownfields Conference in 2010. Funds also have been budgeted to allow for travel to regional meetings for periodic training and for communications with US EPA staff to manage the grant's cooperative agreement.

Additionally, the City understands that there are additional costs associated with implementing a grant and will commit to providing the costs for legal fees associated with access agreements, staff time to administer the grant, conducting bidding activities for the procurement of a qualified environmental consultant, overseeing consultants and contractors, and staff participation in public involvement meeting and meetings with Ohio EPA and U.S. EPA staff.

i.) Leveraging

UU.S. EPA Brownfields funding is key in providing the financial resources necessary to establish a strong base for redevelopment. If additional funds are needed for costs beyond those funded by the U.S. EPA grant, the City may apply for funding from other federal and/or state sources. For instance, other resources will be leveraged to make this program a successful model program for both the City of Cambridge and United States Environmental Protection Agency. Beyond grant funding, the City of Cambridge is committed to advancing the Cambridge Brownfield Assessment Program by providing significant amounts of staff time to these efforts.

The City leaders and cooperative partners are committed to controlled redevelopment of the community. The City Economic and Community Development Department and local Port Authority are unwavering in their quest to attract prospective business and industry to the community and have invested approximately \$800,000 directly and \$400,000 indirectly in economic development programs. There are additional local and state economic development incentives to encourage and promote economic development that can be used as leveraging funds for specific projects, including:

Put loan and grant leveraging experience in here...

c. Programmatic Capability (Has Received an EPA Brownfields Grant)

i.) Past Brownfield Grant Recipient

The City is not a previous recipient of a U.S. EPA Brownfield Grant.

ii.) Staff Qualifications

iii.) Adverse Audit Findings

The City has had a long history of managing federal and state funds and we have never had any adverse audit findings relating to the management of those funds. The City has not received any adverse audit findings from an OMB Circular A-133 audit, an audit conducted by a federal, state, tribal or local government inspector general or similar organization, or audits conducted by the U.S. General Accounting Office. We are not, nor have previously been required to comply with special "high risk" terms and conditions under agency regulations implementing OMB Circular A-102.

3. COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND PARTNERSHIPS

a. Plan for Involving the Affected Community/Communication

The City of Cambridge is proposing to conduct public meetings to specifically discuss brownfields and the City's grant application to the U.S. EPA. A public notice will be issued on the City's web site and local community television channel as well as, local news papers. In addition, the Office of the Mayor, Council Members, City Engineer and other necessary governmental officials will attend the public meetings as is required by the subject matter.

During the open forum meetings officials will provide information on federal and state definitions and regulations including details on the U.S. EPA community wide assessment grant application process. Copies of the application will be made available for public review and comment. Also, the City will conduct a mapping and ranking exercise by asking attendees to work together as a group to identify potential brownfield sites of importance.

The City will seek public input into the process during the creation of the corresponding work plan and implementation of the grant. This includes public meetings as appropriate to address specific components of the work plan. The City will publish meeting announcements in acceptable community forums and will work with local reporters to gain media coverage of meetings, program developments, and special events, in order to create as much opportunity for public involvement in the ongoing redevelopment process. Cambridge will also look to continue traditional mechanisms of communicating with the community, including attending local civic meetings and through our cooperative partners. Cambridge will provide a copy of the draft application for review one month in advance of submittal to the U.S. EPA. During this time the application will be periodically updated and revisions made available based on comments received during the review process.

The City of Cambridge strongly values and recognizes the importance of community input provided by its residents and will utilize information gathered during the public forums and written comments to assist in the development of projects. All comments will be reviewed for program applicability, project suggestions and historical knowledge of a specific site or area. This information will be directly incorporated into the project planning.

Cambridge has had initial discussions with stakeholders of the community to address brownfields. We have initiated cooperatives with our partners such as, Guernsey County Port Authority, Guernsey County Commissioners, U.S. Representatives, Ohio State Representatives, Local Government Officials, owners and operators of local businesses, social and fraternal organizations. Cambridge fully intends to initiate and/or maintain contact with the community during the course of the project. This will be done through various project meetings to discuss the results of the findings to date and any other milestone that may have occurred as well as, where to go in the future. Cambridge is keenly aware of the value community involvement adds to the brownfield initiative and will continue to work with neighbors, businesses, community groups, interested citizens and local, state and federal officials to ensure open and active lines of communication throughout this grant project and beyond.

To communicate project updates and status to City residents, information, including legal notice of public meetings, will be provided through the local newspaper, and also by local radio station news, the City's website, and materials provided in City areas, such as the City Building. Specific stakeholders may also receive information and notices via mail. All communications will be provided primarily in English, as U.S. Census figures show that only 0.9% of the population speaks English less than 'very well.'

Reference: US Census Bureau – 2000 Census

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME	Number	Percent
Population 5 years and over	10,732	100.0
English only	10,431	97.1
Language other than English	311	2.9
Speak English less than 'very well'	6	0.9
Spanish	146	0.1

Speak English less than "very well"	72	0.1
Other Indo-European languages	152	0.1
Speak English less than "very well"	27	0.1
Asian and Pacific Island languages	7	0.1
Speak English less than "very well"	0	0

The proposed multi-media approach will be reviewed and evaluated throughout the grant to ensure all residents are notified and invited to participate. The City will provide updates on the brownfields initiative on the City website when each quarterly report is submitted to U.S. EPA, and invite public comment and participation with each update. The City will also make available copies of any grant or loan applications and provide brochures and fact sheets to educate the public. All public comments received will be taken into serious consideration during the assessment and cleanup planning process.

In addition to the quarterly update reports to the U.S. EPA, the City anticipates using the Assessment, Cleanup and Redevelopment Exchange System (ACRES) to submit site data to the U.S. EPA. This on-line tool will be used to electronically submit data directly to EPA. This information will then be used to develop project websites that can be accessed by the public so that they can stay informed on progress for each site assessment in their community.

b. Efforts/Plans to Develop Partnerships with Local/State/Tribal Environmental, Health and Other Agencies

Cambridge is committed to forming and maintaining community partnerships with a variety of stakeholders at all levels. Working together with local groups and programs such as the Cambridge Improvement Corporation, Local Chamber of Commerce, Guernsey County Port Authority and local religious and social organizations, Cambridge has developed a network of resources that will insure successful execution of the brownfield program. Cambridge has worked hard to develop a comprehensive support group that encompasses a wide range of area interests. In doing this, the City has addressed as many project aspects as possible which in turn can provide the greatest benefit for current and future residents and guests to the community.

Cambridge has had initial discussions with stakeholders of the community to address brownfields. We have initiated cooperatives with our partners such as, Guernsey County Port Authority, Guernsey County Commissioners, U.S. Representatives, Ohio State Representatives, Local Government Officials, owners and operators of local businesses, social and fraternal organizations. Cambridge fully intends to initiate and/or maintain contact with the community during the course of the project. This will be done through various project meetings to discuss the results of the findings to date and any other milestone that may have occurred as well as, where to go in the future.

c. Description and Role of Key Community-Based Organizations Involved in the Project

Cambridge is committed to forming and maintaining community partnerships with a variety of stakeholders at all levels. Working together with local groups and programs such as the Cambridge Improvement Corporation, Local Chamber of Commerce, Guernsey County Port Authority and local religious and social organizations, Cambridge has developed a network of resources that will insure successful execution of the brownfield program. Cambridge has worked hard to develop a comprehensive support group that encompasses a wide range of area interests. In doing this, the City has addressed as many project aspects as possible which in turn can provide the greatest benefit for current and future residents and guests to the community.

The organizations listed below have pledged their support as partners in the City's U.S. EPA brownfields grant initiative. Letters of support from each organization is included in Appendix B. Each organization will serve in specific role(s) within the project:

Organization Type	Cambridge Organization	Potential Role/Commitment
Service Clubs	Cambridge Kiwanis Foundation Cambridge Rotary Foundation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Educational-will provide project information to the public
Veterans Groups	Veterans of Foreign War	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Educational-will provide project

		information to the public
Fraternal Orders	Fraternal Order of Police	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educational-will provide project information to the public
Watershed Protection Groups	Guernsey County Soil and Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct on the ground assistance-will assist in determining impacts to water shed during assessments phase
Educational Institutions	Cambridge City Schools Zane State Community College	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In kind contribution of facilities-will provide meeting location if necessary
Youth Organizations	Boy Scouts of America Pack 520	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educational-will provide project information to the public
Faith-based Organizations	Knights of Columbus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educational-will provide project information to the public
Local Business Groups	Cambridge Area Chamber of Commerce Cambridge Main Street Initiative, Inc. Port Authority CIC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educational-will provide project information to the public • Direct on the ground assistance-will assist in determining potential sites for assessment • Financial- will assist in purchase of sites for assessment
Local Labor Organizations	Firefighters Union	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educational-will provide project information to the public

4. PROJECT BENEFITS

a. Welfare and/or Public Health

The Mayor and current City council members understand the impact current brownfield sites have on the local community, from economic impact, to human health. With the location of the potential brownfield sites scattered throughout the community, the potential for exposure to hazardous substances and petroleum products is a real threat. The Guernsey County Health Department reported, in 2008, that the second leading cause of death for the area was cancer, second only to heart disease. Whether this statistic is partially attributable to brownfield sites is unknown, but this grant would provide the necessary funding to initiate the process to develop our brownfield inventory. The first steps toward reducing and eliminating this risk is identification and thorough assessment of suspected sites. If the results of the inventory indicate the presence of significant contamination, the City with input from our cooperative partners and local residents in conjunction with health and environmental officials will develop a plan to mitigate these sites to eliminate the immediate and long-term risk.

Through this application, Cambridge has already identified some suspected brownfield sites that could pose potential health risks to human health and the environment. It is safe to assume that many of these sites will prevail as high ranking priorities during the community-wide prioritization process following the completion of a comprehensive brownfield site inventory. By using these funds to assess high priority properties, Cambridge will be able to determine the potential threats to the community, develop a plan to remediate these issues and eventually eliminate the risk associated with these sites.

b. Economic Benefits and/or Greenspace

i.) Economic benefits

Cambridge's commercial and industrial activities have occurred throughout the community. The City has worked very hard for many years to stem the economic slide that has occurred in the community. Through adherence to the Downtown Revitalization Plan, Master Parks and Recreation Plan, and the zoning ordinances, Cambridge has begun the slow process of revitalizing the community. Cambridge has generated some excitement by successfully developing the commercial district in the southern portion of the city. This grant will enable the city to speed the process that will finally enable the City to acquire, cleanup, and restore the identified properties to a beneficial role in the community. In addition, this grant would provide Cambridge the opportunity to revitalize neighborhoods within the city's urban zones by promoting a variety of new and mixed uses, including improved housing, parks and new opportunities for business investment. Targeting even one property in an area could serve as the catalyst to jump start an urban renewal throughout the area and can generate a sense of pride and camaraderie among the residents. The opportunity to inject new economic stimulation in this area will have a substantial impact on a community that has suffered for decades as a result of blight and decay.

Through newly adopted zoning ordinances, Cambridge is trying to segregate residential, commercial, industrial or greenspace areas. Previously this was not done and as a result, industrial properties are scattered throughout the community, often times abutting residential neighborhoods, daycare centers, parks, commercial and retail facilities which, over the span of many decades, may have been exposed to environmental risks and degradation. Many of these properties are unsecured and are open to vandalism, illicit activities, and present safety risks to children who may wander to the site to play. In addition, property value reductions due to the conditions of nearby brownfield properties have resulted in a lack of upkeep on rental and owner-occupied residences. This industrial legacy has created an urgent community need for assessment and redevelopment efforts in order to improve Cambridge's economy and strengthen its neighborhoods. This grant will provide critical funding for Cambridge to move forward with completing specific brownfield related elements.

By addressing these issues and beginning to assess some of Cambridge's highest priority brownfield sites, the community benefits through both increased economic development opportunities and returning these sites to a productive and beneficial reuse. Redevelopment of these sites will raise the quality of life for residents by creating new jobs and stimulating economic growth while helping to bring a sense of community pride to Cambridge neighborhoods. In addition, residents in the targeted areas will benefit from the reduction of health risks, elimination of blight, and an increase in property values as a result of future cleanup of these sites.

ii.) Other non-economic benefits

The City of Cambridge's goal is to provide a high quality of life and recreational opportunities for its residents; to be more competitive in attracting new residential and business opportunities and in attracting visitors to the community. Cambridge, through its Parks and Recreation Master Plan has identified the need for enhanced and additional park space. The Master Plan is a broad based strategic planning tool for the entire city that provides direction for the next ten years, and will provide a vision for the long term development of the park system. More specifically, the plan also states the need to increase the size and quantity of parks and update the existing parks to conform to ADA. The City's Parks Department operates, and maintains the existing park system. The park system includes a 70 acre main facility located in the north end of the city and 4 mini parks located throughout the community. The total area of the City's parks is 77 acres. Based on the NRPA standard Cambridge should provide 8 acres per 1,000 residents for a total of 92 acres of greenspace. By utilizing this grant, Cambridge has the opportunity to restore and reuse potential brownfield properties that have been identified and are located in areas that are in need of additional green space, park and recreational area. In addition, if the identified sites meet the eligibility criteria established during the inventory and prioritization process, and meet the needs of the City of Cambridge and Park Board according to the Master Parks Plan it could be transformed into parks or green space, and cared for long-term by the City. The City could pursue possible funding through State of Ohio Recreational Trails Program, ODNR Land and Water Conservation Fund, Nature Works Program, Ohio Water Trails Program and ODOT National Scenic Byway Program.

c. Environmental Benefits from Infrastructure Reuse/Sustainable Reuse

This grant will provide funding to support efforts to recycle what is now considered industrial wasteland returning them to beneficial reuse. Addressing brownfields will promote growth in our business core which in turn will provide much needed jobs and prevent urban flight from the community. By working with our cooperative partners Cambridge can target specific reuse opportunities for abandoned and underutilized properties, while incorporating potential ideas for green building and other sustainable economic growth in the community.

Cambridge is committed to pollution prevention community wide. Whether through partnering with other bordering communities for annual spring non-hazardous waste cleanup and recycling; to placement of recycle collection trailers in the city or spending in excess of \$500,000 annually on wastewater collection. Cambridge also conducts a spring tire collection day providing local citizens the ability to recycle up to four tires at no charge and additional tires at a nominal cost. The City maintains and operates a permitted composting facility for pick-up and disposal of local yard waste (i.e. leaves, sticks, grass clippings) at no cost to the residents and is currently reviewing the feasibility to apply wastewater treatment biosolids to area farmlands instead of disposal in a landfill.

d. Tracking and Measuring Progress Toward Expected Project Outcomes

The City has implemented recommendations as determined by our Community Housing Improvement Strategy, City of Cambridge CAS, Parks and Recreation Master Plan, Downtown Revitalization Plan and Zoning Ordinances of 2002. These plans made recommendations that have provided a clear direction for redevelopment and has set attainable and measurable goals for progress. As a result, Cambridge has been very successful in our ability to leverage additional federal, state, and local funding for additional projects. These same key goals can be applied to tracking and measuring success with Cambridge's brownfield development initiative as demonstrated below:

- Action and implementation strategy for accomplishing initiatives should include a list of specific action items (actions, processes, or mechanisms) that are both measurable and required to accomplish the tasks.
- Responsibility for each task or action item should be assigned to a specific individual or group with a determined realistic time for completion.
- The responsible individual or group should develop and utilize a detailed project schedule to ensure timely completion of each task or action item.
- The responsible individual or group will be held accountable to report its progress to City officials on a regular basis.

Using these priorities within the comprehensive plan to set reasonable and measurable annual goals for the brownfield redevelopment program, Cambridge can track its success based on the number of sites addressed, benefits to the community, elimination of environmental hazards and risk, and renewed economic investment in the community. Cambridge will continue to implement these forms of measurement on a community-wide and individual project basis to ensure the future success of the overall program.