1. PROJECT AREA DESCRIPTION & PLANS FOR REVITALIZATION: 1.a. Target Area & Brownfields: 1.a.i. Overview of Brownfield Challenges & Description of Target Area: The former Deschutes County demolition landfill located in the City of Bend in central Oregon has been unused and vacant since the 1990s. The landfill represents a swath of unusable land in Oregon's fastest growing region. In 2018, Oregon State University (OSU) purchased the landfill and committed to its remediation as the future site of the OSU-Cascades (OSU-C) Innovation District. Cleanup funded by this grant will prepare an 8-acre area of the landfill for phase 1 of the Innovation District, addressing both local and regional brownfield challenges and impacts, and catalyzing continued cleanup and reuse of further -areas of the landfill with opportunities for education, economic development, and workforce housing. The 8-acre landfill area is identified in this proposal as the Innovation District Remediation (IDR) area.

The landfill poses numerous local challenges including methane and safety concerns, odors, underground fires in the buried waste, and sinkholes formed by shifting waste. In 1991, a teenager fell into a sinkhole in the IDR area, suffering third degree burns. In 2009, a county employee was injured when a sinkhole formed during landfill gas monitoring. OSU will use the EPA brownfield grant on an innovative cleanup approach in the IDR area, alleviating these health and safety risks and resulting in a site suitable for safe development.

Regionally, the landfill poses a challenge to handling the region's growth. Once a rural town with a forestry economy, Bend and the surrounding area are experiencing growth, attracting residents looking for a small city feel and outstanding recreational opportunities. Economic growth in Deschutes County is not only outpacing most other Oregon cities, it is seeing some of the biggest gains in the nation.

Deschutes County's population grew 29% from 2010 to 2021, double the rate of the notoriously fast-growing Portland area 175 miles to the northwest. Bend 's population nearly doubled from 2000 (pop. 52,029) to 2020 (pop. 99,178) and is projected to be 150,000+ by 2040. This growth has sparked a high demand for land, and a 62% increase in the Bend median home price from July 2019 ($475K) to July 2022 ($762K). As the city has grown up around the landfill, it represents a critical opportunity for infill development to address these challenges. It also poses a challenge to OSU-C's plans to expand much-needed educational opportunities in a growing region, as well as the Innovation District's role as a regional economic development engine. OSU-C's Bend Campus is the only 4-year university within 130 miles. The landfill and an adjacent pumice mine being reclaimed in conjunction with the landfill represent the only option for adjacent expansion.

The landfill is within Bend's Central Westside Opportunity Area (CWOA)—a city-designated area of underused land close to existing infrastructure, businesses, and amenities prioritized for infill and revitalization. The CWOA adjoins Bend's downtown core to the east--together these areas comprise the heart of the city and are the **Target Area** for this grant.

1.a.ii. Description of the Proposed Brownfield Site(s): The Deschutes County landfill operated from 1972 to the 1990s, accepting demolition materials and timber mill waste including wood, sawdust, brush, and boiler ash. While the landfill's permit did not allow the intake of materials such as municipal waste and oil, not all loads were inspected, and reports indicate periods of unattended dumping.

Multiple phases of environmental assessment have been conducted at the landfill since the 1990s. The IDR area includes the oldest section of the landfill, where waste pyrolysis—high temperature decomposition of organic wastes—is ongoing. Methane and volatile hydrocarbons including ethylbenzene and naphthalene in soil vapor also exceed DEQ standards for confined space entry and vapor intrusion. As groundwater is 150+ feet below the waste material, assessments have concluded that groundwater impacts from the landfill are not likely.

Today, the landfill is surrounded by a chain link fence with barbed wire and posted signs to ward off trespassers. Residential neighborhoods border the site to the north and west. Commercial development is present to the east, and the OSU-C campus to the south. Potential exposure to the site is managed by restricting access and by the presence of a cap which ranges

in thickness from 0.5 to 5 feet.

In the years after the landfill was closed, the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality and then-owner Deschutes County concluded that development on the landfill was not a viable option due to the pyrolysis and waste settlement creating an unstable surface. However, OSU-C has been working with remediation experts and the DEQ and demonstrated that remediation and reuse are viable with the right techniques.

1.b. Revitalization of the Target Area: 1.b.i. Reuse Strategy & Alignment with Revitalization Plans:
Cleanup of the IDR will facilitate expansion of the adjacent 10-acre OSU-C campus with the first phase of OSU-C's highly anticipated Innovation District. The Innovation District will be an urban mixed-use area comprised of strategic industry and research partners, middle-market housing, and small-scale retail. It will integrate university academic programs and research with industry and entrepreneurs in the fast-growing Central Oregon economy. In addition to economic development benefits, the Innovation District will provide experiential learning opportunities through student internships and university research partnerships, strengthening the bonds between the private sector and OSU-C. The development of the District provides student experiential learning opportunities on campus through partners co-located with the university. The goal is to grow businesses and jobs in this underserved region by growing the services OSU-C provides to innovative entrepreneurs.

The Innovation District aligns with numerous local, regional, and state land use and revitalization plans and priorities:

OSU-C's 2018 Long Range Development Plan describes combining landfill remediation and reclamation efforts to prepare for OSU-C's expansion. The plan documents an expansion of the OSU-C campus with the Innovation District as the culmination of a 30-year grassroots effort of Central Oregonians to bring educational opportunities to the region. Engagement elicited input from a broad range of stakeholders within OSU-C as well as community advisory groups. Since 2015, OSU-C has engaged more than two hundred Bend community volunteers in planning the new campus. In 2018, the city approved the plan and codified development standards to support it. **Bend's 2016 Central Westside Plan** noted the need for enhanced use of the area of industrial and vacant land on Bend's westside that includes the landfill. The city designated the underutilized zone as an Opportunity Area (OA) and outlined recommended investments and code updates to support mixed-use redevelopment including the expanded OSU-C campus. A Community Advisory Committee was established, which identified benefits from the expanded campus including aesthetic and greenspace improvements, enhanced racial and ethnic diversity, and enhanced transit options.

2021 Central Oregon Economic Development Strategy (CEDS): The top regional challenges noted in the CEDS are housing affordability and an unprepared emerging workforce that lacks the training and skills to obtain living wage employment. The unprepared workforce is not only a barrier for jobseekers, it is a challenge for local businesses looking to grow, and a barrier to recruiting new businesses to the region. The CEDS identifies the Innovation District's student and business development focus as a key strategy to addressing this challenge. The planned development of middle-market housing for staff, faculty, and the public on the expanded campus will help address the housing crisis.

State of Oregon: In 2010, the Oregon State Board of Higher Education adopted the recommendations of the Higher Education Assessment team of Central Oregon to build a 4-year university in Central Oregon.~~3~~ In 2013 the Oregon Legislature funded the first phase of development of an OSU campus in Bend, to expand to a four year campus offering a range of undergraduate and graduate degrees. Redevelopment of the landfill into a campus directly supports the Legislature's commitment to higher education while also returning an brownfield site to productive community service**.** The State of Oregon further validated this approach by providing $10M towards this cleanup and redevelopment effort.

1.b.ii. Outcomes & Benefits of Reuse Strategy: Central Oregon has the fastest job growth in the nation but lacks the workforce capacity to keep up. Current estimates place the workforce shortage at 400+ jobs per year in the technology sector alone, and the number is only expected to grow as Bend increases its population by 15,000 people by 2025. In addition to these workforce issues, real estate prices have increased 10% per year, making it less affordable to live, work, and grow businesses in Bend. Due to the workforce shortage and lack of space, companies are moving elsewhere to grow their businesses. In the last 5 years, Bend Plating, Crowdstreet, Bend River Sash and Door, Sno-Temp and other companies have moved or chosen locations outside of Bend – taking approximately ____ jobs with them. The Innovation District will address this challenge by providing space for companies while training the workforce of tomorrow.

This project will provide unique opportunities for economic development through workforce development initiatives. During the rehabilitation of the pumice mine, Oregon State students in the natural resources, environmental sciences, and sustainability programs will have the opportunity to take part and study the environmental remediation process as it occurs. The Innovation District will grow OSU-C's existing academic programs and host new training and internship opportunities in energy systems engineering, pharmaceutical formulation, food production, software development, business, hospitality management and outdoor products.

Central Oregon hosts a variety of industry clusters including brew (Bend has more microbreweries per capita than any other town in America); bio (on the forefront of medical device technology); tech (a booming technology industry, from startups to Fortune 500 data centers); and recreation (outdoor gear for people and pets). Currently the university hosts an incubator program for local startups, but with the Innovation District, the university will create a playground for existing businesses and startups by hosting a makerspace, IT support, machine shop, wood working, welding, and electronics shop. In the spirit of outdoor adventure in Central Oregon, it is also envisioned that the Innovation District would host an outdoor product testing lab with a climbing wall, sustainability/chemistry lab, and specialized stress testing equipment.

The impact of OSU-C on economic development is currently $196M/year. The future innovation district is estimated to contribute $282 million annually to the Deschutes County economy and $318.8 million annually in total state economic impact by 2025, according to ECONorthwest, an economics consulting firm. By supporting and growing these economic clusters, the Innovation District will increase economic resiliency, job opportunities, and the capacity of the local workforce.

Economic Development & Stability: A recent economic development study estimated that the innovation district alone will contribute $282 million annually to the Deschutes County economy and $318.8 million annually to the state by 2025.4 The site revitalization will spur redevelopment of adjacent properties, as the impacts of partnerships between industry and University are expected to expand outside campus borders, revitalizing the entire southwest quadrant of the city.

Renewable Energy - The master plan includes development of net zero energy systems on the remediated land, including solar arrays, geothermal heating and geothermal cooling. The remediation directly supports installation of these systems by providing the space needed for additional geothermal wells and photovoltaic arrays.

Improved Workforce Housing Options - Workforce housing is increasingly unavailable in the Target Area, and employees have had to move further away to find housing. Business recruitment and retention has already been impacted and the city has seen relocation of industrial employers to less expensive markets in the region. Redevelopment of the landfill and

adjacent pumice mine will create developable land to accommodate OSU's plans to construct middle market housing for staff, faculty and the public.

1.c. Strategy for Leveraging Resources: 1.c.i. Resources Needed for Site Characterization: The site has been thoroughly assessed, and a pilot of the cleanup remedy has been successfully completed. OSU and DEQ do not anticipate the need for additional assessment prior to cleanup. If assessment needs arise, OSU can access Business Oregon's state brownfield program grants and low-interest loans. DEQ also is able to provide assessment services using its own funding, and EPA Technical Assistance for Brownfields (TAB) services can assist with closing any unanticipated assessment gaps.
The impacts of the Site redevelopment plan—environmental rehabilitation, economic development potential—already are leveraging funding and support. EPA funding for environmental cleanup will strengthen the existing leveraging power by eliminating the barrier to redevelopment and moving the landfill toward development-ready status, attracting additional funding and investment. OSU-Cascades is developing financing strategies to attract private funding for development of the Innovation District, and has already attracted the interest of several prospective private development partners.

1.c.ii. Resources Needed for Site Remediation:

1.c.iii. Resources Needed for Site Reuse:

Name of Resource	Assessment, Remediation, or Reuse Activities?	Is the Resource Secured or Unsecured?	Additional Detail/Info about the Resource
Business Oregon Brownfield Redevelopment Fund	Assessment	Unsecured	
DEQ	Assessment	Unsecured	
EPA Technical Assistance for Brownfields	Assessment	Unsecured	
Oregon Legislature Funding	Remediation	Secured	
Business Oregon Brownfield Cleanup Fund	Remediation	Unsecured	

1.c.iv. Use of Existing Infrastructure: The IDR area is in-fill development that will leverage the surrounding City of Bend existing infrastructure (roads, water, sewer, stormwater, electricity, and natural gas). The city has made recent upgrades to the systems and has determined that the system can serve the future expanded OSU-C campus. Within the IDR area, the university will build supplemental infrastructure that connects to existing city services. OSU will construct net zero energy systems utilizing solar and geothermal as well as water reclamation infrastructure.

2. COMMUNITY NEED & COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT: 2.a. Community Need: 2.a.i. The Community's Need for Funding: This grant will help remediate a blighted landfill, preparing for reuse that provides the Target Area and region with educational opportunities, equips the community to secure living wage jobs, spurs sustainable economic development, and expands the stock of affordable housing. As the only 4-year university within 130 miles, OSU-C serves all of Central Oregon. The region's low population density, low incomes, and high cost of living limit tax revenue and other funding sources for brownfield cleanup and redevelopment.
Deschutes County's population density is just 65.7 people/square mile. (For comparison, Multnomah County where Portland is located has 4,994 people/square miles.) 40% of Central Oregonians were struggling financially even before the COVID pandemic. Deschutes County's 5-year unemployment rate (5.3%) exceeds state and federal rates. The wage that a Deschutes County

household with 2 adults and 2 children must earn to support itself is $41.10—3x the local minimum wage of $13.50. Over half of County households spend over 30% of income on housing, and in lower-income areas of Bend, almost 70% of households are housing-cost burdened (Table 1).

TABLE 1	Target Area			Bend & Central Oregon Region			
Data Type	CT 14.01	CT 14.02	CT 15.02	Bend	Deschutes County	Jefferson County	Crook County
Size (sq mi)	4.2	0.78	0.93	34	3,054	1,791	2,988
Population*	6,253	1,259	2,580	97,032	191,749	24,048	23,733
Low Income (US %ile)**	32nd	**67th**	**82nd**	45th	46th	**57th**	**56th**
Housing Cost Burdened Households*	**49%**	**69%**	**52%**	**53%**	**52%**		
Notes: The 3 Census Tracts (CTs) above represent the Target Area. *source: US Census American Community Survey 2020 5-year estimates; **source: EJSCREEN							

OSU-C must compete for limited state funding with all other state universities, resulting in shortfalls in capital funding. While OSU-C was successful in securing $10M from the state for the landfill remediation, a funding gap remains. In order to ensure that this important project proceeds, OSU-C must look for additional funding.

2.a.ii. Threats to Sensitive Populations: 2.a.ii(1) Health or Welfare of Sensitive Populations: Table 2 provides the EJScreen demographic indexes for the Target Area CTs. The demographic index combines low-income and minority community data, showing that minority residents living in poverty are disproportionately represented in much of the Target Area. Poverty in the Target Area is linked to high housing costs from the area's explosive growth. The economic struggles and housing costs are impacting the welfare of these sensitive populations, driving many lower income residents from the city to distant communities, increasing transit costs as they commute further for employment, healthcare, and services. The housing costs also contribute to the area's homelessness crisis. The 2021 Point-In-Time Homeless Count documented a 13% increase in people experiencing homelessness, in transitional housing, or at risk of becoming homeless in Central Oregon. The EPA grant will enable development of the first phase of the Innovation District, which will include workforce housing, helping to drive down housing costs and ensure low-income residents can remain in the heart of the city with access to jobs, services, and amenities. The Innovation District will also be an economic development engine, preparing the workforce to secure living wage jobs.

TABLE 2	Target Area		
Data Type	CT 14.01	CT 14.02	CT 15.02
EJSCREEN Demographic Index (US %ile)	11th	57th	75th
Housing Cost Burdened Households*	49%	69%	52%
Notes: The CTs above represent the Target Area. *source: US Census ACS 2020 5-year estimates			

2.a.ii(2) Greater Than Normal Incidence of Disease & Adverse Health Conditions: As discussed in Section 2.a.ii(3), downwind communities east of the landfill are more likely to be exposed to dust, vapors, and odors from the site. EJScreen documents higher asthma rates in downwind neighborhoods east of the landfill than in upwind areas, potentially caused by impacts of the landfill on air quality and respiratory illness rates. EJScreen also documents lower life expectancy in downwind neighborhoods that upwind.

While detailed health studies have not been conducted within the Target Area, County health data are available. Deschutes County is in the top 10 of Oregon's 36 counties for rates of several types of cancer including: thyroid, kidney, Non-Hodgkin lymphoma, prostate, and all cancers combined.[1] Cancer-causing contaminants identified in the landfill include lead, arsenic, volatile organic compounds including benzene and trichloroethylene (TCE), and petroleum compounds including benzo(a)pyrene. Table 3 summarizes health challenges in Deschutes County including the rising number of heart disease deaths, low birth weights, and an elevated breast cancer rate. Metals and TCE are associated with low birth weights. Toxic metals such as lead and arsenic are also linked to heart disease.

TABLE 3	Deschutes County	Oregon	US
Heart Disease Deaths (deaths per 100k)	137.4	133.6	94.8
Low Birth Weight	7.4%	6.6%	8.3%
Breast Cancer (cases per 100k females)	142.1	128	126.8
Source: Deschutes County (centraloregonhealthdata.com)			

2.a.ii(3)Promoting Environmental Justice: Low-income minority residents are disproportionately represented in the Target Area (Table 2). While the landfill is fenced, it cannot preclude the occasional trespasser who may be exposed to contaminants in the waste materials. Hazardous vapors, sinkholes, and pyrolysis represent a real and significant hazard in the Target Area. Additionally, EJ communities living near the landfill, such as a lower-income mobile home community adjacent to the north and BIPOC communities to the east, are more likely to be exposed to vapors, odors, and safety hazards from the site. Prevailing winds in Bend are from the west, potentially blowing dust, vapors, and odors from the landfill to the east. There is a stark contrast in race, income, and environmental hazards in neighborhoods upwind and downwind of the landfill as shown in Table X. Remediation of the IDR will help eliminate the potential exposure of EJ community to contamination.

EJScreen Indicator (US Percentiles)	Upwind (west)	Downwind (east)
Low Income	31st	67th to 82nd
Demographic Index	20th	58th to 62nd
Limited English	0	63rd to 75th
Particulate Matter	27th	55th
Air Toxics Cancer Risk	35th	55th to 65th
Air Toxics Respiratory Hazard Index	42nd	63rd to 73rd

EJ communities living near the landfill, as well as BIPOC and low-income communities throughout Central Oregon will also reap significant benefits from the Innovation District. Low incomes and a lack of opportunities in these communities reflect the region's history as an education desert, and an area dependent on relatively low-paying jobs in Bend's tourist/service industry. In the US, 55% of first-time college students enroll at a college within 50 miles of home. Without a nearby university, some people may never attend college. But when they do, student success services can make a difference. This is especially true for students of color, first generation students, low-income students, and rural students. The Innovation District will equip the local and regional community for better paying jobs and increase new businesses and job opportunities, as well as enhancing livability.

2.b. Community Engagement: OSU-C will continue the community engagement campaign that has been ongoing since development of the 2018 long range development plan.

[1] https://www.oregonlive.com/trending/2017/10/see_where_15_types_of_cancer_s.html

2.b.i. Project Involvement and 2.b.ii Project Roles:

This table to be updated for final version Update with Community Involvement and Roles

2.b.iii. Incorporating Community Input:
Input from the community has been a cornerstone of OSU-Cascades' planning and has directly shaped the current plans; from remediation ideas to siting of an innovation district, OSU-Cascades has engaged the community in all project elements. This engagement will continue through the EPA grant; Cascades will distribute information through monthly e-newsletters, social media sites (Facebook, Twitter, YouTube), e-mail distributions, the OSU-Cascades website, and traditional media (newspaper, flyers, press releases, public access TV). The website will include an area for online comments. The TAC will distribute project information to their communities, following quarterly meetings, which will be public.

3. TASK DESCRIPTIONS, COST ESTIMATES, & MEASURING PROGRESS: 3.a. Proposed Cleanup Plan:
The cleanup plan for the site will remediate 8 acres of the landfill by addressing pyrolysis and removing the waste for processing into a material suitable to be replaced as clean fill. Any material unacceptable for reuse would be consolidated in a permitted section of the landfill and covered by an engineered cap. Monitoring of landfill gases and engineered controls will continue.

3.b. Description of Tasks/Activities & Outputs:

Task 1 – Grant Management	Lead: OSU with QEP Support

Implementation: 1) Cooperative Agreement compliance oversight; 2) quarterly progress reporting; 3) annual disadvantaged business enterprise (DBE) and financial reporting; 4) entries in the EPA Assessment, Cleanup and Redevelopment Exchange System (ACRES) database; 5) Grant Closeout Report summarizing accomplishments, expenditures, outcomes, outputs, lessons learned and resources leveraged; and 6) OSU attendance of brownfield conferences/workshops.
Schedule: Quarterly and annual reporting; ACRES entries and closeout reporting when cleanup is complete; Conferences/workshops will be attended during the grant term.
Outputs: Attend 1 national and 1 state/regional conference; Quarterly progress reports with budget and schedule status; annual reports; ACRES reporting; and Grant Closeout Report.
Task 2 – Community Outreach | **Lead: OSU with QEP Support**
Implementation: 1) Three milestone community meetings (virtual or in-person, as COVID policies allow) during the grant term; 2) outreach materials including fact sheets, press releases, and OSU website/Facebook page updates; and 3) solicitation and responses to community input.
Schedule: Public meetings will be held after grant award, when ABCA is final, and after cleanup is complete; outreach materials will be made available before cleanup; input will be gathered at community events and when provided directly to OSU via email, Facebook post, or other method.
Outputs: Public Involvement Plan; At least 3 community meetings held and notes/presentation materials developed; 2-3 project fact sheets and signs; project updates on OSU website
Task 3 – Cleanup | **Lead: Cleanup Contractor with OSU Oversight**
Implementation: 1) Finalize ABCA; 2) prepare and obtain EPA approval of an integrated sampling and analysis plan (SAP)/quality assurance project plan (QAPP) that details all cleanup-related sampling protocols and quality assurance/quality controls; 3) implement the cleanup plan described in Section 3.a including all permitting and pre-work submittals, National Historic Preservation Act and Endangered Species Act clearances, and health and safety plan; and 4) preparation by the cleanup contractor of a Closure Report documenting all aspects of the cleanup project.
Schedule: Final ABCA and SAP/QAPP completed by 12/15/23, approved by 2/15/24; Cleanup completed 3/15/24-4/15/25; Cleanup report draft submitted by 7/15/25, final by 1/15/26.
Outputs: ABCA; SAP/QAPP; NHPA and End. Species Act documentation; HASP; Cleanup/Closure Report.

3.c. Cost Estimates: OSU will Update for final version QEP costs are based on a rate provided by the QEP of $175/hour. Cleanup costs are based on an estimate provided by the cleanup contractors as detailed below.

Task 1: Grant Management and Reporting: $XX,XXX

Task 2: Community Outreach: $XX,XXX:

Task 3: Cleanup -- Total: $XXX,XXX:

Budget Categories		Project Tasks ($)				
		(Task 1)	(Task 2)	(Task 3)	(Task 4)	**Total**
Direct Cots	Personnel					
	Fringe Benefits					
	Travel[1]					
	Equipment[2]					
	Supplies					
	Contractual					

	Other (include subawards) (specify type)					
Total Direct Costs[3]						
Indirect Costs[3]						
Total Budget (Total Direct Costs + Indirect Costs + Cost Share)						

3.d. Measuring Environmental Results: Over the last five years of planning and constructing the first 10-acre campus, OSU-Cascades has developed a strong track record for successfully meeting rigorous design and construction schedules and budgets, due to strong leadership and specific direction at the onset of projects. A detailed work plan with clear milestones and responsibilities will be developed at the grant kick off meeting, to ensure compliance with grant requirements. Performance measures, focused on the grant project outputs will be developed with reporting requirements. OSU will track, measure, and report project performance through quarterly reports, the ACRES database, and the project website. The contractor will be held to a project schedule in the contract to ensure the project remains efficient and on schedule. Outputs for the volume of material excavated, screened, landfilled and stockpiled will be documented through construction documentation and daily field reports. The OSU-Cascades project manager will record and review this weekly data for compliance with schedule and budget and will summarize data in monthly progress reports. Outcomes associated with this project include creation of 119,600 sf of remediated land (depth of 10') and the creation of material for beneficial reuse. This allows expedited remediation for expansion of the OSU-Cascades campus, an economic and education engine for the region. This expedited remediation into the Innovation District area will expedite investment of private funds into redevelopment.

4. PROGRAMMATIC CAPABILITY & PAST PERFORMANCE:

4.a. Programmatic Capability

OSU will Update for final version

4.a.i. Organizational Structure

OSU will Update for final version

4.a.ii. Description of Key Staff)

OSU will Update for final version '

4.a.iii. Acquiring Additional Resources

Cleanup work associated with this grant will be completed by a contractor. OSU-Cascades routinely procures contractors and consultants for completion of construction projects through a competitive procurement process to obtain the needed expertise. OSU maintains a contractor retainer list with over 150 firms that have completed the initial procurement steps, for ease of future procurement. The process will include acceptance of multiple proposals, evaluation of all proposals by a committee based upon established criteria, with award of the contract to the firm that best meets the criteria. OSU has efficient and EPA-compliant procurement processes in place in the event that additional resources are required. OSU advertises for contractor services as needed in the _____ and through the US Department of Commerce Minority Business Development Agency.

4.b. Past Performance & Accomplishments:

OSU will Update for final version

4.b.ii. Has Not Received an EPA Brownfields Grant but Has Received Other Federal or Non-Federal Assistance Agreements:

4.b.ii.(1) Purpose & Accomplishments:

***EPA Targeted Brownfield Assistance**, approx $60k value:* Through Region 10, EPA aided with onsite testing (borings) to provide details on the areas of pyrolysis within the landfill. Project was conducted by EPA contractors and regular communication was necessary between the EPA and OSU. This project resulted in pyrolysis details to inform the final remediation design.
***Business Oregon Integrated Planning Grant**, $25k:* The State's economic development agency (home of Oregon Brownfields Program) provided funding for long range planning and landfill due diligence investigations, assisting OSU in its remediation and redevelopment plans. The project resulted in OSU completing a long-range development plan and acquiring the landfill.
***Business Oregon Technical Assistance Grant**, $60k:* Supported OSU's landfill due diligence (engineering & environmental investigations), resulting in acquisition of the landfill for redevelopment. Due diligence efforts were tied to a contractual agreement with the County (landfill owner).
***USDA Forest Service Biomass Planning Grant**, $126,041:* Funded the evaluation and integration of a possible biomass energy district into the OSU-CASCADES Long Range Development Plan, with proposed location on the former landfill.

4.b.ii.(2) Compliance with Grant Requirements:

***EPA Targeted Brownfield Assistance**:* This project was completed on time and within budget, meeting all grant requirements.
***Business Oregon Integrated Planning Grant**:* This project was completed on time and within budget. Grant progress reporting was completed through regular updates to Business Oregon and the OSU Board of Directors.
***Business Oregon Technical Assistance Grant**:* Timelines and budgets were met and reporting was completed through regular updates to Business Oregon and OSU Board of Directors.
***USDA Forest Service Biomass Planning Grant**:* The project was completed on budget and all reporting requirements were complied with.