



Scoring Points on Climate-Focused Aspects of Your Brownfields Grant

October 24th, 2023

Does your community have problems with urban heat?



Does your community have problems with excessive heat?



Does your community have problems with flooding?



Let's use brownfields!



Brownfield revitalization can support community efforts to become more resilient to **Climate Change** impacts.

Adaptation = methods to prepare and adjust for future climate change effects.



Mitigation = human intervention to reduce human impact on climate.



Examples include creating improved storm water systems, planning for increased floodplains, building retrofits, managing contaminants in changing environment, urban agriculture.

Examples include strategies to reduce green house gas (GHG) emissions (renewable energy, increased public transport, etc.), creating GHG sinks, sustainable commercial or industrial site uses, greener clean ups, green roofs.

FY24 MAC Competition RFA Changes related to climate change:

1.b.ii. Outcomes and Benefits of Reuse Strategy

Describe the potential of the proposed project or revitalization plans to stimulate economic development in the target area(s) upon completion of the cleanup of the priority site(s), and/or how the grant will facilitate the creation of, preservation of, or addition to a park, a greenway, undeveloped property, recreational property, or other property used for nonprofit purposes in the target area(s).

Describe how the **proposed project** will improve local climate adaptation/mitigation capacity and resilience to protect residents and community investments. *(Climate adaptation/mitigation is defined in [Section I.F.](#))*

If applicable, describe how the reuse of the priority site(s) will facilitate renewable energy from wind, solar, or geothermal energy; or will incorporate energy efficiency measures. *(For more information on energy efficiency measures, please refer to the [FY24 FAQs](#) and [Renewable Energy or Energy-Efficient Approaches in Brownfields Redevelopment Fact Sheet.27](#))*

FY24 MAC Competition RFA Changes related to climate change:

2.a. ii. Threats to Sensitive Populations

Applicants are encouraged to use [EPA's EJScreen ToolFAQs](#) and a recorded demonstration available on [EPA's Brownfields Program website](#).²⁸ (or other EJ-focused geospatial mapping tools) to gain a better understanding of the communities that may be adversely and disproportionately affected by environmental or human health harms and risks. Applicants can include data from EJScreen in the Narrative to help characterize and describe the target area(s) and its community(ies). Data from other sources (e.g., studies, census, and third-party reports) can also be included to give a more complete picture of the impacted communities and populations. For more information on using EJScreen data in your Brownfields Grant application, please refer to the FY24 29

Applicants are also encouraged to use the [Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool \(CEJST\) FAQs](#).³⁰ to identify whether their priority site(s) is located within a disadvantaged census tract, for purposes of Justice40. For more information on using CEJST data in your Brownfields Grant application, please refer to the FY24.

FY24 MAC Competition RFA Changes related to climate change:

3.c. Plan to Measure and Evaluate Environmental Progress and Results (5 points)

The extent to which the plan and mechanism to track, measure, and evaluate progress in achieving expected project outputs, overall project results, and eventual project outcomes are reasonable, appropriate, and clearly correlate with information previously presented in the Narrative.

FY24 MAC Competition RFA Changes related to climate change:

Other Factors and Considerations (page 44)

In making the final selections from among the most highly ranked applicants on each of the lists discussed in [Section V.C.](#), EPA's Headquarters Selection Official may consider the factors below as appropriate. Applicants should provide a summary in the Narrative on the applicable other factors and note the corresponding page number in the [Narrative Information Sheet](#). Other factors include:

- whether the community population is 10,000 or less;
- whether the applicant is a federally recognized Indian Tribe or United States Territory or whether the project is assisting a Tribe or territory;
- whether the priority site(s) is impacted by mine-scarred land;
- whether the priority site(s) is adjacent to a body of water (i.e., the border of the priority site(s) is contiguous or partially contiguous to the body of water, or would be contiguous or partially contiguous with a body of water but for a street, road, or other public thoroughfare separating them) ;
- whether the priority site(s) is in a federally designated flood plain;
- whether reuse of the priority site(s) will facilitate renewable energy from wind, solar, or geothermal energy;
- whether reuse of the priority site(s) will incorporate energy efficiency measures;
- whether the proposed project will improve local climate adaptation/mitigation capacity and resilience to protect residents and community investments;
- whether at least 30% of the overall project budget will be spent on eligible reuse/area-wide planning activities, as described in [Section I.B.](#), for priority site(s) within the target area(s); and
- whether a target area(s) is located within a community in which a coal-fired power plant has recently closed (2013 or later) or is closing.

Why are we asking this of you in your application?

- Use brownfield resources to help your community become more climate resilient
- Utilize brownfield resources to promote Environmental Justice
- Direct communities towards climate focused redevelopment



How the BUILD ACT Includes New Emphasis on Use of RE/EE

In March 2018, Congress passed the Brownfields Utilization, Investment and Local Development (BUILD) Act, which amended the Brownfields provisions of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA). The BUILD Act included a ranking criterion focusing on RE or EE projects. This criterion is considered by EPA when evaluating brownfields grant applications.

How do you meet these new requirements?

Try mentioning...

1. Language from the EPA Climate Smart Manual!
2. Data points from CJEST **and** EJSCREEN tools (connect Environmental Justice (EJ) and climate related initiatives!)

For current and future grantees...

3. Recording climate initiatives in your Property Approval Questionnaires (PAQ)
4. Recording climate focuses in ACRES
5. Potential sources of leveraged resources

1. Referencing the EPA Climate Smart Manual

- a) Brownfield Assessments
 - I. Phase I Environmental Site Assessments (ESA)
 - II. Phase II ESA
 - III. Analysis of Brownfield Cleanup Alternatives (ABCAs)
- b) Greener Clean Ups
- c) Greener Demolition
- d) Redevelopment for Climate Resiliency
 - I. [Renewable energy and energy efficiency factsheet](#)



I) Phase I ESAs

Questions to Consider During a Phase I ESA

1. What are the historical weather/climate-related impacts to this property? Flooding issues? Drought?
2. What are the current and projected weather/climate-related impacts to the property?
3. Walk the site. Are there any vulnerabilities evident? Based on projected climate impacts in the area, will the structures, soil, vegetation, and other elements be resilient?
4. Will existing water infrastructure be resilient to climate changes?
5. Is the historic school, railroad spur, mill, foundry, mine, or other type of brownfield close to areas where wildfire or flooding risks are likely to increase?

Try in section
1.b.ii

II) Phase II ESAs

Phase II ESA Strategies for Climate Mitigation

1. Use renewable energy
2. Incorporate remote sensing capabilities
3. Maximize reuse of existing wells where appropriate and/or design wells for future reuse
4. Use field test kits whenever possible
5. Use local laboratories when possible
6. Use appropriately sized equipment for the project

Try in section
1.b.ii

III) ABCAs and climate change

- In addition to evaluating the effectiveness, the ease of implementation and cost of each remedial action, an ABCA also should include a discussion of observed and forecasted climate change conditions and the associated site-specific risk
- An ABCA typically includes a description of background and current conditions of the brownfield site (maps, previous uses, assessment findings, and reuse goals), applicable regulations and cleanup standards, an evaluation of cleanup alternatives and a recommended remedial action. Both current and forecasted climate changes may impact the effectiveness of a remedial alternative. For example, increased flooding of a site could compromise an engineered cap and expose contamination. Conducting an ABCA with a climate focus can help ensure the chosen remedial option is more adapted to climate change.

Try in section
1.b.ii and 3.a.i

III) ABCAs and climate change

What is an Analysis of Brownfields Cleanup Alternatives (ABCA)?
What should my ABCA contain to meet Cleanup Grant threshold requirements?

- The document should contain an Evaluation of Cleanup Alternatives. For example, the applicant should provide a discussion of the cleanup alternatives considered (minimum two different alternatives plus a 'No Action' option), the adverse impact from potential extreme weather events to that remedy should it be selected, the cost estimate of cleanup alternatives, a brief discussion of the effectiveness, implementability, and a preliminary cost estimate for each alternative, and the 'Recommended Cleanup Alternative.'

Try in section
1.b.ii and 3.a.i

III) ABCAs and climate change

How do I demonstrate that I considered potential adverse impacts caused by extreme weather events in the draft Analysis of Brownfields Cleanup Alternatives (ABCA)?

- You should evaluate how the commonly accepted potential adverse impacts from changing weather events modeled for your locale might impact proposed cleanup remedies. For example, you should evaluate if a proposed remedy is still protective if the site is along a coastline, near a flood plain, in an area with a potential increase of drought, and what the potential impact of increased frequency and intensity of storms, etc. would be. 67 EPA acknowledges that there are limitations related to this analysis and expects you to rely on existing information instead of generating new data specifically to develop the ABCA. Please use the [following websites](#) as resources to identify risks and regional trends. The ability to evaluate potential changing conditions will improve as more tools become available.

Try in section
1.b.ii and 3.a.i

Addressing Climate Change Concerns in your ABCA Checklist!

- ✓ Review an authoritative resource (e.g., USGS Web site, state or local resources) to identify observed and potential changing climate conditions for the area in which the cleanup project is located.
- ✓ Given the pertinent climate change concerns, identify the site-specific risk factors, taking into account known conditions (e.g., proximity to the ocean, property affected by a revised FEMA flood plain map, infrastructure vulnerabilities, vulnerability of soil type due to moisture and hydraulic changes, ground and surface drinking water vulnerabilities).
- ✓ Include in your effectiveness evaluation how well each alternative can accommodate the identified climate change risk factors. Remember to consider all stages of the cleanup and long-term reuse of the site.

Try in section
1.b.ii and 3.a.i

b) Greener Clean Ups

Some ideas for **Best Management Practices**:

- Use biodiesel as fuel source
- Use onsite or nearby sources of fill material
- Use native species for vegetative cover
- Reclaim uncontaminated material for reuse, salvage value or recycling
- Use onsite generated renewable energy (e.g., solar, wind, landfill gas)
- Incorporate wetlands, bioswales and other natural resources into cleanup
- Use biodegradable hydraulic fluids in equipment
- Use local staff to minimize resource consumption
- Use dedicated materials for sampling
- Re-vegetate excavated or disturbed areas quickly



Figure 7. Five core elements of a greener cleanup



Figure 8. Categories of BMPs in the ASTM Standard Guide for Greener Cleanups

Try in section
1.b.ii

c) Greener Demolition

- Deconstruction can be a more targeted and environmentally-sustainable method of demolition than typically occurs following a brownfield assessment.
 - Reuse and recycling of building materials can save landfill space, reduce methane emissions from landfills, and reduce demands on materials production and transportation, therefore also reducing carbon and GHG emissions.
- Several factors affect the suitability of deconstructing buildings on brownfields:
 - Condition of the building and materials
 - Types and quantities of potentially reusable and recyclable materials
 - Presence of hazardous material
 - Access to building reuse and recycling markets.
 - Cost to transport materials long distances
- Local disposal costs, timeframe to deconstruct, and labor costs are additional factors that need to be considered when assessing the feasibility deconstruction.

Try in section
1.b.ii

d) Redevelopment for Climate Resiliency

Potential **outcomes** for your brownfield project:

- Improved water quality
- Reduced municipal water use
- Ground water recharge
- Flood risk mitigation
- Increased resilience to climate change impacts such as heavier rainfalls, hotter temperatures, and higher storm surges
- Reduced ground-level ozone
- Reduced particulate pollution
- Reduced air temperatures in developed areas
- Reduced energy use and associated GHGs
- Increased or improved wildlife habitat
- Improved public health from reduced air pollution and increased physical activity
- Increased recreation space
- Improved community aesthetics
- Cost savings
- Green jobs
- Increased property values

Try in section
1.b.ii

I. Considering Renewable Energy or Energy Efficiency Approaches in Brownfield Redevelopment?

The best time to consider RE and/or EE technologies is early in your brownfield revitalization planning process because this is the time when you have the most flexibility. These documents can be especially helpful:

- A general reuse plan, which describes whether the site will be used for industrial, commercial, residential, mixed-use, recreational or greenspace purposes, will help you identify initial possibilities for RE and/or EE.
- A site conceptual design – with potential building footprints and other developable v. non-developable areas – will help identify location and size options for RE production and EE measures.
- A Phase I or Phase II environmental site assessment will give you an understanding of site conditions and allow you to appropriately design and implement RE or EE plans.



Renewable energy and energy efficiency factsheet

Try in section
1.b.ii

Renewable energy production

RE Production – Entire Site:

- Solar farm for a brownfield site with shade-free space that isn't a wetland or other area prohibited for development (e.g., without land use restrictions or institutional controls).
- Wind generation for a large, wide-open brownfield site near a grid connection and with good site access (wind turbine components are large and heavy and typically require specialized transportation to each site).
- Bioenergy power production for a brownfield site with the ability to secure a large, replenishable source of organic waste matter (biomass or biogas), often from on-site or nearby locations and with sufficient on-site storage capacity.
- A geothermal power plant may be an option for a brownfield site located near a strong geothermal reservoir. Parts of California and Nevada have these types of reservoirs.

RE Production – Partial Site:

- New or rehabilitated buildings can include solar panels on the roof, walls or elsewhere on the property. Solar panels are compatible with most types of land reuses, such as residential, commercial, industrial and mixed use. South-facing orientation improves energy collection.
- Parking lots can include solar canopies, also with electric vehicle charging stations.
- Solar farms can be co-located on agricultural land where sheep graze on grass to reduce the need for mowing and pollinator-friendly plants are grown to attract bees.

Try in section
1.b.ii

Energy Efficiency in cleanup and redevelopment

EE as Part of Cleanup Remedy:

- Install onsite RE systems to meet the project's electricity demand, including powering cleanup equipment such as groundwater extraction systems.
- Equip field machinery with clean-emission technology for exhaust systems.
- Use energy-efficient field equipment.

EE in New buildings, Renovations, or Retrofits After Development:

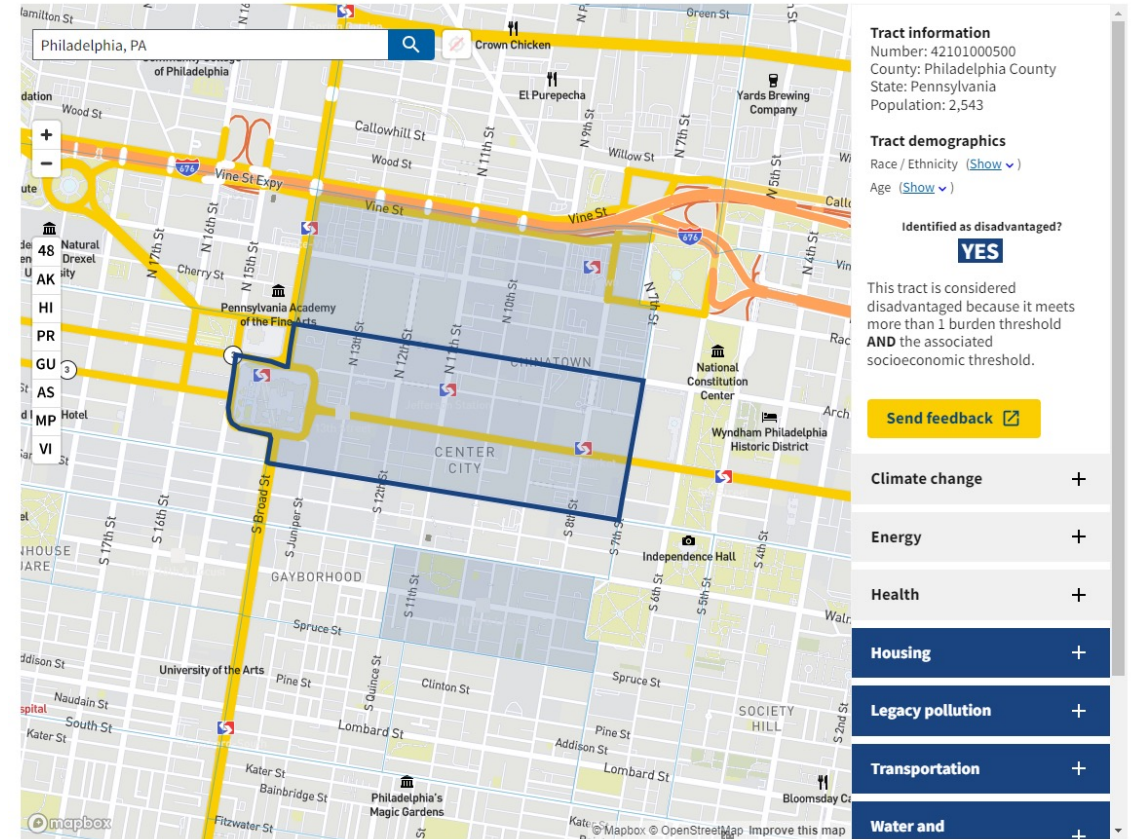
- Replace and upgrade lighting and HVAC systems.
- Install new energy-efficient appliances and windows.
- Incorporate building systems that automatically control heating, ventilation, air conditioning and lighting.
- Consider geothermal heat pump (also called ground source heat pump) technologies that can transition the facility away from fossil fuels and also increase overall heating and cooling efficiency. Because these technologies use the earth as a source of heat in the winter and a sink for excess heat in the summer, geothermal heat pumps systems work best when there are fairly well-balanced heating and cooling loads.

Try in section
1.b.ii

2. Data points from CJEST and EJSCREEN tools



Climate and Economic Justice
Screening Tool

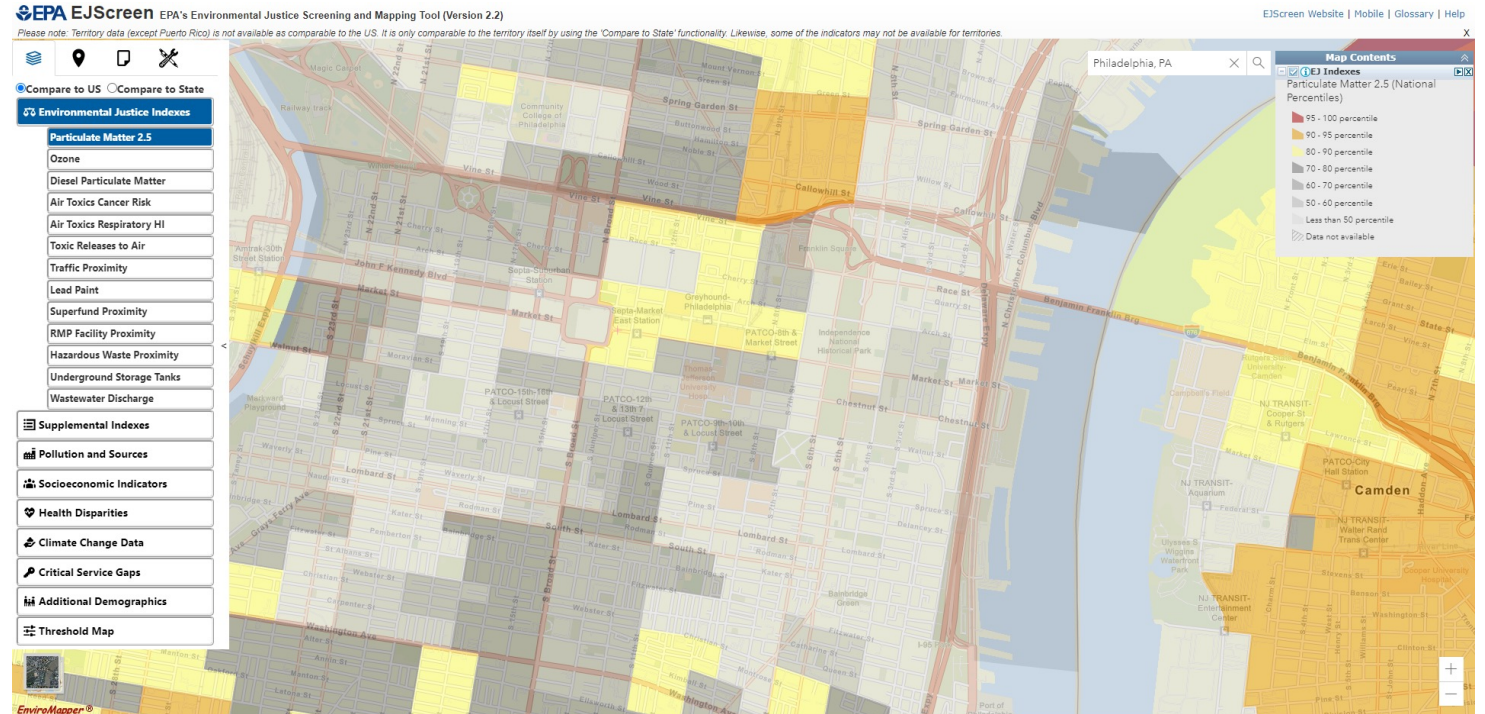


Try in section
2.a.ii

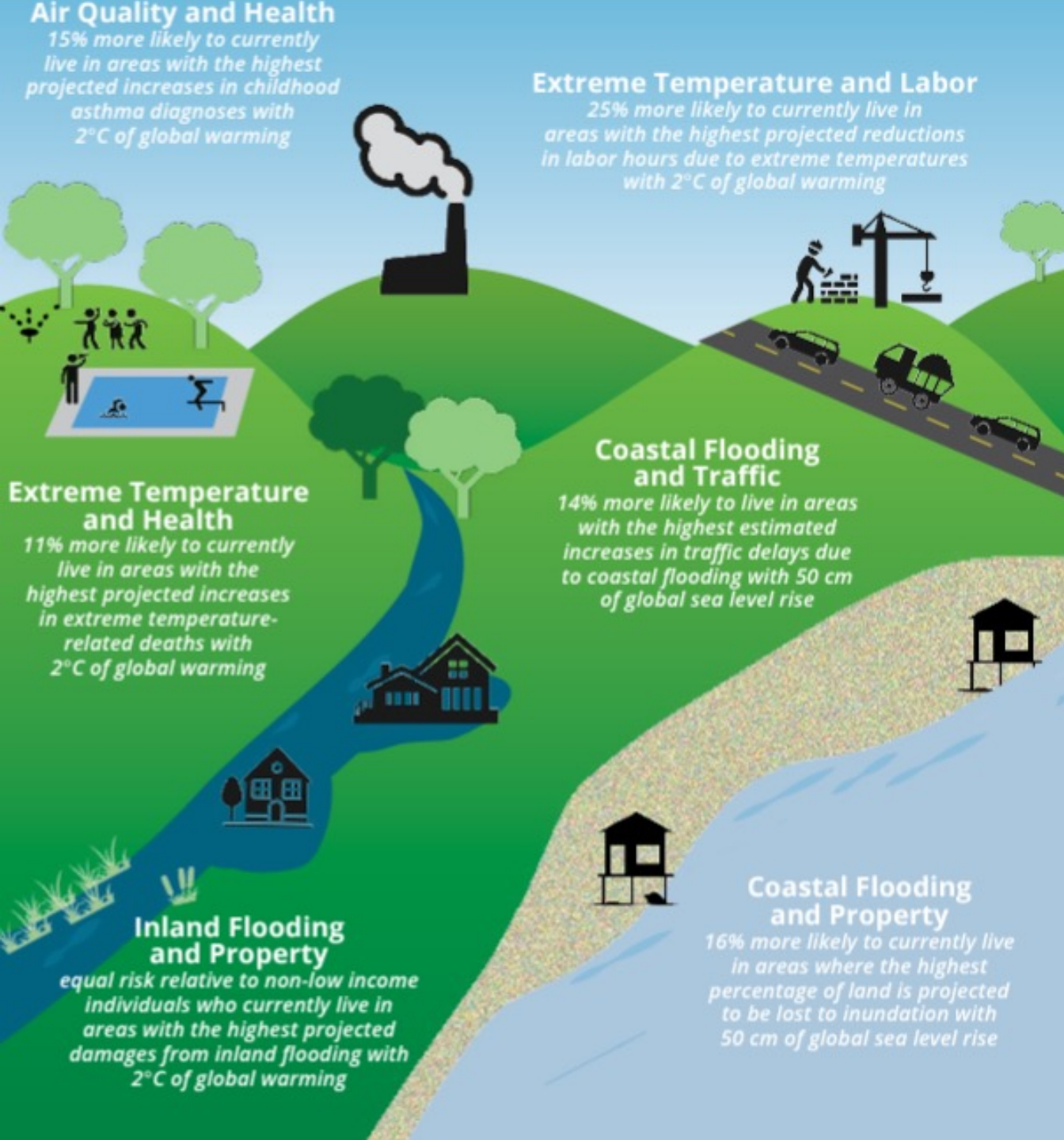
2. Data points from CJEST and EJSCREEN tools



EJScreen
Check out EPA's environmental justice screening and mapping tool today!
Input a Location
e.g.: city, state, zip **Search**



Try in section
2.a.ii



Climate Change and Environmental Justice often go hand in hand.

There are findings on the disproportionate risks of climate change affecting:

- Black and African American Individuals
- American Indian and Alaska Native Individuals
- Hispanic and Latino Individuals
- Low Income Individuals
- Asian Individuals and Pacific Islanders

See more about climate change and social vulnerability in the US



Infographic to the left estimates the risk climate change poses to low-income populations (EPA 2021)

3. Recording climate initiatives in your PAQs

Old Revision

New Revision

Try in section 3.c



EPA REGION 3 BROWNFIELDS ASSESSMENT GRANT PROPERTY APPROVAL QUESTIONNAIRE FOR HAZARDOUS SITES

B. REUSE POTENTIAL

1. Are there firm development plans for the property? Please describe.
2. Is the property an integral part of a local development plan?
3. Does the property have strong development potential as evidenced by past or present interest of a developer?
4. Is there a commitment in place to fund the cleanup? If not, what are some potential sources of cleanup funding that can be used?

5. Is the property located in a federal opportunity zone? Please check the map of opportunity zones:
USED: [USA Opportunity Zones tool](#)
IRS: <https://www.cdfifund.gov/Pages/Opportunity-Zones.aspx>
 Yes No



Region 3 Brownfields & Land Revitalization Section Hazardous - Property Approval Questionnaire (PAQ)

Revision Date: 10-2-23

B. Reuse Potential:

1. Are there firm development plans for the property? Please describe.
[Click or tap here to enter text.](#)
2. Does the property have strong development potential as evidenced by past or present interest of a developer?
[Click or tap here to enter text.](#)
3. Is there a process in place to consider addressing climate adaptation and/or mitigation techniques to the maximum extent possible when generating and adapting the final reuse plan?
[Click or tap here to enter text.](#)
See the [EPA Climate Smart Brownfields Manual](#) for additional strategies
4. Is there a commitment in place to fund any necessary cleanup? If not, what are some potential sources of cleanup funding that can be used?
[Click or tap here to enter text.](#)
5. Is the property located within an underserved community? Please check either map below:
U.S. CEQ: [Climate & Economic Justice Screening Tool \(CEJST\)](#)
U.S. EPA: [Environmental Justice Screening & Mapping Tool \(EJScreen\)](#)
 Yes No

4. Recording climate focuses in ACRES

Climate Adaption and Mitigation - Planning or Assessment	
DATA FOR REVIEW	APPROVED DATA IN ACRES
Selected Strategies	Selected Strategies
<input type="checkbox"/> N/A	[No Approved Data]
<input type="checkbox"/> Adoption of climate-conscious building codes	[No Approved Data]
<input type="checkbox"/> Updates to floodplain, coastal and wetland, and /or hazard mitigation plans	[No Approved Data]
<input type="checkbox"/> Climate-focused Phase I and Phase II ESAs	[No Approved Data]
<input type="checkbox"/> Evaluate Reuse options that are climate conscious	[No Approved Data]
<input type="checkbox"/> Identify potential risk factors and infrastructure or utility vulnerabilities	[No Approved Data]
<input type="checkbox"/> Other	[No Approved Data]

Try in section 3.c

5. Leveraging Resources

There are numerous federal financial incentives and technical assistance to help make your brownfield project climate smart!



Renewable Energy/ Energy Efficiency

Seeking programs to...

- Explore options and plan for renewable energy implementation
- Fund renewable energy projects
- Implement energy efficiency efforts
- Provide energy equality



Risk Mitigation/ Infrastructure

Seeking programs to...

- Update/retrofit storm water systems
- Develop methods for flood mitigation
- Promote green infrastructure



Sustainability/Community Planning

Seeking programs to...

- Conduct community wide sustainability efforts
- Complete large scale transportation projects

Try in section
4.a.iii



Renewable Energy/ Energy Efficiency



Department of Housing and Urban Development

- Green and Resilient Retrofit Program
 - Grants and Loans
 - Contracts and Cooperative Agreements



Environmental Protection Agency

- Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund



Department of Energy

- Energy Star Program
 - Federal Income Tax Incentive for Energy Efficiency
 - Energy Efficient Mortgages
 - Energy Efficiency Home Improvement Credit
 - Residential Clean Energy Credit
 - New Energy Efficient Homes Credit
- Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (EERE)
 - Federal Solar Tax Credits
 - Energy Efficient Commercial Buildings Tax Deductions
 - Energy Infrastructure Reinvestment Financing



Internal Revenue Service

- Tax Credit for Homes Constructed and Acquired before January 1, 2023
- Residential Energy Conservation Subsidy Exclusion
- Increase in Energy Credit for Solar and Wind Facilities Placed in Service in Connection with Low Income Communities



Department of Agriculture

- High Energy Cost Grant Program
- Rural Energy for America (REAP)
 - Underutilized Renewable Energy Technologies
- Assistance for Rural Electric Cooperatives

Find more renewable energy opportunities in
Building a Green Energy Economy Guidebook and Federal Funding Clearinghouse





Risk Mitigation/ Infrastructure



Department of Transportation

- Surface Transportation Block Grant Program for Transportation
- Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement Program



US Army Corps of Engineers

- Planning Assistance to States



Federal Emergency Management Agency

- Flood Mitigation Assistance
- Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC)



Environmental Protection Agency

- Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF)
- Five Star Urban Waters Restoration Grant Program
- Urban Waters Small Grants
- Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (WIFIA)
- Green Streets, Green Jobs, Green Towns (G3)



National Ocean and Atmospheric Administration

- National Coastal Resilience Fund (with the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation)

Find more **Green Infrastructure Funding** opportunities on the EPA website



Sustainability/Community Planning



Environmental Protection Agency

- Greening America's Communities (TA)
- Building Blocks for Sustainable Communities (TA)



Department of Housing and Urban Development

- Sustainable Communities Regional Planning Grants
- Community Development Block Grants (CDBG) Program



Department of Transportation

- Transportation Planning Grants
- RAISE Discretionary Grants

For **additional finance planning** for your community project consult several federal resources:

- 2021 Brownfields Federal Programs Guide
- EPA Climate Smart Brownfields Manual
- Water Infrastructure and Resiliency Finance Center (Water Finance Center)
- EPA Green Infrastructure Funding Web Page
- EPA Smart Growth Office

Pennsylvania

Statewide Climate Focused Incentives

- High Performance Building Program
- Renewable Energy Program (Geothermal & Wind)
- Solar Energy Program
- Alternative & Clean Energy Program
- Alternative Fuels Incentive Grants
- TreeVitalize Grants

Schuylkill Banks Trail and Greenway

Philadelphia, PA

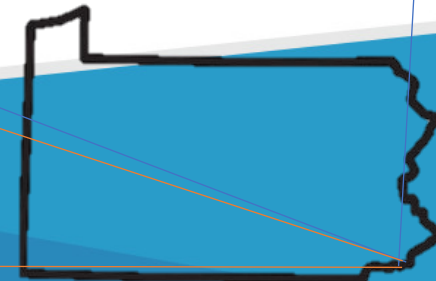
- A partnership between the U.S. DOT, City of Philadelphia, PADEP, the Delaware Valley Regional Planning Commission, and other local organizations completed a \$2 million project to clean up and develop a group of brownfields along the Schuylkill River.
- The project created 3,700 ft long bicycle and pedestrian trail, and 1,600 ft of walking trails.
- The DVRP used funding from DOT's [Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement Program](#) for this project.



Schuylkill River Trail (Thom Carroll/ Philly Voice)

Check for local incentives as well!

Example: *Philadelphia, PA* has a Green Roof Tax Credit in which a credit to be claimed for 50% of all costs incurred to construct the green roof (not to exceed \$100,000).



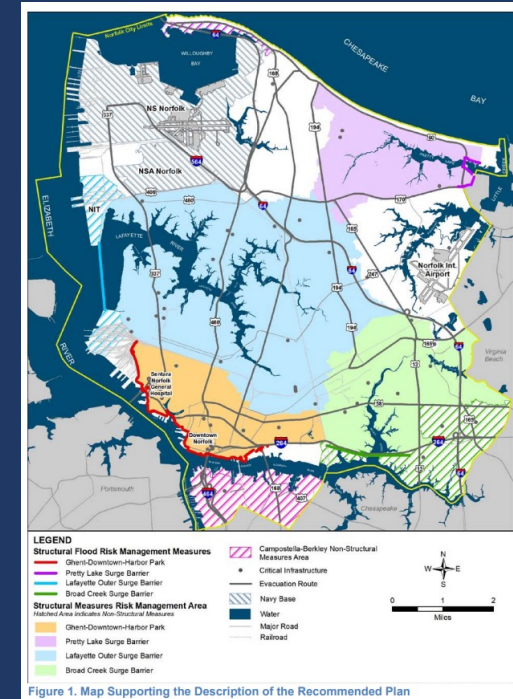
Virginia

Statewide Climate Focused Incentives

- Green Job Creation Tax Credit
- Clean Energy Financing
- VirginiaSAVES Green Community Program
- Sales Tax Incentives for Energy-Efficient Products
- Energy Product and Equipment Financing
- Small Business and Non-Profit Program
- Property Tax Assessment for Energy Efficient Buildings
- Renewable Energy Machinery and Tools Property Tax Exemption
- Virginia Pollinator Smart Program
- Various utility rebate programs

Norfolk District USACE Project Norfolk, VA

- The City will receive \$3.9 M in BIL funding through USACE Planning Assistance to States
- Funding will be used for storm surge barriers, levees, and pump stations to reduce storm risk
- The **EPA Community-Wide Assessment Grant** funding is supporting this effort through Phase I ESAs and site and reuse planning.



Check for local incentives as well!

Example: *City of Danville, VA* offers energy efficiency rebates for eligible commercial and industrial customers!

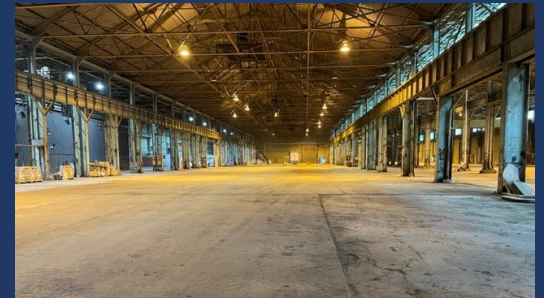
West Virginia

Statewide Climate Focused Incentives

- AEP Appalachian Power- Residential Energy Efficiency Rebate Program
- Tax Exemption for Wind Energy
- The Appalachian Solar Finance Fund (SFF)

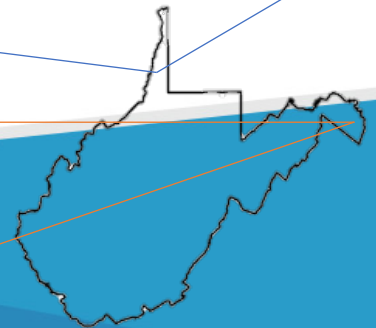
Beech Bottom and Weirton Steel Weirton, WV

- The Beech Bottom Plant, previously a steel manufacturing site, now is destined to be home to an electric pontoon boat company fit with electric vehicle charging and solar panels.
- The former Weirton Steel site, also known as Weirton Frontier Crossings, previously a steel manufacturing and coke ash plant, is destined to become a first of its kind \$760 M iron-air battery plant, producing commercial grade long lasting batteries.



Check for local incentives as well!

Example: The *City of Charleston, WV* established a Green Team to facilitate residents reducing environmental impacts through recycling, energy use, and other appropriate measures.



Delaware

Statewide Climate Focused Incentives

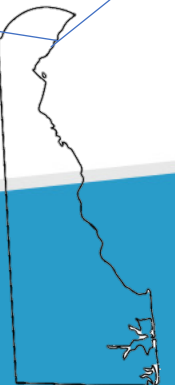
- Delaware Electric Cooperative- Green Energy Program Incentives
- DEMEC Member Utilities- Green Energy Program Incentives
- Sustainable Energy Utility (SEU) Program
- Solar Renewable Energy Credits Spot Market Program
- Delaware's Urban and Community Forestry Program
- DNREC Sustainable Planning Section and Land Use Planning Expertise

South Wilmington Wetlands Project Wilmington, DE

- In 2009, the city of Wilmington was awarded an [EPA Assessment Grant](#) to assess and plan cleanup for a 27-acre wetlands park.
- The city used the funds to fulfill aspirations of a wetlands park and stormwater management facility to reduce flooding, separate combined sewers, restore aquatic and wildlife habitat, create pedestrian trails and wetland boardwalks, and create an environmental education center.



South Wilmington Wetlands Park Construction (City of Wilmington, DE Website)



Maryland

Statewide Climate Focused Incentives

- Jane E. Lawton Conservation Loan Program
- Residential Clean Energy Rebate Program
- Residential/Community Wind Grant Program
- Rural Business Energy Efficiency Improvement Loan Program
- Sales and Use Tax Exemption for Renewable Energy Equipment
- Commercial Clean Energy Rebate Program
- Parking Lot Solar PV with EV Charger Grant Program
- Commercial and Industrial Grant Program
- Solar Renewable Energy Certificates (SRECs)
- Resilient Maryland Program

Check for local incentives as well!

Example: *Montgomery County* offers a tax credit to building owners with LEED-certified commercial and multifamily buildings.

Civic Works Baltimore Center for Green Careers Baltimore, MD

The BCGC's mission is to "create business and employment development initiatives that contribute to environmental sustainability and are open to all Baltimore job seekers." John Mello, Projects Director at BCGC, explains that the idea for the center evolved because Civic Works "wanted to achieve social justice goals while achieving environmental goals."



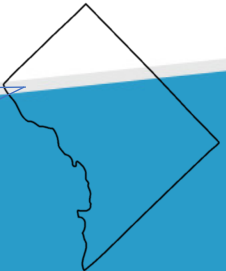
District of Columbia

Statewide Climate Focused Incentives

- Sustainable Energy Trust Fund
- Property Assessed Clean Energy (PACE)
- Sustainable Energy Utility
- Solar Renewable Energy Credits
- Electric Vehicles Tax Credit

Check for local incentives as well!

Example: *Arlington County, VA* offers a green building incentive that offers site developers bonus density in return for a LEED certification.



Any questions or comments, please reach out!

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