



Brownfields 2012 Cleanup Grant Fact Sheet ***Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians, ND***

EPA Brownfields Program

EPA's Brownfields Program empowers states, communities, and other stakeholders to work together to prevent, assess, safely clean up, and sustainably reuse brownfields. A brownfield site is real property, the expansion, redevelopment, or reuse of which may be complicated by the presence or potential presence of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant. In 2002, the Small Business Liability Relief and Brownfields Revitalization Act was passed to help states and communities around the country clean up and revitalize brownfields sites. Under this law, EPA provides financial assistance to eligible applicants through four competitive grant programs: assessment grants, revolving loan fund grants, cleanup grants, and job training grants. Additionally, funding support is provided to state and tribal response programs through a separate mechanism.

Contacts

For further information, including specific grant contacts, additional grant information, brownfields news and events, and publications and links, visit the EPA Brownfields Web site (<http://www.epa.gov/brownfields>).

EPA Region 8 Brownfields Team
(303) 312-7074
EPA Region 8 Brownfields Web site
(<https://www.epa.gov/brownfields/brownfields-and-land-revitalization-region-8>)

Grant Recipient: Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians,
ND
(701) 477-8337

The information presented in this fact sheet comes from the grant proposal; EPA cannot attest to the accuracy of this information. The cooperative agreement for the grant has not yet been negotiated. Therefore, activities described in this fact sheet are subject to change.

Cleanup Grant

\$200,000 for hazardous substances

EPA has selected the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians for a brownfields cleanup grant. Hazardous substances grant funds will be used to clean up the abandoned Tribal Administration Building on Highway 5 West on the Turtle Mountain Indian Reservation near Belcourt. The 30,000-square-foot building was constructed in 1989 and abandoned in 2010 because of repeated flooding. It is contaminated with mold, PCBs, and mercury.