Brownfields 2012 Cleanup Grant Fact Sheet
Utah State University, Brigham City, UT

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 cleanup 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/brownfie
lds-and-land-revitalization-region-8)

Grant Recipient: Utah State University
(435) 919-1227

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 Utah State University for a brownfields cleanup grant. Hazardous substances grant funds will be used to clean up the former Bushnell Army Hospital/Intermountain Indian School located between 200-400 East and 950-1000 South in Brigham City. The site served as a hospital from 1942 to 1947 and as a school for Native American children from 1950 to 1984. The seven buildings targeted for cleanup are contaminated with inorganic contaminants.