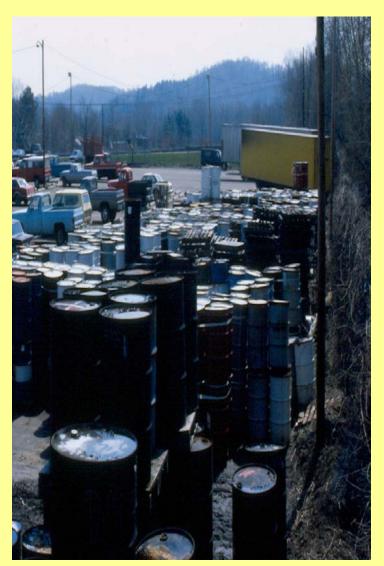
# COMPENDIUM OF STATE LAND REVITALIZATION INDICATORS





# STATE RESPONSE AND BROWNFIELDS PROGRAM OPERATIONS TASK FORCE

**MAY 2009** 



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## Acknowledgements

Aaron Scheff, ID

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ASTSWMO thanks the following members for their participation in development of this report:
Andy Shivas, TN (Chair)
Amy Yersavich, OH (Vice-Chair)
Janine Commerford, MA
Mike Ryan, NY
Ahmet Bulbukaya, VA
Tamara Almand, AR
Jim Belcher, MO
Mark Walker, CO
Amanda Stone, AZ

Cover Photos: Before and After of a Heavy Industrial Site and Resulting Greenspace, Provided by Ohio EPA

#### COMPENDIUM OF STATE LAND REVITALIZATION INDICATORS

#### Introduction

As States and Territories continue efforts to develop sustainable programs to address land revitalization issues, some States have been required, or found it beneficial, to demonstrate the clear economic, social, and environmental benefits of their programs. The State Response and Brownfields Program Operations (SRBPO) Task Force has undertaken an effort to compile a list of Land Revitalization indicators utilized by States and Territories throughout the country. While some States have always collected program data, the results of our research show that more than half of the States and Territories have not initiated efforts to collect data relative to the return on investment from redeveloping vacant or underutilized contaminated sites, including brownfields. This compendium illustrates the types of land revitalization indicators, including socio-economic data, being collected by State and Territorial programs relative to the investigation, remediation, and redevelopment of contaminated sites. The Task Force has compiled this information for use by States to establish or enhance their ability to track, analyze and represent the significant benefits that can be realized by land revitalization projects.

### Research Methodology

Through a series of meetings, teleconferences and email communications, the SRBPO Task Force developed a series of questions regarding the types of land revitalization indicators and methods used to collect data. Appendix A of this document contains responses as supplied by each responding State. Research questions used are listed below.

- 1. Is your State collecting these types of data, or if not, is your state thinking of collecting these types of data to illustrate the effectiveness of your Response Programs or other land revitalization programs? If yes, please consider the following questions.
- 2. What types of data does your State collect during and following the cleanup process (e.g., jobs created, return on investment)?
- 3. What universe of sites does your State focus these data collection efforts on (e.g. does the State solicit input from the entire list of cleanup sites, from all programs, or is an audit done of the cleanup universe)?
- 4. How does your State go about collecting the data (e.g., Does the party performing the cleanup report to the State? (Does the State call on the remedial party to obtain the information on a selective basis)?
- 5. Which State agencies or State program(s) is/are responsible for collecting information?
- 6. How frequently does your State collect the data (e.g., once, monthly, etc...)?
- 7. Does your State validate and ensure quality of the data collected? If so, how?
- 8. For what purpose does your State collect the data (e.g., is the data reported to your State legislature)?

The Task Force members contacted 50 States, and the Territories of Guam, American Samoa, Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the District of Columbia to ascertain what types of data and information they were collecting and how they collected the information. If no response was received, the Task Force member then followed up with the

contact to assure that a response was received. Also note that because all States collect consistent information per EPA funding guidelines, that information was not considered in this compendium unless it was reported to another entity e.g., the State legislature.

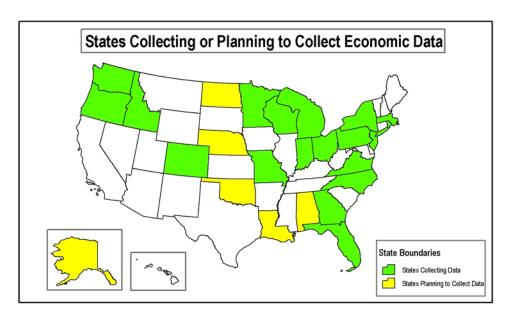
Information collected by the individual Task force members was then compiled into a table (Attachment A) so that the most common responses could be determined and categorized. The SRBPO Task Force then convened to review and discuss compiled information.

### **Results**

In this section, you will find the questions asked of respondents followed by the SRBPO Task Force's interpretation of their responses.

#### Do the States and Territories collect land revitalization data?

Responses indicated 20 States and Territories are collecting land revitalization data, and six are planning to collect data in the future.



#### What types of data are the States and Territories collecting?

Responses revealed the most common types of data collected were information on jobs created or retained, and the total number of acres remediated. A total of 15 States reported that jobs created, or those that were retained as a result of the project, are tracked. For example, information on the number and types of job created, as well as wages, is collected in the State of Indiana. States such as Idaho and Virginia collect data on the full-time and temporary/part time jobs created. In Oregon, the number of cleanup and construction jobs created during the cleanup process is tracked. The total number of acres remediated by a project is actively tracked too. For example, States such as Missouri, Rhode Island, and Colorado collect this information on sites that have been remediated and are ready for re-use.

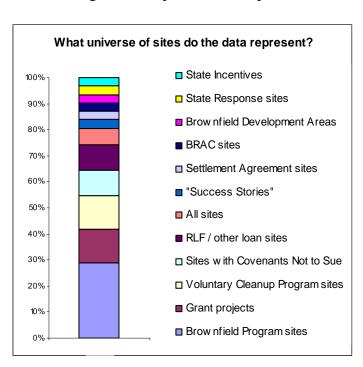
Most states collect this information in support of performance measures reporting requirements under U.S. EPA's 128(a) program.

Other predominant data sets included private or public sector investment in the project and the type of site use (former vs. redeveloped). Ten States reported that public and/or private sector investment is actively tracked. For example, information such as grants, loans, other incentives used (public sector investment), and information on cleanup and construction costs (private sector investment) are collected by States such as Massachusetts, Virginia, Florida, and Idaho. Several States, such as Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, collect information only on the estimated private investment, while Oregon and Washington collect information only on public investment. Site use is actively tracked also. In Massachusetts, information on the historic, current, and planned post-cleanup site usage is collected. In New York, information is provided on whether the property is acceptable for unrestricted, commercial, industrial, or residential use.

Beyond those data sets identified above, a wide variety of categories of data were reported. Attachment A illustrates these categories on a State-by-State basis. The hyperlink in Attachment A opens an electronic spreadsheet to allow interested parties to access and analyze existing data and generate customized outputs.

# What is the universe of sites on which States and Territories focus their data collection efforts? How is it collected?

Many of the States that collect land revitalization data gather/record it for a subset of sites that are being cleaned up and redeveloped, rather than their entire universe of sites. For many



of these States, such as Indiana, Oregon, New York, and New Jersey, data is collected on those Brownfield Voluntary Cleanup Program (VCP) sites that have received financial incentives from the State. These incentives may be in the form of grants, low-interest loans, tax credits, and abatements. Because applications and reports are generally required in order for the site to be awarded financial incentives, many of these States use this required documentation as a convenient tool land revitalization collect to information.

Another mechanism whereby States obtain data is through the use of applications and required reporting.

This mechanism is similar to the previously mentioned financial incentive data, but focuses on those sites seeking liability release or comfort. States such as Rhode Island, Virginia, and

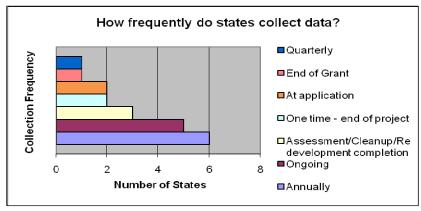
Georgia require that sites applying for liability release or comfort provide information about certain land revitalization measures.

States, such as Missouri, Colorado and Idaho collect land revitalization data from all of the brownfield and/or VCP sites in their State. The State of Washington is the only State to report that they collect data from all of their State response sites. Regardless of the universe of sites, data collection obviously takes a significant amount of effort. Data collection is often hindered when the data is not required by some external process, such as a financial incentive report or application. All of the States that collect data from their entire Brownfield, VCP, or state response programs universe do so by actively soliciting the data. In some cases, employees or interns call or visit the site owner, program participant, or developer to acquire the information. In other cases, staff searches web sites, newspapers, and county records for data.

# Do States and Territories collect land revitalization data once for a site or is it collected periodically?

For approximately one-third of the reporting States collect the data only once. Slightly less than one-third collect some data only once and other data on a periodic basis. Slightly more than one-third collect all of their data periodically.

States such as Colorado and Virginia, which collect data only once, typically collect it via an application for a grant or loan or in a report submitted at the end of the cleanup. These are one time only events that are required in order to qualify for an incentive or receive a liability release or comfort.



States such as Michigan and Missouri that collect different data with different frequencies will generally collect certain data one time if it is fairly certain that no change will occur. These types of data are: historic site usage data, acreage information, and current use. The

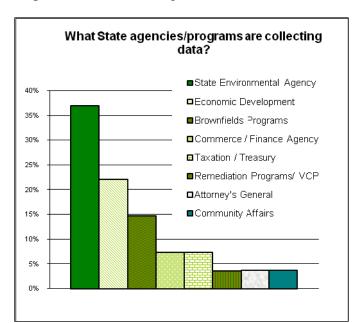
attention and resources needed to collect data periodically were focused on data such as jobs created, redevelopment status, private sector investment, and property tax increase. These are generally the data where changes can occur as time progresses, and those changes provide very valuable information as to the success of land revitalization and the programs that promote revitalization.

Of the States that collect all their data on a periodic basis, such as Maryland and Indiana, most of them collect this information annually. In most cases, periodic data collection is associated with an annual progress report to their state legislature or governor. Two States, North Carolina and Idaho, collect data periodically as the project progresses. This type of

collection not only provides a history of the site's redevelopment but is also a good way to quality check the past data when the new data is collected.

### Which State and Territorial agencies or programs collect land revitalization data?

For the vast majority of the States that collect land revitalization data (80%), some or all of the data is collected by the State environmental agency. In some cases a specific program within the State's environmental agency, such as the state's brownfield program, is responsible for collecting the data.



Eight States rely upon their commerce, economic development, or financial agencies to collect at least some of the data relating to land revitalization measures. In some of these States, such as Wisconsin, Oregon, and Ohio, the economic development or commerce department administers some of the financial incentive programs available for site cleanup and redevelopment. Therefore it is convenient for that agency to collect certain data, such as return on investment and public dollars leveraged, for grant and loan applications.

One State, New York, relies upon its taxation department to collect some of its land revitalization data. New York has a very successful tax credit incentive for brownfield redevelopment and recently reformed its program to include data reporting requirements (e.g., local taxes generated). As projects

program to include data reporting requirements (e.g., local taxes generated). As projects continue to enter the program, a large pool of cleanup sites will eventually exist from which information can be drawn.

# Are States and Territories validating or conducting quality checks on the land revitalization data collected?

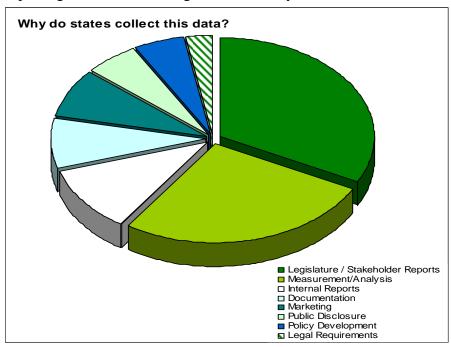
Of the States that are collecting data, nine are conducting QA/QC on key aspects of the data. The methods used to check the quality of their data vary considerably. Some States confirm the accuracy of the land revitalization information they collect by auditing a percentage of the sites that receive grants, loans, or tax benefits. In doing so, they are able to correct mistakes that materialize from the audit and identify and correct systematic errors in the collection process. Other States compare information provided at the beginning of the project (e.g., data collected in an assessment grant application) to the same information provided at the end of a project (e.g., in the application for a liability release) to confirm the data's accuracy. As noted in the previous question, States that collect data during different phases of the project can quality check the data at each successive reporting phase. The State of North

Carolina hired a compliance coordinator to lead their institutional control inspection effort, as well as verify land revitalization data.

States that do not conduct QA/QC of their data generally rely upon the accuracy of the data provided by the applicant. Applicant provided data is usually gathered from loan, grant, and tax incentive applications; documents which are not likely to contain falsified or inaccurate figures. The Task Force found that a common reason for States taking data at "face value" is simply the lack of resources to properly confirm the data.

## Why are States and Territories collecting this data?

Of the States that responded to this question, over 60% collect the data for the purpose of reporting it to their state legislature, usually in the form of an annual report. Several States



are also required to report other to political entities, such as the governor or a board of directors for their agency cleanup program. The State of New Jersey collects and compiles land revitalization data to use when they are asked to testify to their State legislature. Several other States use the data for marketing purposes. Not all States that prepare legislative

reports indicated that they used the data and/or the reports for marketing. However, based on the descriptions of their reports, many States could be using the information to market the success of their programs and the benefits of cleanup and redevelopment. A few States use their data to demonstrate program success and goal achievement to their agency director, the U.S. EPA or their governor.

#### Observations

- Approximately half of the States collect land revitalization data in addition to what is required by U.S. EPA.
- Aside from data commonly reported in support of 128(a) grants, "jobs created" is the most frequently collected indicator.
- Data is primarily collected for sites that are being cleaned up for redevelopment and generally not on sites where there are no redevelopment plans.

- Financial incentive documentation is an effective tool for States to collect land revitalization information.
- The State environmental program is the entity that most often collects land revitalization data.
- There were no observable trends in the frequency of data collection.
- Of the responding States, roughly half performed QA/QC on the data collected.
- The most frequent reason for collecting data was to address the need for reporting to respective State legislatures.

The Task Force believes that, as States build and maintain sustainable response programs, the need to collect information that measures the immediate and extended benefit of removing environmental barriers to redevelopment will become increasingly important. To this end, the Task Force has compiled this information for use by States to establish or enhance their ability to track, analyze, and represent the significant benefits that can be realized by land revitalization projects.

The Task Force thanks all States and Territories that contributed to this compendium. The detailed information provided valuable insight regarding the scope of this issue. Contact information for the States that provided information for compilation can be found in Appendix B.

### **Data Limitations**

This project was intended to gather information about whether and how States are collecting land revitalization data. It was not intended to be a statistically valid data tool. The SRPBO Task Force members sought to collect consistent information in response to the questions posed. However, inherent differences between State programs resulted in minor data variations.

# Appendix A: Table of Land Revitalization Measures Utilized by States

	Jobs Created/	\$\$ Leveraged	Type of	Taxes	Est.	Acres	Property	Zoning	Total	Assessment/	Tax Credits	Private	Taxes	Remediation/	Other/Misc.	TIF	ROI	Parks/	Market	Redevt
	Retained		Redevelopment /Use	Assessed	Annual	Remediated	Tax	Status	Assessed	Cleanup Status	Granted/	/Public Sector	Generated	Redevelopment		Tracking		Greenspace	Value	Status
			(Former/ Current/		State		Increase		Value	1	Claimed/	Investment		Cost				Created or		
			Planned)		Income						Earned							Preserved		
			,		Tax															
MA	X		Historic/ Current/ Planned			X	х	X		X		X								X
RI	X		r iainieu	X	X	x			X											1
NY	Α		End use	A	Α	Α			Α		х		х							
			(commercial/industrial/ residential)								A		A							
NJ	х		,			X					х			Redevt						
VA	X					X						X								
PA	X		x (land designation)			X														
AL	X					X								Remediation	X					
FL	X											х								
GA						х														
NC						x						Used to								
MI	х											Private				X				
MN	х					Х	х					Private			# of units of affordable					
															housing					
WI		x	Planned				Х			X		Private		Remediation	Impact to			Х		<u> </u>
															community					
ОН	х	х				х									No. of		Х			
															communities					
															served					
IN	x (jobs and		Planned												Econ/redevt &			X		
	wages)														impact to					
															community					
NM						x									,					
MO	х	х	x (former/ current)			x								Remediation	Historic tax					
			( )												credits/ CDBG					
СО	х		x (count number of units)			x					X									
OR	х	х	,							X		Public								х
	(redvt/constru	(redvt/constr																		
WA	ction)	uction)										Public								<del>                                     </del>
ID.	x (temp/full-	X	Structures &			X	x (pre-post)		x (pre-			X		Remediation	Non-profit and			preserved	х	$\vdash$
ш	time)	A	infrastructure developed/remodeled			A	x (pre-post)		post)			*		Remediation	social use			preserved	Α	
Totals	15	5	8	1	1	14	4	1	2	3	3	10	1	4	7	1	1	3	1	2
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TIF - Tax Increment Financing ROI - Return on Investment Most Reported Click here to open the Excel file.

May 27, 2009

# Region 1

Massachusetts

Catherine Finneran, Brownfields Coordinator

Phone: (617) 556 -1138 Fax: (617) 292-5530

catherine.finneran@state.ma.us

Bureau of Waste Site Cleanup

Massachusetts Department of Environmental

Protection

One Winter St, 8th floor Boston, MA 02108 **Rhode Island** 

Kelly Owens

Phone: (401) 222-2797 Ext. 7108

Fax: (401) 222-3813 Kelly.owens@dem.ri.gov

Office of Waste Management

Rhode Island Department of Environmental

Management

235 Promenade Street Providence, RI 02908

# Region 2

**New Jersey** 

Colleen Kokas

Phone: (609) 633-1499 Fax: (609) 777-1914

colleen.kokas@dep.state.nj.us

**New York** 

Donna Weigel, Director Phone: (518) 402-9764 Fax: (518) 402-9722

dmweigel@gw.dec.state.ny.us

NJ Dept of Environmental Protection Assistant Commissioner's Office Office of Brownfield Reuse

PO Box 028

Trenton, NJ 08625

Bureau of Program Management

Division of Environmental Remediation NYS Dept. of Environmental Conservation

625 Broadway, 12th Floor Albany, NY 12233-7012

# Region 3

Pennsylvania

Troy Conrad, Director Phone: (717) 783-7816

Fax: (717) 787-9549

tconrad@state.pa.us

Virginia

Meade Anderson, Virginia Brownfield

Coordinator

Phone: (804) 698-4179

jmanderson@deq.virginia.gov

PA Department of Environmental Protection

Land Recycling Program

Rachel Carson State Office Building

400 Market Street

Harrisburg, PA 17101

Virginia Department of Environmental

Quality

629 East Main Street

Richmond, Virginia 23218

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# Region 4

#### Alabama

Larry Bryant

Phone: (334) 271-7777 Fax: (334) 279-3050 LAN@adem.state.al.us

AL Dept. of Environmental Management P.O. Box 301463 Montgomery, AL 36130-1463

#### Georgia

Madeleine Kellam, Brownfields Coordinator

Phone: (404) 657-8645 Fax: (404) 651-9425

madeleine\_kellman@dnr.state.ga.us

Georgia Dept. of Natural Resources Environmental Protection Division 2 Martin Luther King, Jr. Dr. SE Suite 1154 - East Tower Atlanta, Georgia 30334

#### **Florida**

Kim Walker, Florida Brownfields Liaison

Phone: (850) 245-8934 kim.walker@dep.state.fl.us

FL Dept. of Environmental Protection 2600 Blair Stone Road Tallahassee, Fla. 32399-2400

## **North Carolina**

Bruce Nicholson, Brownfields Program

Manager

Phone: (919) 508-8418 Fax: (919) 715-3605

Bruce.nicholson@ncmail.net

NC Dept. of Environment and Natural

Resources

401 Oberlin Road, Suite 150

Raleigh, NC 27605

# Region 5

#### Michigan

Ron Smedley

Phone: (517) 373-4805 smedleyr@michigan.gov

Michigan Dept of Environmental Quality Remediation and Redevelopment Division 4<sup>th</sup> Floor South, Constitution Hall 525 West Allegan St. Lansing, MI 48933

#### Indiana

Michele Oertel, EPA/Community Liaison & Outreach Coordinator Phone: (317) 234-0235 moertel@ifa.IN.gov

Indiana Brownfields Program 100 N. Senate Avenue, Room 1275 Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

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#### Minnesota

Kristin Lukes, Director, Brownfields & Redevelopment Unit

Phone: (651) 259-7451 kristin.lukes@state.mn.us

Office of Community Finance
Depart. of Employment and Economic
Development
1st National Bank Building
332 Minnesota Street, Suite E200
St. Paul. MN 55101-1351

#### Ohio

Katie Courtright

Phone: (614) 728-6939

Ohio Dept of Development Urban Development Division 77 S. High St., 26th Floor Columbus, OH 43215-6130

#### Wisconsin

Darsi Foss

Phone: (608) 267-6713 Darsi.Foss@Wisconsin.gov

Wisconsin Dept. of Natural Resources

101 S Webster Street - RR/5

Madison WI 53703

# Region 6

New Mexico

Dana Bahar

Phone: (505) 827-2908 dana.bahar@state.nm.us

Superfund Oversight Section P.O. Box 26110 Santa Fe, NM 87502-6110

# Region 7

#### Missouri

Jim Belcher, Section Chief Phone: (573) 751-5537 Fax: (573) 526-8922

jim.belcher@dnr.mo.gov

Brownfields and Voluntary Cleanup MO Dept. of Natural Resources P.O. Box 176

Jefferson City, MO 65102-0176

# Region 8

Colorado

Daniel Scheppers Phone: (303) 692-3398 daniel.scheppers@state.co.us CO Dept. of Public Health and Environment 4300 Cherry Creek Dr. South Denver, CO 80246-1530

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# Region 9

No States Collecting Data at This Time

# Region 10

Washington

John Means

Phone: (360) 407-7188 Jmea461@ecy.wa.gov

Toxics Cleanup Program Department of Ecology P.O. Box 47600 Olympia, WA 98504-7600

Dan Koroma

Phone: (360) 407-7187 dkor461@ecy.wa.gov

Brownfields Program Coordinator Departments of Ecology and Community, Trade, and Economic Development. PO Box 47600 Olympia, WA 98506-7600

## Oregon

Karen Homolac

Phone: (503) 986-0191 karen.homolac@state.or.us

Oregon Economic and Community Development Department 775 Summer Street, NE, Suite 200 Salem, Oregon 97301 Idaho

Aaron Scheff

Phone: (208) 373-0420 Aaron.scheff@deq.idaho.gov

Brownfields Program Manager Idaho Department of Environmental Quality 1410 North Hilton Boise, ID 83706