Brownfields Redevelopment as Community Development Strategy

Lakes Region Planning Commission Jeffrey R. Hayes, Executive Director



What is a Brownfields Site?

 As defined by the EPA, Brownfields are, "abandoned, idled, or under-used industrial and commercial facilities where expansion or redevelopment is complicated by real or perceived environmental contamination."



Concord Crud Corridor

Examples of Brownfield Sites Include:

- factories
- gasoline or service stations
- dry cleaners
- chemical storage facilities
- businesses where chemicals or solvents were used
 - or stored
- bus facilities
- land fills



Facts About Brownfields

- The total number of Brownfield sites throughout the country are estimated to be between 450,000 and 1 million*.
- Since 1995 the EPA has invested \$700 million in Brownfields which has leveraged \$5.09 billion from the private and public sector.
- Since 1995 the redevelopment of Brownfields has created over 24,920 new jobs.

^{*} Simons, Robert A. Public Works Management and Policy

Why Redevelop a Brownfields Site?

- Increase Local Tax Base
 - Sites are much more valuable redeveloped as compared to vacant lots.
- Job Creation/Retention







Why Redevelop a Brownfields Site?

- Preserves pristine areas
- Can create Greenspace
- Keeps businesses within urban "core"

of communities

- In many cases infrastructure is already in place
- Eliminates blight



Why Redevelop a Brownfields Site?

- Neighborhood revitalization
- More industrial and commercial land
- Encourages investment in urban core
- · Improves economic stability of the region





Concord Lumber Site

Obstacles to Brownfields Redevelopment

- Cost of Redevelopment
 - In many cases cheaper to build on new land than on a Brownfield.
- Takes longer to develop a Brownfield then new land.



Obstacles to Brownfields Redevelopment

- Landowner permission to study and inventory a site.
- In many rural areas there is a lack of staff and staff expertise in regards to Brownfields redevelopment.





EPA's Brownfields Assessment Demonstration Pilot Grants

- Used for assessing sites and testing cleanup and redevelopment models.
- Two types of assessments required before a site can be cleaned up and redeveloped:
 - -Phase I Assessment
 - -Phase II Assessment
- Remedial Action Plan

Phase I Assessment

 Background and historical investigation of the proposed site.

Preliminary site inspection.

 This assessment is also known as a Screening Assessment.

Phase II Assessment

- If Phase I Assessment finds a site is appropriate, a Phase II is done.
- Sampling activities to I.D. the types and levels of contaminants.
- I.D. the areas in the site that are contaminated and need remediation.
- This assessment is also known as a Full Site Assessment.

Remedial Action Plan

- Cooperative agreement between entity doing clean-up and the State of New Hampshire.
- Liability protection (Covenant Not to Sue).
- Bona Fide Prospective Purchaser

USEPA Brownfield Funds

- Brownfields Cleanup Revolving Loan Fund
- Brownfields Cleanup Grant Program
- Brownfields Tax Abatement
- Brownfields Job Training Pilots

NH's Petroleum Reimbursement Funds

- Oil Discharge & Disposal Cleanup Fund
- Fuel Oil Discharge Cleanup Fund
- Motor Oil Discharge Cleanup Fund
- Gasoline Remediation & Elimination of Ethers Fund

LRPC Brownfield Assessment Program

 Questions and Site nomination forms should be directed to:

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