

EPA Region 10

Contaminated Sites Program (CSP) / Brownfields Program

Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC)
Division of Spill Prevention and Response
610 University Avenue
Fairbanks, AK 99709-3643
<http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/csp>

Contact(s): John Carnahan, *Brownfields Coordinator*
John.Carnahan@alaska.gov
907-451-2166

Program Overview

- Brownfields Program
- Cost to Enter the Program: No fee
- Liability Relief Provisions
- Tax Incentives
- Brownfields Redevelopment Toolbox

Program

The Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation's (DEC) Contaminated Sites Program (CSP) has developed resources to assist tribes, villages, cities, borough governments, and state agencies in identifying and assessing their brownfield sites. When appropriate, DEC's Reuse and Redevelopment (R&R) Program assists eligible applicants in applying for EPA Brownfields Program assistance and grants. The CSP provides technical assistance, performs site assessments, conducts cleanups, maintains a publicly accessible contaminated sites database, and tracks institutional controls (IC). The program objectives are to enable economic redevelopment of properties that are underutilized as a result of real or perceived environmental conditions, while providing adequate oversight and protection to human and ecological receptors. The program dedicates staff resources to work with government agencies, tribes, responsible parties, land owners, EPA, and developers to effectively facilitate environmental remedies commensurate with site conditions, leading to the reuse of contaminated properties.

<http://www.state.ak.us/dec/spar/csp/brownfields.htm>

- **Funding Source(s) for the Program:** Federal grants
- **Cost to enter program or fees for service:** There are no fees to enter program; however, the CSP is mandated to conduct cost recovery from responsible parties for oversight costs and any associated contracting services for site-specific activities.
- **Sites Enrolled in VCP:** As of November 2010, 156 sites were assigned to CSP status.
- **Sites Completed under VCP:** As of November 2010, 99 closures were recorded through the CSP.

Financial Elements

ASSESSMENT AND CLEANUP FUNDING

The R&R Program provides limited assessment or cleanup services to eligible applicants through its DEC Brownfield Assessment program, which targets conditionally eligible brownfield sites that may be in public, private, or state ownership.

<http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/csp/reuse.htm#2>

<http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/csp/reuse.htm#services>

INCENTIVES

Alaska municipalities may provide that the tax increment from taxes levied on property in an improvement area may be used to pay principal and interest on bonds issues for the improvements in that area.

LIABILITY RELIEF PROVISIONS

The principal tool for clarifying liability is the prospective purchaser agreement (PPA). PPAs have been negotiated for specific sites that meet appropriate criteria. A PPA is a legal instrument that must be negotiated through the Attorney General's office.

ALASKA BROWNFIELDS REDEVELOPMENT TOOLBOX

The purpose of this Toolbox is to explain the brownfields process in straightforward terms, and provide rural and smaller city governments/entities/communities with a systematic, start-to-finish, guide to brownfields redevelopment.

<http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/csp/brownfields.htm#tools>

Program Elements

METHODS/STANDARDS/CONTROLS

Responsible person shall propose soil cleanup levels for approval, shall base those cleanup levels upon an estimate of the reasonable maximum exposure expected to occur under current and future site conditions, and shall develop those cleanup levels.

<http://touchngo.com/lglcntr/akstats/aac/title18/chapter075/section340.htm>

CONTAMINANTS COVERED

All contaminants are covered except asbestos and lead paint are excluded at this time; however, sites must be of a low- to medium-risk nature to be addressed through brownfields program oversight.

INSTITUTIONAL CONTROLS (IC)

DEC will, after consultation with each landowner of the site, determine whether the use of an IC is necessary, on a site-specific basis, if the Department determines that controls are required to ensure:

- Compliance with an applicable cleanup level
- Protection of human health, safety or welfare, or the environment
- Integrity of site cleanup activities or improvements

Institutional controls may include: 1) installation and maintenance of physical measures, such as fences and signs, to limit an activity that might interfere with cleanup or result in exposure to a hazardous substance at the site; 2) implementation and maintenance of engineering measures, such as liners and caps, to limit exposure to a hazardous substance; 3) restrictive covenants, easements, notices of environmental contamination placed on an official property record, or other measures that would be examined during a routine title search, and that limit site use or site conditions over time or provide notice of any residual contamination; and 4) a zoning restriction or land use plan by a local government with land use authority.

- **IC Tracking:** The ability to both manage and track long-term oversight for contamination that poses limited risk to human health and the environment is an objective for the program. An institutional controls database and compliance tracking tools to accomplish this are in development at this time.
- **IC Oversight and Monitoring:** DEC's IC tracker was developed to help with oversight and monitoring of sites for which ICs have been established. Currently, DEC is tracking ICs on 1,464 sites; approximately 300 of which are active sites where the controls have been established to protect human health and the environment during ongoing cleanup actions.

The following Web address is a direct link to the state's public database that maintains an inventory of sites, maps sites, and/or tracks institutional controls. This link also provides additional information regarding contaminated sites in the state.

<http://www.dec.state.ak.us/spar/csp/search>

Program Highlights

The Alaska Forum on the Environment (AFE) is Alaska's largest environmental conference, bringing together participants from a broad range of disciplines and organizations. The 2010 AFE was held February 8-12, 2010 and included 80 breakout sessions, including many brownfields related topics. As part of the AFE, the Alaska DEC State Response Program hosted an all-day workshop, co-sponsored by the Alaska Forum, for state and tribal brownfields response program coordinators that focused on brownfields activity funding.

Other Land Programs

Leaking Underground Storage Tanks (LUST) Program

<http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/csp/leaking.htm>

Brownfields Revitalization and Environmental Site Response Program / Voluntary Cleanup Program (VCP)

Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ)
Waste Management and Remediation Division
1410 N. Hilton
Boise, ID 83706
http://www.deq.idaho.gov/waste/prog_issues.cfm

Program Overview

- Brownfields Program
- Cost to Enter the Program: \$250 Application Fee and \$2,500 Oversight Fee
- Liability Relief Provisions
- Tax Incentives
- Environmental Insurance

Contact(s): Aaron Scheff, *Brownfields Response Program Manager*
aaron.scheff@deq.idaho.gov
208-373-0420

Bruce Wicherski, *VCP Program Manager*
bruce.wicherski@deq.idaho.gov
208-373-0426

Program

Idaho's Land Remediation Act, or Voluntary Cleanup Program (VCP), is found in Idaho Code 39-7201 et seq., and Department of Environmental Quality's (DEQ) rules implementing the Act are located at IDAPA 58.01.18. The VCP allows for the remediation of hazardous substances and petroleum contaminated sites absent an enforcement action. Under the Program, DEQ and the participant enter into a Voluntary Remediation Agreement under which DEQ and the public review and comment on the proposed Cleanup Work Plan. Once approved by DEQ, the participant conducts the cleanup and DEQ reviews the results. If the cleanup is successful, DEQ issues a Certificate of Completion (COC), DEQ and the participant negotiate a Covenant Not to Sue (CNTS), lender liability protections are provided, and the site owner is afforded a property tax exemption for up to seven years related to the increase in property value due to the cleanup. In 2004, DEQ established its Brownfields Revitalization and Environmental Site Response Program. This Program facilitates the reuse of brownfield sites and works to develop Web tools, authorities and guidance aimed at improving the efficiency of all DEQ remediation programs. DEQ is also a member of a seven-member coalition called the Reuse Idaho Brownfield Coalition (RIBC). RIBC is composed of DEQ and Idaho's six economic development districts, and manages a \$3,000,000 EPA Brownfield Cleanup Revolving Loan Fund (RLF).

<http://www.deq.idaho.gov/Applications/Brownfields/index.cfm?site=brownfields.htm>

- **Funding Source(s) for the Program:** Federal grants
- **Cost to enter program or fees for service:** Participants must pay to DEQ two fees under the VCP: 1) a \$250 application fee; and 2) an initial \$2,500 fee for DEQ oversight costs related to review of the remediation work plan and site activities conducted thereunder.
- **Sites Enrolled in VCP:** As of January 2011, 21 sites were participating in the VCP.
- **Sites Completed under VCP:** As of January 2011, 6 sites were completed under the VCP.

Financial Elements

ASSESSMENT AND CLEANUP FUNDING

- **The Community Reinvestment Pilot Initiative** – DEQ reimburses a private party 70% of its 'certified cleanup costs,' up to \$150,000 per site. With this structure, the Pilot's benefit caps at a \$215,000 cleanup as follows: DEQ reimburses 70% (up to \$150,000) and the private party is responsible for the remaining 30% (\$65,000).
- RIBC RLF low interest loans and sub-grants for financing cleanup of Idaho brownfields.
<http://www.deq.idaho.gov/Applications/Brownfields/index.cfm?site=brownfields.htm#grant>

INCENTIVES

Voluntary Cleanup Program Tax Incentives – Sites are eligible for a property tax exemption (not to exceed seven years) that amounts to 50% of the remediated land value. The exemption may be granted only if the CNTS is in full force and effect for the entire period of exemption, and the site remains in the possession of the owner for the entire exemption period.

LIABILITY RELIEF PROVISIONS

COC and CNTS are available under Idaho's VCP. After receiving a COC, a party can receive a CNTS for any claim for environmental remediation under state law resulting from or based upon the release or threatened release of a hazardous substance or petroleum that is the subject of the approved voluntary remediation work plan. The CNTS extends to any current or future owner or operator of the site or portion thereof who did not cause, aggravate or contribute to the release or threatened release.

ENVIRONMENTAL INSURANCE

Idaho's Petroleum Storage Tank Fund provides underground storage tank (UST) site owners with environmental insurance of \$1,000,000 per tank for \$100 per year, with a \$10,000 deductible.

Program Elements

METHODS/STANDARDS/CONTROLS

Participants in DEQ remediation programs, including the VCP, choose between cleaning to established state standards or cleaning to site-specific standards developed using DEQ's Risk Evaluation Manual and Software, or another DEQ-approved risk evaluation methodology.

CONTAMINANTS COVERED

DEQ's Risk Evaluation Manual and Software includes the 185 contaminants most frequently encountered in Idaho, with the ability to add additional contaminants on a site-specific basis. Evaluation and cleanup of petroleum release sites is specifically addressed using the *Standards and Procedures for Application of Risk Based Corrective Action at Petroleum Release Sites* (IDAPA 58.01.24) which can be found at <http://adm.idaho.gov/adminrules/rules/idapa58/0124.pdf>. Guidance to implement these rules is currently being developed.

INSTITUTIONAL CONTROLS (IC)

Both the VCP and DEQ's Risk Evaluation Manual authorize the use of activity and use limitations, implemented through the use of environmental covenants, when conducting site cleanups under DEQ oversight. The Idaho Legislature enacted the Uniform Environmental Covenants Act in 2006 to facilitate this process. DEQ developed a model environmental covenant for use under both of these programs.

- **IC Tracking:** Idaho tracks institutional controls through deed restrictions.
- **IC Oversight and Monitoring:** Idaho provides oversight to participants in the VCP when they are conducting and determining appropriate cleanup levels and cleanups.

The following Web address is a direct link to the state's public database that maintains an inventory of sites, maps sites, and/or tracks institutional controls. This link also provides additional information regarding contaminated sites in the state.

<http://www.deq.idaho.gov/Applications/WDI/?CFID=1646846&CFTOKEN=91450357>

Program Highlights

The Bayhorse Townsite and Mine is located in the mountains of central Idaho on Bayhorse Creek, a tributary of the Salmon River. Active mining operations for zinc and took place between the 1880s and the 1980s. These operations occurred primarily in five areas across an 800-acre property. After mining operations ceased these areas contained varying degrees of mine waste as well as an abundance of historical mining structures, including the Bayhorse Townsite. Thanks to the efforts of the Idaho DEQ response program, the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation (IDPR), and EPA Brownfields Program, the Bayhorse Mine is now home to a historical park and part of the Land of the Yankee Fork recreation area. DEQ used Section 128(a) Response Program grant funding to assess the levels of metals contamination on the property, provided technical assistance to complete the assessment, and developed a risk assessment and cleanup alternatives for areas in the park. The IDPR acquired the mining properties and, through receipt of three EPA Brownfields Cleanup grants, is cleaning up the areas of the park which will be open to the public. IDPR and DEQ are coordinating closely with the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) and EPA to complete a removal action on adjacent USFS and IDPR land not covered by the Brownfields Cleanup grants.

Other Land Programs

Underground Storage Tanks (UST) Program

http://www.deq.idaho.gov/waste/prog_issues/ust_lust/index.cfm

Brownfields Program / Voluntary Cleanup Program (VCP)

Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (ODEQ)
811 SW 6th Avenue
Portland, OR 97204
<http://www.oregon.gov/DEQ/LQ>

Contact(s): Annette Dietz, *Cleanup Program Coordinator*
dietz.annette@deq.state.or.us
503-229-6258

Gil Wistar, *Brownfields Coordinator*
wistar.gil@deq.state.or.us
503-229-5512

Program Overview

- Brownfields Program
- Cost to Enter DEQ Voluntary Cleanup Program: \$2,500 plus oversight fees
- Liability Relief Provisions
- Brownfields Redevelopment Authorities

Program

The Voluntary Cleanup Program (VCP) has two pathways: the Voluntary Cleanup Pathway (VCP) and the Independent Cleanup Pathway. The Voluntary Cleanup Pathway provides ongoing project support from an Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (ODEQ) project manager for No Further Action (NFA) determinations, preliminary assessment review, soil cleanup standards, report/document review, operable unit approach where a section of the site may be redeveloped while cleanup is still occurring on other sections, technical assistance and regulatory guidance, negotiated scope of work, budget estimates for ODEQ oversight costs, Prospective Purchaser Agreements (PPA), and public participation. The Independent Cleanup Pathway (ICP), in which an ODEQ project manager reviews site activities after they are completed and a report is prepared, is an alternative to the Voluntary Cleanup Pathway for sites ranked low or medium priority for further investigation or cleanup.

<http://www.deq.state.or.us/lq/cu/brownfields/index.htm> and <http://www.deq.state.or.us/lq/cu/voluntarycu.htm>

- **Funding Source(s) for the Program:** Cost recovery from project participants and federal grants.
- **Cost to enter program or fees for service:** PPA application requires \$2,500 deposit to ODEQ to begin formal negotiation of the agreement. No deposit for VCP required with Intent to Participate Form, but \$5,000 deposit when project manager is assigned. ICP requires a \$1,500 deposit. Once projects become active, ODEQ charges VCP and ICP participants on an hourly basis for project oversight.
- **Sites Enrolled in VCP:** As of January 2011, 1,405 sites entered the VCP since its inception in 1991.
- **Sites Completed under VCP:** As of January 2011, 797 sites received No Further Action letters through the VCP.
- **PPAs:** From 1996 through January 2011, ODEQ issued 117 PPAs.

Financial Elements

ASSESSMENT AND CLEANUP FUNDING

A variety of grants and loans are available to assist with brownfields reuse projects.

- EPA capitalized the Oregon Coalition Brownfields Cleanup Fund with \$2,850,000; the fund is primarily a low-interest loan program available to eligible communities or private sector applicants for cleanup/non-time-critical removals. Limited grant assistance is available to eligible communities or nonprofit entities following financial review. The Oregon Business Development Department (OBDD) serves as lead agency and fund manager on behalf of a coalition of partners.
- State-funded Brownfields Redevelopment Fund managed by OBDD provides a direct loan program to both public and private entities seeking financial assistance for assessment through cleanup of brownfield sites. Limited technical assistance grants are available to public entities to either complete Phase I or II environmental site assessments on publicly-owned sites or that are undertaking integrated planning activities involving brownfields properties.
- State Special Public Works Fund, managed by OBDD, provides technical assistance grants and loans to municipalities for site assessments and cleanup on publicly-owned industrial brownfields properties seeking certification through the state's Industrial Lands Certification Program.
- The Oregon Capital Access Program, managed through OBDD, offers loan portfolio insurance for environmental actions and brownfields redevelopment projects.

- The Oregon Dry Cleaner Fund is administered by ODEQ and pays for assessment and cleanup at qualifying dry cleaner sites. To manage limited funding, sites are prioritized based on human health and environmental threat.

LIABILITY RELIEF PROVISIONS

Oregon DEQ's VCP issues NFAs for sites demonstrated not to present unacceptable risk to human health or the environment. A PPA is a legally binding agreement between ODEQ and a prospective purchaser, which limits the purchaser's liability to ODEQ for environmental cleanup of the property in return for a commitment by the purchaser to undertake and/or fund site activities that provide a "substantial public benefit." The PPA is authorized through state statute and administrative rule to provide liability protection. It does not provide liability protection from the federal government or from any activities which may result in additional contamination after the property is purchased.

BROWNFIELDS REDEVELOPMENT AUTHORITIES (OR SIMILAR)

The Center for Creative Land Recycling (CCLR) in San Francisco provides technical assistance to communities in Oregon and other western states that are tackling brownfields redevelopment projects. Formed in 1997, CCLR is a nonprofit agency offering pro-bono technical assistance to support land recycling and brownfields redevelopment. <http://www.cclr.org>

Program Elements

METHODS/STANDARDS/CONTROLS

Applicant has a choice of approach (i.e., removal or institutional controls), to protect public health and the environment. The same standard of site-specific acceptable risk, which includes protection of ecological receptors, must always be met.

CONTAMINANTS COVERED

Petroleum products (including methane), hazardous waste, lead paint, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) contaminants can be addressed through the VCP.

INSTITUTIONAL CONTROLS (IC)

In Oregon, institutional or engineering controls are used when risks of exposure to hazardous substances can be blocked effectively by having legal or administrative measures in place. Typically, institutional controls (IC) will be an element in the Record of Decision, the Consent Order, or other decision document. <http://www.deq.state.or.us/lq/cu/controls.htm>

- **IC Tracking:** Properties with institutional controls remain on ODEQ's public Environmental Cleanup Site Information (ECSI) database, Confirmed Release List, and Inventory – as long as the institutional control remains in effect.
- **IC Oversight and Monitoring:** Monitoring and periodic review will be part of the institutional control to ensure that it is working. The extent and frequency of monitoring and periodic reports will vary with the project. There may be a certain amount of random monitoring of the IC (e.g., due diligence inquiries prior to property transfers), but periodic review by ODEQ should be a part of the IC and the selected remedy.

The following Web address is a direct link to the state's public database that maintains an inventory of sites, maps sites and/or tracks institutional controls. This link also provides additional information regarding contaminated sites in the state.

<http://www.deq.state.or.us/lq/ECSI/ecsiquery.asp?listtype=lis&listtitle=Environmental+Cleanup+Site%20Information+Database>

Program Highlights

The future site of the City of Independence's civic center is a property the city acquired from Pacific Power and Light in the 1980s. The property had been a water storage and distribution facility. In 2008, before starting construction on the civic center, the city tested soil for foundation work and discovered some oil contamination. In 2009, ODEQ used Section 128(a) Response Program funding to assist with determining the source of the contamination. Prior to field work, ODEQ consulted with local tribal groups regarding the potential for tribal artifacts to be present along the Willamette River. Once consultation was complete and analysis performed, it was revealed that most of the oil and other chemicals detected were at safe levels, but some compounds in the ground water exceeded safe levels for drinking water. ODEQ's no-further-action determination in June 2009 included a provision that wells on the property be sealed to prevent use of contaminated ground water. In collaboration, the city, state and local tribes were able to leverage resources to ensure protection of human health and the environment. The \$8.1 million bid to build the center came in under the estimate and no artifacts were uncovered.

Other Land Programs

Tanks Program

<http://www.deq.state.or.us/lq/tanks/index.htm>

Orphan Sites Program

<http://www.deq.state.or.us/lq/cu/orphans.htm>

Dry Cleaning Program

<http://www.deq.state.or.us/lq/cu/drycleaner/index.htm>

Voluntary Cleanup Program (VCP)

Department of Ecology (Ecology)

P.O. Box 47600

Olympia, WA 98504-7600

<http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/tcp/cleanup.html>

Contact(s): Nnamdi Madakor, P.G., P.H.G, *VCP Statewide Coordinator* – 360-407-7244

Program Overview

- Brownfields Program
- Cost to Enter the Program: Oversight fees
- Liability Relief Provisions
- Tax Incentives

Ecology Brownfield Program

Department of Ecology (Ecology)

P.O. Box 47600

Olympia, WA 98504-7600

http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/tcp/brownfields/brownfields_hp.html

Contact(s): John Means, *Brownfields Program Manager* – 360-407-7188
Jessica Brandt, *Brownfields Program Planner* – 360-407-7336

Brownfields Redevelopment Loan Fund

Department of Commerce

P.O. Box 42525

Olympia, WA 98504

<http://www.cted.wa.gov>

Contact(s): Dan Koroma, *Brownfields Coordinator* – 360-725-4062

Program

The development of Washington's brownfields program began with the adoption of the Model Toxics Control Act (MTCA), a citizen-mandated law originally enacted through a voter's initiative that governs cleanup of hazardous waste sites in Washington. Cleanup standards under MTCA include appropriate cleanup levels for industrial sites. The brownfields program itself is not defined by statute or rule, however, Washington State has a cooperative approach to brownfields cleanup and redevelopment. In addition to assistance, parties conducting cleanups can seek private consultants, the state provides technical assistance, grants, and a revolving loan program.

<http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/tcp/cleanup.html> http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/tcp/brownfields/brownfields_hp.html

- **Funding Source(s) for the Program:** Federal grants and state grants
- **Cost to enter program or fees for service:** For the Voluntary Cleanup Program (VCP), monthly billing of charges incurred by Ecology during the previous month based on hourly rates of staff used to provide services.
- **Sites Enrolled in VCP:** As of November 2010, 4,504 sites have entered the program.
- **Sites Completed under VCP:** As of November 2010, 1,495 sites have cleanups in progress and 1,714 No Further Action (NFA) determinations have been issued.

Financial Elements

ASSESSMENT AND CLEANUP FUNDING

A variety of grants, loans and technical assistance are available to assist with brownfields reuse projects.

<http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/tcp/paying4cu/paying4cu.html>

INCENTIVES

- Tax abatements
- Business and Occupation (B&O) tax credit for research and development of environmental technologies
- Federal Brownfields Tax Incentive

- Tax credits (certain business expansions)

LIABILITY RELIEF PROVISIONS

- **Covenants Not to Sue** – Under state law, and subject to certain conditions and limitations, when ownership or operation of property is transferred, any Covenant Not To Sue and contribution protection given to the prior owner apply equally to successor owners and operators.
- **Lender Liability Exemption** – State law grants lenders an exemption from liability, subject to certain conditions and limitations, while they hold an ownership interest in a facility, primarily to protect a security interest.

Program Elements

METHODS/STANDARDS/CONTROLS

Applicant has a choice of cleanup standards, including risk-based standards, although they are not based on Risk-Based Corrective Action. http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/tcp/policies/pol_main.html

CONTAMINANTS COVERED

The program does not restrict on basis of contaminants.

INSTITUTIONAL CONTROLS (IC)

Institutional controls are necessary as part of the cleanup if:

- Hazardous substances remain at the site at concentrations that exceed cleanup levels.
- Conditional points of compliance are established to measure compliance with cleanup levels.
- Cleanup levels are established based on land or resource uses that are not the uses that require the most protective cleanup levels (e.g., industrial land use).
- The department determines such controls are necessary to protect human health and the environment or the integrity of the cleanup.

Washington has sustainable land use planning requirements defined through the Growth Management Act such as urban growth boundaries.

- **IC Tracking:** Institutional controls are tracked in the Integrated Site Information System Web reporting database.
- **IC Oversight:** When institutional controls are necessary, environmental covenants are usually used to impose those controls on a parcel of real property.
- **IC Monitoring:** Confirmation monitoring and five year reviews are also used and may provide a basis for reopeners in a Consent Decree or a basis for rescinding a VCP NFA opinion for a site.

The following Web address is a direct link to the state's public database that maintains an inventory of sites, maps sites and/or tracks institutional controls. This link also provides additional information regarding contaminated sites in the state.

<http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/tcp/sites/SiteLists.htm>

Program Highlights

In 2010 Ecology's Brownfield program published the "Guide to Leveraging Brownfield Redevelopment for Community Revitalization" and conducted Brownfield Planning Workshops to provide an opportunity for training and leadership on the cleanup and redevelopment of brownfields. The economy, appearance and property values of many communities are hindered by the presence of derelict or under-utilized properties. The cleanup and redevelopment of these properties is an important strategy for revitalizing our communities, creating jobs, and protecting the environment. In a typical workshop, attendees hear about how other communities have succeeded or struggled with economic revitalization. In this workshop, participants played the role of decision-maker and learn by doing. Workshops were composed of an interactive small group planning session to address cleanup and redevelopment of a typical brownfield. Participants were provided with a guidebook with basic information to lead a redevelopment planning process and make key decisions. Experts in the fields of economics, environmental science, land use and contamination regulation, and funding support participants the exercise. The planning process is simulated, but the case study is a real property. In this simulation, participants walk through the major planning steps and gain information and experience so they can promote and lead successful revitalization projects in their communities.

Other Land Programs

Underground Storage Tanks (USTs) Program

<http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/tcp/ust-lust/tanks.html>