

Appendix C

Online Resources to Cleanup Enforcement, Brownfields, and Land Revitalization Information and Documents

I. Superfund Redevelopment Program

Superfund Redevelopment Web site

This Web site acts as a central resource for the Superfund Redevelopment program, providing basic information about the program, as well as information about individual Superfund sites. This Web site also provides links to necessary redevelopment tools and policy and guidance documents to facilitate the cleanup process.

<http://www.epa.gov/superfund/programs/recycle/index.htm>

Superfund Redevelopment Tools

The Web site provides an overview and access to the wide array of tools, resources, and services that Superfund Redevelopment has identified and made available for a broad range of audiences - to help in better understanding the status and characteristics of a site as well as to explore opportunities for redevelopment.

<http://epa.gov/superfund/programs/recycle/tools/index.html>

“Reusing Superfund Sites” (PDF) - October 2006

This report provides an overview of the Superfund Redevelopment Initiative (SRI), a coordinated national effort to facilitate the return of the country’s most hazardous sites to productive use. This report details the successful attempt of communities to reclaim and reuse thousands of acres of idle land in partnership with SRI.

<http://epa.gov/superfund/programs/recycle/pdf/reusingsites.pdf>

Superfund Reuse Policy and Guidance Web site

Web site provides access to EPA policy on tools for the redevelopment of Superfund sites, including incorporating future land use considerations into the discussion of appropriate contamination remedies and in making Ready for Reuse (RfR) determinations.

<http://www.epa.gov/superfund/programs/recycle/policy/reuse.html>

Community Reinvestment Act Fact Sheet

This fact sheet discusses the interaction between the 1977 Community Reinvestment Act (CRA) and environmental cleanup or redevelopment. The CRA requires banks, thrifts, and other lenders to make capital available in low- and moderate-income urban neighborhoods. In 1995, Congress revised the regulations so that lenders subject to the CRA can now claim community development loan credits for loans made to help finance environmental cleanup or redevelopment when it is part of a revitalization effort in low- and moderate-income community.

<http://www.epa.gov/swerosps/bf/html-doc/cra.htm>

II. Brownfields and Land Revitalization

Brownfields and Land Revitalization Web site

Web site contains information about EPA's brownfields program including the Brownfields Law, EPA brownfields grants, technical tools and resources as well as information on brownfields projects across the country.

<http://www.epa.gov/swerosps/bf/index.html>

Interim Approaches for Regional Relations with State Voluntary Cleanup Programs - November 14, 1996

Sets forth the baseline criteria which EPA will employ to evaluate the adequacy of a state's application for funding of a Voluntary Cleanup Program (VCP). These criteria will also be used during negotiation of Memoranda of Agreements (MOAs) which can constitute a planning mechanism for division of labor at sites between EPA and the states.

<http://www.epa.gov/swerosps/bf/html-doc/vcp.htm>

Technical Approaches to Characterizing and Redeveloping Brownfields Sites: Municipal Landfills and Illegal Dumps (PDF) - January 2002

Provides guidance to decision-makers, such as city planners, private sector developers, and others, to achieve a better understanding of the common technical issues involved in assessing and cleaning up brownfield sites.

<http://www.epa.gov/ORD/NRMRL/pubs/625r02002/625r02002.pdf>

Anatomy of Brownfields Redevelopment - October 2006

Provides an overview of the brownfield redevelopment process. In addition, this document discusses the brownfields real estate redevelopment process, along with key challenges, critical participants, and example redevelopment scenarios.

http://www.epa.gov/swerosps/bf/anat_bf_redev_101106.pdf

All Appropriate Inquiries Web site

Web site Provides a link to the final rule establishing specific regulatory requirements for conducting all appropriate inquiries (AAI) into previous ownership, uses, and environmental conditions of a property for the purposes of qualifying for certain landowner liability protections under CERCLA. The final rule went into effect on November 1, 2006. Parties may also comply with the final rule by following the standards set forth in the ASTM E1527-05 Phase I Environmental Site Assessment Process.

<http://www.epa.gov/swerosps/bf/regneg.htm>

Brownfields Federal Programs Guide (2005 Edition) - August 2005

The guide outlines the technical and financial federal resources that can be leveraged for brownfields cleanup and redevelopment. This document also offers tips on how to successfully apply for these resources.

http://www.epa.gov/swerosps/bf/partners/2005_fpg.pdf

III. RCRA Brownfields Prevention Initiative

RCRA Brownfields Prevention Initiative Web site

Web site provides descriptions, official documents and links concerning the RCRA Brownfields Prevention Initiative, a program established by EPA to encourage the reuse of potential RCRA brownfields so that the land better serves the needs of the community either through more productive commercial or residential development or as greenspace.

<http://www.epa.gov/swerosps/rcrabf/index.html>

Results-Based Approaches to Corrective Action Guidance Web page - September 2000

Web site Provides guidance to EPA, State regulators, and owner/operators of how to incorporate results-based approaches where appropriate in their cleanups. Results-based approaches are intended to help identify releases and risks, and increase efficiency of facility cleanup. These approaches encourage technical and administrative innovation to achieve environmentally protective cleanups on a facility-specific basis

http://www.epa.gov/correctiveaction/resource/guidance/gen_ca/results.htm

Results-Based Approach and Tailored Oversight Guidance (for Facilities Subject to Corrective Action Under Subtitle C of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act)

Provides guidance to help State and EPA regulators, owners and operators of facilities subject to RCRA corrective action, and members of the public better understand EPA's results-based strategy for RCRA corrective action.

http://www.epa.gov/correctiveaction/resource/guidance/gen_ca/reslt-bse.pdf

IV. Underground Storage Tanks

Underground Storage Tanks Web site

Web site providing information relevant to the federal underground storage tank (UST) program. This site includes questions and answers about the UST Program, in addition to acting as a gateway to other helpful sites

<http://www.epa.gov/OUST/index.htm>

Underground Storage Tanks—Lender Liability; Final Rule - September 7, 1995

Final rule that limits the regulatory obligations of lending institutions and other persons who hold a security interest in a petroleum underground storage tank (UST) or in real estate containing a petroleum UST, or that acquire title or deed to a petroleum UST or facility or property on which an UST is located. This final rule specifies conditions under which these security interest holders may be exempted from a RCRA corrective action, technical, and financial responsibility regulatory requirements that apply to an UST owner and operator. This rule should result in additional capital availability for UST owners, many of whom are small businesses, and will assist them in meeting environmental requirements by improving their facilities.

<http://www.epa.gov/OUST/fedlaws/sept0795.htm>

V. Office of Solid Waste

Office of Solid Waste Web site

Web site provides information regarding the Office of Solid Waste's (OSW) regulation of wastes under RCRA. This site also serves as a gateway to additional helpful sites regarding solid waste.

<http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/osw/index.htm>

RCRA Public Participation Manual (1996 Edition) - 1996

Serves as a “users manual” that explains how public participation works in the RCRA permitting process (including corrective action), and how citizens, regulators, and industry can cooperate to make it work better. It also describes a wide assortment of activities to enhance public participation, and includes several appendices that provide lists of contacts, sources of information, and examples of public participation tools and activities.

<http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/hazwaste/permit/pubpart/manual.htm>

V. Other Non-EPA Sources

National Association of Local Government Environmental Professionals (NALGEP)

Web site for the National Association of Local Government Environmental Professionals (NALGEP), a not-for-profit organization representing local government personnel responsible for ensuring environmental compliance and developing and implementing environmental policies and programs.

<http://www.nalgep.org/default.cfm>

International City/County Management Association (ICMA)

Web site for the International City/County Management Association (ICMA), a non-profit organization that provides technical and management assistance, training, and information resources in the areas of performance measurement, ethics education and training, community and economic development, environmental management, technology, and other topics to its members and the broader local government community. ICMA cosponsors the bi-annual Brownfields conference with EPA.

<http://icma.org/main/sc.asp>

U.S. Green Building Council

Web site for the U.S. Green Building Council (USGBC), a non-profit organization committed to expanding sustainable building practices.

<http://www.usgbc.org/>