As part of the U. S. EPA's Brownfields Action Agenda, former Administrator Carol Browner (January 1993 – January 2001) removed approximately 30,000 sites from the superfund Tracking System List (CERCLIS) as a result of further investigation of these properties. U. S. EPA released these sites because potential developers and others feared the CERCLIS designation.

This map organizes these sites by Congressional district, showing how Superfund's far reaching liability provisions affect every part of the country.

These CERCLIS sites approximate a very small fraction of the brownfields problem (the U. S. General Accounting Office estimates that there are more than 400,000 brownfields through the nation).
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Dear Mayor:

I am very pleased to announce the release of our eighth Brownfield’s report entitled, Recycling America’s Land: A National Report on Brownfield’s Redevelopment, Volume VIII. Brownfield’s are abandoned or underutilized properties that are found in almost every city in the United States. Brownfield’s come in many forms, including old industrial and commercial properties, vacant buildings or abandon gas stations. The redevelopment of Brownfield’s has been a top priority for the Conference of Mayors for the past 17 years.

The nation’s mayors are proud of their cities and we continually strive to make our communities the best possible place to live and work. Cities, however, are tasked with harder choices and shrinking budgets due to the economic crisis, home foreclosures, reduced taxes, demand for additional services, and costly unfunded mandates. This current situation makes it even more difficult to promote the reuse and redevelopment of blighted land, the redevelopment of these sites often means more jobs for the communities and an increase in safety, property value, and tax revenues.

The Conference of Mayors, through our Metro Agenda for America, is looking to increase jobs, reinvest in our communities, and return our nation to a growing economy. As President of the Conference of Mayors, my emphasis is to create stronger cities and to create the tools that are necessary to assist us, as Mayors, in our efforts to create jobs and improve our economy. Brownfield’s redevelopment is an excellent way of creating new jobs within our communities in the areas of job training, cleanup, new construction, and post construction positions.

In the early 1960’s when my community of Burnsville was starting to grow and incorporate, it was envisioned that the “downtown of Burnsville” would be located around an intersection, which grew into what is the current city center. Back then, a few strip malls, some office buildings, a couple of gas stations, a few restaurants and a K-Mart store were developed in the surrounding area, helping to grow the community.

In the early 90’s Burnsville conducted a city-wide planning process called “Partnership for Tomorrow.” Over 700 residents and business owners and operators met over months in different groups, to help chart the future of Burnsville. One of the concepts that arose was the feeling that Burnsville needed an area that could be more of a “downtown.” Toward the end of the decade, a “Vision for Tomorrow” group was formed to revisit and revise the future plans for Burnsville.

This type of visioning and implementation process is exactly what many communities have done to redevelop these former eyesores back into productive pieces of land. Brownfield’s are too costly to ignore and are an important component in almost every city’s redevelopment plans. Mayors across the country need to the tools to redevelop these properties to bring revenue and prosperity back to our cities. I wish to thank all the Mayors and their staff for the tremendous work they do and for their participation with this report.

Yours Truly,

Elizabeth Kautz
Mayor of Burnsville
President, The US Conference of Mayors
From the CEO and Executive Director

Tom Cochran, CEO and Executive Director
The U.S. Conference of Mayors

Bolstering the US Economy

Current economic recovery and future economic success for the United States lies on backbone of our nation’s cities and metro areas. Brownfields redevelopment is a key component to promote short and long-term economic growth and job creation. The nation’s mayors have continuously strived to make their cities the best possible places to live, work and play even when they are facing the toughest economic times in recent history. Our President, Burnsville Mayor Elizabeth B. Kautz, and the Conference of Mayors’ leadership have been working to bolster the long range economic competitiveness of our cities and therefore the nation. Brownfield’s redevelopment, including job training initiatives, funding for the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant, water and wastewater infrastructure, and smart transportation investment, all are key in creating sustainable, long term economic success in our cities.

Similar to the Brownfields Initiative with EPA, the nation’s Mayors are seeking a strong federal-city partnership with all of the federal agencies. More such initiatives are needed to move the nation in a positive direction. The nation’s Mayors do recognize that it will be a difficult road ahead and there are many challenges yet to be faced. We, at the Conference of Mayors remain committed to recycling America’s land back into productive use.
From the Chairs

City of Long Beach
Mayor Bob Foster
Chair, USCM Environmental Committee

“The redevelopment of brownfields is a key component to a sustainable community. Cities across the nation have learned to do more with less, but these difficult economic times have made new developments on brownfields even more challenging. Congress and EPA’s Brownfields Program has provided tools, but Mayors need additional assistance with the redevelopment of these properties that will create new jobs and preserve city green space.”

Mayor J. Christian Bollwage
City of Elizabeth, New Jersey
Co-Chair, USCM Brownfields Task Force

“Cities who were experiencing a redevelopment renaissance and residential boom are now facing economic decline and an increase in foreclosed properties. However, there is still a renewed interest in developing within cities where residents can live closer to their jobs and reduce their commuting costs. Brownfield properties represent opportunities in redevelopment. And, with an increase in green technology and with the goal of reducing energy costs, developers are finding it beneficial to use existing sites and infrastructure to redevelop and remediate properties as opposed to building farther and farther out. Brownfields redevelopment benefit cities and the metro regions with new jobs, new tax revenues, while recycling land and preserving our greenfields. This is the only way to truly grow in a sustainable manner.”

Mayor Lois J. Frankel
West Palm Beach, FL
Co-Chair for the Brownfield’s Taskforce

“Brownfields provide a wonderful tool for urban and city center redevelopment. In today’s economy the search for additional resources is imperative and through Brownfield redevelopment additional jobs and a growth in the tax base are two benefits cities can strive for. Communities are reborn and the environment is restored, in many cases, preserving precious green and open space.”
Introduction

The United States Conference of Mayors defines the term “brownfield” as an abandoned or underutilized property where expansion or redevelopment is complicated by either real or perceived environmental contamination. This description applies to a wide variety of sites including, but not limited to, industrial properties, old gas stations, vacant warehouses, former dry cleaning establishments, abandoned residential buildings which potentially could contain lead paint or asbestos. Under the new law, sites that contain petroleum products as well as mine-scarred land are also considered brownfields. Brownfields are located in almost every community in the United States.

The existence of many brownfield sites can be traced to the strict liability provisions of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), a federal law more commonly known as “Superfund”. CERCLA was enacted in 1980 to stop the irresponsible discharge of pollutants to the environment by holding entities to very strict liability standards, making every past and present owner fully responsible for any and all costs to remediate “Superfund” properties. This federal law, over time, has affected virtually all properties – including brownfields – by making the owners of these sites potentially subject to liability even if they did not cause the pollution. This resulted in many potential developers and businesses being driven away from brownfields as potential sites for investment. Instead, many private and public parties have built sites away from urban core areas and instead developed “greenfields”, pristine or undeveloped land, as a choice to locate new businesses, homes and other developments. In order to address the problem of abandoned urban property and to assist in preventing the continued consumption of farmland and other open spaces, Congress enacted brownfields legislation in January of 2003. The brownfields legislation enacted provides liability protection for innocent parties interested in redeveloping brownfields, provides resources to conduct environmental assessments and remediation, as well as provides resources for state brownfields programs.

This is the eighth report published by The U. S. Conference of Mayors describing the status of brownfields in the United States. The purpose of this report is to build upon the four previous reports by compiling new information from the nation’s cities on the status of brownfields and the impact these properties have on communities. The information in this report has been added to The U. S. Conference of Mayors National Brownfields Database to help track local efforts in redeveloping these properties.

Data included in this report are a compilation of information provided from 150* cities that responded to a U. S. Conference of Mayors questionnaire. The participating cities were from more then 41 different states, including the District of Columbia. The cities were diverse in their industrial and manufacturing backgrounds as well as future plans for the redevelopment of brownfields sites. The magnitude of brownfields affecting communities across America is enormous, considering the amount of land that can be reclaimed and the future reinvestment potential that these properties offer cities in regards to tax revenue.

Cities completed all or part of the questionnaire based on their best available data. The questionnaire solicited information on the number of brownfields (subject to each city’s criteria) and acres of land affected, impediments to potential benefits of redevelopment, state activities and regional partnerships. Also included this year were more in-depth questions aimed at identifying successful brownfields redevelopment projects, which will be featured in a “best practices” publication.

The U. S. Conference of Mayors wishes to thank everyone who participated in this report.

*150 cities across the United States and in U. S. territories represent those survey respondents who identified brownfields within their vicinity, even though they may have been unable to provide actual numbers of sites or acres comprised therein.

**Survey / Questionnaire data was gathered throughout 2009
Executive Summary

The eighth Brownfield’s report documents the problems of brownfields redevelopment faced by local communities throughout the United States and identifies the fleeting opportunities lost when properties remain idle and abandoned. For the second time, this report quantifies some of the benefits from brownfields redevelopment efforts across the country with cities responding their positive results from land recycling and the return of brownfields to productive uses.

Status of the Problem

150 cities provided information regarding brownfields in their communities. In this year’s survey, 136 estimated that they had more than 22,537 brownfields sites, with the average size being 8.6 acres, occupying over 60,417 acres of land. More the 120 cities estimated 3,035 sites have been “Mothballed,” which is defined, as sites that the current owner has no intention of redeveloping or selling due to environmental impact concerns.

This year’s report again demonstrates that brownfields not only affect large urban areas, but also rural landscapes. Our last report stated that nearly a third of the respondents were from cities with populations under 50,000 and this report had similar results.

The cities again identified the major obstacles to the redevelopment of brownfield sites. In this eighth report, ‘Clean-up Funds’ was the most frequently identified impediment, cited by 93.2 percent of the respondents. The next three major impediments again were ‘Environmental Assessments Needed’ (70.7 percent), the increasing ‘Poor Market Conditions’ (60.7 percent), and a focus on ‘Liability Issues’ (58.4 percent). This is the first time ever that ‘Poor Market Conditions’ made it into the top 5 list of major obstacles.

This survey also asked cities if they had brownfields sites that would require additional subsidies beyond cleanup funds and assessment monies. Over 82 percent (up from 77 percent in previous reports) of the respondents listed the need for additional help in the following forms: low interest loans, demolition monies, aid in the acquisition and assembly of land, grants for remediation and aid for sewer upgrades, road improvements and other infrastructure upgrades. Also identified this year, not in order or rank, were: brownfields technology training, job development and training, assistance in the planning process, and community needs assessment training.

In this year’s survey, cities were once again asked if they had institutional controls in place on their redeveloped Brownfield sites and 76 cities responded (64.4 percent) that they do.

Potential Benefits

We asked cities to report the actual number of acres and sites that have been redeveloped as well as current acres and sites in progress. There were 116 cities or 86.6 percent of the respondents reported having success in redeveloping brownfields. The average time it took to redevelop a brownfields site was four and half to five years, up from an average of three years that was reported in the 2005 survey. 123 cities have successfully redeveloped more than 2,667 sites representing more than 11,000 acres. There are 630 sites, comprising nearly 7,500 acres, currently in progress of being redeveloped. 78 cities or 62 percent of respondents said that a portion of their sites would be redeveloped into parks and open space sites comprising of 8,368 acres of reclaimed land.

Over 46 percent of the survey respondents stated that if brownfields were redeveloped, they could realize nearly $688 million to $1.66 billion annually in additional tax revenues. There were 45 cities that provided actual tax revenues generated from redeveloped brownfields sites totaling over $108 million. In addition, 106 cities responded that over 230,223 new jobs could be created on brownfields sites if their brownfield sites were redeveloped, an increase of 39,000 from last year’s report. There were 59 cities that reported 75,000 new jobs have already been created from redeveloped brownfields. These jobs include 19,761 pre-development and 55,085 jobs post development.

Over 80 percent of the respondents stated that additional people could live in their cities without burdening existing infrastructure, with more than 76.9 percent of the respondents stating that 1.9 million additional people could be accommodated in their communities.
Survey Highlights

Status of the Problem

Number of Sites and Estimated Acreage

Cities were asked to estimate the number and acreage of brownfields sites, subject to each city's criteria and best available data. It should be noted that several cities were unable to provide data or only included certain types of brownfields such as former industrial sites. Additionally, several cities expanded their inventories to include formerly excluded petrochemical sites.

- 136 cities estimated that they had a total of 22,537 Brownfield sites.
- 128 cities estimated that brownfields consumed 60,417 acres of land.
- The average size of a brownfield site was approximately 8.6 acres.
- 120 cities estimated that “mothballed” sites consumed 3,035 of their total brownfields sites.

Impediments to Redevelopment

Cities were asked to identify the impediments they encounter in redeveloping brownfield sites.

- The most frequently identified impediment (156 cities or 84 percent) was lack of Clean up Funds.
- The second and third most frequently identified impediments were Environmental Assessments (121 cities or 93.2 percent) and Poor Market Conditions (79 cities or 60.7 percent). Liability Issues was indicated (76 cities or 58.4 percent of respondents) creating a new Fourth place. Demolition Monies which was formerly in the third spot according to the 2008 Survey, slipped to fifth, and Land Assembly was sixth with only 68 respondents selecting it, which is a big change from previous year’s surveys.

Additional Resources Needed

Cities identified that additional resources were needed to complete brownfields redevelopment successfully. There were 103 cities or 68 percent of the total respondents stated that their city had brownfield sites that would require additional subsidies in addition to cleanup and assessment grants in order to attract investment. The types of resources that were identified included:

- Environmental Clean-up Consultants
- Tax Breaks / Tax Incremental Financing
- City Owned Property Grants
- Lead & Asbestos Abatement
- History Preservation Funds
- Green Technology Incentives
- Aid in acquisition and assembly of land
- Assistance with the planning process
- Brownfield technology training
- Community needs assessment training
- Demolition monies
- Grant funds for remediation
- Loan Guarantees
- Job development and training
- Low interest loans for development
- Sewer upgrades, road improvements and other infrastructure upgrades.

Potential Benefits of Brownfields Redevelopment

Successful or Currently Redeveloped Sites and Estimated Acreage

Respondents were asked to state their success in redeveloping brownfields in regards to number of sites and acreage. Additionally, cities were asked about the number of sites and acreage that currently were being redeveloped. There were 116 cities that have had success in redeveloping brownfields, with 122 cities currently in progress of remediating and redeveloping sites.

- 116 cities stated that success had been achieved in redeveloping 2,667 sites for a total of 11,096 acres.
- Currently, 122 cities reported 630 sites are being redeveloped comprising 7,492 acres.
- The average time it took to redevelop a brownfields site was four and a half to five years. This may be an indication that the brownfield sites that are now being developed are more complicated then in year’s past or an example of the weakened economy.
- Cities were also asked what tools or programs were beneficial for brownfields redevelopment. The top three were: private investment, state programs and EPA assessment funding which stayed steady from last year’s survey.

End Uses for Brownfields Redevelopment Projects

Respondents also submitted information regarding the end uses for brownfields redevelopment projects. To date brownfields sites have been redeveloped into the following:

- 20,856 Retail projects or individual retail units
- 25,004 Housing development projects or individual housing units
- 1,328 Mixed use projects
- 260 Commercial projects
- 120 Industrial projects
- 223 Park land projects or acreage designated for park land use
- 63 Other projects included educational facilities, government buildings, green space areas, recreational, light industrial and manufacturing, parking space/decks, schools, baseball stadiums and intermodal hubs for transportation.
Benefits to Redevelopment
Cities were asked to identify the four most important benefits to their city if their brownfields were redeveloped.

- Tax Base Growth was the most frequently cited benefit with 113 cities or 85 percent selecting this benefit.
- The other most frequently cited benefits were neighborhood revitalization (107 respondents or 80 percent); job creation (98 respondents or 74 percent) and environmental protection (83 respondents or 62 percent).

Tax Revenue
The survey asked for estimates of the potential local tax revenues that could be generated if brownfields were redeveloped. The estimates obtained were both conservative and optimistic annual tax figures. Additionally, cities were asked to provide the numbers for actual tax revenues generated from redeveloped brownfields sites.

- 45 cities provided actual revenue numbers totaling $108 million in local tax revenue, which has been generated from redeveloped brownfields sites.
- 81 cities gave a conservative estimate totaling $689 million annually could be generated in their cities through brownfields reinvestment activity.
- 77 cities gave an optimistic estimate totaling $1.7 billion annually that could be accounted as city tax revenue if brownfields were redeveloped.

Jobs Created
Cities were asked to estimate the number of jobs that could be created if brownfields were redeveloped, as well as the actual number of jobs created to date as a result of revitalization activity. Due to the economic slide cities were impacted and fewer projects were completed, resulting in a drastic loss in jobs reported.

- 59 cities responded that 74,846 (19,761 pre-development / 55,085 post development) jobs were actually created since brownfields redevelopment activity began in their city.
- 76 cities responded that approximately 230,223 new jobs could be created if their brownfield sites were redeveloped.

Population Capacity
Cities were asked if their communities could support additional people without the increase in population being an additional burden to existing infrastructure – roads, water, sewer systems and utilities.
121 cities or 81 percent of the respondents stated additional people could be supported given the existing infrastructure.

Out of the 121 cities, 93 estimated that they could support a cumulative total of more than 1.9 million additional people.

**Other Findings**

**Partnerships**

Cities were asked whether partnerships were formed with the county or state to address issues such as brownfields redevelopment, urban sprawl and open space or farmland preservation.

- Brownfields redevelopment was the most frequently cited partnership with both the county and state. The city-state partnership was the strongest, with over 79 percent (105 cities) indicating that there was a concerted effort between the city and state to deal with the issue of brownfields. The city-county partnership on brownfields redevelopment only accounted for 38 percent (48 cities) of survey respondents.

- The city-state partnership on urban sprawl indicated that 34 percent (42 cities) of the survey respondents were working on common issues related to sprawl, while 28 percent (34 cities) of the cities worked with the county to help curb sprawl.

- On the issue of open space and farmland preservation, 36 percent (44 cities) were working with their states and 36 percent (44 cities) were working with their counties.

**Incentives for Brownfield Redevelopment**

Cities were asked to identify local or state incentives for brownfields redevelopment.

- More than one-half of the respondents (90 cities or 71 percent) indicated that incentives were offered to encourage brownfields redevelopment.

- The incentives listed included many that were noted in past brownfields reports including: tax credits or abatements, low interest loans, tax increment financing and grants for assessment and remediation. New incentives listed by respondents this year included: state grants, environmental assessment tax credits, state economic incentives, 10 year property abatements, government site assessment payments, and storm water credits.
State Activity

Cities were asked to rate how active their state was in working with them on the issue of brownfields.

- 78 cities (60 percent) gave their state a “very active” rating, with 46 cities (35 percent) indicating their states were “somewhat active”.
- Only 7 cities responded that their state was “inactive” on this issue.

Cities were asked to rank the performance of their state’s Voluntary Cleanup Program (VCP). While VCPs vary from state to state, many states have implemented VCPs to expedite assessment, remediation and redevelopment efforts at brownfield sites for private sector developers.

- For those cities that did respond:
  - 19 cities (15 percent) gave their state an excellent rating;
  - 43 cities (34 percent) gave their state a very good rating, and
  - 31 cities (24 percent) gave their state VCP program a satisfactory rating.

There were 26 cities (20 percent) of the survey respondents that stated the question was “not applicable.”
RESPONDENT INFORMATION

Mayor: _________________________________________________________________________________________

Brownfields Coordinator: __________________________________________________________________________

Address:  _______________________________________________________________________________________

_______________________________________________________________________________________

Phone: _________________________________________________________________________________________

Fax: ____________________________________________________________________________________________

Email: __________________________________________________________________________________________

City Website: ____________________________________________________________________________________

City Brownfield Website: ___________________________________________________________________________

State Brownfield Website: __________________________________________________________________________

PART I:

SCALE OF PROBLEM

(If you can’t provide estimates below, please answer as many questions as possible.)

1) Please estimate the number of brownfield sites in your city. ________ # of sites

2) Please estimate the number of acres brownfield sites encompass. ________ # of acres

3) Please estimate the average size of the brownfield sites. ________ # of acres

4) Please estimate the number of sites which have been “mothballed” which is defined as sites ________ that the current owner has no intention of redeveloping or selling due to environmental concerns? ________# of sites

5) Have you ever needed to use, or suggested the use of, “eminent domain” to obtain property during the redevelopment process ___ yes ___ no (If yes, please answer the following)

   a) How many sites have you needed to utilize this tool?

      _______ # of sites actually used ___# of sites its use was suggested
b) Do you think you would have been able to have done these projects without using eminent domain?
   _____ yes _____ no

6) Have you been successful in redeveloping brownfield sites or are you in the process of redeveloping BF Sites?
   [ ] Yes [ ] No (If yes, please answer questions 7 – 11)

7) How many brownfield sites have been developed in your city? _______ # of sites
   How many total acres does this represent? _______ # of acres

8) How many brownfield sites are currently in the process of being redeveloped? _______ sites
   How many acres does this represent? _______ acres

9) Were any of these sites or will future sites be redeveloped for parks or open spaces?
   [ ] Yes [ ] No
   How many acres did this represent? _______ acres

10) What is the average length of time to redevelop a brownfield site? _______ 

11) What is the average cost to redevelop a brownfield site? _______

12) What tools/programs have proven beneficial to the success of brownfields redevelopment projects? (Please mark all applicable programs (X) and rank the top five programs (1 – 5) with 1 being the most significant.)
   (X) If Applicable Ranking (Top 1-5) (Please do not assign same rankings)

   [ ] _____ Assessment Funding (EPA)
   [ ] _____ Clean Up Funds (EPA)
   [ ] _____ Redevelopment Funds (HUD or EDA)
   [ ] _____ State Programs
   [ ] _____ Local Incentives
   [ ] _____ Private Investment
   [ ] _____ Insurance
   [ ] _____ Other (please specify) __________________________________________

13) What are the end uses for the brownfields redevelopment projects? If multiple sites, please provide number of end uses.
    Mark (X) those that apply. Please also indicate the number of projects.
    (Please note for housing, indicate total housing units)

    (X)

    [ ] Retail # ______
    [ ] Housing # ______ Units
    [ ] Mixed Use # ______
    [ ] Commercial # ______
    [ ] Industrial # ______
    [ ] Park Land # ______
    [ ] Other (please specify) __________________________________________
IMPEDIMENTS

1) The most common impediments cities confront in redeveloping brownfields are listed below. Please mark applicable impediments (X) and rank the top 5 impediments (1-5) with 1 being the most significant.

(X) Ranking (Top 1-5) that apply (Please do not assign same rankings)

[ ] ____ Clean Up Funds Needed
[ ] ____ Community Concerns
[ ] ____ Demolition Monies Needed
[ ] ____ Environmental Assessments Needed
[ ] ____ Environmental Regulations Too Cumbersome
[ ] ____ Excessive Standards for Clean Up
[ ] ____ Insufficient Time to Develop Deal
[ ] ____ Infrastructure Inadequate (roads, sewers, etc.)
[ ] ____ Land Assembly was Needed
[ ] ____ Liability Issues
[ ] ____ Poor Market Conditions
[ ] ____ Poor Neighborhood Conditions (crime, poverty, etc.)
[ ] ____ Other (please specify) ___________________________________________

2) Do you have brownfield sites that will require additional subsidies (besides cleanup / assessment) to attract private investment?   [ ] Yes     [ ] No
b. If yes, what assistance would be helpful?

[ ] Infrastructure upgrades
[ ] Low interest loans for development
[ ] Loan guarantees
[ ] Job training
[ ] Other (please specify)

________________________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________________________

3) Do you have institutional controls in place for redeveloped brownfield sites?  [ ] Yes [ ] No
3b) If no, would you require additional subsidies to enact a city / state-wide system?  [ ] Yes [ ] No

4) Do you currently use your EPA funds to purchase Environmental Insurance? [ ] Yes [ ] No

POTENTIAL BENEFITS

1) Please estimate the potential local tax revenues that could be generated annually if your brownfields were redeveloped.

a. Conservative estimate $ __________________
   b. Optimistic estimate $ ________________
   c. If you were able to redevelop Brownfields sites, what were the actual revenues generated from the redeveloped Brownfield sites $ __________________
   d. How many sites does this represent? _________

2) Please estimate the number of jobs created if your brownfields were redeveloped. (If you do not have an estimate, use job for every 1500 square foot of industrial space) ___________________# number of jobs
b. If you were able to redevelop your Brownfields sites, what are the actual numbers of jobs created to date? • During remediation/redevelopment _________ • Post redevelopment/end use _______
  • How many sites does this represent? _____________

3) In addition to your Brownfields sites, could your city support additional people without adding appreciably to your existing infrastructure (i.e., roads, water/sewer system, utilities)?

[ ] Yes       [ ] No
If yes, please estimate number of additional people: _________________

4) Please mark [X] the four (4) most important benefits from brownfield redevelopment:
(Please do not mark more than 4)

[ ] Crime Reduction
[ ] Environmental Protection
[ ] Infrastructure Utilization
[ ] Job Creation
[ ] Neighborhood Revitalization
[ ] Open-space Preservation/Curbing Urban Sprawl
[ ] Tax Base Growth
[ ] Transit Oriented Development
[ ] Welfare-to-Work Objectives
[ ] Other (please specify) _________________

PARTNERSHIPS

1) Do you have a city-county partnership to handle any of the following issues?

[ ] Yes    [ ] No    Brownfield Redevelopment
[ ] Yes    [ ] No    Urban Sprawl
[ ] Yes    [ ] No    Open Space / Farmland Preservation

2) Do you have a city-state partnership to address any of the following key issues?

[ ] Yes    [ ] No    Brownfield Redevelopment
[ ] Yes    [ ] No    Urban Sprawl
[ ] Yes    [ ] No    Open Space / Farmland Preservation

3) How active has your state been in working with your city on brownfields redevelopment?

[ ] Very Active     [ ] Somewhat Active     [ ] Inactive

4) If your state has a Voluntary Cleanup Program (VCP), how would you rank its performance in terms of assisting your city or a developer in redeveloping your brownfields?

[ ] excellent      [ ] very good      [ ] satisfactory
[ ] not very good     [ ] poor     [ ] not applicable

5) Does your city, county, or state offer any incentives (i.e., property tax abatement or tax credits) for brownfield redevelopment? [ ] Yes       [ ] No
If yes, please specify: _____________________________________________________________________________
6) Are you working with your health agency in the process of redeveloping your Brownfield sites?
[ ] Yes  [ ] No

JOB TRAINING / GREEN JOBS

1) Do you have a job training program that focuses on the environmental or brownfields sector?
Yes_______ No_______
If Yes, please continue with rest of survey questions 2 through 14

2) How many participants do you have in a job training program?
A) 1-20  B) 21-40  
C) 41-60  D) 61-100  E) More than 100

3) How many participants have graduated from the program? ________________

4) How many participants were placed with active jobs in an environmental field?
A) ______________
B) How many have active jobs in environmental field 2 years after program completion? ________________

5) How many students have environmental jobs located within their communities? ________________

6) Are there any other sources used for funding in addition to the Brownfield's grant? Yes or No?
If Yes, what is the name of the funding source? _______________________

7) How much was overall cost of job training program per year?
A) $0k - $50k  B) $50k-$100k  
C) $100k-$150k  D) $150k-$200k  
E) $200k-$250k  F) $250k or Above

8) How was the program advertised to attract potential students?
A) TV ads  B) Bus ads  
C) Word of mouth  D) Other________________

9) Are students subsidized while going through program through additional funding? Yes or No?
If yes, How much and funded by whom? _______________________________

10) Any partnerships with federal agencies, local businesses or training programs?
A) Yes  B) No
If yes, with whom? ___________________________________

11) What was the time it took for training?
A) 4 months  B) 8 months  C) 12months  
D) 16 months  E) More than 16 months

12) How were candidates placed into jobs after training? _______________________________

13) Any additional courses/programs provided? Such as Life skills or money management, housing etc.?
A) Yes or No  B) If yes, what type of courses/programs? _______________________

14) What is average hourly salary of graduates?
A) $0-$10  B) $11-20  C) $21-30  D) $31 and up
PART II: Brownfields Best Practices

We will be publishing a USCM Brownfields Best Practice Publication. Would your city and one of your projects like to be considered for inclusion? You would have an opportunity to share your thoughts and opinions on the completed Brownfields process in order to aid and assist other communities with their Brownfields questions and concerns.

[ ] Yes  [ ] No

If yes, a member of The US Conference of Mayors staff would send you a questionnaire and contacting you for an in-depth interview on topics which include: Overview of the Project, Previous Use and Ownership, Remediation and Redevelopment, Public Involvement, Financing, the Administrative Process, and Lessons Learned. We understand you are very busy and schedules are tight and we would work with you to determine when the best opportunity to conduct the interview.

If your answer to the above question is yes, please answer the following questions.

Person to Contact: ______________________________________________________________________________________

Title of Contact: _________________________________________________________________________________________

Name of Project: _______________________________________________________________________________________ 

Short Description of Redeveloped Project: __________________________________________________________________
                                                                                                             
                                                                                                             
Address: ______________________________________________________________________________________________
                                                                                                             
                                                                                                             
Phone: ________________________________________________________________________________________________

Fax: __________________________________________________________________________________________________

Email: ________________________________________________________________________________________________

Best Time to Call: ________________________ [ ] Morning (8am-11am) [ ] Middle (12noon- 4pm) [ ] Evening (4pm-7pm)