

Economic Redevelopment of Brownfields The Perception vs. The Reality Effingham, Illinois April 17, 2012

# Terracon 

## Today ...

- EPA Brownfields are not intended to carry Brownfields redevelopment, only act as a bridge
- You have heard today of local examples and resources, you'll hear some regional case histories this afternoon
- Brownfield projects that cities and communities have put together to bridge to success from different funding
- Examples from within and outside this EPA Region for a little outside perspective on what others are doing
- A few examples of diverse resources in action ... including some low cost/no cost strategies with important \$\$ impacts


## Agency Brownfield Funds Are Merely A Bridge



RECs: ASTM E1527-05 Recognized Environmental Conditions produce a stigma that affects property value whether impairment is real or not.

## Timing of Funding



## Commonly used (non-EPA) federal resources... especially in smaller communities

- HUD - CDBG
- EDA - public works, economic dislocation
- DOT - enhancement, construction, system rehab/modernization
- USDA - rural development/community facilities loans and grants
- Tax code incentives - for housing, cleanup, structural rehabilitation



## Housing and Urban Development (HUD)

## Entitlement and State/Small Cities CDBG Programs

- Cities over 50,000 people get annual formula allocations
- Each state gets an annual funding allocation from HUD to meet small cities' (less than 50,000 population) community development needs
- CDBG funds must meet one of HUD's 3 broadly defined program objectives:
- addressing the needs of low- and moderate-income people (at least $51 \%$ of funds)
- addressing slums and blight
- meeting an urgent community need


## CDBG Eligible Activities Linking to Brownfield Needs

Demolition and removal

- Rehabilitation of public and private buildings
- Planning
- Construction or reconstruction of infrastructure, neighborhood centers, recreation/public works facilities
- Can include coping with contamination as part of site preparation or infrastructure development
- Can be lent to private companies in some circumstances
- For the state/small cities program -
- Each state sets it own project funding priorities, defines its own program requirements, within these objectives and activities


## Economic Development Administration (EDA)

- EDA typically puts $50 \%+$ of its resources into small/mid-sized towns and rural areas

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { Focus of EDA's } \\
\text { Brownfield } \\
\text { Activities }
\end{gathered}
$$

- Key EDA investment Priorities
- Collaborative Regional Innovation - Initiatives that support the development and growth of innovation clusters based on existing regional competitive strengths. Initiatives must engage stakeholders; facilitate collaboration among urban, suburban, and rural (including tribal) areas; provide stability for economic development through long-term intergovernmental and public/private collaboration; and support the growth of existing and emerging industries.
- Public/Private Partnerships - Investments that use both public- and private-sector resources and leverage complementary investments by other government/public entities and/or nonprofits.
- National Strategic Priorities - Initiatives that encourage job growth and business expansion related to advanced manufacturing; information technology (e.g., broadband, smart grid) infrastructure; communities severely impacted by automotive industry restructuring; urban waters; natural disaster mitigation and resiliency; access to capital for small, medium-sized, and ethnically diverse enterprises; and innovations in science and health care.
- Global Competitiveness - Initiatives that support high-growth businesses and innovation-based entrepreneurs to expand and compete in global markets, especially investments that expand U.S. exports, encourage foreign direct investment, and promote the repatriation of jobs back to the U.S.
- Environmentally-Sustainable Development - Investments that promote job creation and economic prosperity through projects that enhance environmental quality and develop and implement green products, processes, places, and buildings as part of the green economy. This includes support for energy-efficient green technologies.
- Economically Distressed and Underserved Communities - Investments that strengthen diverse communities that have suffered disproportionate economic job losses and/or are rebuilding to become more competitive in the global economy.

EDA Brownfield Redevelopment Projects


## EDA - Regionally ~80\% as Planning Assistance <br> (2010 Data)



## EDA/Public Works Plainview Steel, Plainview- AR

- Lumber/pressure treating facility, shut down in 1986 after quarter-century of operations; declared superfund site in 1999. Cleaned, redeveloped as specialty steel plant.
- \$763,000 in EDA public works funding supported site preparation, construction, infrastructure upgrading as part of $\$ 1.1$ million financing package
- Today - 25 new jobs, significant tax revenues for community



## USDA-RD Funds

 Supporting Brownfield Redevelopment- Eligible activities can include:
- Planning for redevelopment or revitalization - for businesses and community facilities (which could include brownfield projects)
- Site clearance/preparation, including demolition - key brownfield reuse/redevelopment activities
- Rehabilitation/improvement of sites or structures - which might need to include removal or remediation of contamination as part of project
- Construction of real estate improvements
- Installation of amenities to enhance development

Potosi Brewery, Potosi, wı

- Brewery built 1852 in Potosi (700), abandoned 1972. Asbestos, lead paint, other contaminants
- $\$ 3.3$ million guaranteed loan key to securing additional $\$ 4.2$ million in financing
- Transformed Potosi's main street; community involvement key
- Result: Refurbished as micro-brewery, brewing museum and library, opened June 2008
- 50 new jobs, 4 new beers


## Transportation Programs

- In March 2009, DOT re-affirmed its brownfield policy
- Transportation funding can be used for cleanup at sites integral to transportation system development/upgrades
- Must work through state / local transportation agencies
- DOT highway/transit construction programs can support related revitalization by:
- helping upgrade existing facilities
- offer transportation amenities that improve access to and marketability of Brownfield sites
- fund facilities and structures that serve as part of the remedial solution


## Arterial Acess Road The Quarter, East Moline, IL

- Population ~20,000
- Brownfield Funding

- EPA Pilot Assessment, \$200,000
- EPA Supplemental Pilot, \$150,000
- IEPA Brownfield Grant, \$120,000
- IEPA Brownfield Grant, \$120,000
- $\quad \$ 600,000$ Corps of Engineers Public Assistance to States
- \$3.2MIL DOT roadway grant gave critical gateway access


## Rehabilitation Tax Credits

- Historic Preservation Credit
- Federal
- Limited application State credit
- Taken the year renovated building, in service
- Credit for certified rehabilitation work done on historic structures
- 20\% Federal credit
- 25\% State credit
- Owners of certified historic structures located within River Edge Redevelopment Zones
- Aurora, East St. Louis, Elgin, \& Rockford
- Used in conjunction with Federal credit
- 10\% Federal credit for work on "nonhistoric" structures build before 1936; no certification required



## New Markets Tax Credit

- The New Markets Tax Credit Program (NMTC Program) established in 2000 to drive investment in low-income communities
- Individual and corporate federal tax credit against for equity investments in Community Development Entities (CDEs)
- 39\% of investment amount claimed over seven years (5\% first three years, 6\% each remaining)
- Competitive 2011 applications up 26\%, highest ever
- From 44 states and D.C.
- To date 594 awards totaling $\$ 29.5$ billion in tax credit allocation


## Avenue of the Arts, Grand Rapids, MI



- Arts-related mixed-use redevelopment project in an area largely abandoned since the 1950's
- Martineau Division-Oakes, 12,000-square-foot commercial space is occupied by the art department of Calvin College and a café
- 23 spaces for artists to live and work
- Once the project got off the ground, the city committed $\$ 2$ million improvements in the development's neighborhood.


## Key Elements;

- CDFI Hot Zone
- 52\% poverty rate
- Family income 50\% of area median income
- SBA Hub Zone
- NMTC $\$ 8.7$ million
- 40 construction jobs, 21 permanent jobs


## Tax Increment Financing

 A Common, Local Initiative- Uses the anticipated growth in property taxes generated by a development to finance it
- Common local financing tool supporting brownfield cleanup and reuse



## An Economic Development tool used here ...

 in both large and small communities.Number of TIF Districts by Year (1979-2010)

-Suburban Cook City of Chicago

91 pages of Tax Increment Financing Districts (TIFs) listed with State of Illinois.
Ordinance No. 1379, continuing in 2011 as Tax Increment Financing Redevelopment Plan and Projects for the Pittsfield Tax Increment Financing District

## Tax Forgiveness A Local Initiative

- Authorizes local governments to forgive back taxes on delinquent properties
- In a brownfield context, these new tax forgiveness programs typically:
- Are linked to new owners or prospective purchasers
- Require agreement to clean up and reuse site
- Require purchaser to enter state VCP


## Sherman Perk, Wisconsin

- Abandoned gas station closed since 1989, petroleum issues
- Issues of financing/ addressing cost of petroleum contamination; 9 years tax delinquency
- Financing included state forgiveness of back taxes linked to VCP participation, rehabilitation tax credits
- Result -- reuse of historically significant building as successful neighborhood retail anchor


Terrocan

## Sherman Perk, Wisconsin

- Joins neighborhoods on both opposite sides of the boulevard
- "The day it opened, my wife and I met a couple from 3 blocks over (the boulevard) we had never met ... we had both lived here for 20 years. See them once a week now and now them well".
- "It was a dump waiting for a mugging, I voted to tear it down ... was I ever wrong. I gave them that sign on the wall".




## Midwest Example: Leveraging History

## Population 16,000



## Putting pieces together ... in a hurry

Federal DOT Congressional Earmark - through KDOT
KDOT Transportation Enhancement Program
Economic Development Administration
Kansas Dept. of Wildlife and Parks
HUD EDI Special Project Congressional Earmark
EPA Brownfields Assessment
Kansas Water Office

Total Federal and State Agencies

1,000,000.00 604,821.00 409,100.00
300,000.00
281,657.00
200,000.00
50,000.00

2,845,578.00


Breakdown by Source of Funding
Dollar

## Never underestimate pride in community

Percent

Federal and State Agencies
Private Foundations
Private Citizens
City of Atchison
Private Businesses

Total Injection


## Midwest Example:

## Population 17,000

- Brownfield-Related Funding;

- EPA Assessment Pilot, \$200,000
- EPA Supplemental, \$100,000
- EPA Supplemental, \$100,000
- EPA BCRLF, \$1,000,000 MIL
- \$900K Insurance Archaeology
- \$80,000 PRP Archaeology
- EPA Assessment, \$375,000
- EPA Assessment, \$380,000
- EPA Assessment, $\$ 387,000$
- EPA Assessment, $\$ 364,000$


## Small City Partnerships \& Funding

- U.S. EPA Brownfields
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
- FEMA
- Iowa Department of Transportation
- Iowa Department of Natural Resources
- Federal Highway Administration
- Iowa Department of Economic Development
- Iowa Clean Water RLF Grant/Loan

\$1,891,000<br>\$1,300,000 / \$412,000 \$620,000<br>\$1,153,400 \$950,000<br>\$1,000,000 \$850,000

\$4.3 MIL Grant/\$14 MIL

- $\$ 200$ million overall investment to date:
- \$70 million Marriott Hotel \& Conference Center
- $\$ 40$ million property acquisition and demolition
- $\$ 18$ million of public infrastructure improvements
- \$12 million condo/commercial development privately funded
- $\$ 40$ million brewery / retail
- \$20 million UIHC Ambulatory Care Facility


## SMALL CITY, BIG RESOURCE INNOVATION:

## PROJECT-WIDE REUSE \& RECYCLING

- Complete buildings recycled (4)
- Concrete and asphalt pavements
- Recycled 80,000 cubic yards



## SMALL CITY, BIG RESOURCE INNOVATION:

## COMMUNITY SWEAT EQUITY "POSITIVELY EXPLOITING CHILD LABOR"



## Wet ' $n$ ' Muddy Days

$7^{\text {th }}$ Grade Wetland and lowa River Watershed education and aquatic species plantings


1erreacon

## "Green": Taking Concept to Funding

\$4.3 million State Revolving Fund Clean Water Loan for sustainable IRL infrastructure.

- $30 \%$ forgivable loan,
- $70 \%$ of loan at $3 \%$ interest
- Design/contract administration items are eligible

City has bid or is designing the following IRL public improvements:

- IRL Public Improvements 2011:
$\$ 5.188$ million now bid with $\$ 978,000$ SRF eligible
- Quarry Road Improvements 2011: \$956,000 bid with \$100,000 SRF eligible
- Von Maur Infrastructure Improvement: Estimated at $\$ 2.56$ million with estimated $\$ 450,000$ SRF eligible


## Assessment Data \& "Green" Planning



## Translating To Green Infrastructure




## Some Leveraged Benefits May Not Be Immediate


... and Mother Nature tests your design.


1arracon

## Example: Size Does Not Measure Success Rosalia, WA Population 600

- 1923 vintage Texaco gas station, in downtown Rosalia, WA
- Abandoned 21 years; UST issues
- Site as focus of "heritage tourism" main street revitalization strategy
- Converted to "gateway" retail, craft/farmers market, visitor center for nearby Steptoe Nat'l Battlefield, national forest

Public financing sources include:

- \$33,000 USTfields pilot grant
- \$54,000 WA Dept of Ecology grant
- \$45,000 Whitman County
"community development ’08" grant


1errecon

## Rosalia Partners

## Partner donations included:

- Development grant sharing from surrounding counties
- Rosalia Lions Club
- Rosalia "Gifted Grannies"
- Retired Texaco Executives Assn.
- Pro bono legal, remedial services
- Utility incentive rates
- Community sweat equity
- First-ever partnership with a state Dept. of Corrections



# "Opportunity is not recognized by most people when they meet, because it is usually dressed in overalls and looks like Work." 

Thomas Alva Edison

## QUESTION \& ANSWER

Dave Koch, Senior Principal/Senior Consultant

