Who's Monitoring Land Use Controls on Brownfield Sites?

Terri Smith Environmental Liability Management, Inc.

- Land use controls are referred to by many terms
 - Long-term stewardship
 - Long-term management
 - Institutional/engineering controls

Defined as

"mechanisms used to limit human activities at or near a contaminated site"

Often used and play an important role in minimizing exposure and are part of a practical, balanced approach to brownfield remediation and redevelopment

- Institutional controls may include:
 - Use of structures
 - Land and natural resource use restrictions
 - Identification of well restricted areas
 - Implementation of deed notice or deed restrictions

Engineering controls may include:

- Caps
- Dikes
- Covers
- Trenches
- Signs
- Fencing

USEPA Guidance Document

- Identified in the USEPA Guidance Document on Institutional Controls there are four basic types of institutional controls. They are:
 - Proprietary controls such as covenants where the control is legally a property interest
 - Government controls such as the implementation of zoning and well permits
 - Informational devices such as deed notices
 - Enforcement tools such as consent decrees, orders or permits

Federal, state and municipal agencies are struggling with the issue of the longterm monitoring of the continued effectiveness of implemented land use controls

Questions being asked...

- Do government agencies have a role and/or responsibility?
- If so, how do governmental agencies ensure that these sites remain protective and do not pose a threat to the surrounding community?
- Who will be responsible for the short and/or long-term monitoring of the control?

Questions being asked...

What happens when the control is unknowingly compromised? How do you ensure the long-term effectiveness of the control and that it

remains in place in perpetuity?

Some effective deterrents

- Deed notifications and/or deed notices
- Processes that require notification to state environmental agency, municipality and/or county health department

State programs that require periodic inspections and certifications to ensure that control has not been compromised

States need to provide a mechanism for notification to an individual attempting to redevelop or excavate a property that may have the potential to compromise the land use control in place.

Incorporate the use of controls as early in the process as possible for the site cleanup and redevelopment

Tracking processes will play a key role in ensuring long-term compliance and continued effectiveness of the control

- City of Portland, Oregon
 - "One Call System"
 - USEPA recently awarded (June 2003) an Innovations Pilot grant to Pennsylvania DEP to investigate the use of One-Call Systems for tracking institutional controls
 - Financial Trusts
 - Insurance

- Common interest among stakeholders
 - Safety
 - Certainty
 - Costs
 - Assurances of effectiveness

Effective compliance and enforcement measures need to be implemented Whatever option is chosen, process must ensure effective and efficient monitoring for the long term to ensure effectiveness of control

Key points to remember

- Controls are implemented when a site is not cleaned up to unrestricted "residential" reuse standards
- Planning is key for incorporating potential use of control into redevelopment strategy
- Mechanism needs to be developed to ensure consistent long-term monitoring of the control

Some key roles that can be provided by government

- Providing input on anticipated future land use considerations
- Providing information and input on acceptable land use controls
- Provide a compliance role by implementing, monitoring and enforcing existing zoning regulations
- Evaluate new building permit requests, site plans, and zoning applications
- Provide timely and adequate notice to USEPA and State Environmental Agency regarding land use changes