

HIGHLIGHTING ENVISION CREDITS



NW2.1 Reclaim Brownfields



**Institute for
Sustainable
Infrastructure**



ENVISION™



Envision includes 64 sustainability and resilience indicators, called 'credits', organized around five categories.

CREDIT HIGHLIGHT

NW2.1 Reclaim Brownfields



CREDIT INTENT

Locate projects on sites classified as brownfields.



METRIC

The extent of remediation of the brownfield site.



NATURAL WORLD: CONSERVATION

WHAT DOES THIS CREDIT ADDRESS?

The incredible *benefit and service* that projects provide when located on brownfields.

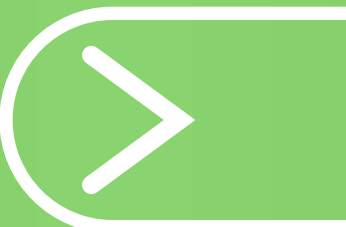
A brownfield is a property for which the expansion, redevelopment, or reuse may be complicated by the presence of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant.



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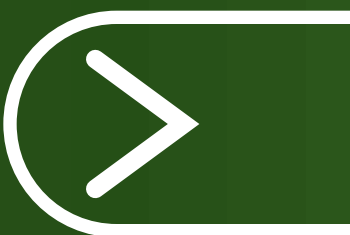
WHY IS THIS IMPORTANT?

- ▷ Environmental benefits:
 - Cleanup or containment to prevent exposure, reduces threats to human and ecological *health*.
 - Reduced runoff of toxics into nearby water bodies, leads to improvements in overall *water quality* and habitat.
- ▷ Socioeconomic benefits
 - Increased local tax *revenue*
 - Improved *safety*
 - Job creation
 - Investment and *community* transformation



Project teams should consider:

- ▶ Developing on brownfields comes with certain *risks* and responsibilities that may increase the cost of a project.
- ▶ Brownfield projects *may take longer* than typical development due to environmental assessment and cleanup activities and a more complex permitting and regulatory environment.



NW2.1

Reclaim Brownfields

Guides project teams to:

1. Determine if the project is located on a site currently identified as a *closed* brownfield.
2. Determine if the project is located on a site currently identified as an *active* brownfield.



NW2.1

Reclaim Brownfields

Guides project teams to:

3. Determine the extent to which the project can/will *mitigate* or remediate the site.
4. Determine if the project can/will close or *deregulate* a brownfield site.





IN PRACTICE

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Georgetown Wet Weather Treatment Station (WWTS) in King County, Washington, was entirely located on previously developed land used for residential purposes in the 1940s and then commercial and industrial purposes since the 1960s. The project site had contamination documented by Phase I and Phase II Environmental Site Assessments and was listed as a “Leaking Underground Storage Tank” property by the Washington Department of Ecology. Sites with this type of contamination are considered brownfields and require remediation. The Georgetown WWTS project removed the contamination caused by leaking storage tanks and remediated the area.

Learn more at sustainableinfrastructure.org