

NJIT TAB & USEPA RLF Workshop October 13 & 14, 2010



RLF 101 Site & Borrower/Subgrantee Eligibility





- Eligible Sites
- Property Specific Determinations
- Eligible Borrowers & Subgrantees
 - Hazardous Substances
 - Petroleum



Eligible Sites

• The site must be a Brownfield:

"real property, the expansion, redevelopment, or reuse of which may be complicated by the presence or potential presence of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant"





Eligible Sites

- Hazardous Substances
 ✓ Metals, PAHs, PCBs, etc.
 ✓ Asbestos
 ✓ Lead paint
 - ✓ See CERCLA § 101(14) & § 101(33)



- Controlled Substances Sites
 - ✓ Methamphetamine labs
 - ✓ See Section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act, 21 USC § 802





Eligible Sites

Mine-Scarred Land Sites

✓ Abandoned coal mines

- ✓ Abandoned lands scarred by strip mining
- Associated support and processing areas



Petroleum Sites







<u>Sites Not Eligible</u>

 Listed or proposed for listing on National Priorities List (NPL)



 Subject to unilateral administrative orders, court orders, administrative orders on consent, or judicial consent decrees issued or entered into under CERCLA

 Subject to the jurisdiction, custody, or control of the US Government (does not include tribal land)



Property Specific Determinations

- <u>Sites Requiring Property Specific Determinations</u>
 - ✓ Planned or ongoing CERCLA removal action
 - Permit issued under Solid Waste Disposal Act, FWPCA, TSCA, or SDWA
 - Subject to corrective action under RCRA 3004(u) or 3008(h)
 - Land disposal unit submitting a closure notification under RCRA subtitle C
 - ✓ Release of PCBs subject to remediation under TSCA
 - Received funding from LUST Trust Funds



Property Specific Determinations

- Property Specific Determination criteria:
 - Protect human health & the environment AND either:
 - Promote economic development or
 - Enable the creation, preservation, or addition to parks, greenways, undeveloped property, other recreational property, or non-profit purposes







- Eligible Borrowers
 - ✓ States
 - ✓ Municipalities
 - ✓ Political Subdivisions
 - ✓ US Territories
 - ✓ Indian Tribes
 - ✓ Non-Profits
 - ✓ Private Developers

- Eligible Subgrantees
 - ✓ States
 - ✓ Municipalities
 - ✓ Political Subdivisions
 - ✓ US Territories
 - ✓ Indian Tribes
 - ✓ Non-Profits





- Petroleum Sites
 - ✓ States or EPA make statutory determinations:
 - Site is relatively low risk
 - No viable responsible party
 - Applicant is not liable for contamination



Site not subject to corrective action under RCRA §9003(h)



Petroleum Sites

✓ Borrower or subgrantee is not responsible party at site

- Did not dispense or dispose of any contamination at the site
- Did not own the site at the time of dispensing or disposal of contamination at the site
- Did not exacerbate contamination at the site
- Took reasonable steps with regard to contamination at the site
 - Stop continuing releases
 - Prevent future releases
 - Limit exposure to earlier petroleum releases



- Hazardous Substances Sites
 - The borrower or subgrantee cannot be potentially liable under CERCLA § 107; liable parties under CERCLA include:
 - Current owners and operators of facility
 - Past owners or operators at time of disposal of hazardous substances
 - Generators or transporters of hazardous substances



- <u>CERCLA Liability Protections or Defenses</u>
 - ✓ Bona fide prospective purchaser
 - Involuntary acquisition by units of state or local government
 - Tax delinquency or foreclosure
 - Eminent domain
 - Abandonment
 - Bankruptcy

✓ Contiguous property owner

✓ Innocent landowner





<u>General requirements for most CERCLA liability</u>
 <u>protections</u>

Property owner must:

- ✓ Conduct All Appropriate Inquiries PRIOR to acquiring property
- Not be potentially liable or affiliated with any person who is potentially liable through:
 - Familial relationship
 - Contractual, corporate, or financial relationship OTHER THAN
 - One through which title to the facility is transferred or financed
 - Contract for sale of goods and services

✓ Comply with all continuing obligations AFTER acquiring property



- Bona fide prospective purchaser (BFPP)
 - All disposal of hazardous substances occurred PRIOR to acquisition of property
 - Conducted all appropriate inquiries (AAI) PRIOR to acquisition of property
 - Not liable for contamination at site or affiliated with any other person potentially liable for response costs at site
 - Exercises appropriate care regarding contamination including
 Stopping any continuing releases
 - Preventing future releases or exposures.



- Bona fide prospective purchaser (BFPP) con't.
 - ✓ Provides all legally required notices
 - Provides access to persons authorized to conduct response actions
 - Cooperates with persons authorized to conduct response actions if release of hazardous substances occurs on the property.
 - Complies with any land-use restrictions on the property.





- Innocent landowner
 - Property acquired AFTER disposal of hazardous substances
 - ✓ Must perform AAI PRIOR to acquisition
 - ✓ DID NOT KNOW or have reason to know that hazardous substances were disposed of on property
 - The act causing release of hazardous substances was by a third party with whom property owner has no relationship



<u>Contiguous property owner</u>

✓ Must perform AAI prior to acquisition of property

 DID NOT KNOW or have reason to know that property was or could be contaminated by hazardous substances from contiguous property

 Not affiliated with person potentially liable for response costs



- Additional subgrantee eligibility requirements:
 - The subgrantee must own the site (fee simple title) at the time the subgrant is awarded and throughout the period of performance of the subgrant
 - ✓ You must document how each subgrant will:
 - Facilitate the creation or preservation of greenspace;
 - Benefit the needs of low income communities who have limited sources of funding for cleanup & redevelopment;
 - Facilitate the use of existing infrastructure; and
 - Promote the long-term use of RLF funds



• Subgrant flexibility & limitations:

✓ RLF grantee CANNOT subgrant to itself

- Maximum \$200k per property (more with waiver)
- ✓ Can combine with \$200k EPA cleanup grant

 Can combine subgrants from two or more RLFs from separate entities



Acronyms

- AAI All Appropriate Inquiries
- BFPP Bona Fide Prospective Purchaser
- CERCLA Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act
- FWPCA Federal Water Pollution Control Act
- LUST Leaking Underground Storage Tanks
- NPL National Priorities List
- PAH Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons
- PCB Polychlorinated Biphenyls
- PRP Potentially Responsible Party
- RCRA Resource Conversation and Recovery Act
- SDWA Safe Drinking Water Act
- TSCA Toxic Substances Control Act









Eligibility Exercise

- Read the three example projects
- For each example site consider:
 - Is this an eligible site?
 - What information led you to make this decision?
 - Is the borrower or subgrantee eligible?
 - What information led you to make this decision?
 - Is the information provide enough to make these determinations?
 - What additional information do you need?
 - Would the site and borrower or subgrantee be eligible if you received additional information?