



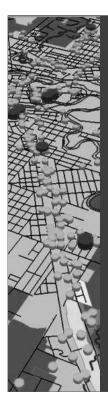
### Region 5 Message

- Municipalities can take easy steps toward preventing Brownfields by being proactive.
- By helping companies in your community, it is possible to identify potential problems and intervene before sites develop into Brownfields.
- Prevention partners activities lead to project benefits.



# Steps Local Governments can consider:

- Incorporate Brownfields Prevention into inspections;
- Incorporate Brownfields Prevention into your assessment of properties;
- Consider using ordinances;
- Work with your State agency; and
- Incorporate Brownfields Prevention in your Comprehensive Plan



### **Desired Results**

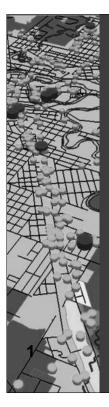
- Local governments will be exposed to ideas that can be used to help manufactures and commercial enterprises leave a cleaner footprint on their cities, counties and villages.
- This can be accomplished by building on lessons learned from peers





## Speakers

- John Hulewicz, Environmental Health Supervisor, Elkhart County Health Department
- Ryan Eckdale-Dudley, GIS Coordinator, Symbiont

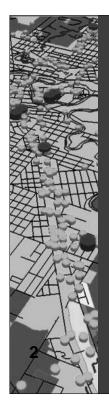


# Managing your inventory for Brownfield Prevention

We have it in our power to begin the world over again

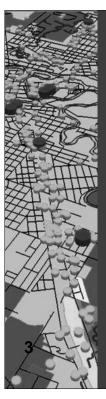
--- Thomas Paine 1776

--- Ronald Reagan 1980



## The Brownfield Prevention Initiative

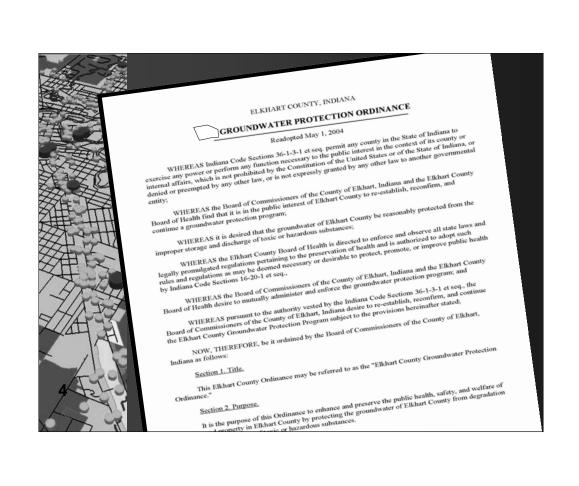
John J. Hulewicz
Environmental Health Supervisor
Elkhart County Health
Department



## The Brownfield Prevention Initiative

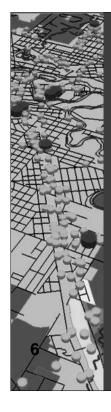
Consider building a
Brownfield prevention program
by recycling.
You can forge new tools
from old ones

such as . . .





- Prompted by groundwater contamination events almost three decades ago, including NPL Superfund sites
- 5 years from input, writing, hearings, to authorization



Formation of GW advisory committee Summer 1985 Survey of local industries to ascertain potential problems

Summer 1986

Spring 1987 Formation of GW technical/citizen review group

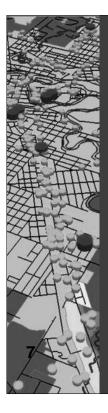
Summer 1987 Draft GWPO released

April 1984

Winter 1987

Fall 1988 Comments incorporated/final draft released

May 1, 1989 GWPO adopted into rule



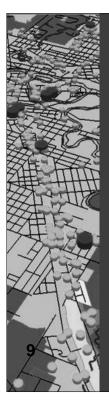
### The purpose is prevention:

- To help prevent groundwater contamination
- To measure, document and follow sites with chemical activity
- To reflect and comply with applicable state and federal codes



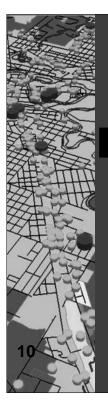
# The Inspection Process Scope:

- 1. Gives power of entry and routine inspection, to determine compliance with ordinance provisions, at facilities with
  - toxic / hazardous materials
  - onsite wastewater systems (septic or drywells)



## The Inspection Process Scope, continued:

- 2. Proper storage of toxic/hazardous materials
- 3. Testing of wastewater systems
- 4. Reporting and cleanup of spills
- 5. Perform unofficial basic audits for compliance with RCRA, NPDES, and air permitting



The Inspection Process

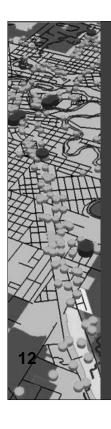
with onsite prevention tips, training and education.

- The ordinance has evolved to include education as well as enforcement
- Industry is receptive to this nonthreatening approach and educational component



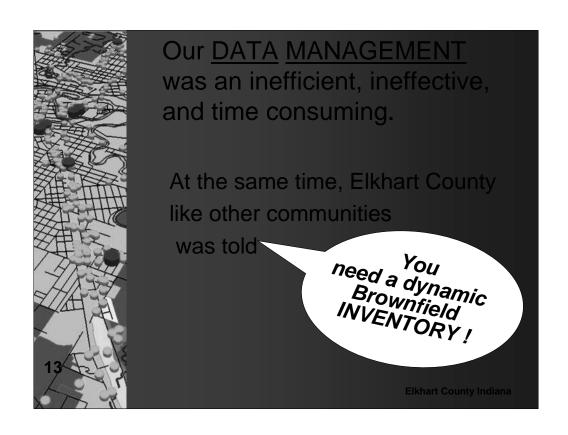
#### Chronology of **DATA MANAGEMENT**

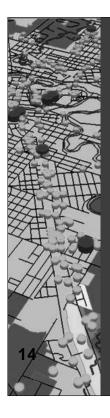
- Incident and historic paperwork (1970s)
- + inspection reports (1989)
- + an R-based system (to create index)
- + state and fed actions at properties
- + MS Access for facilities and inspections (1998)
- and at this point...



# Our DATA MANAGEMENT was an oxymoron

- 5,100 sites in 44 file drawers
- filed by business name, not location
- so properties with several businesses over time = piecemeal property histories
- labor intensive queries only
- not all city/state/fed actions or testing
- no community-wide picture





## Chronology of DATA MANAGEMENT continued

2006: a new County Comprehensive Plan called for better land use management:

- reduce urban sprawl by redeveloping Brownfield and other underutilized sites and existing infrastructure
- incentivize Brownfield reuse
- regard Brownfield inventory as a repository of economic development opportunities

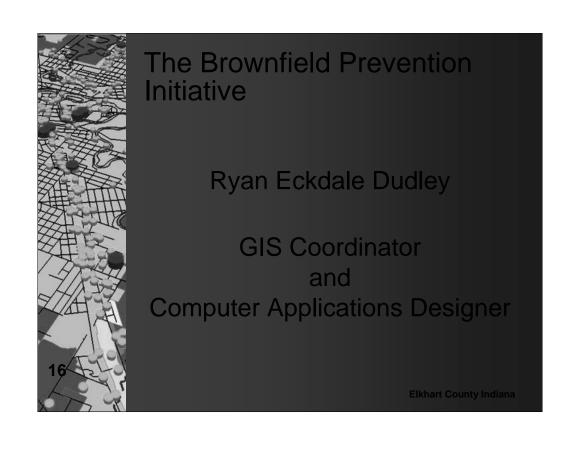


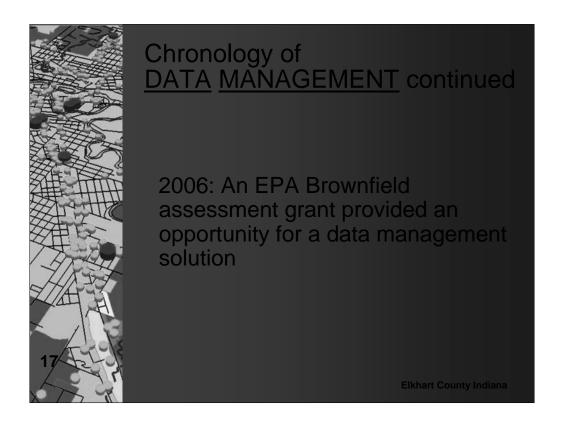
# Chronology of DATA MANAGEMENT continued

At the same time access to public records and information increased, demanding more time and attention prompting the need for drastic change

You cannot manage what you cannot measure John W. Thompson

We had yet to identify, let alone measure and manage, the Brownfields of Elkhart County

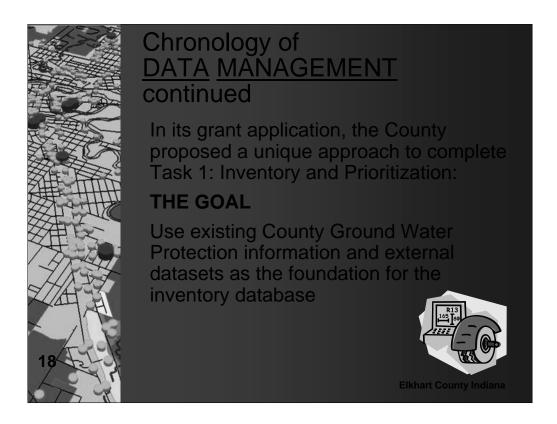




<In 2006, Elkhart County was awarded it's first 2 USEPA Community Wide Site Assesssement Grants</p>

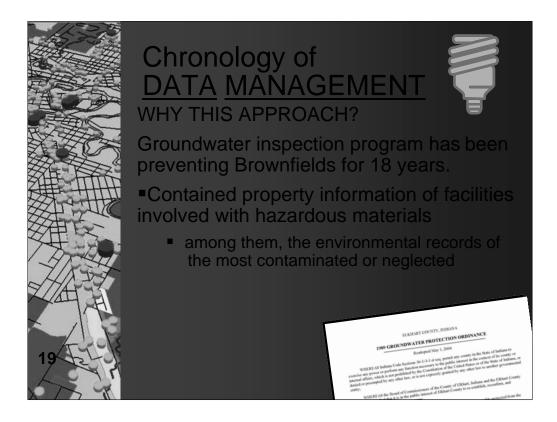
<Elkhart is one of the top ten counties, highest percentage of manufacturing employment in the

<This opportunity provided Elkhart with the necessary funding to develop a comprehensive data management solution and build upon efforts to prevent Brownfields



In it's grant application the County proposed an unique approach to complete a County-Wide Inventory and Prioritization Task>

THE GOAL, was to utilize existing information including the Counties Groundwater Protection Information and External datasets as the foundation of the inventory database



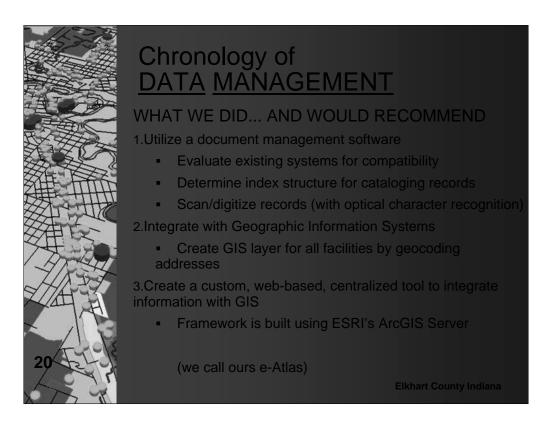
In reality, the Groundwater Inspection Program had been developing an inventory and preventing potential Brownfields throughout the County for the past 18 years>

It's RECORDS CONTAINED property information for facilities involved with Hazardous Materials, which is a key factor in assessing Brownfields.

And among them, records of the most contaminated or neglected.

With over 5100 sites in the program, and nearly 30% transition to new ownership, each year, the Benefit to using these records to create an Brownfield inventory was realized.

Unlike many grantees, who may have to create an Inventory from scratch, Elkhart was fortunate and had a big head head start.



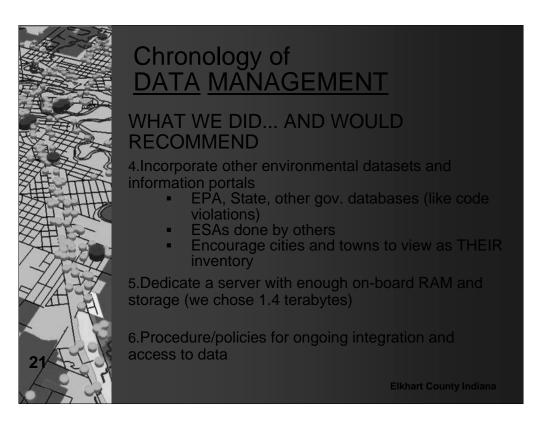
In order to effectively utilize the Groundwater Inspection Program Records as an basis for Inventory and Prioritization the county faced few challenges.

#### **CHALLENGE 1**

- <As mentioned previously, over the last 18 years the County had accumulated over 44 file drawers of paper based records containing important historic information to each facility.
- <Access to the records was cumbersome and labor intensive
- <Records were cataloged by Facility Name only
- <Retrieving records based on location was very difficult

Utilizing a Document Management System to manage historic and ongoing paperbased information was an key component to creating an comprehensive Inventory

- <u><A Document Management System computer system</u> used to track and store electronic documents and/or images of paper documents
- <A Document Mangment System Provided quick, easy access to all inspection records using a computer.</p>
- <The health Department selected Laserfiche as an Enterprise Level Document Management Solution Experience based on experience and availability in other departments and the cost savings of upgrading verses an purchasing a complete new system
- <We also determined that utilizing an web-based module would allow more flexibility for access to documents and integration with other proposed applications developments



#### Challenge 4

MANY external (location based) environmental data resources were available to the county thru various organizations.

<Such as EPA Facilities, State UST databases, and other governmental databases/GIS layers</p>

<Our goal was to include those datasets into e-Atlas for "one point" access.</p>

<In addition, Elkhart has been promoting to other entities in the county (such as the City of Elkhart, and Goshen, both grant recipients) to provide them with completed ESA's to be accessible thru e-Atlas

<Also, to encourage these entities to view as their inventory

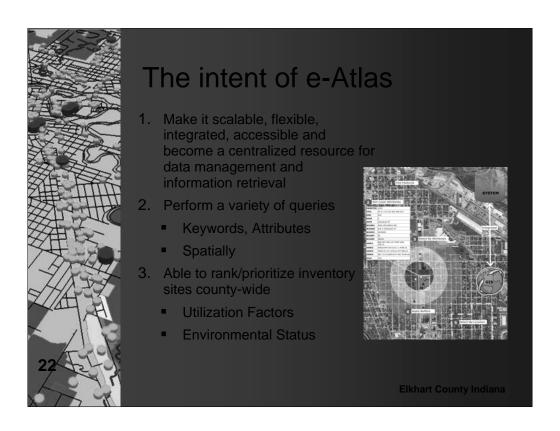
#### Challenge 5

These types of applications require lots of processing and storage

Recommend evaluating existing Hardware, prior to developing this type of application

<Elkhart decided to purchase a new server to run e-Atlas.

#### Challenge 6



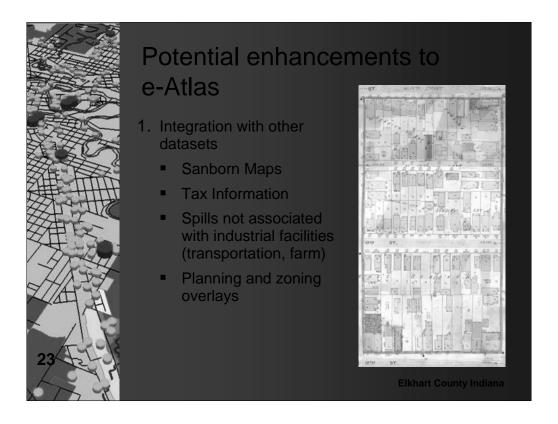
#### THE INTENT of E-Atlas

<Make it scalable-Grow over time</p>
Flexible-Allow various functions
integrated-Connect with other databases,
applications

Accessible-Easy to use using browser and become a centralized resource for data management and information retrieval

<Perform a variety of queries (Retrieve, Access Information)</p>

<Keywords, Attributes



I am going to demostrate by showing some screen shots, but first I would like to discuss some potential future enhancements

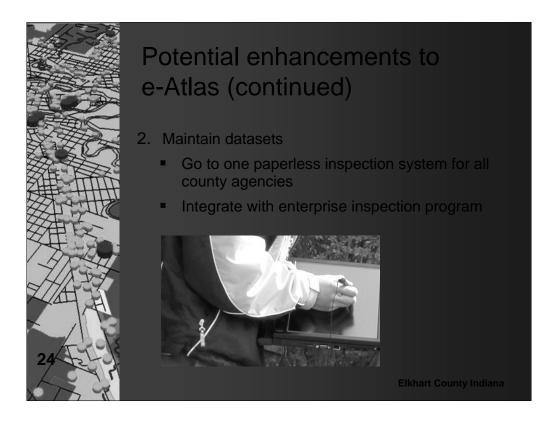
<Incorporate Sanborn Map Data</p>

<Integrate with Tax Information</p>

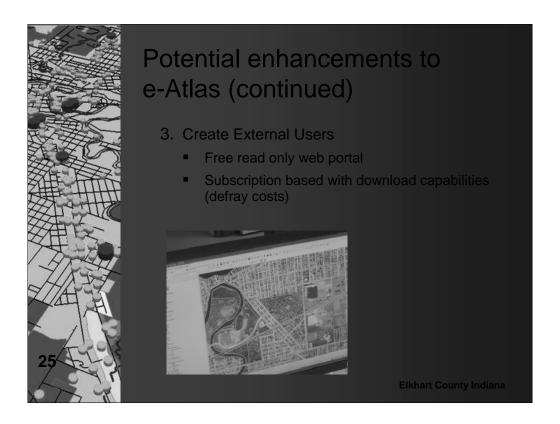
Tax Delinquent or Not

<Include Spill information that is not directly associated with industrial facilities that might impact the assessement of a site (such as transportation, farming)

<Include additional planning and zoning overlays</p>



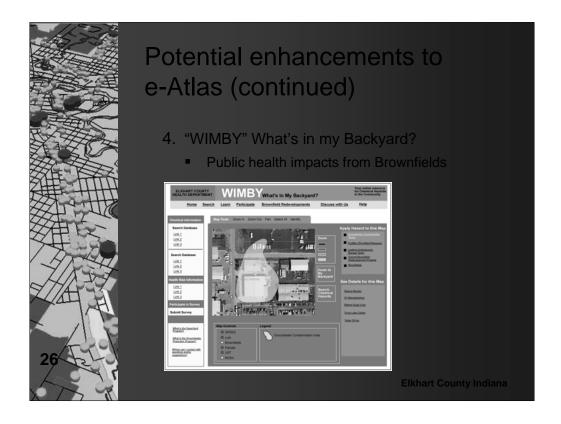
Currently the County is evaluating Enterprise Paperless Inspection applications, which would allow Inspectors to maintain the dataset without adding additional documents to the Document Management System.



Create external users,

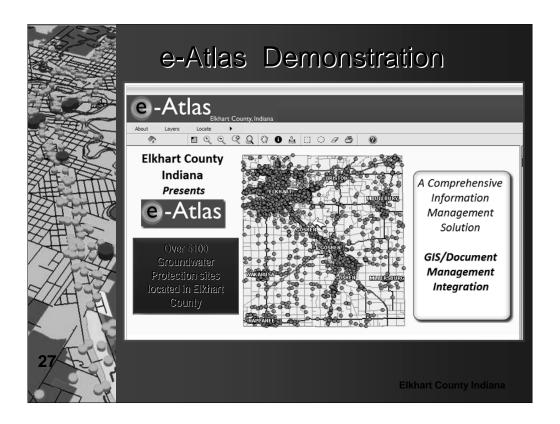
currently the system is only available at the county but was designed to be deployed over the internet.

The county has discussed options for generating additional revenue to defray the ongoing costs associated with Maintenance.



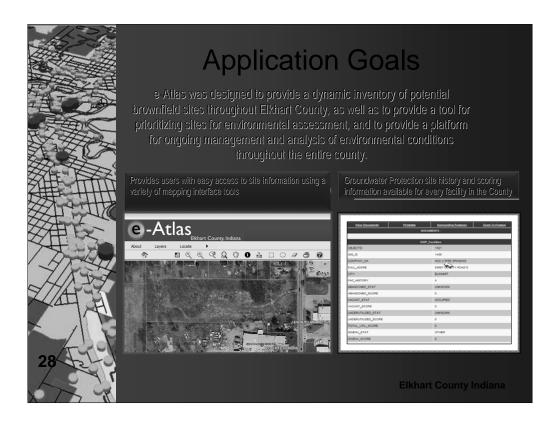
<Utilize as basis for other projects

<Recently Elkhart County was awarded an grant from The Center of Disease Control where they proposed to develop an GIS-Based website to educate users about public impacts from Brownfields. It's being call "WIMBY", or what's in my backyard.



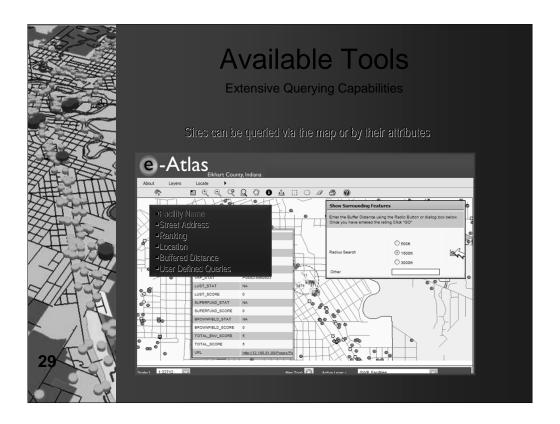
I would like to take this opportunity to demonstrate the look ,feel, and functionality of e-Atlas by viewing series of screen captures...

- < As you can see e-Atlas offers a map based interface for interacting and viewing the available data.
- <Shown above, are the 5100 Groundwater Protection Sites located in Elkhart County



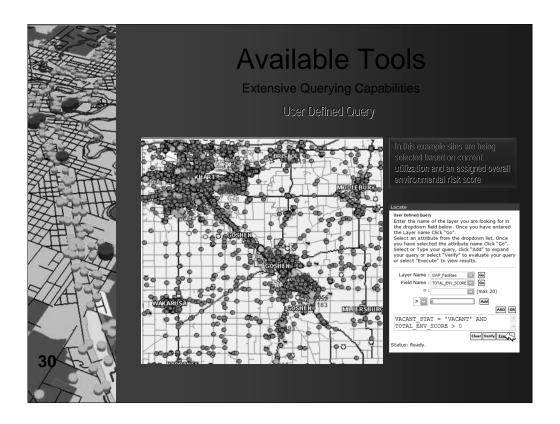
Map Layers change based on your extent..

- <Mapping tools provide easy access to site information, with the ability to interact with the map in many ways</p>
- <After querying for or selecting sites via a variety of map tools, USERs of the system have access to site history and scoring information</p>



Sites can be queried via the map or by their attributes such as (Facilty Name, Street Address, Ranking, Custom)

Illustrated above is a query which allows users to select sites based on the Buffer Distance



e-Atlas has the ability to perform user defined queries.

In this example... sites are being selected based on current utilization and an assigned overall

environmental risk score



<After selecting a site, users have access to all of Elkhart County's Groundwater Protection Program scanned records using a linked DMS.

<e-Atlas currently maintains over 180,000 pages of historic site information and new records are being created and updated daily



During scanning hard copy documents were digitized using Optical Character Recognition which coverts scanned images into searchable text

This query located 10 instances of the keyword "spill" in this document

This enables users with quick access to those occurrences in the document



e-Atlas datasets can be linked to external online datasets

EPA's facility GIS dataset

IDEM-Online Virtual File Cabinet



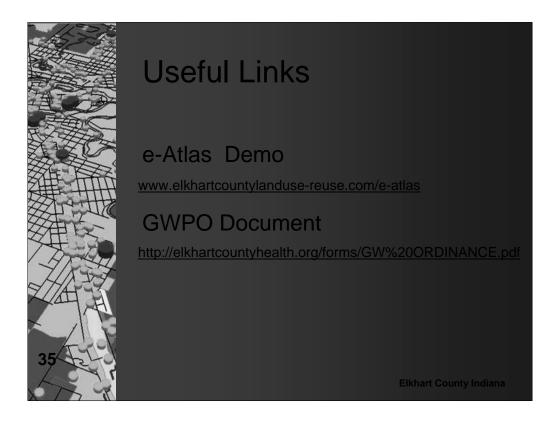
### For More Info

#### **GWPO-Elkhart County**

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#### e-Atlas Symbiont

Ryan Eckdale-Dudley, GISP GIS Coordinator ryan.dudley @ symbiontonline.com 414.755.1131



On this slide, we have added the URL to an short movie that we use to demonstrate e-Atlas

Also,

The URL for downloading the Groundwater Protection Ordinance