

DEVELOPMENT OF BROWNFIELD DATABASE USING GIS

by

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ABSTRACT

DEVELOPMENT OF BROWNFIELD DATABASE USING GIS

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Brownfields are abandoned, idled or underutilized industrial or commercial sites where expansion or redevelopment is complicated by actual or perceived environmental contamination. Brownfields may be as small as a vacant city lot or as large as an abandoned manufacturing facility occupying several hundred acres. The extent of contamination encountered at brownfield sites may range from minor surface debris to extensive, dangerous soil and ground-water contamination. Concerning the communities in which brownfields are located, redevelopment may improve community appearance and image, relieve associated health and environmental concerns and produce a beneficial economic effect through increased property values and employment opportunities.

The overall objective of the present work is to make a comprehensive database and to integrate a variety of GIS-based spatial analysis procedures to locate, map, classify and assess

the current status of all the potential brownfield sites in the study area, Arlington, Texas. The focus of the current work was on the development of the brownfield database for three region of the City of Arlington: Central, East and Southwest. The database of the potential brownfield candidate sites was created from the listing of contaminated properties in different regulatory sources.

The database was enriched and updated with information describing the current status of the brownfield site. All the potential brownfield sites were converted into GIS shape files based on their physical addresses. The brownfield sites (shape files) were classified according to the region and the regulatory sources. Brownfield sites under each region were divided based on the acreage of the property and further subdivided according to the vacancy. For the current work all the brownfield sites were divided under four ranges of areas: sites with area less than or equal to 0.5 acre, greater than 0.5 acre and less than or equal to 1.5 acre, greater than 1.5 acre and less than or equal to 5.0 acre and greater than 5.0 acre.

All the features created in the ArcMap were converted into Google map using the ArcMap2GMap software. The purpose of the conversion of the ArcMap features into Google map was to create a user friendly interface so that any person can see and query the database without having knowledge in GIS.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Brownfields are abandoned, idled or underused industrial and commercial sites where expansion or redevelopment is complicated by real or perceived environmental contamination that can add cost, time or uncertainty to a redevelopment project (Davis, 2002). Brownfields routinely are associated with distressed urban areas, particularly central cities and inner suburbs that once were heavily industrialized, but since have been vacated. A brownfield may be as small as an abandoned gas station on a one acre plot or as expansive as a steel manufacturing operation sprawled out over several hundred acres. Brownfield sometimes are defined as the opposite of “greenfields”. Greenfields can be defined as the property that has not previously been used for commercial or industrial activities and is presumed free of contamination. The extent of contamination encountered at brownfield sites may range from debris to extensive soil and ground water contamination. Depending upon the level of contamination and cleanup standards of the project, remedial costs may range from thousands to millions of dollars (Reddy et al., 1999).

In 1980, the U.S. Congress established the Superfund program to provide the financial assistance needed for the remediation of hazardous waste sites that impose risk to the public

health, safety and also to the surrounding environmental quality. The Superfund program is administered by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). A ranking system has been established in order to identify which sites are eligible for the Superfund program. Sites with high score in USEPA's hazard ranking system are placed on the National Priority List (NPL). NPL is the published list of hazardous sites that require extensive and long term remediation and may be eligible to receive funding from the Superfund program. Besides this Superfund Program, USEPA took numerous initiatives to gear up brownfield redevelopment. In 1993, USEPA launched the brownfields pilot program with a \$200,000 grant used for contaminated site in Cleveland (Davis, 2002). The purpose of the grant and the program as a whole was to create a model for brownfield redevelopment that could than be duplicated throughout the country.

President George W. Bush made brownfields reform a top priority which was reflected in April, 2001 when EPA awarded \$38 million to help 90 communities in assessment and clean up under EPA's Brownfields Economic Redevelopment Initiative (Davis, 2002). President Bush also endorsed S 350, which would address Superfund liability and more than double funding for assessment and cleanup.

According to the U.S. Government Accounting office there are around 500,000 contaminated commercial and industrial sites around the country. Although these numbers are impressive but have raised the need for more powerful computer-based tools to interactively locate, monitor and keep an up to date record of all the brownfield sites in the state.

Historically, as the City of Arlington grew, certain areas, primarily the Central and East sectors, became the City's commercial and industrial centers the heart and soul of the community. However, over the last 30 years development has occurred in other parts of the City

rather than these sectors. This shift has resulted in many vacant and underutilized properties in the downtown area. A significant number of these underutilized properties are brownfield candidate sites. The Southwest Industrial District is a regionally scaled industrial park that is home to a large General Motors assembly plant. This area has been exposed to numerous industrial and manufacturing uses. There is a greater possibility to identify brownfields among the existing business locations of the Southwest part of the Arlington. A map of City of Arlington with different Sectors (COA-1, 2006) is shown in Figure 1.1.

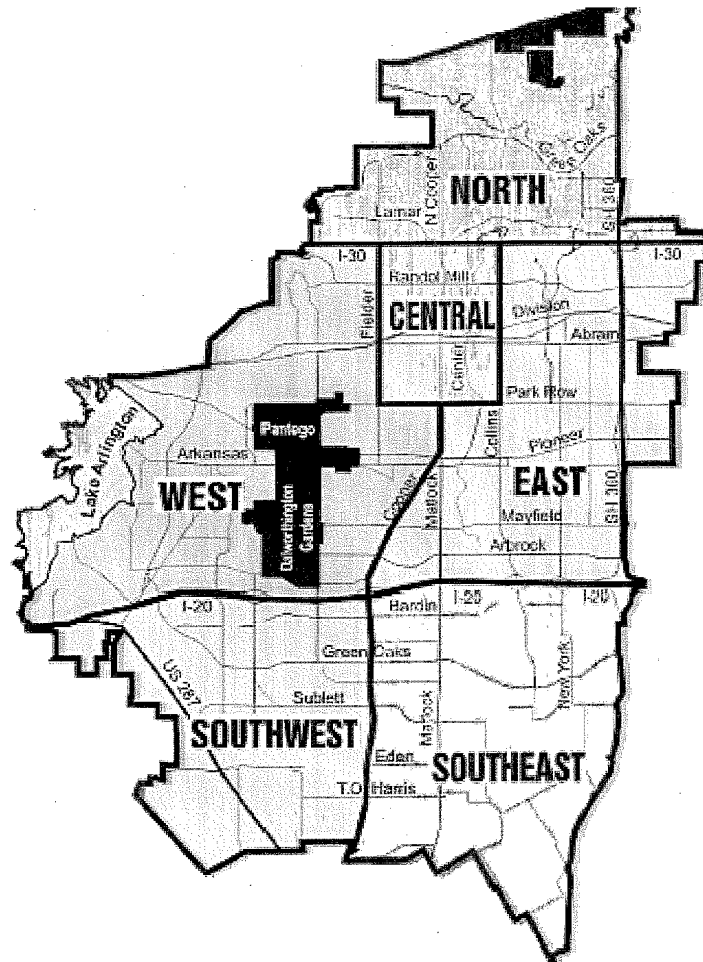


Figure 1.1 City of Arlington map showing different sectors (COA-1, 2006)

Arlington has significant potential to revitalize these target areas. In order for development to take place, it is necessary that sufficient land be available in and around the target sites. Therefore, the need to identify any available space for future development is a vital factor for the City's future vision. The City of Arlington has not developed any comprehensive plan to identify and locate the brownfield sites within the city through their GIS Department.

Some cities in the country are using GIS technology for maintaining and querying brownfield databases. The use of GIS helps tracking and inventorying brownfields, promoting revitalized sites to potential businesses, mapping, site review and environmental review. A Geographic Information System is an organized collection of hardware, software and data for capturing, managing, analyzing and displaying all forms of geographically referenced information and also allows the user to convert real world locations and spatial features into digitally recorded database. This digital information can be presented in the form of maps associated with attribute tables.

However, limited work has been done in the target area in the city of Arlington, Texas. Therefore, the objective of the present work is to create a brownfield database for city of Arlington using GIS.

1.2 Objective

The overall objective of the present work is to make a comprehensive database and to integrate a variety of GIS-based spatial analysis procedures to locate, map, classify and assess the current status of all the potential brownfield sites in the study area. Recent advances in computer-based Geographic Information System (GIS) have provided a suitable technology to accomplish the requirements of developing and maintaining comprehensive database of brownfield sites in the study area. Specific objective of the current work are presented here:

1. To collect information on potential brownfield sites from federal and state agencies.
2. To collect information regarding each brownfield sites through site visit, Tarrant Appraisal District information, City of Arlington database and City directory.
3. To collect GIS-compatible data and maps containing information on the study area.
4. To create excel database for all the brownfield sites from the information gathered through site visit, TAD information, City of Arlington database and City directory.
5. To convert brownfield information into GIS-compatible data using ArcView and to locate the brownfield facilities as point features (shape file) on GIS map using Address Geocoding technique.
6. To classify brownfield sites (shape files) according to sectors and regulatory sources.
7. To classify brownfield sites (shape files) of different Sectors based on acreage and occupancy.
8. To create user friendly interface using ArcMap2GMap software and to present the brownfield sites in Google map as a point location.
9. To incorporate Java in GIS attribute table to link the attribute table properties into a new web page from the Google map.

1.3 Organization

This thesis report is composed of five chapters: Introduction (Chapter 1), Brownfields (Chapter 2), GIS Data Collection (Chapter 3), Preprocessing and Analysis of the Brownfield Sites (Chapter 4) and Conclusions and Recommendations of Future Work (Chapter 5).

Chapter 2 presents a brief description of brownfields as well as the steps involved in the phase I environmental site assessment in the brownfield sites. This chapter also summarizes some case studies relating to the database development of brownfield sites using Geographic Information System (GIS).

Chapter 3 provides historical and demographical information about the study area and outlines the data collection procedures and sources for the study area's brownfield sites and GIS coverage used in the present work.

Chapter 4 is devoted to describing the development of the brownfield database and GIS based spatial procedures developed to locate, map, classify and assess the current status of all the identified brownfield sites in the study area.

Chapter 5 summarizes the main conclusions of the present work and recommendations for future work.

CHAPTER 2

BROWNFIELDS

2.1 Introduction

Many communities across the country have brownfields sites, which the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) defines as abandoned, idle and under-used industrial and commercial facilities where expansion and redevelopment is complicated by real or perceived environmental contamination. A brownfield may be as small as an abandoned gas station on a one-acre plot or as expansive as a steel manufacturing operation sprawled out over several hundred acres. Brownfields sites may be divided into four categories (Davis, 2002):

1. Sites that despite needed remediation remains economically viable, due to sufficient market demand.
2. Sites that have some development potential, provided financial assistance or other incentives are available.
3. Sites that have extremely limited market potential even after remediation.
4. Currently operating sites that are in danger of becoming brownfields because historical contamination will ultimately discourage new investment and lending.

Brownfields sites are not natural phenomena. They occur as the result of historical use at industrial and commercial facilities. The soil and water at these sites have been repeatedly impacted by multiple contaminants in various concentration and amounts.

2.2 Potential Hazards

2.2.1 Asbestos

Asbestos is a mineral fiber found in rock. There are several kinds of asbestos fibers, all of which are fire resistant and extremely durable. This qualities made asbestos very useful in construction and industry. Asbestos was the most commonly used material in buildings in between approximately 1900 and 1972 (EAA, 2007). The use of asbestos was first restricted and was gradually phased out in the 1970s. The inhalation of asbestos fibers can cause various types of cancer, as well as asbestosis.

2.2.2 Hazardous Waste

The term “hazardous waste” refers to a large variety of chemical, biological and radioactive substances. Hazardous materials have a potential to cause contamination to a property or its surroundings when they are released into the environment by a spill, fire or intentional disposal. These hazardous substances include a wide variety of materials. Some household products and chemical used in industrial processes can all be hazardous materials. Soaps, detergents, cleaning preparations, solvents, paints, allied products, petroleum products, agricultural chemicals, biological products and equipment such as X-ray machines, batteries and electrical transformers may all be included as hazardous materials.

2.2.3 Lead

Lead is a pliable, soft metal that is used for pipes, rods and containers. Lead was a common ingredient in paint because it added strength, shine and extended the life of the paint. In 1978 the United States banned the use of lead pigments in paints used on interior and exterior residential surfaces (EPA, 2007). Lead can be extremely toxic, can impair physical and mental development of young children and can also lead to high blood pressure in adults.

2.2.4 Pesticides and Herbicides

Pesticides are chemical products developed to eradicate a target species. Pesticides include insecticides, herbicides, rodenticides, fungicides, disinfectants and plant growth regulators and have been developed to control insects, weeds, bacteria, fungi and rodents. Pesticides can significantly reduce agricultural crop losses, structural damage to property and public health concerns.

2.2.5 Radon

Radon is a radioactive colorless, odorless, naturally occurring gas that seeps through the soil, rock and water and collects in houses. Radon gas is produced when certain natural radioactive minerals break down or decay. Radon gas further decays into smaller particles known as radon daughters or progeny, which attach to soil or dust particles in the air. The radioactive decay of these daughter products damages lung tissue and causes cellular changes which may transform normal cells into cancer cells.

2.2.6 Underground Storage Tanks

According to EPA, an underground storage tank (UST) system consists of any underground piping connected to a storage tank that has at least ten percent of its combined volume underground (EPA-1, 1995). Any UST system containing petroleum and other hazardous substances is of great concern for public health and safety. Spills, overfills or leaking tanks or piping can cause fire or explosions that threaten human safety. Releases from UST can also contaminate ground water.

2.2.7 Above Ground Storage Tanks

Above ground storage tank (AST) can serve a variety of function such as portable tanks used on construction sites, fiberglass tanks used in chemical processing operations and large cylindrical steel tanks used at oil refineries. A leaking AST used to store a petroleum product or other hazardous substance presents a risk of contaminating surface soils and surface waters as well as ground water. An AST also poses a fire hazard if it contains flammable, combustible or reactive materials.

2.3 Soil Contaminant Transport

2.3.1 Liquid/Solid Phase

Contaminants are frequently released to the soil in their liquid or solid phase. Solids are not highly mobile once released; on the other hand, liquid contamination released to the environment can be highly mobile. Liquid contamination in the subsurface will migrate, under the forces of gravity, to the ground water surface. Once reaching the ground water surface, the

contaminants chemical characteristics play an important role in the final disposition of the contamination (Yong et al., 1992).

Specific gravity is the primary property among these characteristics (Davis, 2002). Specific gravity can be defined as the ratio of the weight of a given volume of substance to that of an equal volume of water. Contaminants with higher specific gravity than ground water will sink through the aquifer until reaching an impermeable layer where they will collect (Yong et al.,1992). These contaminants will then migrate under the forces of gravity along the impermeable layer. Contaminants with lower specific gravity than ground water will float and collect on the ground water surface (Yong et al.,1992). These contaminants will then migrate under the influence of the direction of ground water flow.

2.3.2 Dissolved Phase

Contaminants reaching the ground water surface may exhibit the ability to dissolve. Chemical activity will dissolve the liquid or solid contaminant based on the chemical's water solubility which allows contamination to spread through the groundwater (Knox et al.,1993).

2.3.3 Absorbed Phase

Contaminants typically migrate through the near-surface soils before reaching the ground water surface. The migration of the contaminants is primarily dependent on the porosity of the soil. Soil porosity is the measure of the space between solid grains, and it is defined as the ratio of the volume of the solid material to the volume of void space. Porosity is reduced when smaller particles infill into larger particles. Soils with higher porosity will allow contaminants to move more easily through them. As contaminants move through soil, chemical and physical action will

cause significant amounts of the contaminant to remain within the intergranular spaces of the soil. Once a contaminant has moved through a soil medium, remobilization of that contaminant is not typically significant, because the contaminant becomes trapped in the pore spaces by surface tension and chemical reactions (Davis, 2002).

2.3.4 Vapor Phase

The primary characteristic for volatilization of a contaminant is its vapor pressure. Vapor pressure can be defined as the ability of a compound or element to vaporize into the air. There are two common issues associated with the vapor phase of the contaminant. One is the possibility of inhalation by a worker at the facility and the other one is the ignition of the explosive vapors that have accumulated. Vapors are the most mobile phase of contamination. Vapors can migrate against gravity, through pore spaces and into synthetic and natural conduits. Vapors also represent the smallest volume of contaminant mass following a release (Davis, 2002).

2.4 Site Assessment

Site assessment and due diligence provide initial information regarding the feasibility of a brownfields redevelopment project. A site assessment evaluates the health and environmental risks of a site and the due diligence process examines the legal and financial risks. These two steps help the planner to build a conceptual framework of the site, which will develop into the foundation for the next steps in the redevelopment process.

The phase I site assessment is generally performed by an environmental professional. A site assessment typically identifies (EPA-2, 2001):

1. Potential contaminants that remain in and around a site;

2. Likely pathways that the contaminants may move; and
3. Potential risk to the environment and human health that exist along the migration pathways.

Due diligence helps to evaluate (EPA-2, 2001):

1. Potential legal and regulatory requirements and risks;
2. Preliminary cost estimates for property purchase, engineering, taxation and risk management; and
3. Market viability of the redevelopment project.

2.4.1 Phase I Site Assessment

The purpose of a phase I site assessment is to identify the type, quantity and extent of potential contamination at a brownfield site. Financial institutions typically require a site assessment prior to lending money to potential property buyers. A site investigation includes:

1. A review of readily available records, such as former site use, building plans, records of any prior contamination events;
2. A site visit to observe the areas used for various industrial processes and the condition of the property;
3. Interviews with knowledgeable people, such as site owners, operators and occupants, neighbors, local government officials; and
4. A report that includes an assessment of the likelihood that contaminants are present at the site.

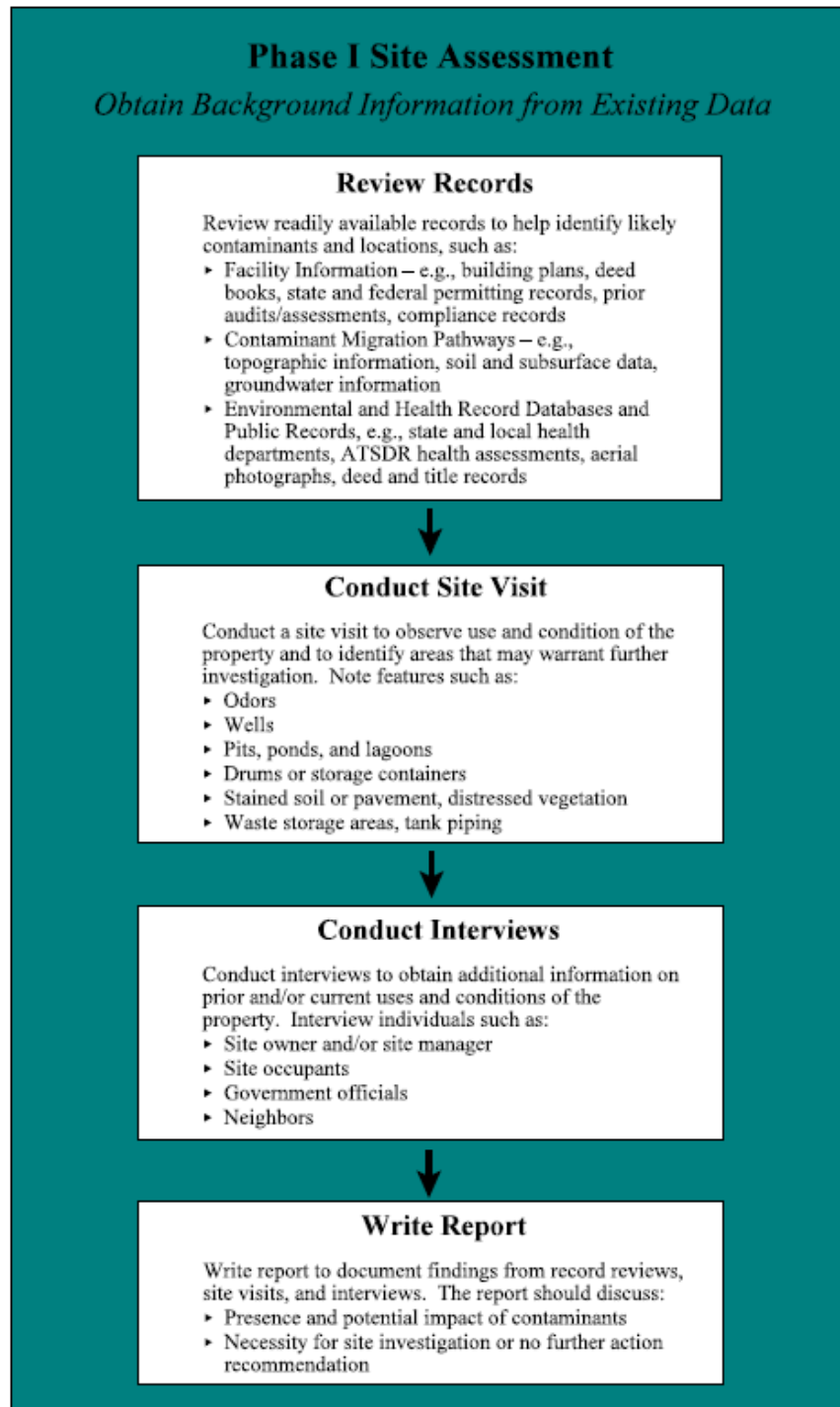


Figure 2.1 Flow chart of the site assessment process (EPA-2, 2001).

2.4.2 Due Diligence

The purpose of the due diligence process is to determine the financial viability and extent of legal risk related to a particular brownfield project. The concept of financial viability can be explored from two perspectives, the marketability of the intended redevelopment use and the accuracy of the financial analysis for redevelopment work. Figure 2.2 represents the three stage due diligence process.

Conduct Due Diligence

*Minimize the Legal and Financial Risk of a
Brownfields Project*

Market Analysis

Determine the market viability of the project by:

- ▶ Developing and analyzing the community profile to assess public consensus for the market viability of the project
- ▶ Identifying economic trends that may influence the project at various levels or scales
- ▶ Determining possible marketing strategies
- ▶ Defining the target market
- ▶ Observing proximity to amenities for location attractions and value
- ▶ Assessing historic characteristics of the site that may influence the project

Financial Analysis

Assess the financial risks of the project by:

- ▶ Estimating cost of engineering, zoning, environmental consultant, legal ownership, taxation, and risk management
- ▶ Estimating property values before and after project
- ▶ Determining affordability, financing potential and services
- ▶ Identifying lending institutions and other funding mechanisms
- ▶ Understanding projected investment return and strategy

Legal Liability Analysis

Minimize the legal liability of the project by:

- ▶ Reviewing the municipal planning and zoning ordinances to determine requirements, options, limitations on uses, and need for variances
- ▶ Clarifying property ownership and owner cooperation
- ▶ Assessing the political climate of the community and the political context of the stakeholders
- ▶ Reviewing federal and local environmental requirements to assess not only risks, but ongoing regulatory/permitting requirements
- ▶ Evaluating need and availability for environmental insurance policies that can be streamlined to satisfy a wide range of issues
- ▶ Ensuring that historical liability insurance policies have been retained
- ▶ Evaluating federal and local financial and/or tax incentives
- ▶ Understanding tax implications (deductibility or capitalization) of environmental remediation costs

Figure 2.2 Flow chart of the due diligence process (EPA-2, 2001)

2.5 Geographic Information Systems (GIS)

2.5.1 Definition and Applications

A Geographic Information System (GIS) is an organized collection of computer hardware, software, geographic data and presentation to efficiently organize, represent and manipulate all forms of spatial data. GIS provides users with ability to convert real world locations into digitally recorded database. This digital information can be presented in the form of maps.

GIS organizes geographic data so that a person reading a map can select data necessary for a specific project or task. GIS program is able to process geographic data from a variety of sources and integrate it into map project. GIS maps are interactive. On the computer screen, map users can scan a GIS map in any direction, zoom in or out and change the nature of the information contained in the map.

Polygons, lines and points are the three basic features in GIS (ESRI, 2001). Polygons represent things large enough to have boundaries, such as countries, lakes and tracts of land. Lines represent things too narrow to be polygons, such as rivers, roads and pipelines. Points are used for things too small to be polygons, such as schools, hospitals and buildings.

GIS has been used in many governmental agencies and departments for urban planning, zoning, code enforcement, emergency response, crime analysis and tax assessment. In environmental science field, GIS has been used in modeling storm water and runoff, managing of watersheds and wetlands, developing environmental impact statement, locating hazardous waste producing facilities and modeling of groundwater (Razzaq, 2003). In civil engineering, GIS has

been used for modeling storm water pollution, sediment transport, solid waste collection management and determining alignment of freeways (Miles et al., 1999).

GIS has the capability to link all parties and issues through each phase of development. The ability of GIS to bring together many different data sources into a comprehensive and manageable format makes it an excellent tool for site selection. By referencing existing city maps and data layers, identifying specific areas of zoning and combining that information with other known features, GIS can be used to effectively compare and qualify brownfield sites for particular types of redevelopment.

2.6 GIS Based Brownfield Analysis

Different communities are using GIS as a management, decision support, institutional control and outreach tools to turn brownfields into performing economic assets and to revitalize the economic and environmental health of the community. These are done by tracking and inventorying brownfields, promoting revitalized sites to potential businesses, mapping, site review and environmental review. The process of redeveloping brownfields properties is a complex exercise consisting of many phases, involving many stakeholders from the community and calling upon many different sources of information to arrive at a solution.

City of Gresham, Oregon, had developed a brownfield database using GIS technology (Underhill, 2006) and prioritized the sites introducing developed ranking system. The primary inventory of the brownfield sites was based upon four different criteria: location, zoning, acreage and environmental issues. A ranking system was developed for each criterion with 10 as highest score and 1 as lowest score. Sites with higher cumulative score have a greater potential and were

assigned green color in the map. Figure 2.3 shows the brownfield sites in City of Gresham, Oregon. The sites with yellow color have medium impact and with red color have low impact on the redevelopment potential of the brownfield sites.

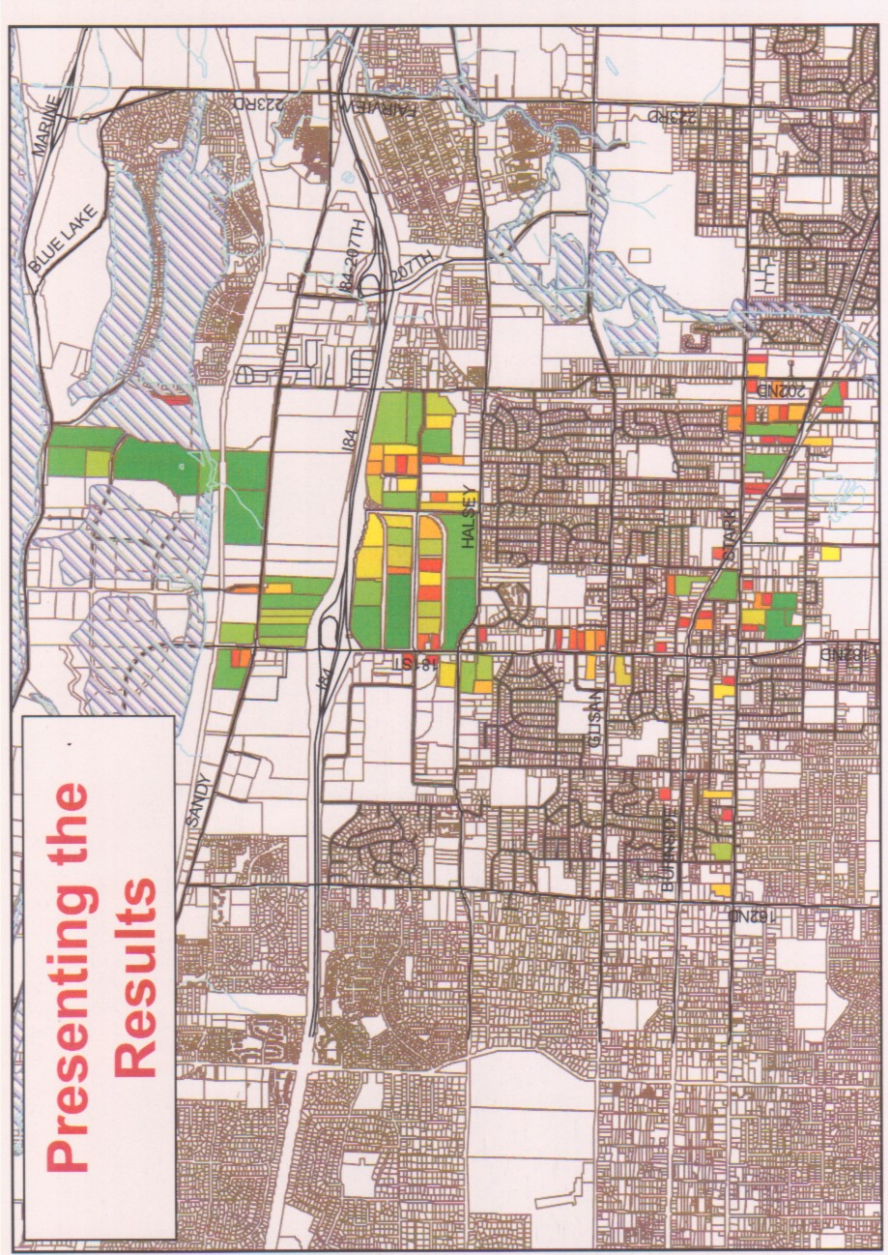


Figure 2.3 Brownfield sites in City of Gresham, Oregon (Underhill, 2006)

City of Worcester, Massachusetts, with 175,898 population, had been recognized as one of the most affordable-single family housing markets in the commonwealth of Massachusetts (White et al., 2006). Therefore, the need to identify any available space for future development is a vital factor for City's future vision. This had led to the development of Brownfield Redevelopment Inventory Query tool for the City of Worcester, Massachusetts. The City's GIS department is using GIS to locate the brownfield sites throughout the city and Microsoft Access to query the database. Figure 2.4 shows the potential brownfield sites in City of Worcester, Massachusetts. The different color of the parcels signifies the different regulatory sources from where the potential brownfield candidate sites were evaluated.

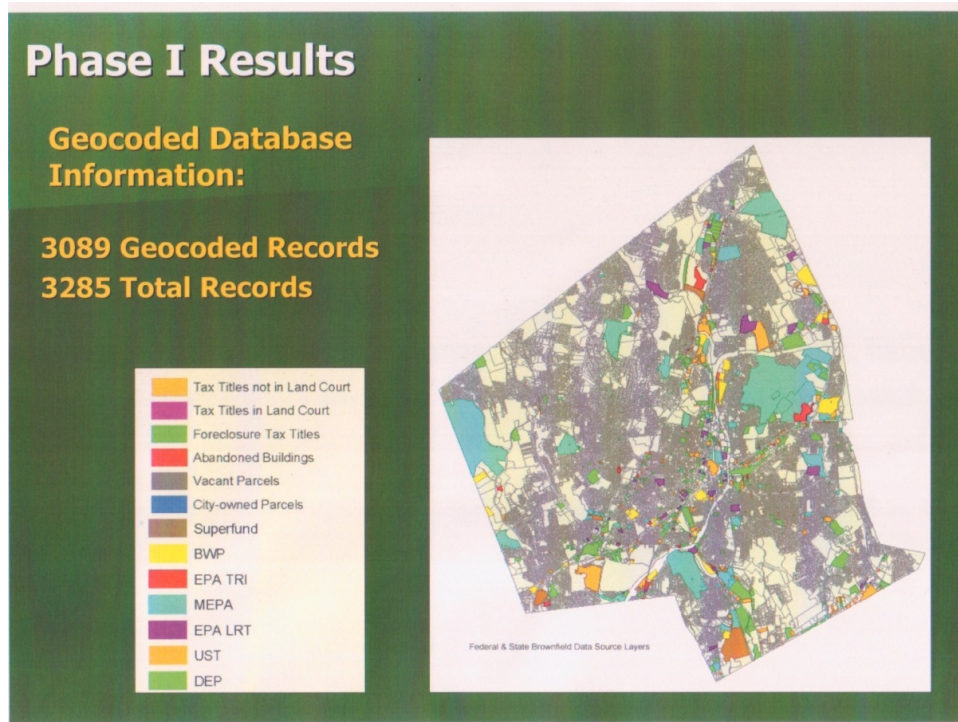


Figure 2.4 Potential brownfield sites in City of Worcester, Massachusetts (White et al., 2006)

The Northern Kentucky Area Planning Commission is using GIS to identify and create a database of the potential brownfield sites within the Kenton County. The candidate site selection was based upon different regulatory sources and community identified sites which has possible contamination (Kent, 2005). In Figure 2.5, the ArcView window shows the brownfield sites at some part of the Kenton County. From the figure it can be seen that brownfield sites were classified according to the regulatory sources and were assigned different colors for different sources.

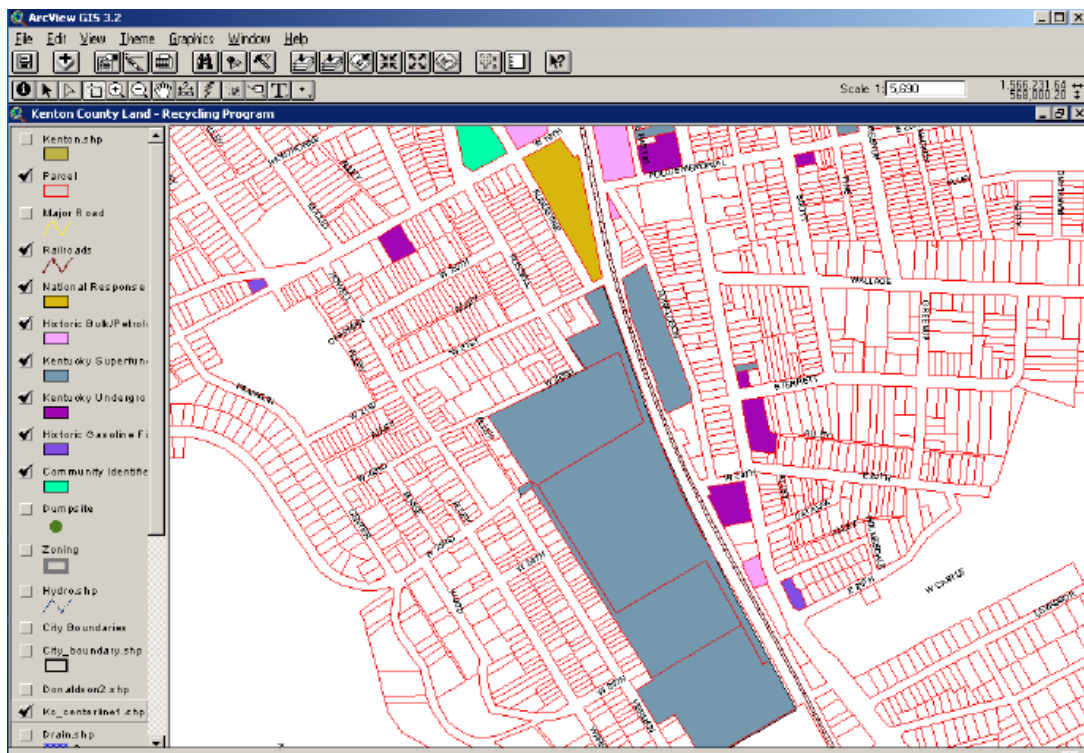


Figure 2.5 ArcView window showing brownfield sites at some part of the Kenton County (Kent, 2005)

City of Greenville, Texas had developed a brownfield database to assist in the prioritization and more detailed understanding of the historic usage of the potential brownfield sites in six target areas of City of Greenville, Texas. The information within this database

includes site photographs, parcel information, zoning information and selected environmental information collected during the Environmental Due Diligence process concerning site acquisition and redevelopment. City of Greenville, Texas, had been using ArcIMS along with GIS to locate, map and present the brownfield sites as well as to query the database. Figure 2.6 shows the GIS based City of Greenville map with highlighted the brownfield target areas (COG, 2009).

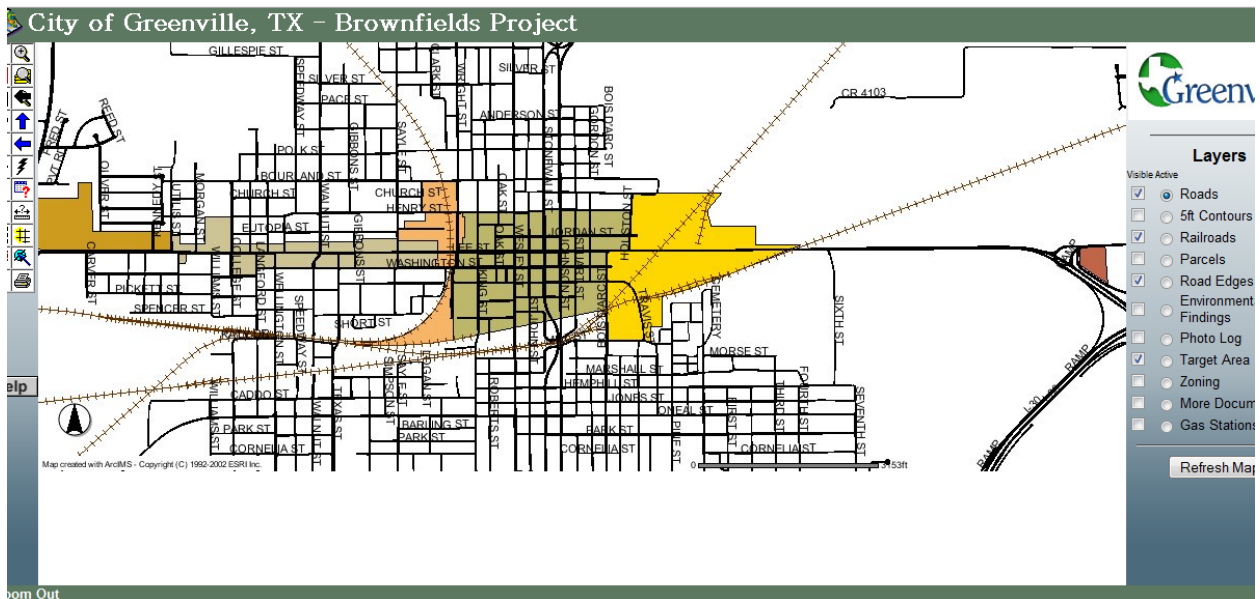


Figure 2.6 City of Greenville brownfield interactive map (COG, 2009)

CHAPTER 3

GIS DATA COLLECTION

3.1 Introduction

The overall objective of the present work is to integrate a variety of GIS based special analysis procedures to locate, map, classify and assess the current status of the brownfield sites in the study area. Recent advances in computer-based Geographic Information System (GIS) have provided a suitable technology to accomplish the requirements of developing and maintaining a comprehensive database of brownfield sites in the study area.

The purpose of this chapter is to demonstrate the procedure adopted to collect the data for the brownfield sites in the study area of City of Arlington, Texas. The step by step structure of the data collection is presented in Figure 3.1.

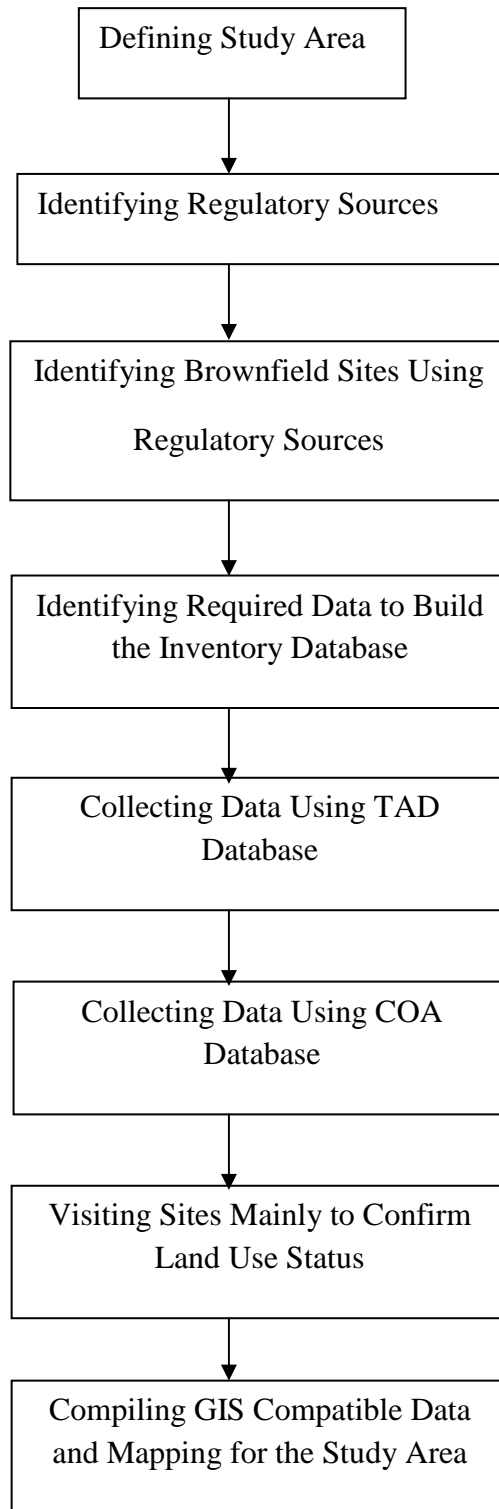


Figure 3.1 Flow chart showing the step by step procedure for data collection

3.2 Study Area

The City of Arlington is situated in East Tarrant County between Fort Worth and Dallas. The city grew out of a settlement called Johnson Station which was established by Middleton Tate Johnson in 1843, near Marrow Bone Spring (Devabhaktuni, 2002). Arlington was an established frontier town with a population of 800 citizens. It became a major Texas City with a steady development on January 17, 1920 under the provisions of the Home Rule Amendment (Devabhaktuni, 2002).

As the City of Arlington grew, certain areas, primarily the Central and East Sectors, became the City's commercial and industrial centers the heart and soul of the community. However, over the last 30 years development has occurred in other parts of the City rather than these sectors. This shift has resulted in many vacant and underutilized properties in the downtown area. A significant number of these underutilized properties are brownfield candidate sites. The Southwest Industrial District is a regionally scaled industrial park that is home to a large General Motors assembly plant. This area has been exposed to numerous industrial and manufacturing uses. There is a greater possibility to identify brownfields among the existing business locations of the Southwest part of the Arlington. A map of City of Arlington with different Sectors is shown in Figure 3.2. Table 3.1 presents the demographic profile for City of Arlington.

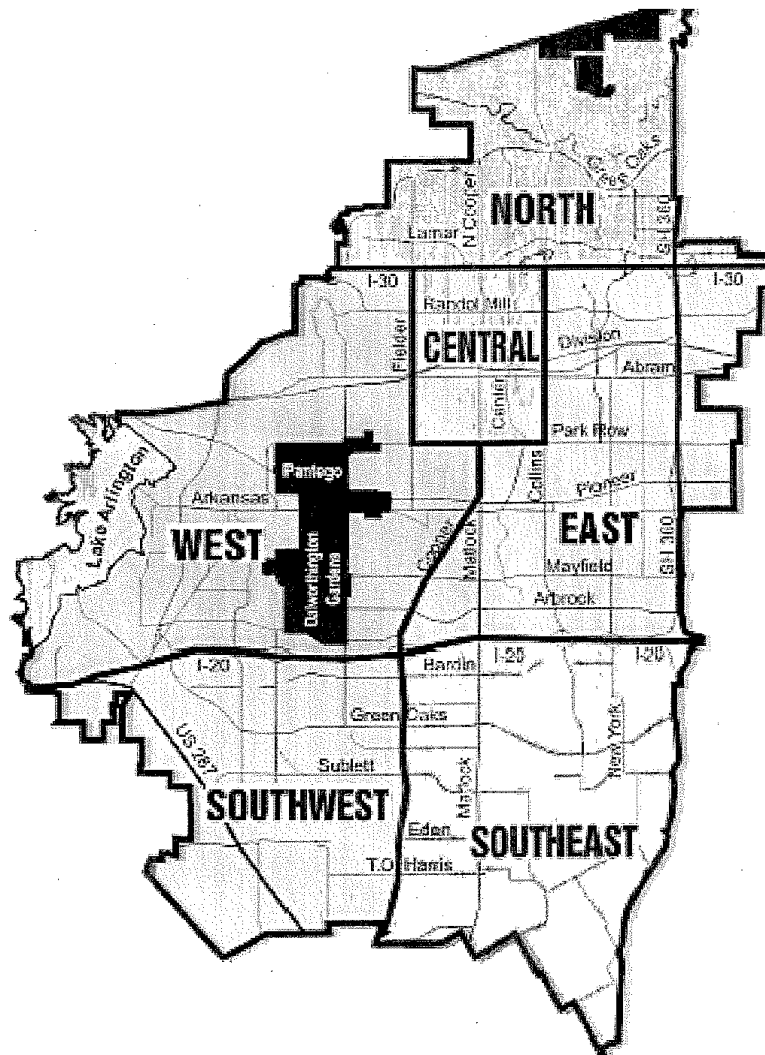


Figure 3.2 City of Arlington map showing different sectors (COA-1, 2006)

Table 3.1 City of Arlington, Texas Demographic Profile (COA-1, 2006)

Total Persons - 332,969			Total Population in Households - 330,521		
SEX AND AGE	Persons	% of Total	RACE	Persons	% of Total
Male	166,465	50.0%	White	225,379	67.7%
Female	166,504	50.0%	African American	45,727	13.7%
Under 5 years	27,755	8.3%	American Indian and Alaska Native	1,817	0.5%
5 to 9 years	27,054	8.1%	Asian	20,015	6.0%
10 to 14 years	25,219	7.6%	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	475	0.1%
15 to 19 years	24,061	7.2%	Some other race	29,763	8.9%
20 to 24 years	26,806	8.1%	Two or more races	9,793	2.9%
25 to 34 years	61,617	18.5%			
35 to 44 years	57,181	17.2%	HOUSING OCCUPANCY		
45 to 54 years	41,075	12.3%			
55 to 59 years	13,014	3.9%	Total housing units	130,628	100.0%
60 to 64 years	8,748	2.6%	Occupied housing units	124,686	95.5%
65 to 74 years	12,118	3.6%	Vacant housing units	5,942	4.5%
75 to 84 years	6,437	1.9%	For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	364	0.3%
85 years and over	1,884	0.6%	Homeowner vacancy rate		1.4%
			Rental vacancy rate		6.1%

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS					
Year Structure Built	Units	% of Total		Units	% of Total
1999 to March 2000	3,822	2.9%	Specified Owner Occupied Units	63,091	100%
1995 to 1998	9,352	7.1%	Value		
1990 to 1994	11,814	9.0%	Less than \$50,000	3,283	5.2%
1980 to 1989	45,480	34.8%	\$50 K to \$99 K	30,750	48.7%
1970 to 1979	34,470	26.3%	\$100 K to \$149 K	17,525	27.8%
1960 to 1969	14,492	11.1%	\$150 K to \$199 K	6,823	10.8%
1940 to 1959	10,429	8.0%	\$200 K to \$299 K	3,283	5.2%
1939 or earlier	963	0.7%	\$300 K to \$499 K	1,070	1.7%
			\$500 K to \$999 K	312	0.5%
			\$1,000 K or more	45	0.1%

Table 3.1 - Continued

POVERTY STATUS IN 1999	Male	Female	MEDIAN EARNINGS FOR FULL-TIME, YEAR- ROUND WORKERS	Male	Female
Total population with income below poverty level	15,151	17,345	Median earnings in 1999	\$38,612	\$29,339
Under 5 years	2,166	1,658	White	\$41,655	\$30,628
5 to 11 years	2,412	2,435	Black	\$34,267	\$28,517
12 to 17 years	1,568	1,532	American Indian/Alaska Native	\$36,146	\$23,077
18 to 24 years	3,146	3,484	Asian	\$34,067	\$22,094
25 to 34 years	2,640	3,273	Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	\$39,167	\$36,204
35 to 44 years	1,770	2,393	Other race	\$22,723	\$20,445
45 to 54 years	817	1,022	Two or more races	\$33,533	\$28,493
55 to 64 years	355	583	Hispanic (any race)	\$25,102	\$21,518
65 to 74 years	207	478			
75 years and over	70	487			
	Persons	% of Total	EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	Persons	% of Total
Total population with income below poverty level	32,496	100.0%	Population 25 years and over	203,373	100.0%
White	14,624	45.0%	Less than 9th grade	12,493	6.1%
Black	6,239	19.2%	9th to 12th grade, no diploma	18,163	8.9%
American Indian/Alaska Native	268	0.8%	High school graduate (includes equivalency)	42,657	21.0%
Asian	2,920	9.0%	Some college, no degree	54,418	26.8%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	91	0.3%	Associate degree	13,805	6.8%
Other race	6,316	19.4%	Bachelor's degree	44,030	21.6%
Two or more races	2,038	6.3%	Graduate or professional degree	17,807	8.8%
Hispanic (any race)	11,028	33.9%			

Arlington has significant potential to revitalize these target areas. However, there are a few constraints that can influence the City's revitalization strategy. First, Central Arlington, which includes downtown, has almost reached its build-out capacity. Second, the proposed Dallas Cowboys stadium and proposed Glorypark project will be constructed by the end of 2009. With those two calibers of projects there is a need for development resurgence in these target areas and the neighborhoods that surround them. In order for development to take place, it is necessary that sufficient land be available in and around the target sites.

Therefore, the need to identify any available space for future development is a vital factor for the City's future vision. The redevelopment on the brownfields sites, particularly in the downtown area of the Central Arlington, will provide Arlington with the opportunity to gain a wealth of new businesses, shop and restaurants. Downtown will be able to provide residents and thousands of UTA students, staff and faculty with the opportunity to take advantage of the various recreational amenities available to them.

The East Sector will benefit from this redevelopment through the stimulation of economic development and the creation of new jobs in the area. This in turn will provide an increase to the local tax base. Additionally, persons living in those areas will benefit enormously through the cleanup of sites that may cause them both health and safety concerns.

Large industrial sites, such as the Great Southwest Industrial District, pose a greater threat of contamination to the community than smaller sites and are generally more costly to cleanup and redevelop. However, they are more attractive to developers of brownfields sites because they can reap greater economic return on the projects.

3.3 Identifying Regulatory Sources and Brownfields

The purpose of the current thesis work was to create a database of brownfields sites for the study area in City of Arlington using GIS. Sites listed in different regulatory sources were considered for the inventory of brownfields because of the possibility of those sites being a potential brownfields. In order to accomplish this goal, the following regulatory sources were utilized:

1. List of all petroleum storage tank (PST) facilities in the study area.
2. List of all leaking petroleum storage tank (LPS) facilities.
3. Sites that were taken under the Voluntary Cleanup Program (VCP) for City of Arlington.
4. Sites listed under the Innocent Owner/Operator Program (IOP).
5. Dry cleaners which were taken under the Dry Cleaner Remediation Program (DCRP).
6. Sites that generates hazardous waste and were listed as Industrial Hazardous Waste (IHW) Generator.
7. Sites listed as generator under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).
8. The Corrective Action facilities under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).
9. List of Municipal Solid Waste Landfill located in the City of Arlington.
10. Sites those were reported to the Emergency Response Notification System.
11. GIS map showing tax parcels (shape files) for City of Arlington.

The sources and collection processes of the information outlined above are summarized in the following paragraphs.

3.3.1 PST Database

A petroleum storage tank (PST) system is defined as an underground storage tank (UST) system that contain petroleum or a mixture of petroleum and minimum quantities of other regulated substances. A comprehensive database of the existing petroleum storage tanks (PSTs) in the study area was collected from two different sources: the PST online data available on the TCEQ website (TCEQ-1, 2008) and reports of environmental consulting firm.

Information obtained from consulting firm was in the form of Microsoft Excel sheet and contained the name and address of the PST facilities. Using the TCEQ database, PST sites were identified at the target areas. Figure 3.3 shows the TCEQ online data format for a selected PST facility in the study area.

The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "PST Registration Database Query ...". The header features the TCEQ logo and a banner image of a lake with the text "TEXAS COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY". Below the banner, the title "PST Registration Database Query Results" is displayed. A table with a blue header "Facility Information" contains the following data:

Facility Information	
Facility ID:	46830
Facility name:	LAKE SIDE GROCERY & GRILL
Address:	5815 W ARKANSAS LN ARLINGTON TX 76016-
Date registered:	10/12/88
TCEQ region:	04, Arlington
County:	Tarrant
Facility type:	Retail
Non-attainment area:	Yes
Number of In Use/Removed USTs:	0003
Number of In Use and Out-of-Use ASTs:	0000
Manager/Title:	MR SUNNY, MANAGER
Phone:	469-258-1573
Signature/Title:	CHARLES E CARLOCK, R
Date signed:	02/27/92
Owner Effective Begin Date:	09/01/89

Figure 3.3 TCEQ online data for a PST facility in the City of Arlington

3.3.2 LPST Database

A leaking petroleum storage tank is any PST that is leaking. Underground leaking tank can harm the environment and may be subjected to state cleanup requirements. Most underground storage tank (UST) installed through the 1980s were bare steel tanks, which eventually corrode and leak (IDEQ, 2009). Faulty installation or inadequate operation and maintenance also can cause PSTs to release their contents into the environment.

A comprehensive database of leaking petroleum storage tanks (LPSTs) in the study area was collected from the TCEQ LPST online data query (TCEQ-2, 2008). Figure 3.4 shows the online data format for a selected LPST facility in the study area.

The screenshot shows a web browser window with two tabs: "Leaking Petroleum Storage Tanks..." and "index.cfm". The page header features the TCEQ logo and a banner image of a lake with the text "TEXAS COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY". Below the banner is the title "LPST Database Query Results" and a note: "The data was last updated on July 2, 2009." The main content is a table with the following data:

LPST ID #: 115256	Facility ID #: 0009167
Facility Name: 7 ELEVEN 22996	
Discovered: 3/12/2001	Reported: 3/12/2001
Facility Address: 2501 W DIVISION , ARLINGTON 76012-	
County: Tarrant	
TCEQ Region Number and City: 04, Arlington	
Federal Facility?:	
Responsible Party: 7 ELEVEN INC	
Address: 8081 ROYAL RIDGE 250, IRVING, TX 75063-	
Contact: MS JANE LOMAS,	Phone: 214 277-7816
Priority Code and Description: 4.1, GW IMPACTED, NO APPARENT THREATS OR IMPACTS TO RECEPTORS	
Status Code and Description: 3, MONITORING	
Water Contaminated?: Y	Depth to Water:
Coordinators: Primary: 1.RPR; SJD DISTRICT:	

Done

Figure 3.4 TCEQ online data for a LPST facility in the City of Arlington

3.3.3 VCP Database

The voluntary cleanup program (VCP) provides a means for private parties and government entities to voluntarily investigate and cleanup properties that may be contaminated. VCP sites generally have the option to enter the brownfields program if the participants requests (ODEQ, 2009). VCP includes sites ranging from old oil refineries with multiple sources of contamination that affect hundreds of acres to sites less than an acre with a single source of contamination.

A comprehensive database of VCP facilities in the study area was collected from TCEQ online database (TCEQ-3, 2008). The database contains the facility information in the Microsoft Excel format.

3.3.4 IOP Database

Innocent owner or operator program (IOP) includes the property that is contaminated as a result of release or migration of contaminants from a source or sources not located on the property and they did not cause or contribute to the source or sources of contamination. IOP can be used as a redevelopment tool for a contaminated property by an innocent owner/operator certificate (IOC). This IOC is provided to an innocent owner or operator whose property is contaminated solely as a result of the release or migration of contaminants from an offsite source. The innocent owner/operator certificate (IOC) releases the owner/operator from liability for all cost incurred during the investigation, monitoring or remediation of contaminants.

A comprehensive database of IOP sites in the study area was collected from TCEQ online database (TCEQ-4, 2008). The database contains the facility information in the Microsoft Excel spreadsheet.

3.3.5 DCRP Database

Dry cleaners are the largest users of the perchloroethene (PCE) solvents. Due to releases from dry cleaner to soil and groundwater, natural attenuation is occurring at many of the dry cleaner sites. From the case study of 137 dry cleaner sites in Texas, Rifai et al. (2004) showed that elevated levels of PCE and its degradation products were found in soil, groundwater and perched water.

The facility information under the dry cleaner remediation program (DCRP) was collected from environmental consulting firms. The data was gathered in Microsoft Excel sheet and contained the name and address of the DCRP facilities in the study area.

3.3.6 IHW Generator Database

According to provision 40 CFR 260.10, a hazardous waste generator is any person or site whose processes and actions create hazardous waste. Generators are divided into three categories based upon the quantities of waste they produce. The large quantity generators generate 1000 kilograms per month or more of hazardous waste, small quantity generators generate more than 100 kilograms of hazardous waste and conditionally exempt small quantity generators generate 100 kilograms or less per month of hazardous waste (EPA-3, 2009).

Hazardous waste is waste that is dangerous or potentially harmful to the health and environment. Hazardous waste can be liquid, solids, gases or sludges. They can be discarded commercial products, like cleaning fluids or pesticides or the by products of manufacturing processes.

The database of the IHW Generators in the study area was collected from the environmental consulting firm. The database was in the form of Microsoft Excel sheet and contained the name of and address of the facility. During the present thesis work, the three types of IHW generators were listed as single.

3.3.7 RCRA Generator

According to provision 40 CFR 260.10, a resource conservation and recovery act (RCRA) generator can be defined as any person, by site whose act or process produces

hazardous waste identified or listed in part 261 or whose act first causes a hazardous waste to become subject to regulation. The RCRA generators are also be identified as large quantity, small quantity and conditionally exempt small quantity generators.

The database of the RCRA generators in the study area was collected from environmental consulting firms in the form of Microsoft Excel sheet.

3.3.8 RCRA Corrective Actions Database

Accidents at facilities that may cause hazardous waste release into the soil, groundwater, surface water and air. The resource conservation and recovery act (RCRA) corrective action program which is run by EPA, works with responsible facilities to investigate and cleanup such hazardous waste releases(EPA-4, 2009).

A comprehensive database of the RCRA Corrective Actions facilities was collected from two different sources: the EPA online data sources and environmental consulting firms. Figure 3.5 shows the database of the RCRA Corrective Action facilities from the EPA online resources (EPA-5, 2008).

	Region	State	County	City	EPA ID	Facility Name	Remedy Construction
3022	6	TX	Tarrant	Arlington	TXD980626154	Denrex Corporation	
3023	6	TX	Tarrant	Fort Worth	TXD020335170	Huntington Pacific Ceramics Inc	
3024	6	TX	Tarrant	Fort Worth	TX7572024605	Lockheed Martin Corporation	
3025	6	TX	Tarrant	Fort Worth	TXD982293912	Techni Coat Inc	Remedy Constructed
3026	6	TX	Tarrant	Fort Worth	TX0571924042	Us Department Of The Navy	Remedy Constructed
3027	6	TX	Tarrant	Haltom City	TXD981053416	Safety-Kleen Systems Inc	
3028	6	TX	Tarrant	Hurst	TXD980626006	Bell Helicopter Textron Inc	
3029	6	TX	Tarrant	Hurst	TXD005966452	North American Galvanizing Company	
3030	6	TX	Tarrant	Saginaw	TX0000141572	Texas Army National Guard Saginaw	
3031	6	TX	Taylor	Abilene	TXD005964598	Pride Refining Inc	Remedy Constructed
3032	6	TX	Taylor	Abilene	TXD062287883	Safety-Kleen Systems Inc	
3033	6	TX	Taylor	Dyess Afb	TX3571924643	Us Department Of The Air Force	Remedy Constructed
3034	6	TX	Tom Green	San Angelo	TXD027002112	Texas Tank Car Works	Remedy Constructed
3035	6	TX	Tom Green	San Angelo	TX2571524071	USAF Goodfellow AFB	
3036	6	TX	Travis	Austin	TXD041470543	Ibm Corporation	
3037	6	TX	Val Verde	Del Rio	TX2571524105	Us Department Of The Air Force	
3038	6	TX	Victoria	Victoria	TXD008123317	E I Du Pour De Nemours And Company	
3039	6	TX	Walker	Huntsville	TXD980747893	Texas Department Of Criminal Justice	
3040	6	TX	Ward	Monahans	TXD000803247	Dowell Schlumberger Incorporated	
3041	6	TX	Wichita	Sheppard Afb	TX3571524161	Us Department Of The Air Force	Remedy Constructed
3042	6	TX	Wichita	Wichita Falls	TXD078552932	Ppg Industries Inc	
3043	6	TX	Wichita	Wichita Falls	TXD000747428	Safety-Kleen Systems Inc	
3044	7	IA	Black Hawk	Cedar Falls	IAR000003145	Fiberdyne Inc	Remedy Constructed
3045	7	IA	Black Hawk	Waterloo	IAD075848085	Black Hawk County Landfill	
3046	7	IA	Black Hawk	Waterloo	IAD062776422	Chamberlain Mfg-Former Site of	
3047	7	IA	Black Hawk	Waterloo	IAD005279393	Construction Machinery	
3048	7	IA	Black Hawk	Waterloo	IAT200010593	Hydrite Chemical Co	
3049	7	IA	Black Hawk	Waterloo	IAD005289806	John Deere Waterloo Works-Westfield Ave	
3050	7	IA	Boone	Boone	IAD085372506	Gates Rubber	
3051	7	IA	Burler	New Hartford	IAR000003152	Fiberdyne Inc	Remedy Constructed
3052	7	IA	Cass	Atlantic	IAD096526108	Dana Glacier Vendervell Dydo	
3053	7	IA	Cerro Gordo	Mason City	IAD005307459	Curries 12Th St Ne Facility	
3054	7	IA	Cerro Gordo	Mason City	IAD000678326	Safety Kleen - Mason City	
3055	7	IA	Clinton	Clinton	IAD047303771	Collis Inc	
3056	7	IA	Clinton	Clinton	IAD045372836	Equistar Chemicals Lp	Remedy Constructed
3057	7	IA	Clinton	De Witt	IAD984590869	Clinton County Highway Dept	
3058	7	IA	Delaware	Manchester	IAD069619765	Exide Technologies	Remedy Constructed
3059	7	IA	Delaware	Manchester	IAD984599589	Hawkeye Castings Inc	
3060	7	IA	Des Moines	Burlington	IAD000688572	Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad	
3061	7	IA	Des Moines	Burlington	IAT200010916	Univar Usa Inc	
3062	7	IA	Des Moines	Middletown	IAR000005876	Aet Desactivation Facility	
3063	7	IA	Des Moines	Middletown	IA7213820445	Iowa Army Ammunition Plant	

Figure 3.5 EPA online data for RCRA Corrective Action Facilities

3.3.9 MSW Landfill

A MSW landfill is a scientifically engineered facility built into or on the ground that is designed to hold and isolate waste from the environment. Federal and state regulation strictly governs the location, design, operation and closure of MSW landfills in order to protect human health and environment. MSW landfills are the most common places for waste disposal are an important part of an integrated waste management system. MSW landfills receive household waste. MSW landfill can also receive non-hazardous sludge, industrial solid waste and

demolition debris (EPA-6, 2009). According to EPA, about 54 percent of the MSW generated nationwide, is disposed of in MSW landfills.

The database of the MSW landfill in City of Arlington was collected from environmental consulting firms and from the city personnel.

3.3.10 ERNS Database

The Emergency Response Notification System (ERNS) is a computer database that contains information on release notification of oil and hazardous substances. It covers release in the United States that have been reported to the National Response Center or any of the U.S. EPA Regions.

A comprehensive database of the facilities under emergency response notification was collected from the National Response Center (NRC) online data sources. The database format was in the Microsoft Excel sheet and contained the information about the location, date and incident of the spill.

3.3.11 City Provided

Through discussions and suggestions among the city personnel, they had suggested few sites that might be potential candidate to be listed as brownfield sites in the study area. The sites provided by the City personnel were also added into the database.

Table 3.2 presents the number of potential brownfield sites collected from the regulatory sources listed above.

Table 3.2 Number of Sites Collected from Different Regulatory Sources

Sources	Regulatory Sources	No. of Sites
Texas Commission of Environmental Quality	Leaking Petroleum Storage Tank	79
Texas Commission of Environmental Quality	Petroleum Storage Tank	91
Texas Commission of Environmental Quality	Voluntary Cleanup Program	12
Texas Commission of Environmental Quality	Innocent Owner/Operator Program	3
Environmental Consulting Firms	Dry Cleaner Remediation Program	10
Environmental Consulting Firms	Industrial Hazardous Waste Generator	54
Environmental Consulting Firms	RCRA Generator	25
EPA and Environmental Consulting Firms	RCRA Corrective Actions Generator	3
Environmental Consulting Firms	MSW Landfill	2
National Response Center	Emergency Response Notification System	12
City of Arlington	Site Provided by City Personnel	40
	Total	331

3.4 Required Data

As a part of the brownfield inventory, different information was collected for the brownfield potential sites. The information collected does not constitute a complete Phase I site assessment, but does provide a significant amount of information to that end. Information collected for the database, was to help in the process of site prioritization for the Brownfield Inventory. Table 3.2 shows eighteen different fields of data that was collected for each brownfield candidate site.

Table 3.3 Required Data for Each Brownfield Site

Field	Description
Tax Parcel ID	
Date Updated	
Legal Description	
Geo-reference Number	
Account Number	
Acreage	
Property Status	
Street Address	
City	
State	
Region	
Previous Address	
Vacant	
Business Name	
Previous Business Name	
Business Type	
Previous Business Type	
Regulatory Source	

The information required was collected from City of Arlington online database, TAD online database, City Directory, other local databases and through sites visit.

3.4.1 City of Arlington Online Database

City of Arlington online database (COA-2, 2008) provides information regarding sites within city limit through interactive mapping. The Tax Parcel ID of a site was collected from City of Arlington online database (COA-2, 2008) search. Figure 3.6 shows the online interactive mapping from City of Arlington website.

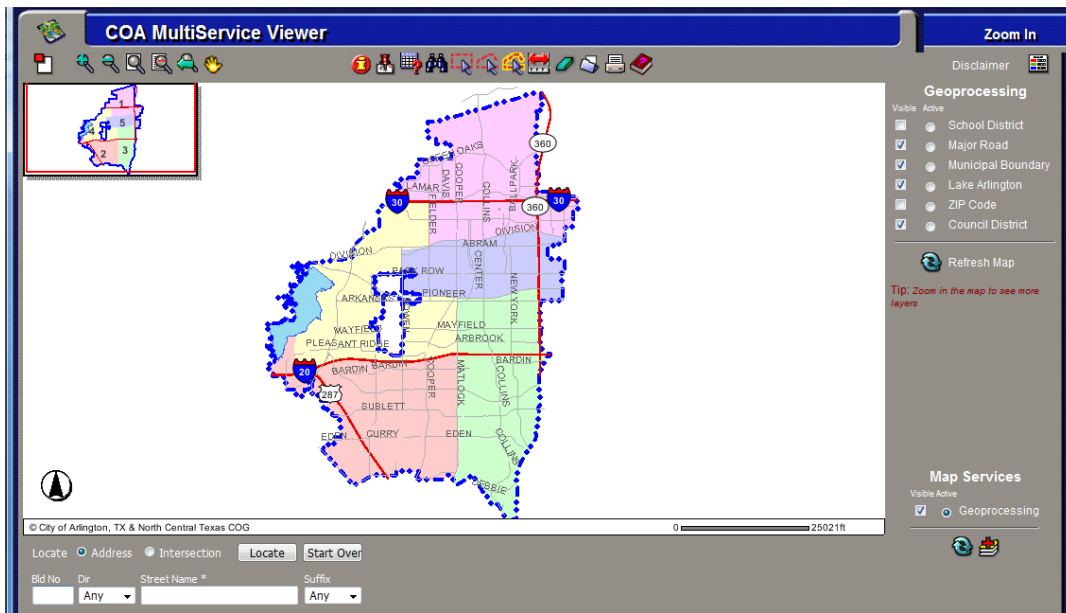


Figure 3.6 Interactive map from City of Arlington online database (COA-2, 2008)

3.4.2 TAD Database

Tarrant Appraisal District (TAD, 2008) database provides information of legal description, geo-reference number, account number and acreage of that particular site. There were different search options to retrieve the data of a particular site from TAD database. For the current study, the street address of a site was used to find the information regarding that site. Figure 3.7 shows the online database query result for a site.

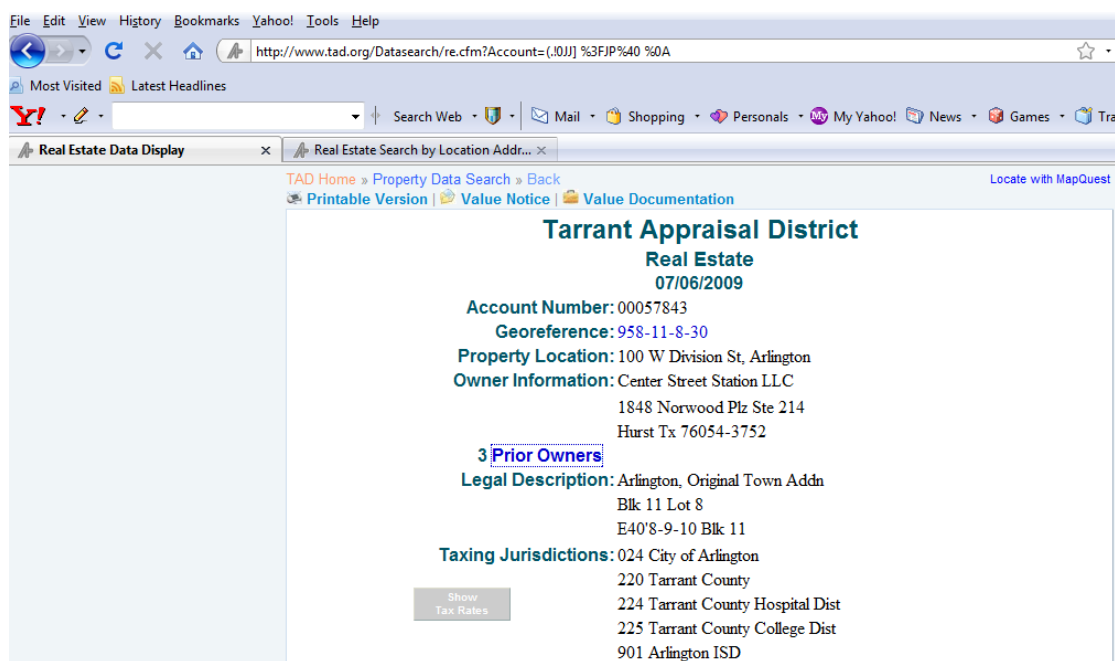


Figure 3.7 TAD online database query result

3.4.3 Site Visit

There were 331 brownfield candidate sites which were collected from different regulatory sources in the study area. Accurate information regarding the property status, vacancy and current business name and type of brownfield sites was not found from any sources. The LPST database contains business name but for some cases it was not the current business, but the information on previous business were listed. Therefore, to find out and verify the current business, it was important to visit all the sites. All these information regarding the site was collected through site visit to each of the 331 sites. Figure 3.8 shows the pictures of the sites taken during site visit.



(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)



(e)



(f)

Figure 3.8 Photos of the sites in Arlington taken during site visit (a) 322 International Parkway, (b) 804 N Collins St, (c) 1305 Tomlin Ln, (d) 3217 E Abram St, (e) 3231 E Abram St, (f) 3200 E Randol Mill Rd

The previous business name of the site was collected from the City of Arlington city directory, 1988. The current business name collected during site visit was also checked with the business name of the site listed in the city directory, 2008.

3.4.4 GIS shape files

The shape files for the City of Arlington Tax Parcels were collected from the City of Arlington geographic information system website (COA-3, 2008). Figure 3.9 shows the tax parcels with city boundary for the City of Arlington.

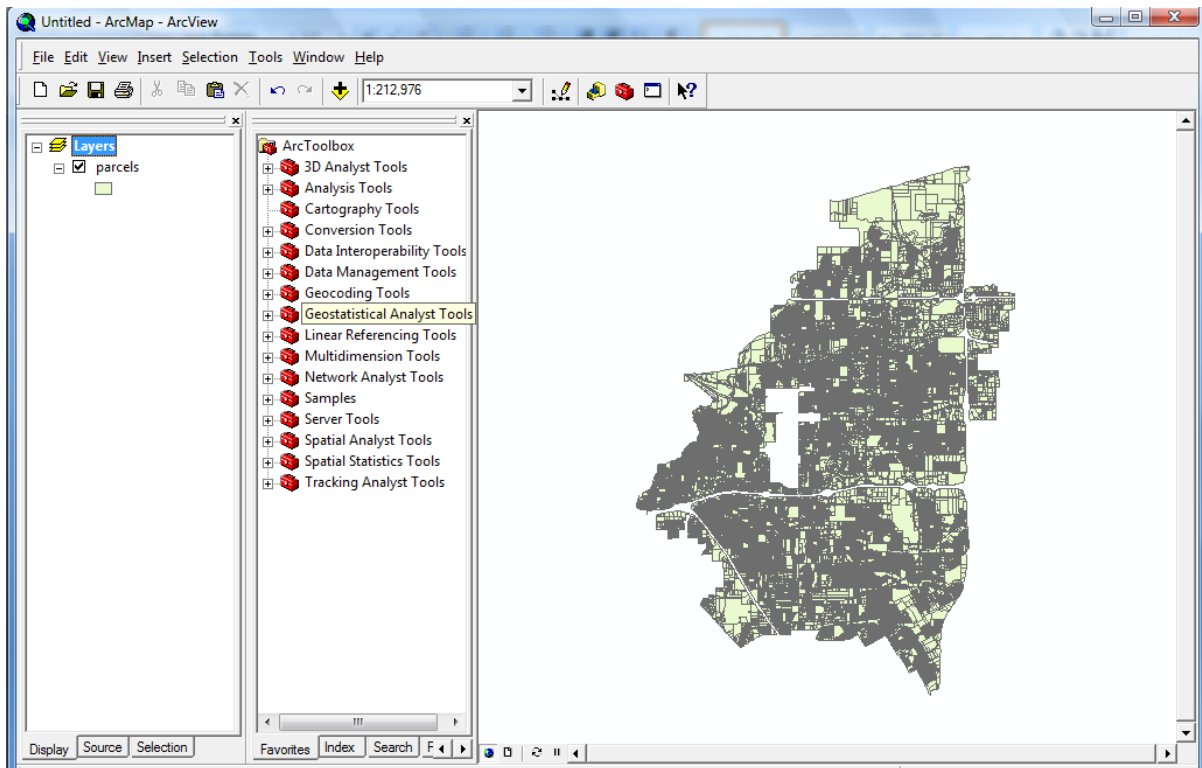


Figure 3.9 ArcView window showing tax parcels for City of Arlington

CHAPTER 4

PREPROCESSING AND ANALYSIS OF THE BROWNFIELD SITES

4.1 Introduction

The purpose of the data collection was to create a database of potential brownfield sites in the study area and finally to locate, map and assess all the sites using Geographic Information System (GIS). The data collected from different sources and through site visit, was put into excel sheet so that it can be readable by ArcMap. Then all the brownfield sites were located into map and analyzed using GIS. The step by step structure of the GIS based spatial analysis process followed in the present work is shown in Figure 4.1.

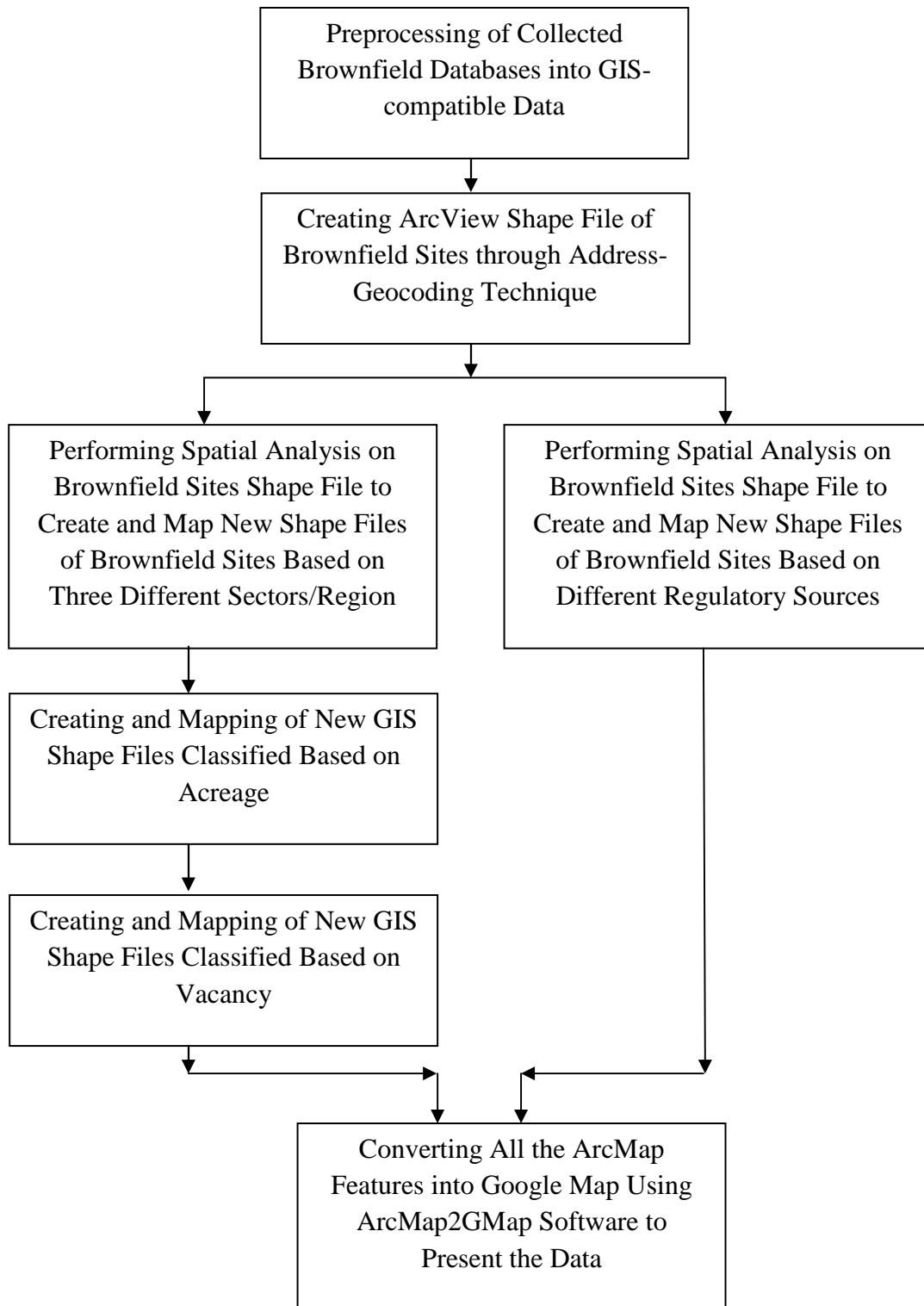


Figure 4.1 Flow chart showing the step by step GIS based spatial analysis

4.2 Locating Brownfield Sites

After preparing the database of current brownfield sites in the study area to be readable by ArcView, the necessary themes were added to a new “View” in an ArcView project. The Tax Parcels (shape file) was added to this new “View” by selecting “Add Data” from the “Standard Toolbar”. Figure 4.2 shows an ArcView map with Tax Parcels for the City of Arlington. The attribute table for the parcels was shown in Figure 4.3.

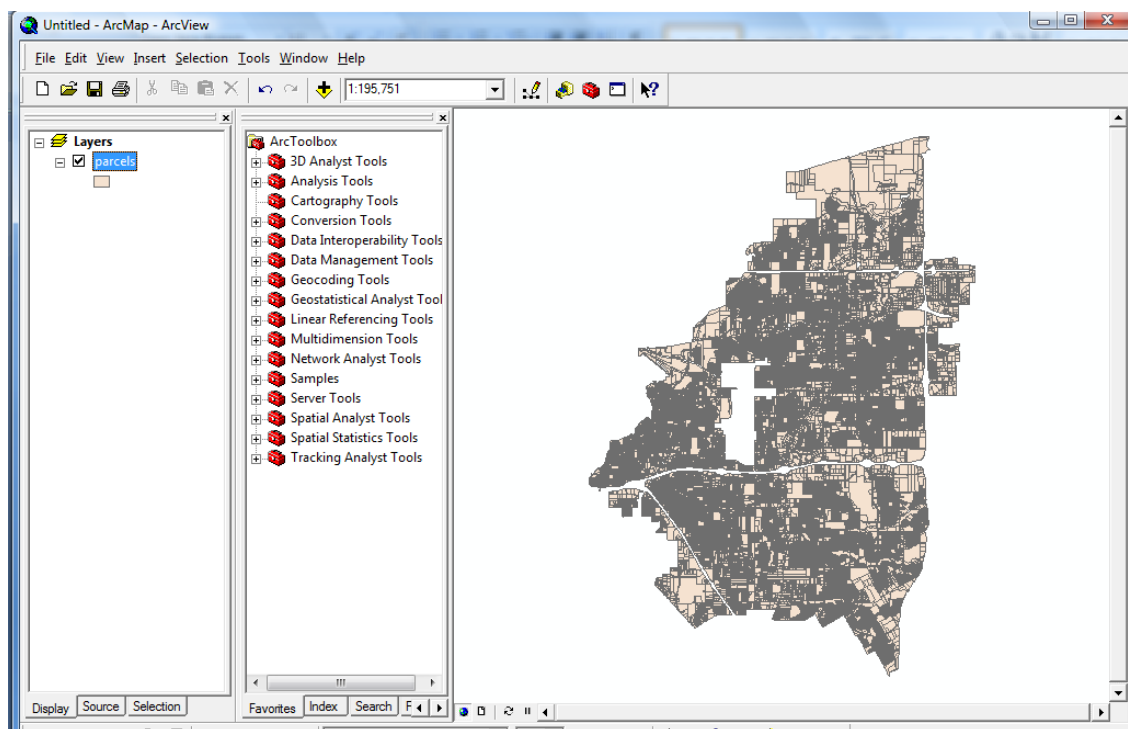


Figure 4.2 ArcView map showing tax parcels for City of Arlington

FID	Shape	AREA	PERIMETER	PARCELS	PARCELS_ID	PARCEL_ID	TAX_ACCT	ADDRESS	LEGAL
0	Polygon	8533.251257	0	0	0	4101086	1037100196000	RAINES ST 01420	VALLEY VIEW 11
1	Polygon	8125.616849	0	0	0	4401316	1031600038000	DANIEL DR 01526	SCHOENEMAN 7
2	Polygon	8908.067057	0	0	0	4700169	1034750469000	GRANTS PWY 01001	STONERIDGE 13
3	Polygon	7347.942187	0	0	0	4801028	1034280018090	CRIPPLE CREEK DR 02319	SPRINGRIDGE 18
4	Polygon	7200.932085	0	0	0	4801983	1034280001560	ARMSTRONG DR 03003	SPRINGRIDGE 11
5	Polygon	7692.686751	0	0	0	5500135	1014660010020	SUMMIT PEAK DR 05403	HIGHPOINT 10
6	Polygon	7092.229511	0	0	0	6200153	1030120090000	BURGESS CT 01115	ROLLING MEADOWS
7	Polygon	8799.862	0	0	0	6700841	1036590003400	REVERCHON DR 01904	TURF CLUB EST
8	Polygon	12138.936636	0	0	0	8500488	1037490022000	JANA LN 02300	WARNELL W W WEST
9	Polygon	5490.801367	0	0	0	9401603	1033990016070	SALTON LN 07815	SOUTH RIDGE HILLS
10	Polygon	5490.801367	0	0	0	9401604	1033990016080	SALTON LN 07817	SOUTH RIDGE HILLS
11	Polygon	8277.865927	0	0	0	4800865	1034280009080	WINTERSMITH DR 03207	SPRINGRIDGE 9
12	Polygon	7200.936015	0	0	0	4800978	1034280003160	LANDSHIRE DR 02304	SPRINGRIDGE 3
13	Polygon	7200.934494	0	0	0	4800979	1034280003150	LANDSHIRE DR 02306	SPRINGRIDGE 3
14	Polygon	7200.934494	0	0	0	4800980	1034280003140	LANDSHIRE DR 02308	SPRINGRIDGE 3
15	Polygon	7200.941492	0	0	0	4800981	1034280003130	LANDSHIRE DR 02310	SPRINGRIDGE 3
16	Polygon	7200.937578	0	0	0	4800982	1034280003120	LANDSHIRE DR 02314	SPRINGRIDGE 3
17	Polygon	7200.936015	0	0	0	4800983	1034280003110	LANDSHIRE DR 02316	SPRINGRIDGE 3
18	Polygon	7463.279926	0	0	0	4800984	1034280003100	LANDSHIRE DR 02318	SPRINGRIDGE 3
19	Polygon	7463.279926	0	0	0	4800985	1034280003090	STILLMEADOW DR 02319	SPRINGRIDGE 3

Figure 4.3 ArcView window showing the attribute table of the tax parcels

In order to locate potential brownfield sites on an ArcView map as point features, an address geocoding technique was applied. The process of creating map features from addresses is called geocoding (ESRI, 2001).

The first step in the geocoding process is to create an address locator. Address locator contains an “Address Style” that determines which components (e.g. , street name, street type, direction and zip code) will be required elements in the geocoding process. In this case “US One Address” was selected as an address style which can locate points on the study areas streets if the address of the point feature contains the street’s number, name, direction and type. Using the created address locator the brownfield sites are geocoded and the output files were saved as “Brownfield Sites”. All the addresses in the output shape file is automatically assigned a

geographic coordinates and located as a point feature. Figure 4.4 shows the option to select the created address locator during the geocoding of the addresses.

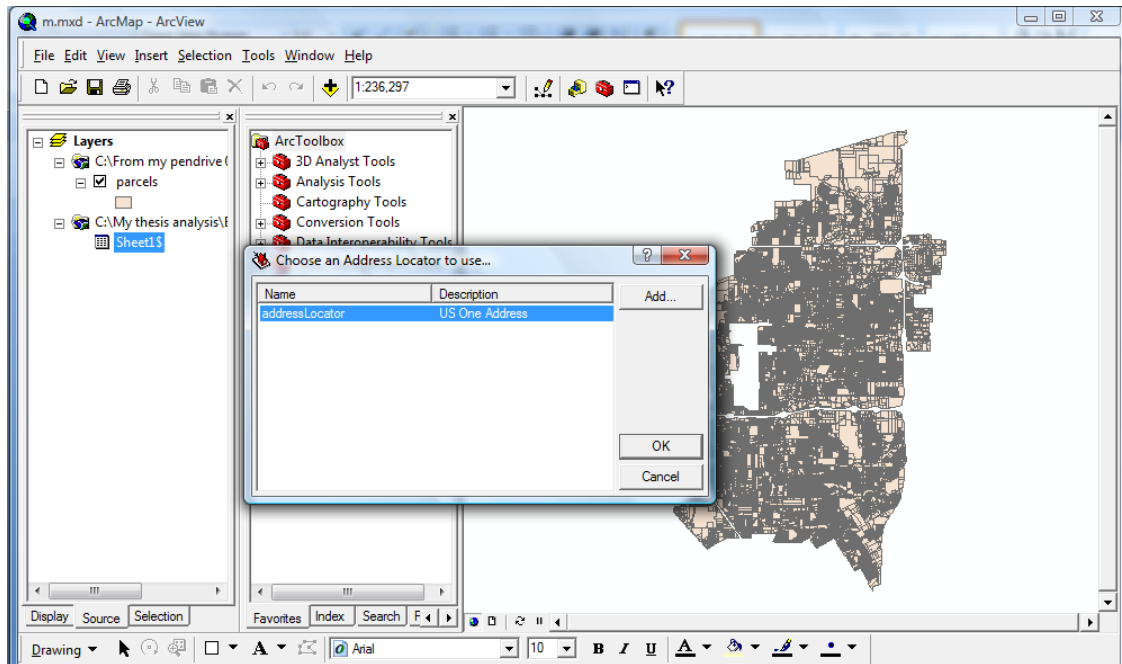


Figure 4.4 ArcView map showing address locator

The next step in the brownfield sites address geocoding process is to rematch the addresses that matched with score less than 80. ArcView considers a total weighted score of 75 or more to be a good match. Figure 4.5 shows the ArcView window showing matched and unmatched addresses.

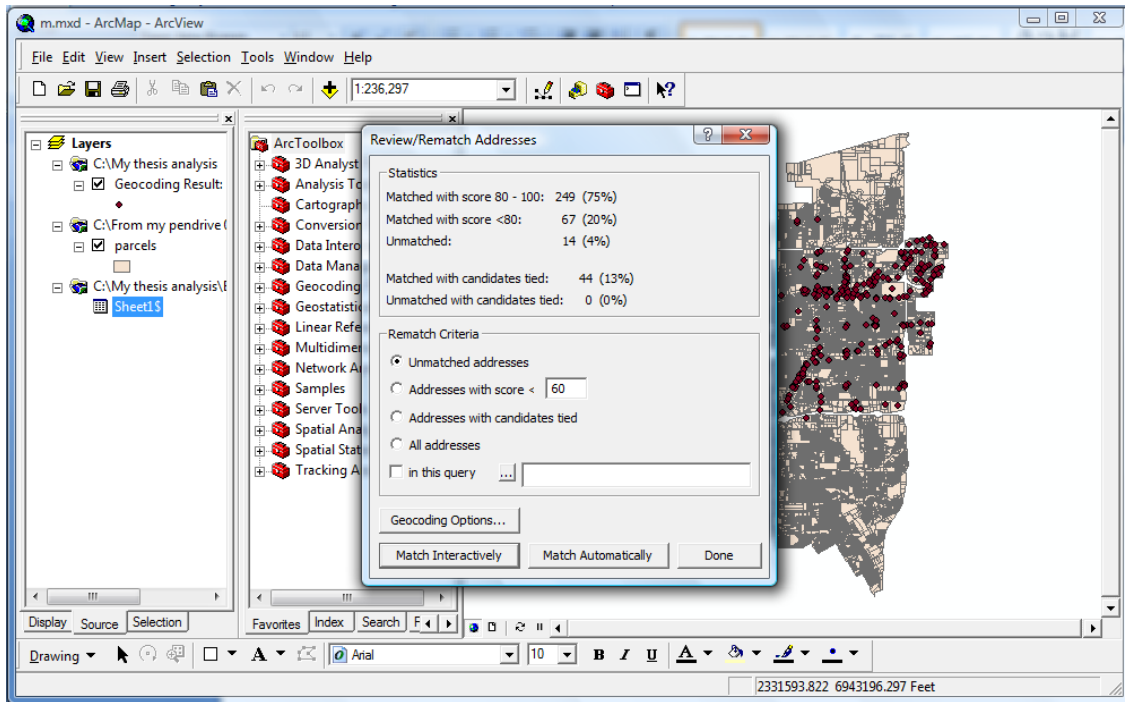


Figure 4.5 ArcView window showing matched and unmatched addresses

The addresses with score less than 80 and unmatched addresses were re-matched using the option “Match Interactively”. Most of the addresses had a spelling mistake when entering into the Excel database. Figure 4.6 shows the ArcView window for the interactive matching. Figure 4.7 shows all the brownfield sites in the study area after re-matching all the addresses with score more than 80.

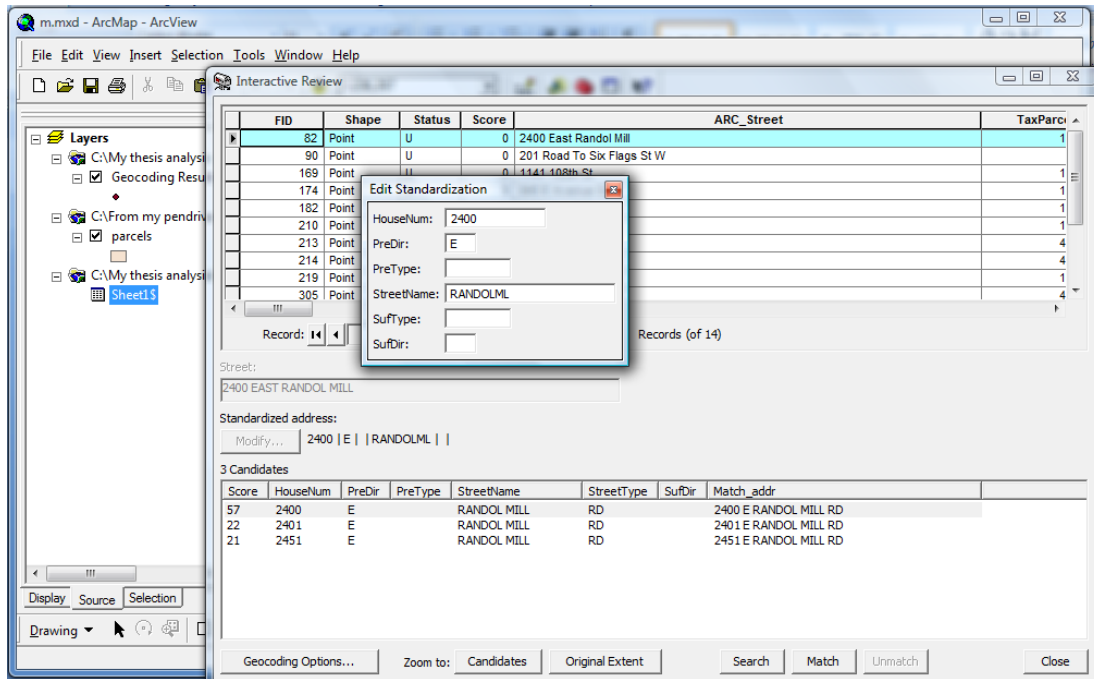


Figure 4.6 ArcView window showing interactive matching option

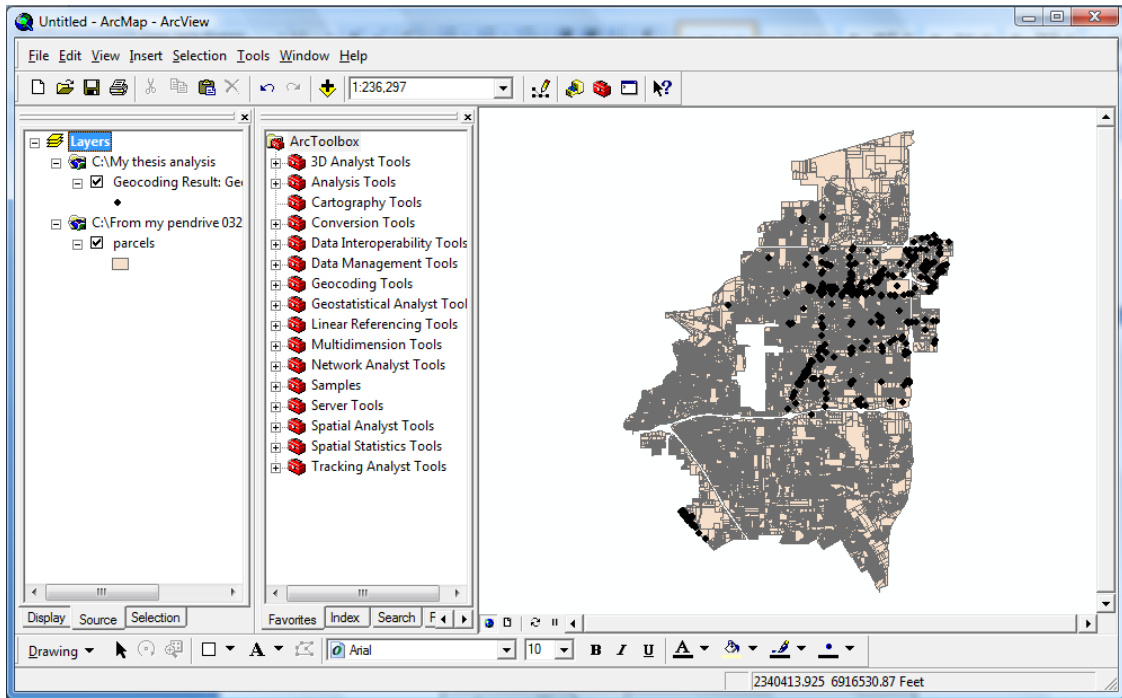


Figure 4.7 ArcView map showing location of brownfield sites in the study area

The parcels that contained the brownfield sites were selected from the option “Select by Location” from the “Selection” menu and the output “Parcels” was added to the table of contents. Figure 4.8 shows the selected parcels in the ArcView map.

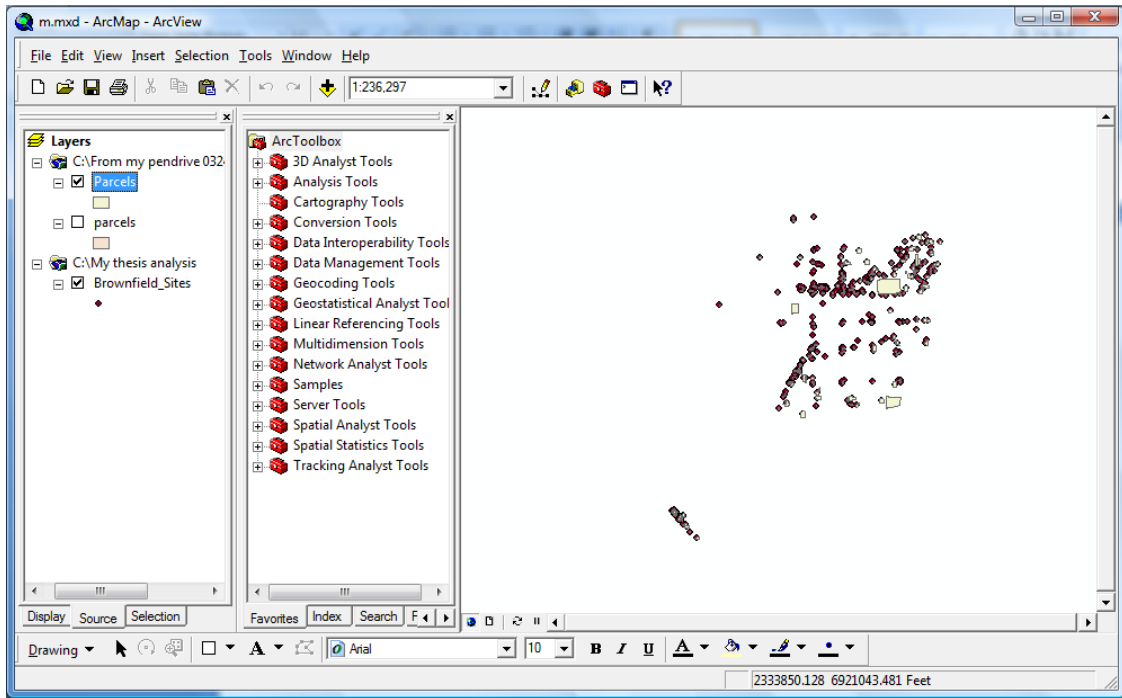


Figure 4.8 ArcView map showing parcels that intersect with the brownfield sites.

4.3 Creating and Mapping of New GIS Shape Files

The focus of the current work was on the three different sectors/region of the City of Arlington: Central Arlington, East Arlington and Southwest Arlington. The brownfield sites (shape file) were classified according to the three different sectors/region and the regulatory sources where the sites were listed. The shape files of the brownfield sites created according to three different regions were further divided according to the acreage of the property and land use of the property. Figure 4.9 shows a diagram illustrating the selection of the brownfield sites based on different category.

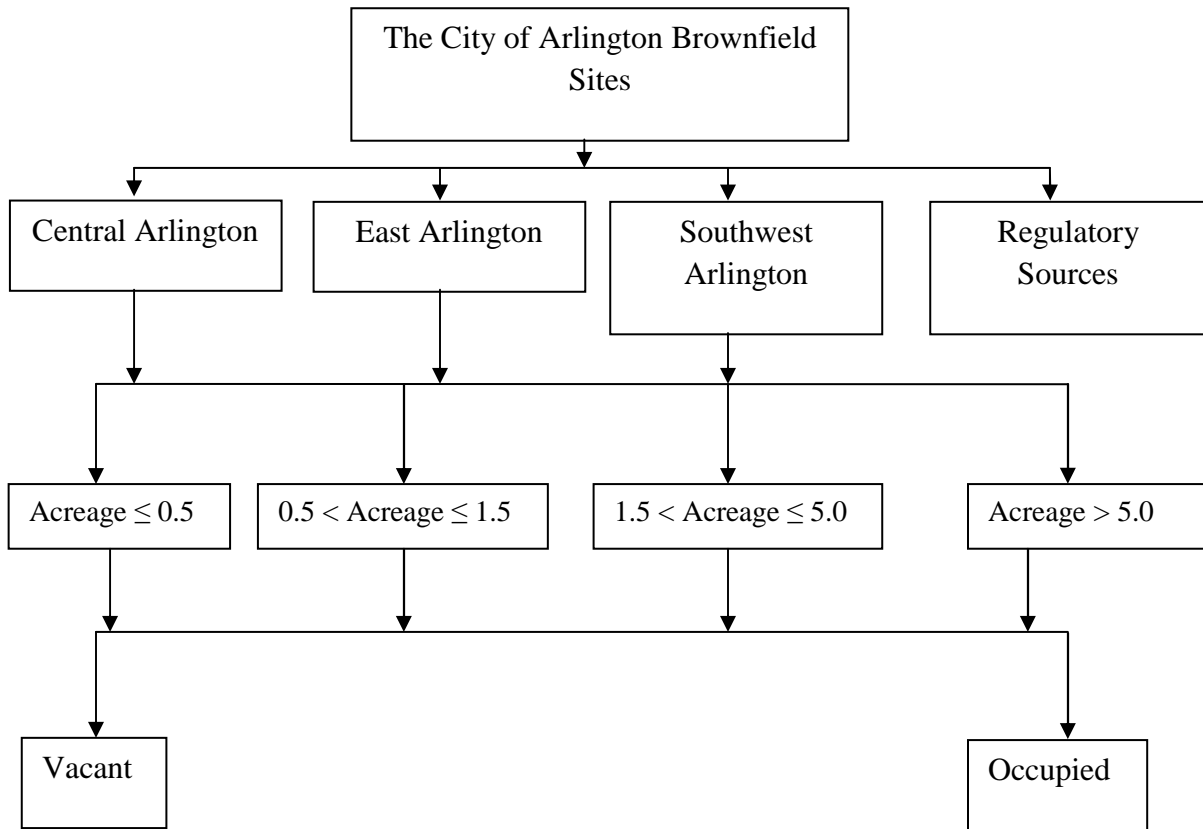


Figure 4.9 Diagram showing creation of new shape files based on different category

4.3.1 Site Selection According to Region

In the attribute table of the “Brownfield Sites” the sectors were named as region. As stated earlier, the primary objective of the thesis work was to identify the brownfield sites in the Central, East and Southwest Arlington. The shape file “Brownfield Sites” created from the excel database has all the sites. But for better presentation and to make clear distinction among the three different region, the sites were classified according to the region and was added as a new shape file. From the option menu at the bottom of the attribute table of “Brownfield Sites”, “Select By Attribute” was selected and a new text box appeared. In the text box, “Region” was put equal to ‘Central Arlington’ and all the sites in the Central Arlington were selected. The selected sites were named “Central Arlington” and added as a new layer on the ArcView map. Figure 4.10 shows the ArcView window to select the sites in the Central Arlington. Figure 4.11 shows the sites in Central Arlington in the ArcView map.

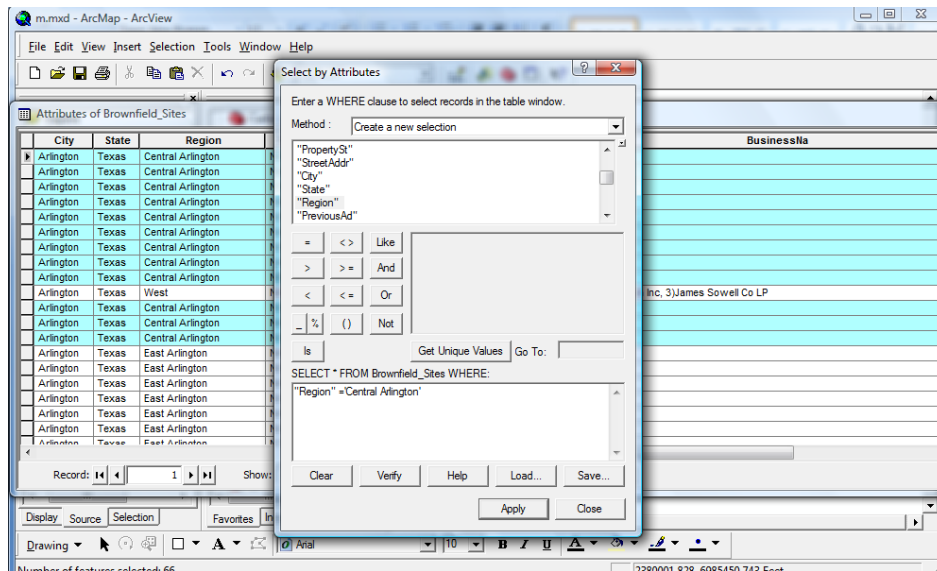


Figure 4.10 Selected sites in Central Arlington from attribute table of “Brownfield Sites”

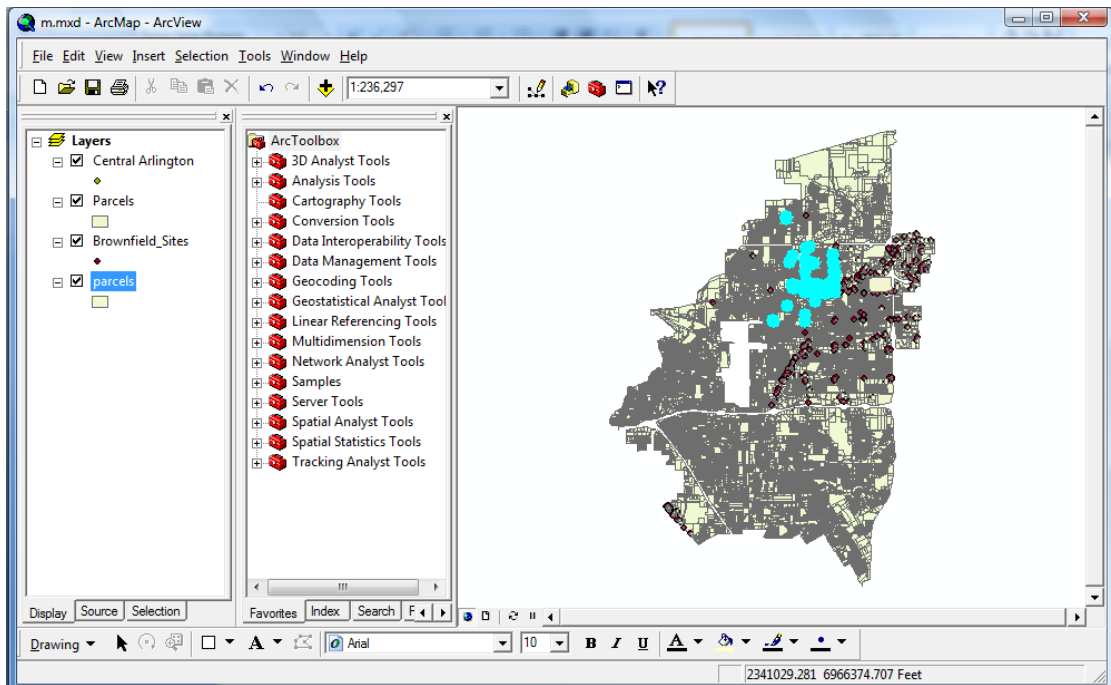


Figure 4.11 ArcView map showing highlighted brownfield sites in Central Arlington

The procedure described above was used to select the sites in both East and Southwest Arlington from the “Brownfield Sites” attribute table. The selected sites were then added as a new layer to the ArcView map. Figure 4.12 and Figure 4.13 shows the selected sites in East and Southwest Arlington respectively.

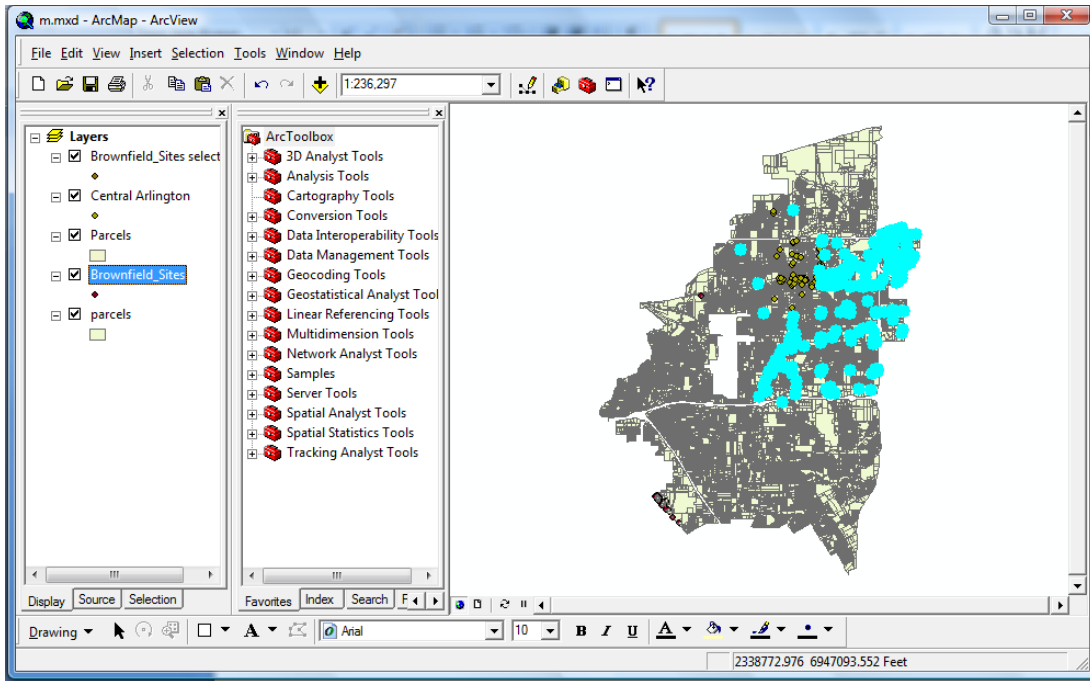


Figure 4.12 ArcView map showing highlighted brownfield sites in East Arlington

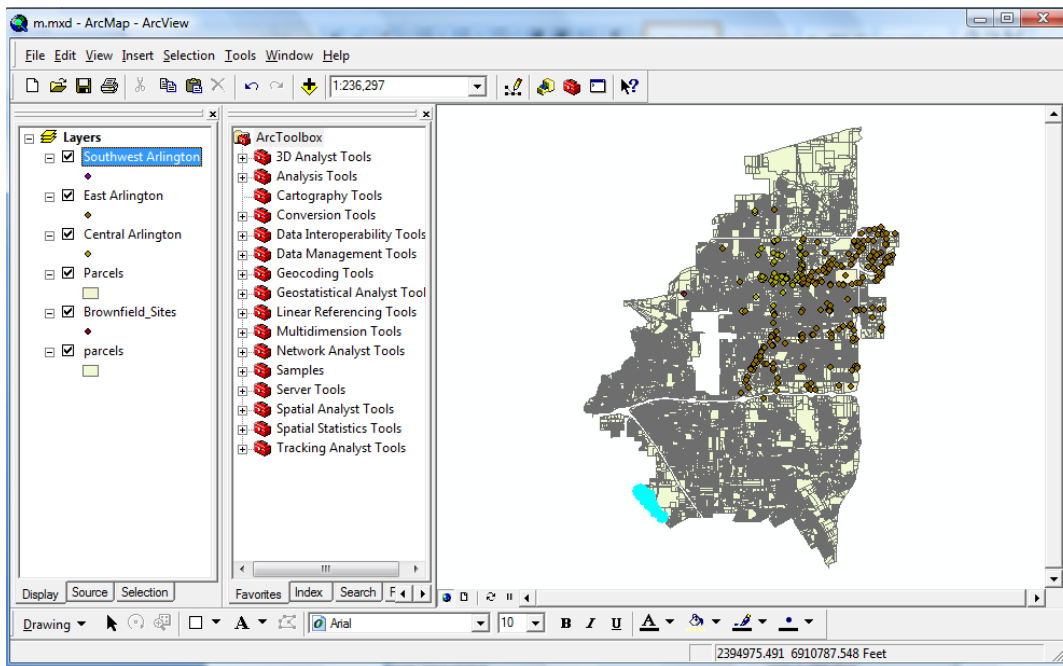


Figure 4.13 ArcView map showing highlighted brownfield sites in Southwest Arlington

4.3.2 Site Selection According to Regulatory Source

The objective of the present work is to create a brownfield database for City of Arlington as the city has no such information about the potential brownfield sites in the City of Arlington. The brownfield database for the study area was created from the contaminated sites that were listed in different regulatory sources.

To select the sites from Leaking Petroleum Storage Tank database, the attribute table for the layer “Brownfield Sites” was opened. From the options menu at the bottom of the attribute table, “Select by Attributes” was selected and a new text box appeared. In the text box, the “Regulatory Source” was put equals to “Leaking Petroleum Storage Tank” to select all the sites from LPST database. Figure 4.14 shows the highlighted sites that were collected from LPST database. These selected sites were added as a new layer in the ArcView map. Figure 4.15 shows all the leaking petroleum storage tank sites in the ArcView map.

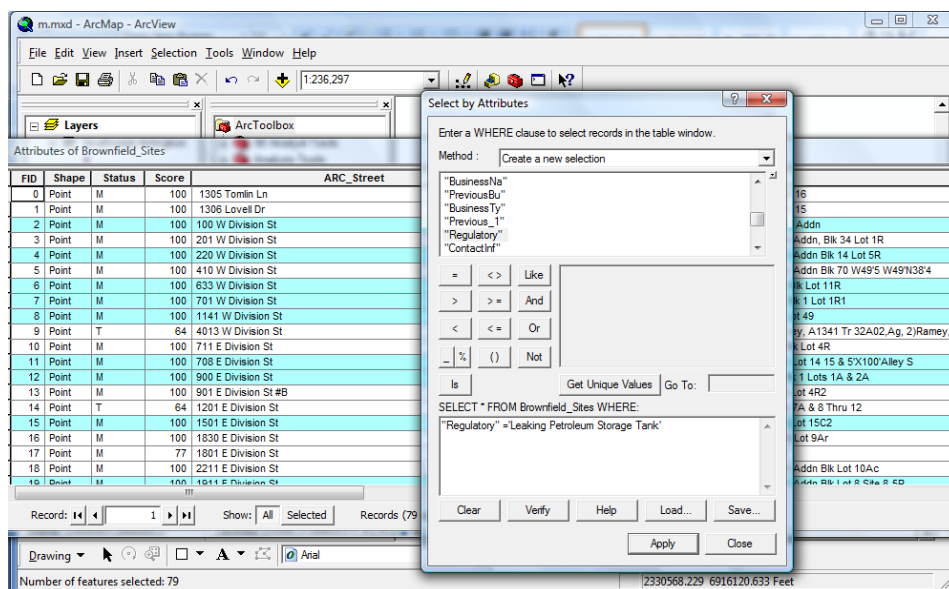


Figure 4.14 Attribute table of the “Brownfield Sites” with highlighted LPST facilities

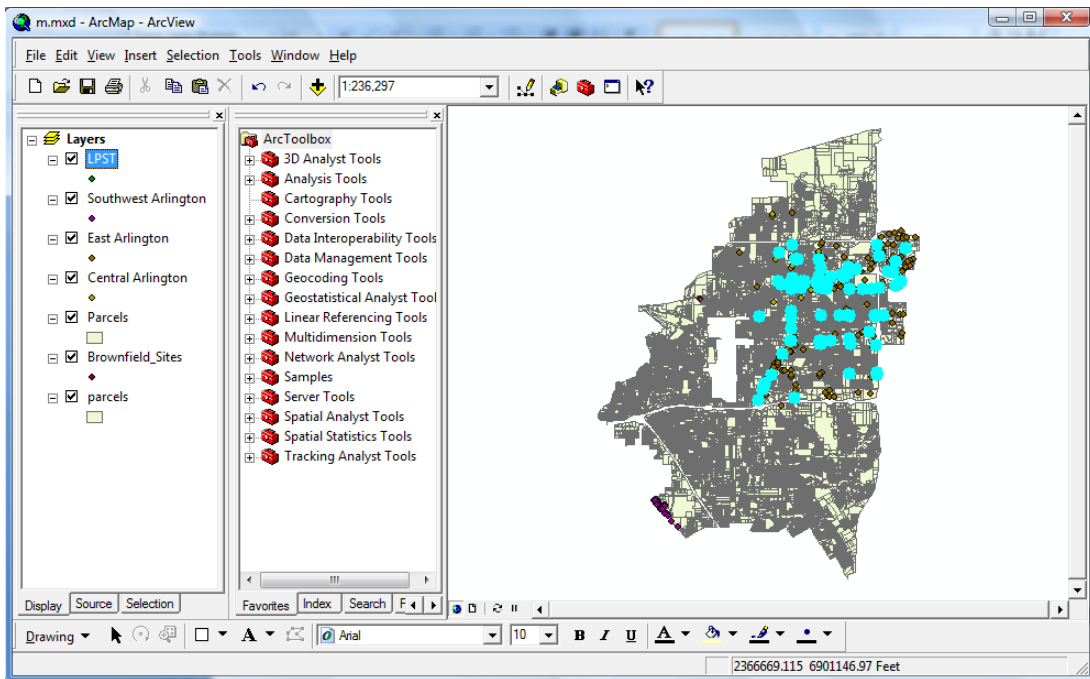


Figure 4.15 ArcView map showing highlighted LPST sites

The method described above was used to select and create new layers of sites from different regulatory sources. Sites from different regulatory sources were shown in separate layer from Figure 4.16 through 4.25.

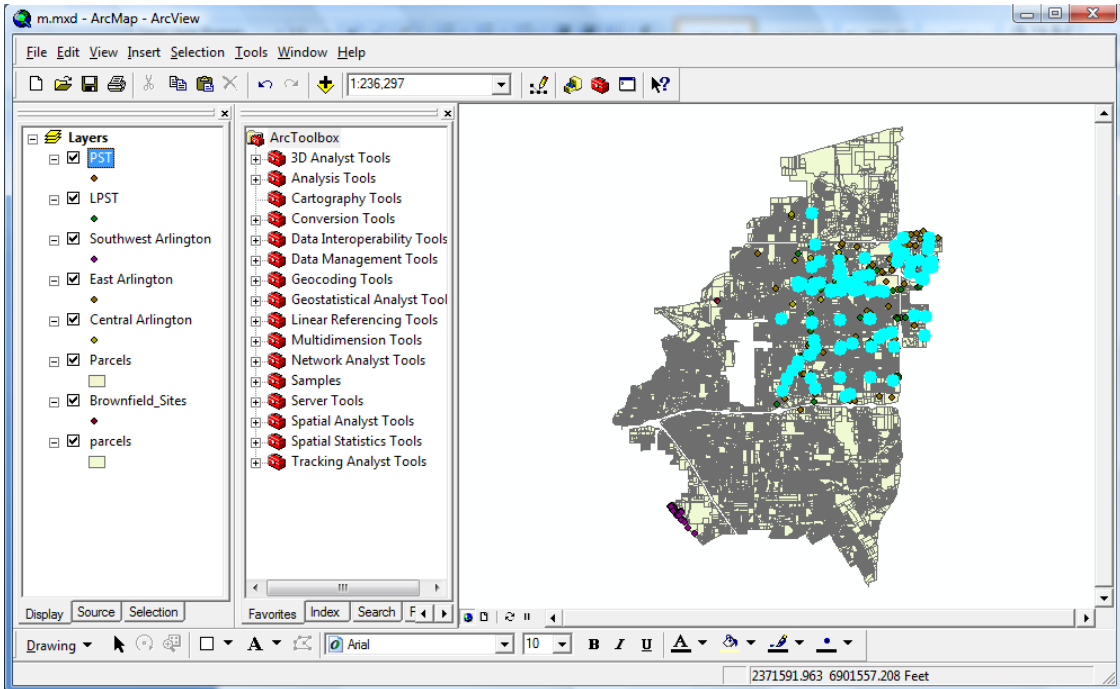


Figure 4.16 ArcView map showing highlighted PST sites

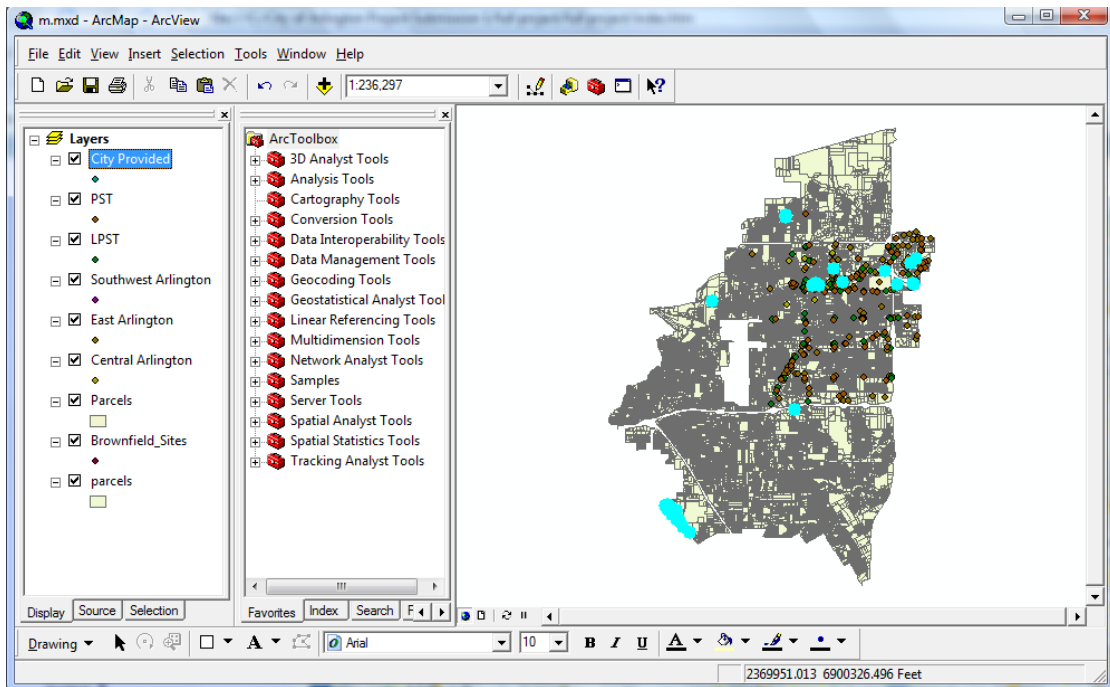


Figure 4.17 ArcView map showing highlighted sites provided by the City personnel

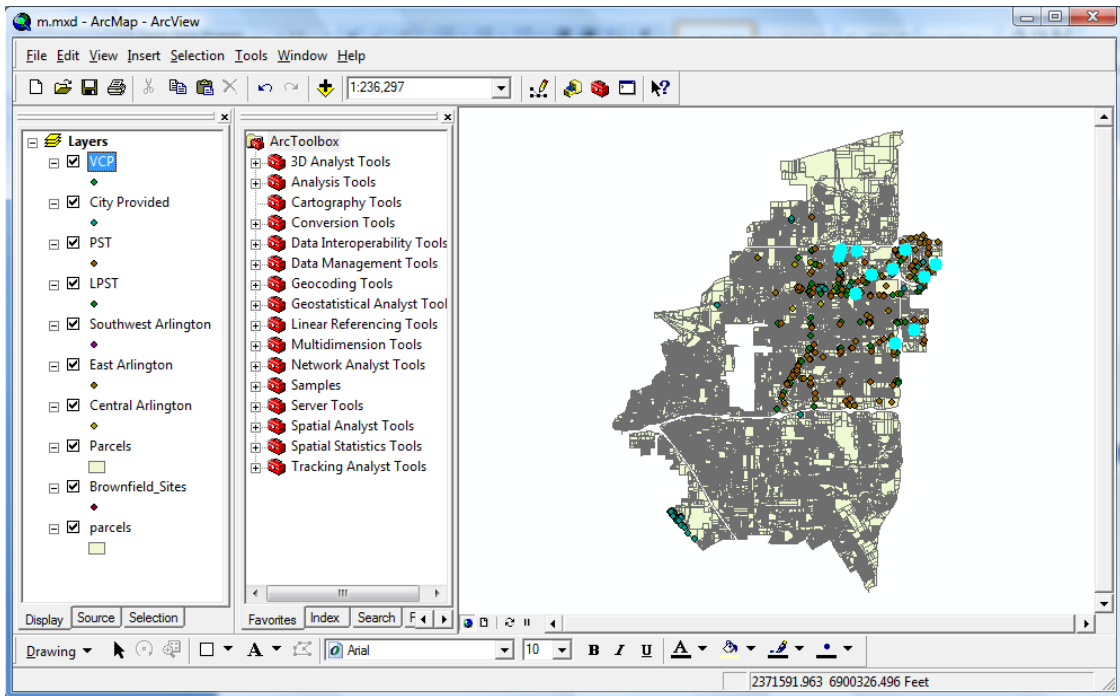


Figure 4.18 ArcView map showing highlighted sites from VCP database

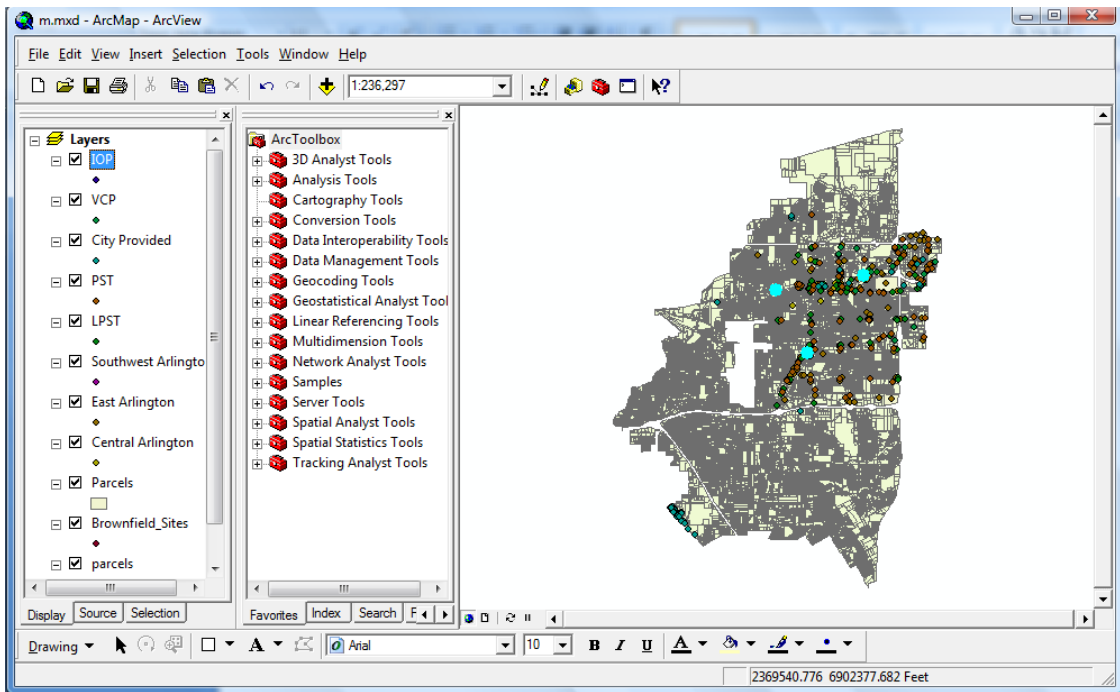


Figure 4.19 ArcView map showing highlighted sites from IOP database

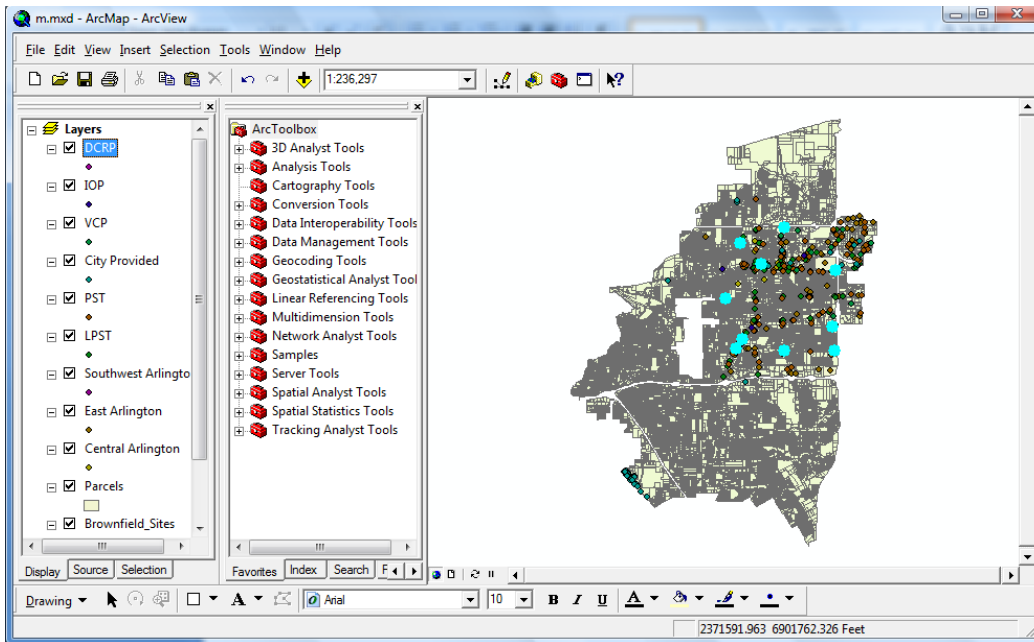


Figure 4.20 ArcView map showing highlighted sites selected from DCRP database

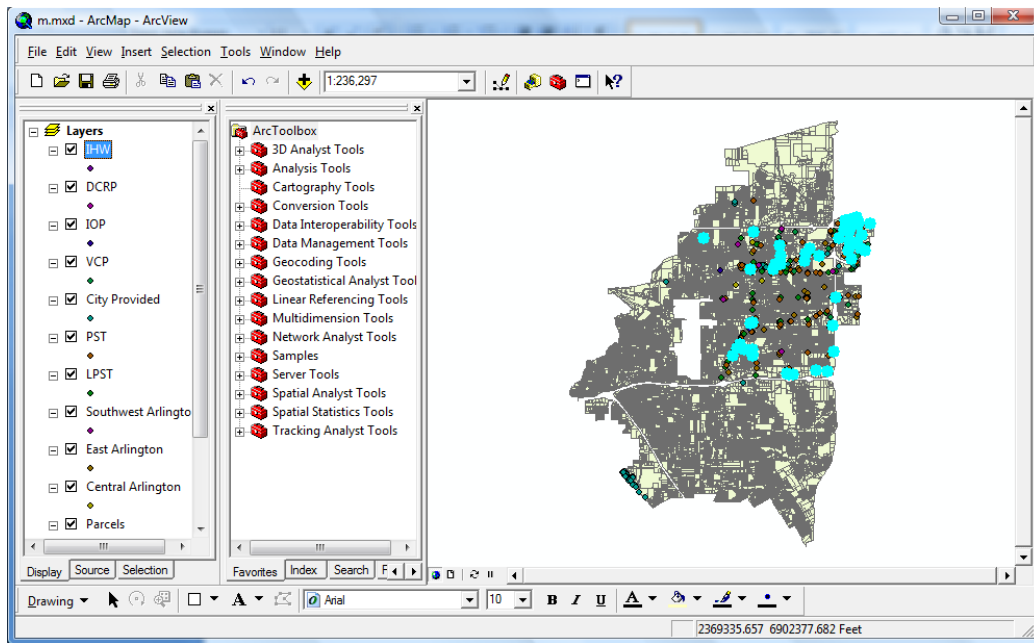


Figure 4.21 ArcView map showing highlighted sites from IHW Generator database

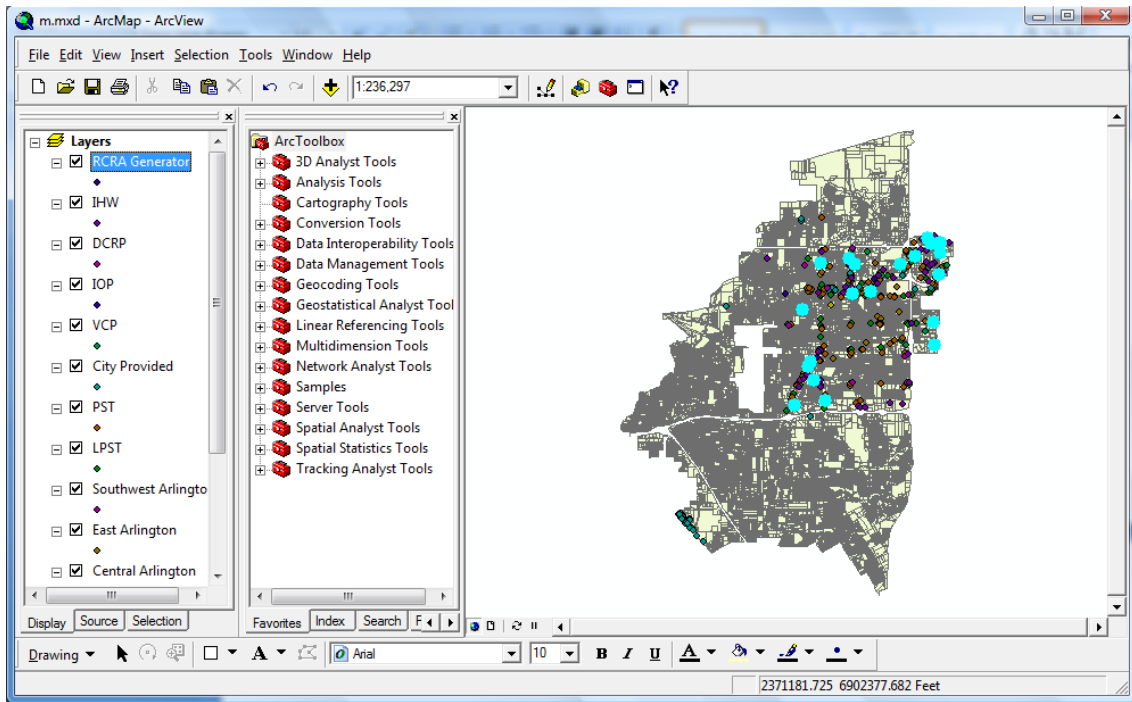


Figure 4.22 ArcView map showing highlighted sites from RCRA Generator database

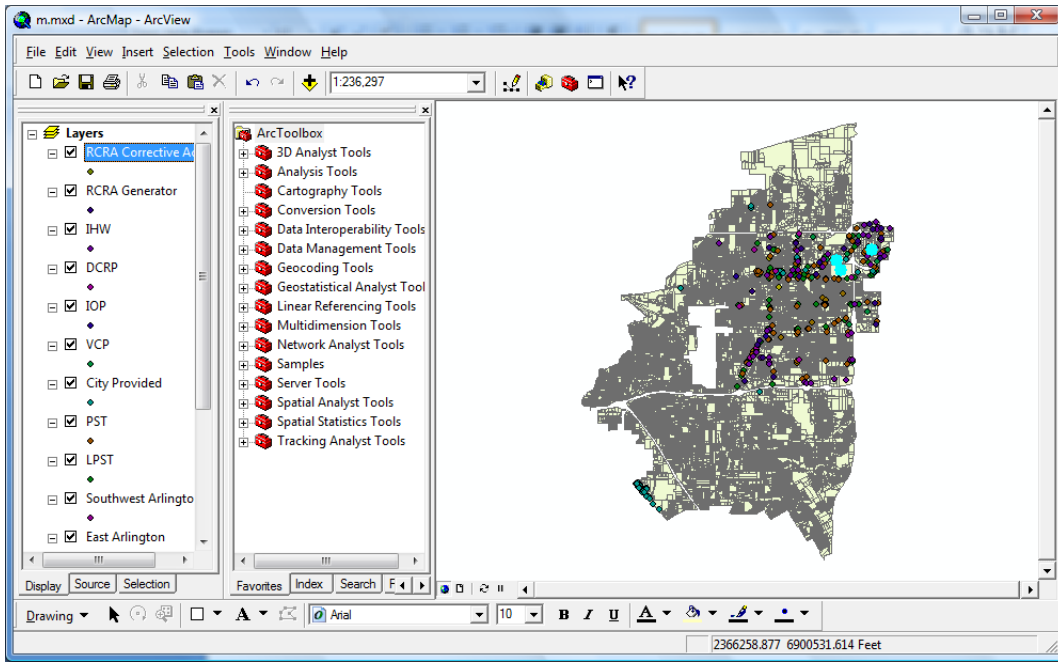


Figure 4.23 ArcView map showing highlighted sites from RCRA Corrective Action database

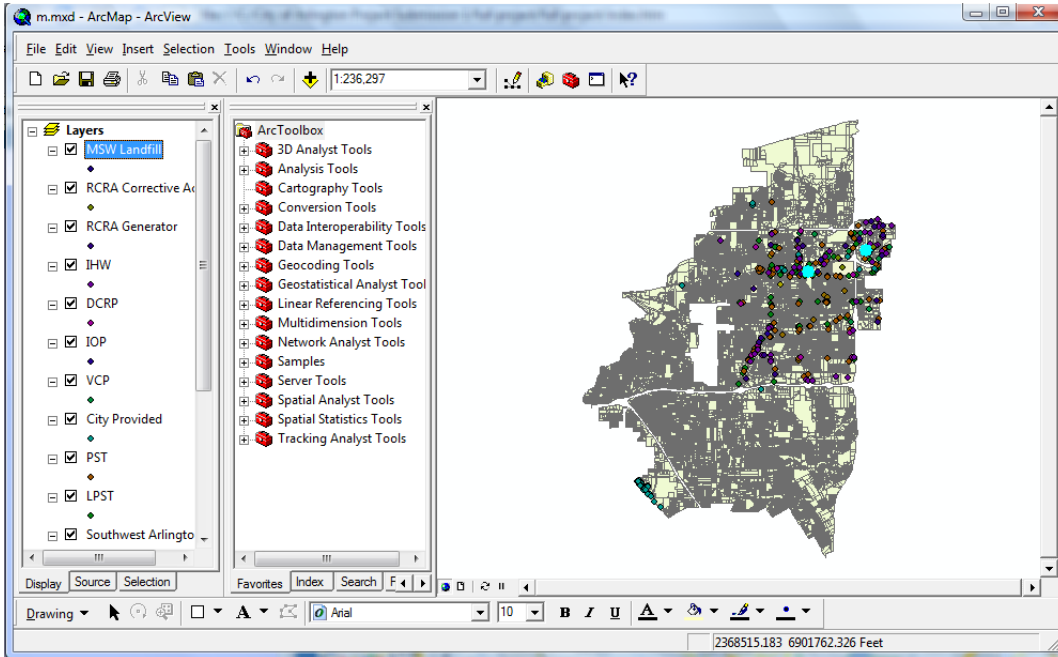


Figure 4.24 ArcView map showing highlighted MSW Landfill sites

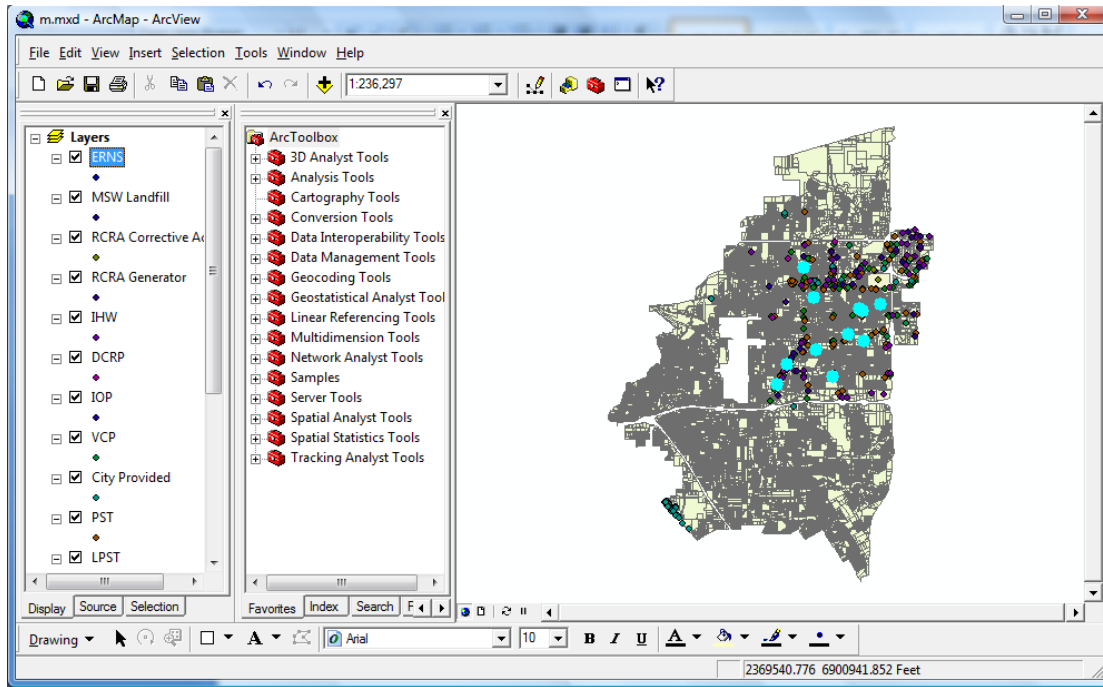


Figure 4.25 ArcView map showing highlighted sites from ERNS database

4.3.3 Site Selection According to Acreage

A brownfield may be as small as an abandoned gas station on a one acre plot or as expensive as a steel manufacturing operation sprawled out over several hundred acres. Depending upon the acreage of the site, it will attract different kind of potential developers from large investors to small scale investors. Therefore, it was necessary to categorize the brownfield sites according to their acreage. In the present work, the analysis was done by dividing the brownfield sites in each region into four groups with acreage less than 0.5, between 0.5 to 1.5 and 1.5 to 5 and greater than 5.

In the previous section, it was presented that brownfield sites in three different regions were added as a new layer in the ArcView map. To divide the sites in the Central Arlington according to acreage, the attribute table for the layer “Central Arlington” was opened. From the

options menu at the bottom of the attribute table, “Select By Attribute” was selected and a new text box appeared. In the text box, “Acreage” was put less than or equal to 0.5 to select all the sites in Central Arlington which has area less than or equal to 0.5 acre. Figure 4.26 shows the selected sites in the attribute table of the “Central Arlington” layer. These selected sites were added to the ArcView map as a new layer. Figure 4.27 shows the sites in the Central Arlington which have acreage less than or equal to 0.5.

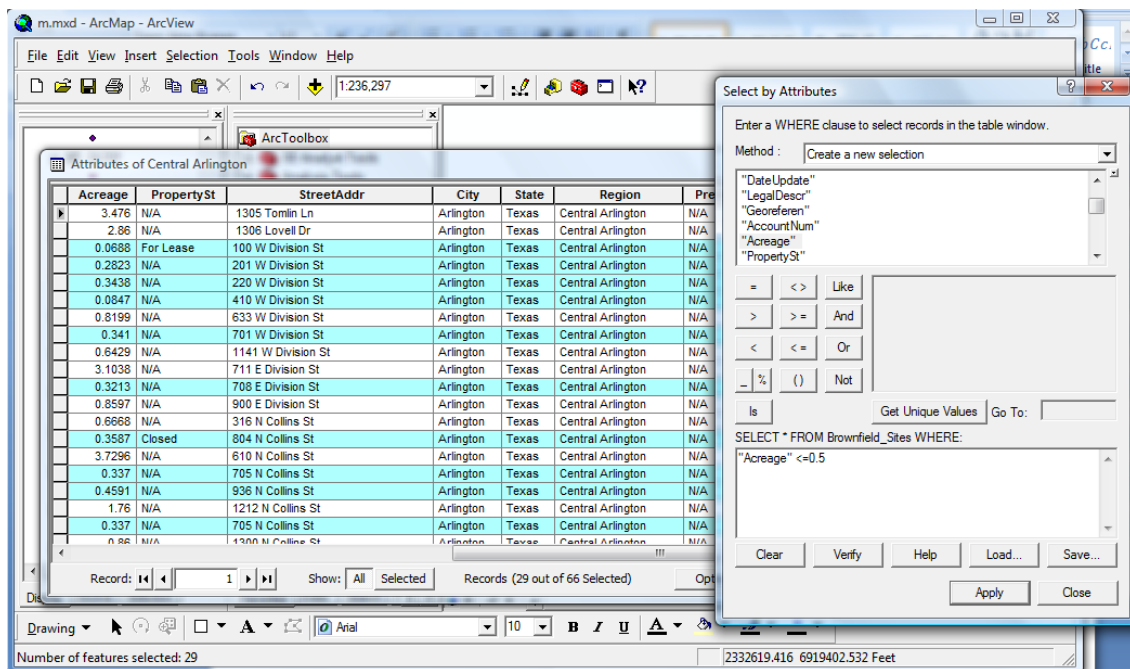


Figure 4.26 Attribute table showing highlighted brownfield sites with acreage less than or equal to 0.5 in the Central Arlington

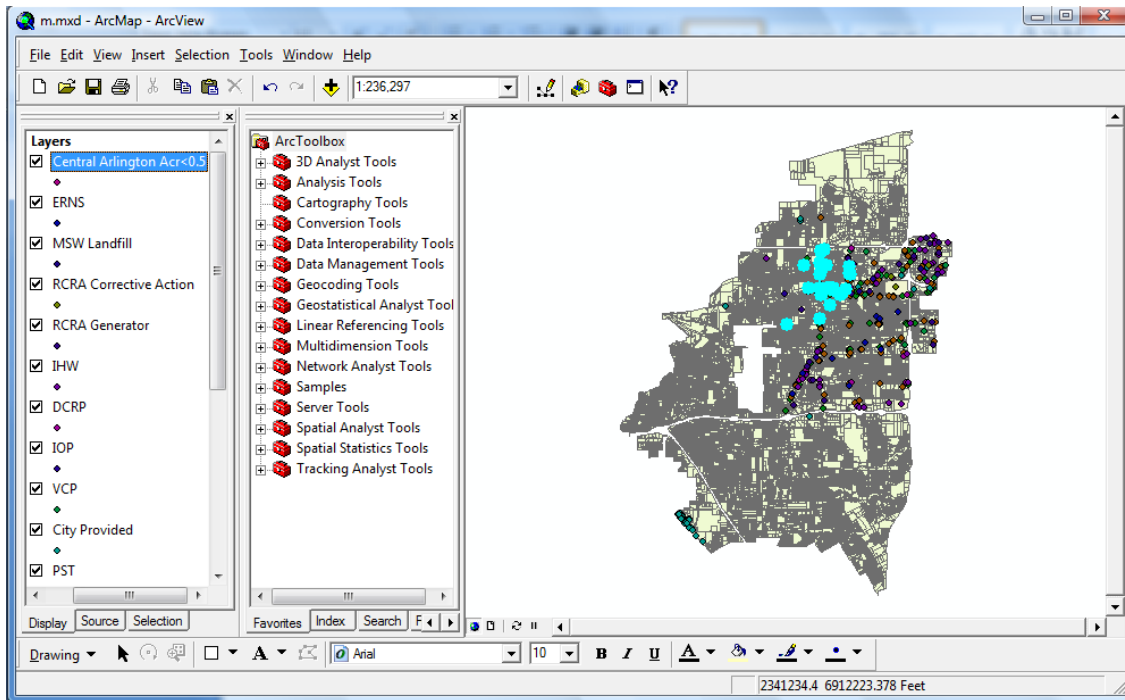


Figure 4.27 ArcView map showing highlighted sites in Central Arlington with acreage less than or equal to 0.5

The method described above was used to create new layer of sites with acreage between 0.5 and 1.5, 1.5 and 5 and greater than 5. Figure 4.28 through Figure 4.30 shows the brownfield sites in the Central Arlington which have area within these ranges.

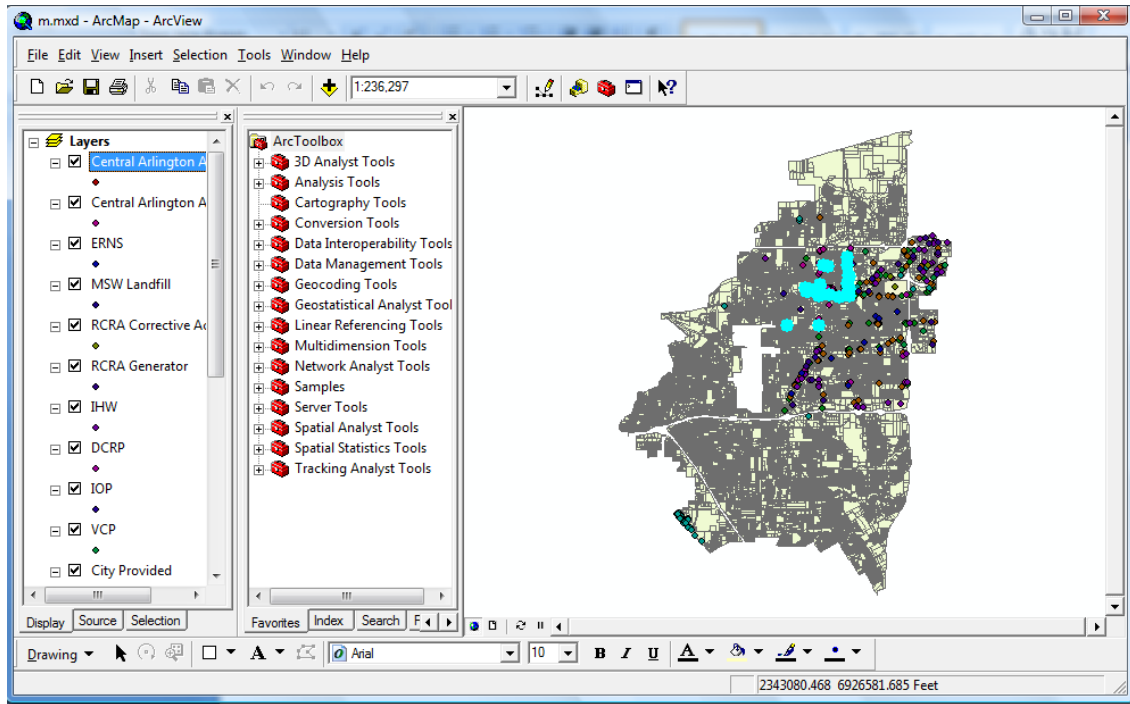


Figure 4.28 ArcView map showing highlighted sites in Central Arlington with acreage greater than 0.5 and less than or equal to 1.5

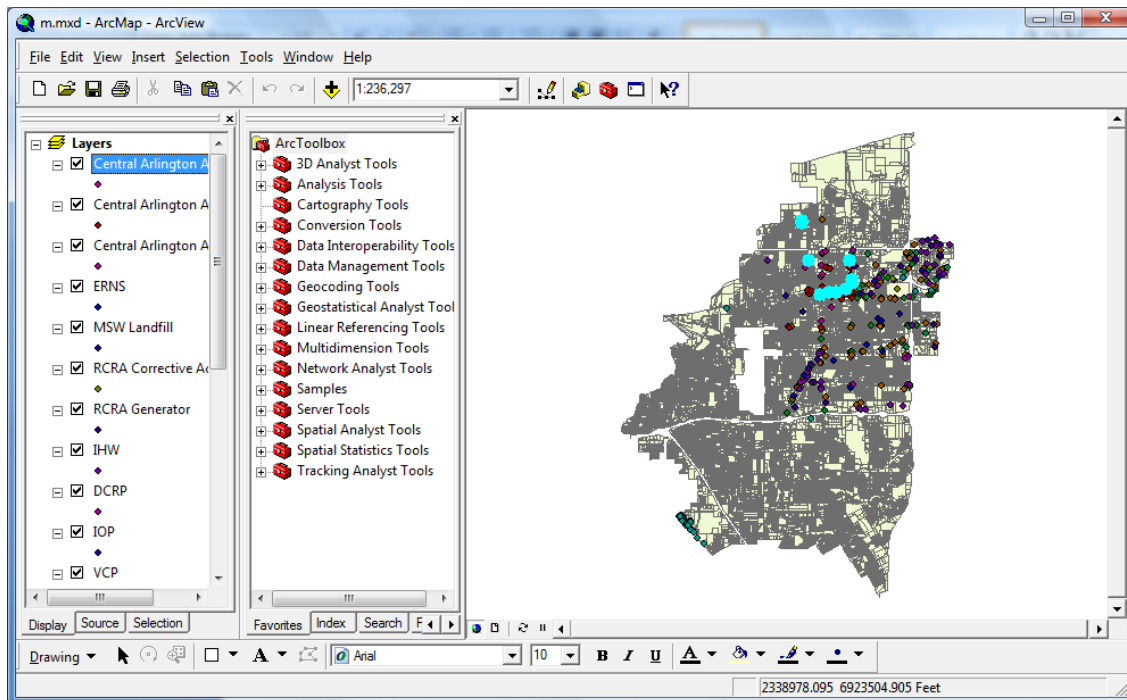


Figure 4.29 ArcView map showing highlighted sites in Central Arlington with acreage greater than 1.5 and less than or equal to 5

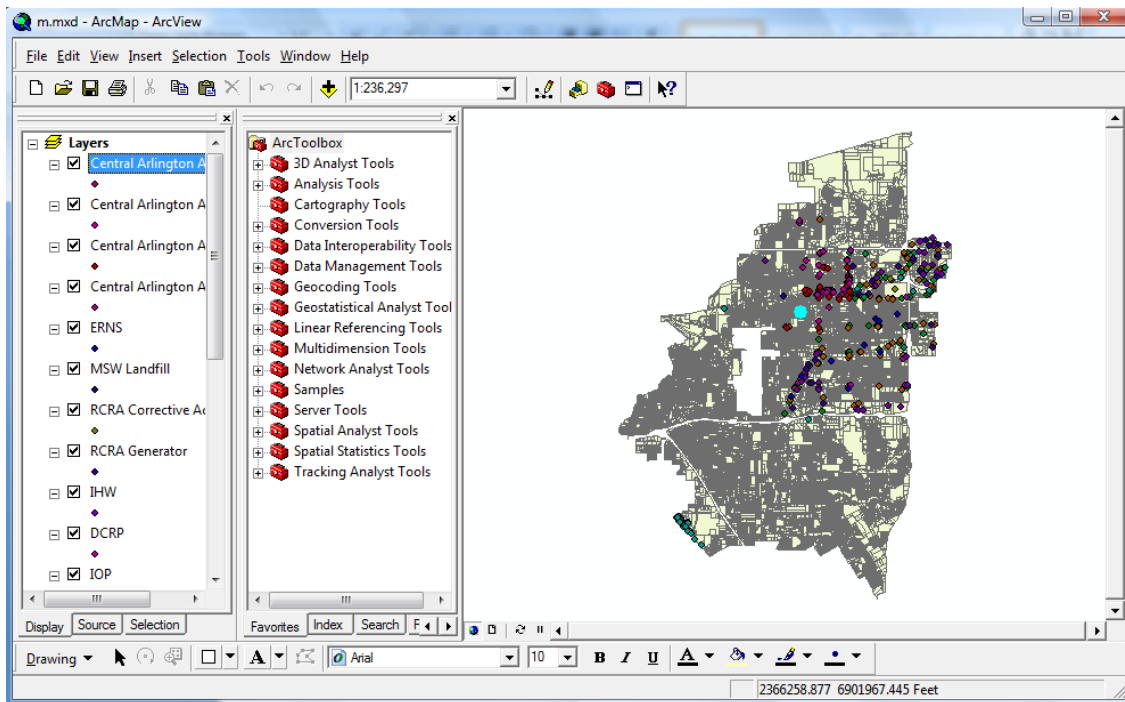


Figure 4.30 ArcView map showing highlighted sites in Central Arlington with acreage greater than 5

Using the method described above all the brownfield sites in East and Southwest Arlington were divided based on the area of the property. The created layers were then added to the ArcView map.

4.3.4 Site Selection According to Land Use

As stated previously that brownfields are abandoned, idled or underused industrial and commercial sites where expansion or redevelopment are complicated by real or perceived environmental contamination. All the sites listed in the database were collected from different regulatory sources which have a potential for contamination. Vacant sites are more suitable to the potential property buyers due to fewer hazards during the process of site assessment and redevelopment. Therefore all the sites in each region were further classified according to the

vacancy. This classification was done on the layers which were already categorized according to the region and acreage.

To determine the vacant sites in the Central Arlington with acreage less than or equal to 0.5, attribute table for that particular layer was opened. From the option menu at the bottom of the attribute table, the option “Select By Attribute” was selected and a new text box appeared. In the text box, “Vacant” was put equal to ‘Y’. Figure 4.31 shows the attribute table with highlighted sites that are vacant. Figure 4.32 shows the ArcView map with vacant sites in the Central Arlington which have area Less than or equal to 0.5.

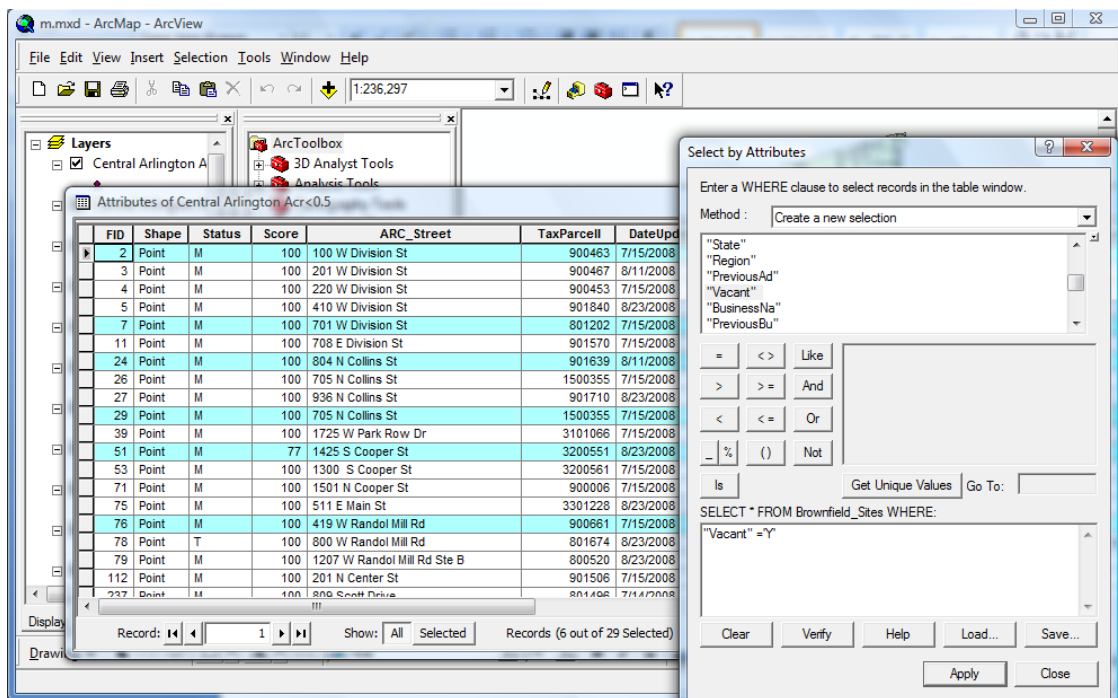


Figure 4.31 Highlighted vacant sites with acreage less than or equal to 0.5 in Central Arlington

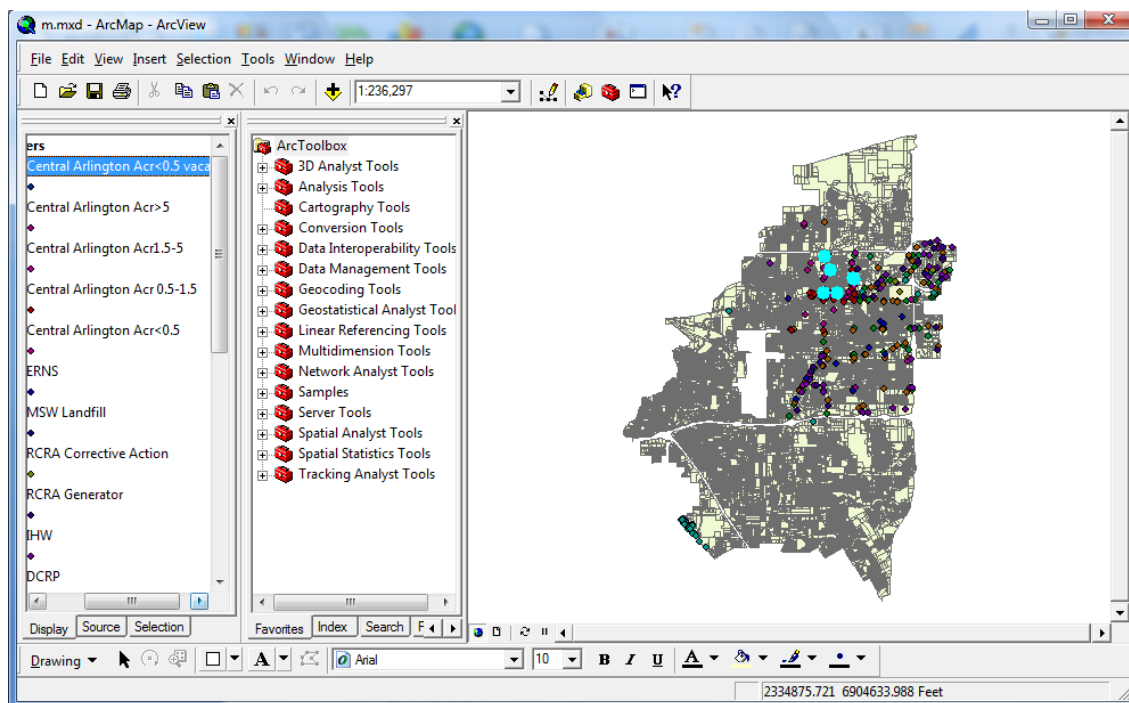


Figure 4.32 ArcView map showing highlighted vacant sites with acreage less than or equal to 0.5 in Central Arlington

The occupied sites with acreage less than or equal to 0.5 in Central Arlington were selected according to the method described above and were added as a new layer in the ArcView map. The only difference was, in the text box “Vacant” was put equal to ‘N’. Figure 4.33 shows the highlighted occupied sites with acreage less than or equal to 0.5 in Central Arlington. Figure 4.34 shows the ArcView map with occupied sites for this category.

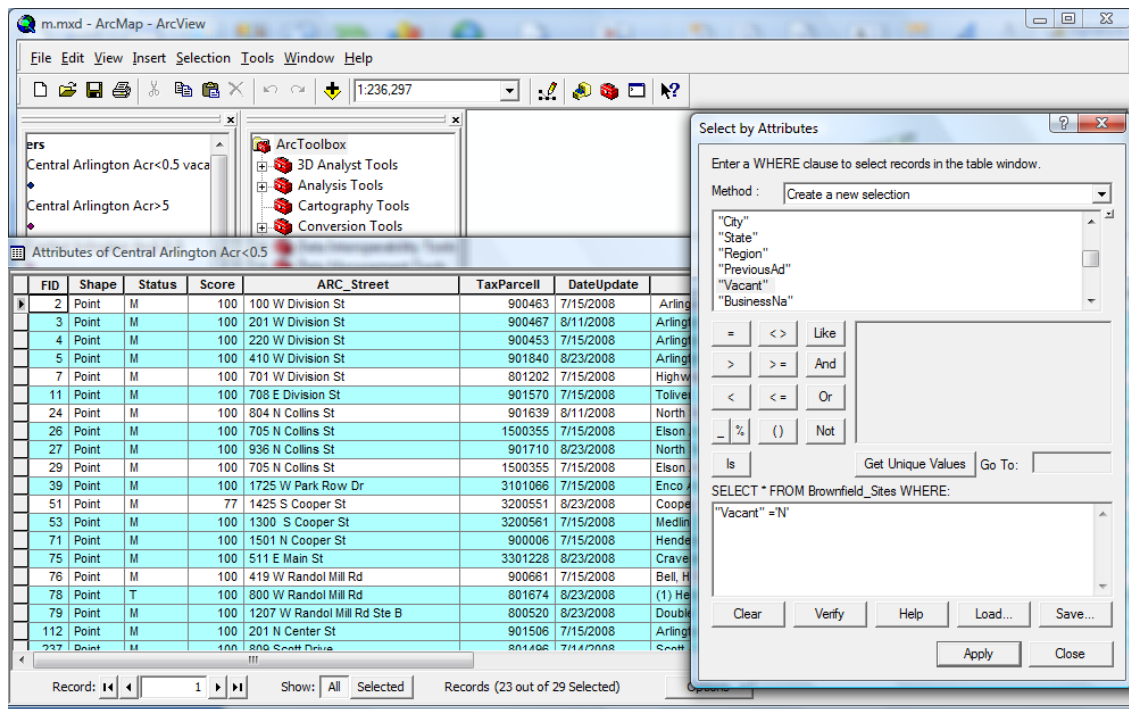


Figure 4.33 Highlighted occupied sites with acreage less than or equal to 0.5 in Central Arlington

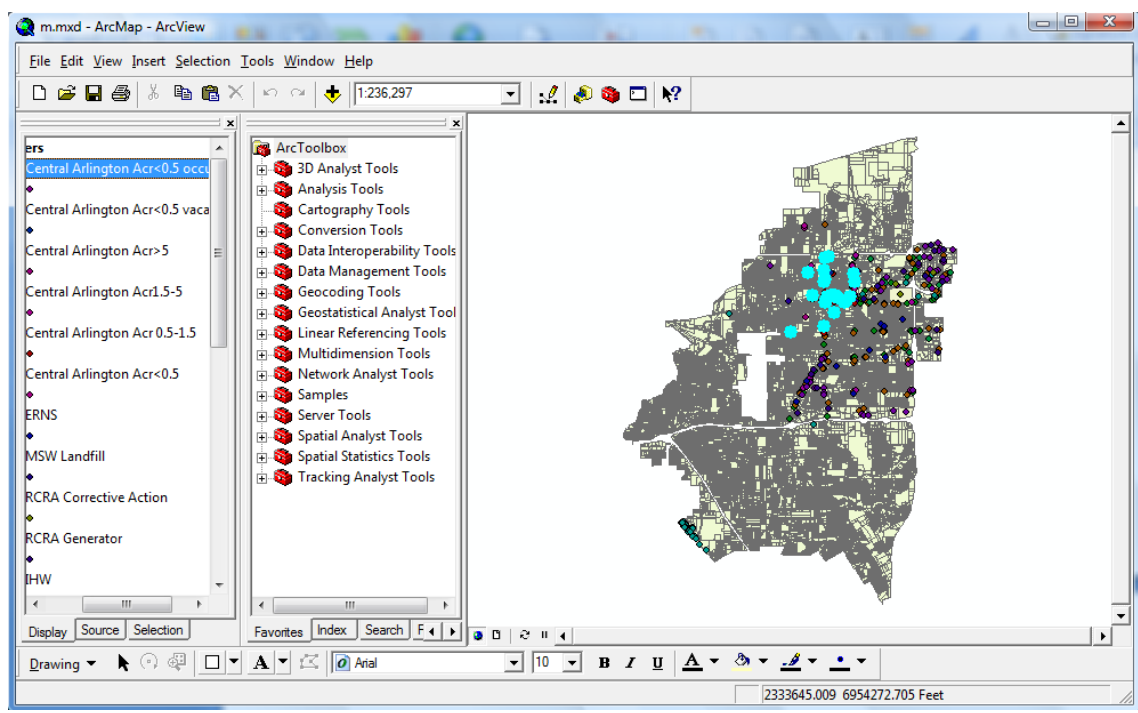


Figure 4.34 ArcView map showing highlighted occupied sites with acreage less than or equal to 0.5 in Central Arlington

The methods described in this section were used to further classify the brownfield sites according to vacancy which had already been classified in the three regions and four different ranges of areas. All these new layers were added in the ArcView map. Table 4.1 presents the number of sites in the study area for each classification.

Table 4.1 Number of Sites in the Study Area According to the Classifications

		Central Arlington	East Arlington	Southwest Arlington	Total
Acreage ≤ 0.5	Vacant	6	2	1	9
	Occupied	23	36	6	65
$0.5 < \text{Acreage} \leq 1.5$	Vacant	3	11	0	14
	Occupied	22	74	3	99
$1.5 < \text{Acreage} \leq 5.0$	Vacant	5	5	5	15
	Occupied	5	63	7	75
Acreage > 5.0	Vacant	0	2	0	2
	Occupied	2	43	7	52
	Total	66	236	29	

4.4 Data Presentation

The layers created after the screening of region, acreage and vacancy, the layer for each particular regulatory source and the parcel layer was added to the ArcMap2GMap software. Figure 4.35 shows the ArcMap2GMap window to convert the ArcMap features into Google map. For each added layer, an information window field which can be seen as a pop up window in the Google map for each site and a unique color was selected. In this case, the street address of a site was set to be seen in the information window. After selecting the “Let’s Do It” option, all the features in the ArcMap was converted to the Google map. Figure 4.36 shows the final user interface of the database.

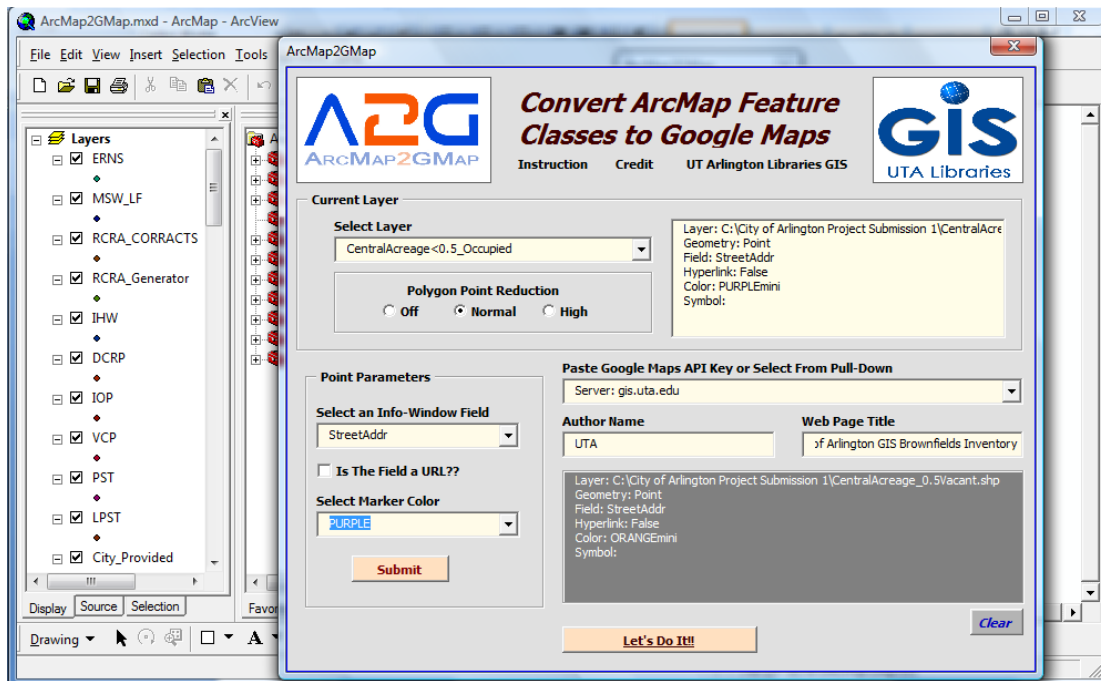


Figure 4.35 ArcMap2GMap window to convert the ArcMap features into Google map

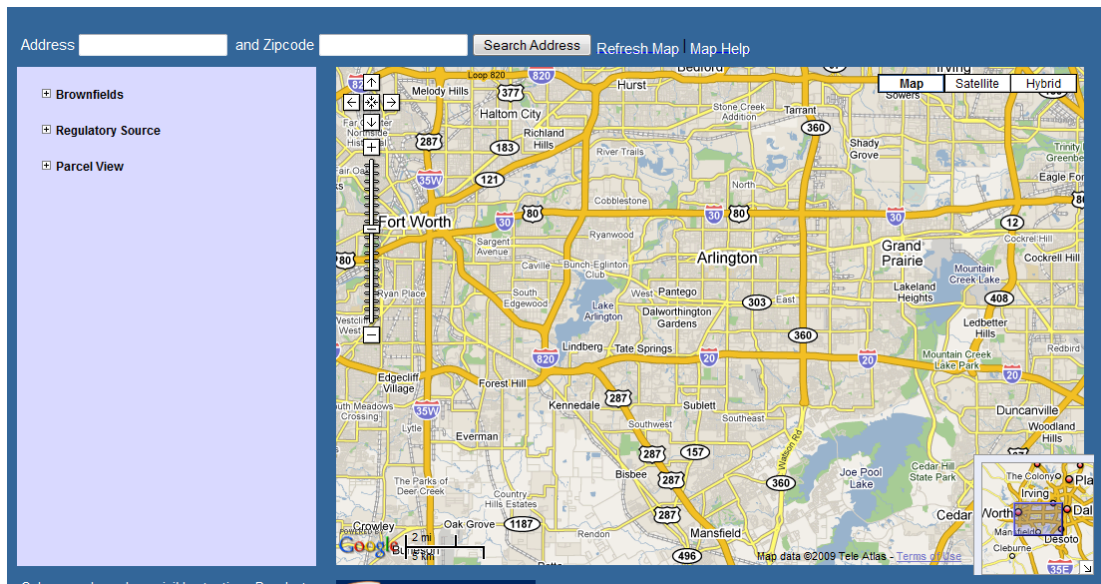


Figure 4.36 User interface of the brownfield database

There are three main categories as presented in Figure 4.36. First one is the list of all Brownfield sites which was divided into three parts- Central, East and Southwest Arlington. Brownfield sites in these three parts of the Arlington were categorized based on the Acreage of the sites. After selecting one of the ranges of acreage, two check boxes appear, named “Vacant” and “Occupied”. Once the “Vacant” checkbox is selected, all the vacant sites for that particular region and range of acreage appear in the Google map. Figure 4.37 shows the vacant site in Central Arlington with acreage between 1.5 and 5. When a particular site is selected, an information window pops up showing the address of that site. This address link directs to a new web page where the information that was collected regarding that particular site can be shown. Figure 4.38 shows the web page that contains the information for the selected site in Figure 4.37.

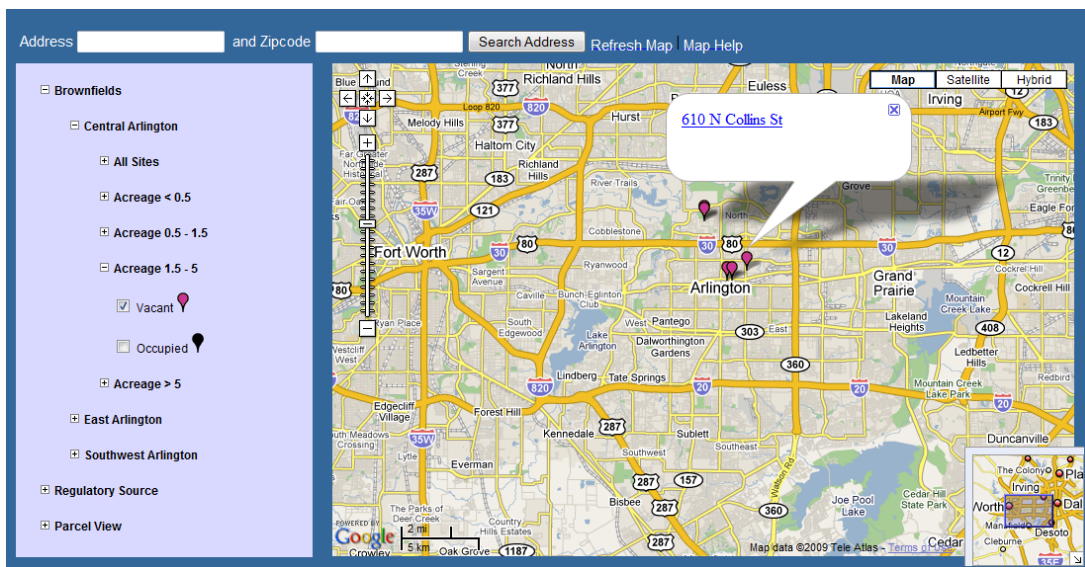


Figure 4.37 Google map showing vacant sites in Central Arlington with acreage between 1.5 and 5.

CITY OF ARLINGTON BROWNFIELDS GIS INVENTORY	
TaxParcel ID	901802
Date Updated	8/23/2008
Legal Description	Orchard Addition Blk Lot 9R2
Georeference Number	31190-9R2
Account Number	06145477
*Acreage	3.7296
Property Status	N/A
Street Address	610 N Collins St
City	Arlington
State	Texas
Region	Central Arlington
Previous Address	N/A
Vacant	Y
Business Name	DFW Auto
Previous Business Name	DFW Auto
Business Type	Car Sales
Previous Business Type	Car Sales
Regulatory Source	Industrial Hazardous Waste
Contact Information	

Figure 4.38 Information page for a selected brownfield site

In Figure 4.36, the second menu has the listing of all sites according to their regulatory sources. Figure 4.39 shows all the leaking petroleum storage tanks and an information window for a particular selected site. Figure 4.40 shows the information for the selected site in Figure 4.39.

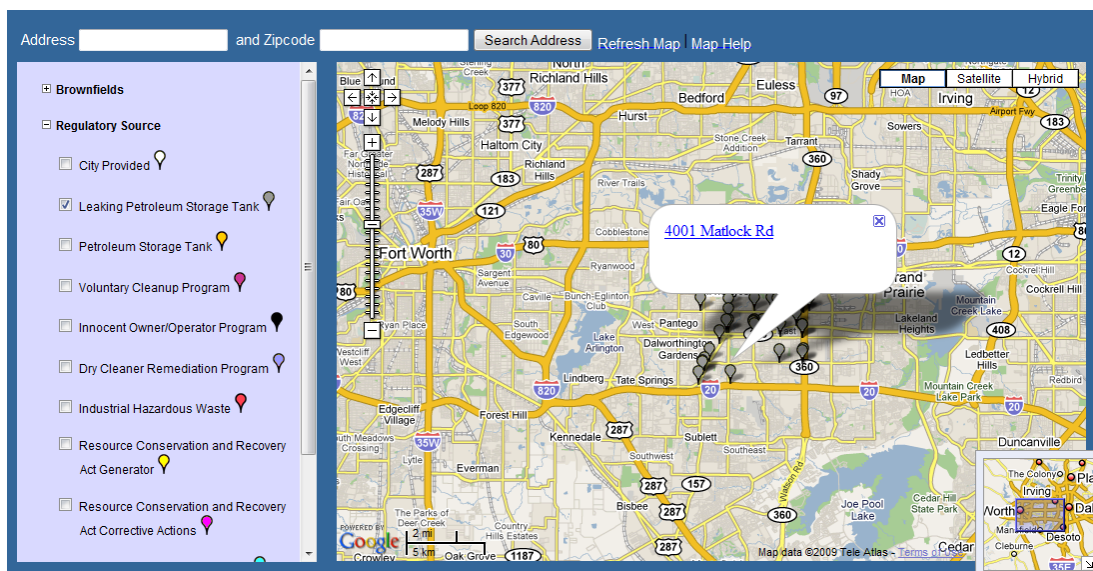


Figure 4.39 Google map showing all the leaking petroleum storage tanks and an information window for a selected site

CITY OF ARLINGTON BROWNFIELDS GIS INVENTORY	
TaxParcel ID	6300095
Date Updated	7/15/2008
Legal Description	Dalfin Addition Lot 2Ar
Georeference Number	9163--2AR
Account Number	41248759
*Acreage	1.2454
Property Status	N/A
Street Address	4001 Matlock Rd
City	Arlington
State	Texas
Region	East Arlington
Previous Address	N/A
Vacant	N
Business Name	Sweet Tomatoes
Previous Business Name	Fina 022014140823
Business Type	Restaurant
Previous Business Type	Gas Station
Regulatory Source	Leaking Petroleum Storage Tank

Figure 4.40 Information page for a selected LPST site

From the interface created, it is also possible to find 10 closest brownfield sites of any category to an address. In Figure 4.41 vacant brownfield sites in Central Arlington with acreage in between 1.5 and 5 were selected to view. Then an address “821 W Abram St, Arlington” was entered into the Address box and searched for that address in the Google map. The address

appears in the map with an information window which shows the 10 closest brownfield sites of the selected category to that address.

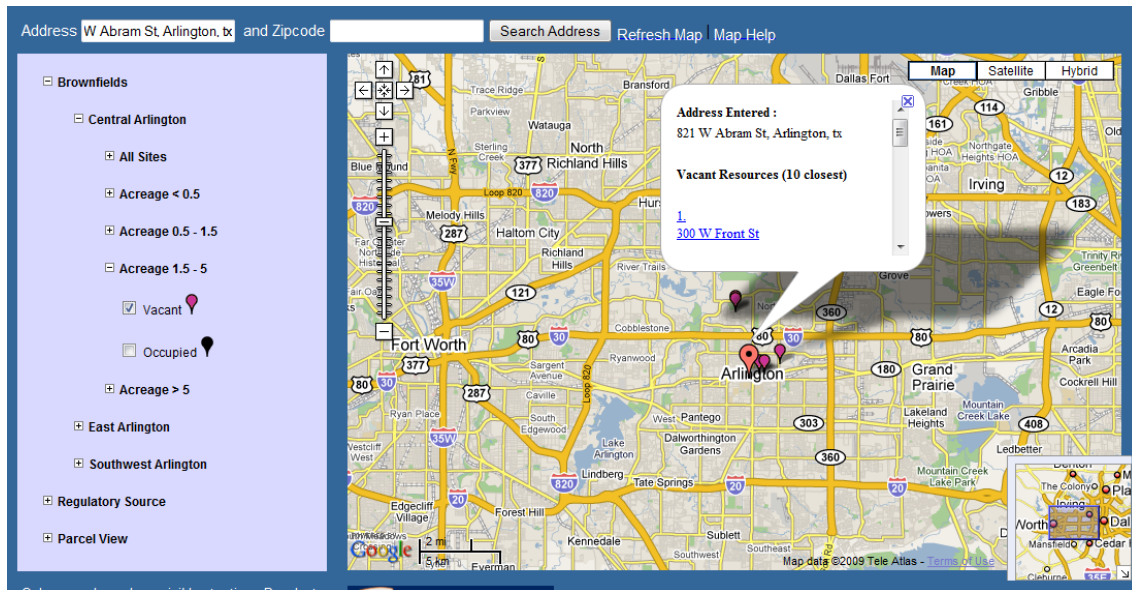


Figure 4.41 Google map showing 10 closest vacant brownfield sites in Central Arlington with acreage in between 1.5 and 5.0 to an address.

4.5 Client-Server Interaction

The database created for brownfield sites in the study area has three main components: client, server and Google map server. Client can be defined as any regular user who wants to see the database. Server contains the map features and all the information regarding the brownfield sites in excel file. At last, the Google map server, using longitude and latitude can point the actual location of the site in the map. Figure 4.41 shows a block diagram which depicts the client-server interaction.

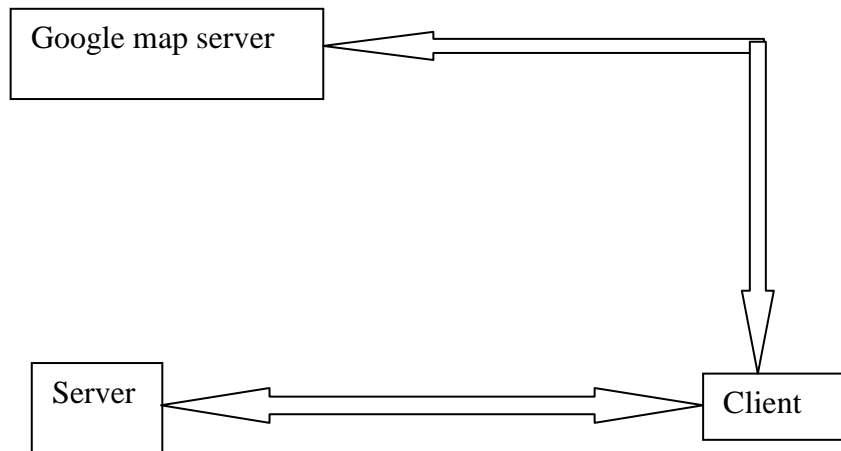


Figure 4.42 Block diagram showing client-server interaction

The diagram in Figure 4.42 can be described as follows:

1. Client sends a request for the interface.
2. Server sends the interface with map, longitude and latitude for all the available location.
3. Client selects a category to view from menu which sends all the longitude and latitude of the sites under that category to Google map server.
4. Google map sends actual point location with marker for those longitude and latitude to client.
5. Client then select any specific site and sends request for data of that location to server.
6. Server searches the database for that specific site and sends all the data to client.

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE WORK

5.1 Summary and Conclusions

The redevelopment on the brownfields sites, particularly in the downtown area of the Central Arlington, will provide Arlington with the opportunity to gain a wealth of new businesses, shop and restaurants. Downtown will be able to provide residents and thousands of UTA students, staff and faculty with the opportunity to take advantage of the various recreational amenities available to them. The East Sector will benefit from this redevelopment through the stimulation of economic development and the creation of new jobs in the area. This in turn will provide an increase to the local tax base. Additionally, persons living in those areas will benefit enormously through the cleanup of sites that may cause them both health and safety concerns. Large industrial sites, such as the Great Southwest Industrial District, pose a greater threat of contamination to the community than smaller sites and are generally more costly to cleanup and redevelop. However, they are more attractive to developers of brownfields sites because they can reap greater economic return on the projects.

The present study can be summarized as follows:

1. The potential brownfield sites in the study area were collected from different regulatory sources where these sites were reported to have potential contamination risk. There were 66 sites in Central Arlington, 236 sites in East Arlington and 29 sites in Southwest Arlington.
2. The attribute table of the brownfield sites shape file was created from the excel database. The attribute table contained eighteen different attribute fields for each site and the information for those fields was collected from City of Arlington online database, TAD online database, and through site visit.
3. The brownfield sites (shape files) in the three region of City of Arlington were classified into four proposed classes (shape files) based on their acreage. This area classification included sites with acreage less than or equal to 0.5, greater than 0.5 and less than or equal to 1.5, greater than 1.5 and less than or equal to 5.0 and greater than 5.0.
4. The sites which were classified according to acreage were further classified and created shape files based on the vacancy of the sites.
5. All the brownfield sites (shape file) were also classified and created new shape files according to the regulatory sources from where the sites were collected.
6. The proposed classification serves as an expedite site assessment to help planners and inspectors of the study area to prioritize sites during site selection process. However, the proposed classification does not replace site investigations, which are essential prior to initiating any redevelopment plan.

7. A user interface was created by converting all the features in the ArcMap to Google map using ArcMap2GMap software.
8. The final interface created interacting with Google map can be used by any person without having any knowledge in GIS.
9. The accuracy and reliability of this work is limited to the accuracy of data collected from both governmental and private agencies.

5.2 Recommendations for Future Work

Continuing the work reported herein will further refine the effectiveness and substantiate the reliability of the developed PC-supported, user friendly, GIS-based framework. Following are the key recommendations suggested for future works:

1. Using Global Positioning Systems (GPS) equipment to generate shape files for the brownfield sites will provide more reliable results than using the “Address-Geocoding” technique. However, this process requires years of work by a team of specialists to accomplish collecting and manipulating the data.
2. The classification of the brownfield sites made based on regulatory sources can be further classified according to acreage and vacancy which will allow the client to search for brownfield sites either from three regions of the City of Arlington or from regulatory listings.
3. The other three region of the City of Arlington: north, west and southeast part can also be considered for the inventory of the brownfield sites. This database will widen the redevelopment strategy for the City of Arlington and can assist in the economic development of the city.

4. Site photos, reports of the site assessment, chemicals of concern and owner information can be collected and linked to the existing database which will expedite the site selection process for planners.

APPENDIX A

DATABASE TABLE

APPENDIX B

ArcView MAP SHOWING BROWNFIELD SITES

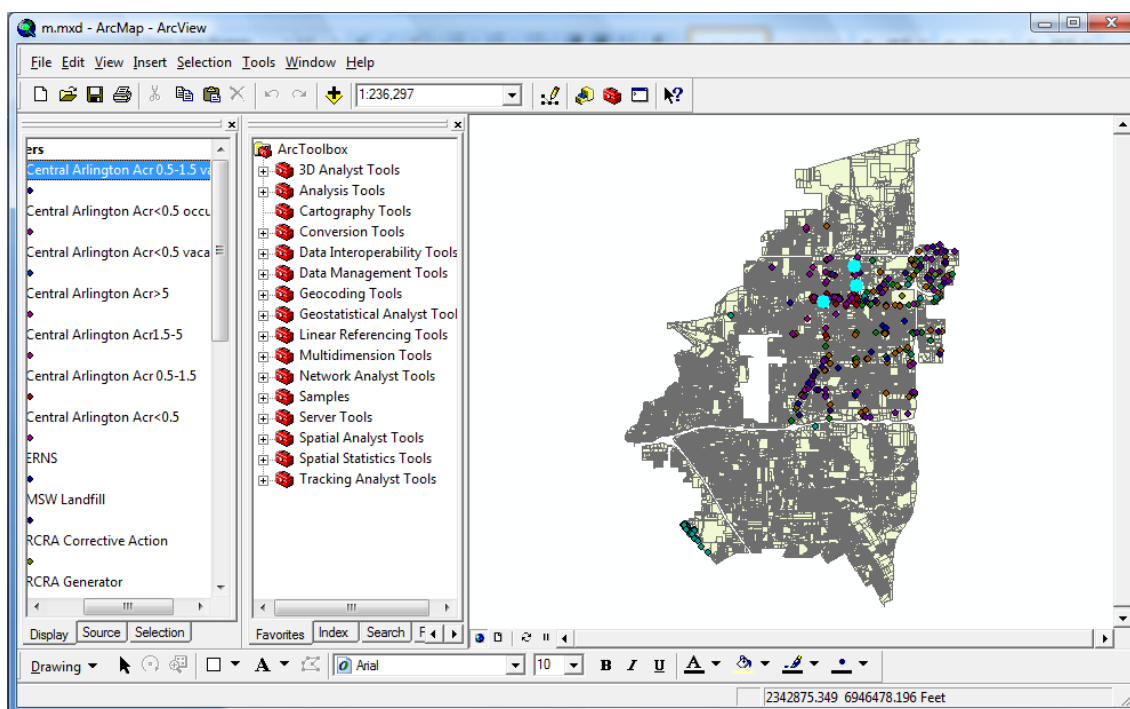


Figure B.1 ArcView window showing highlighted vacant sites in Central Arlington with acreage greater than 0.5 and less than or equal to 1.5

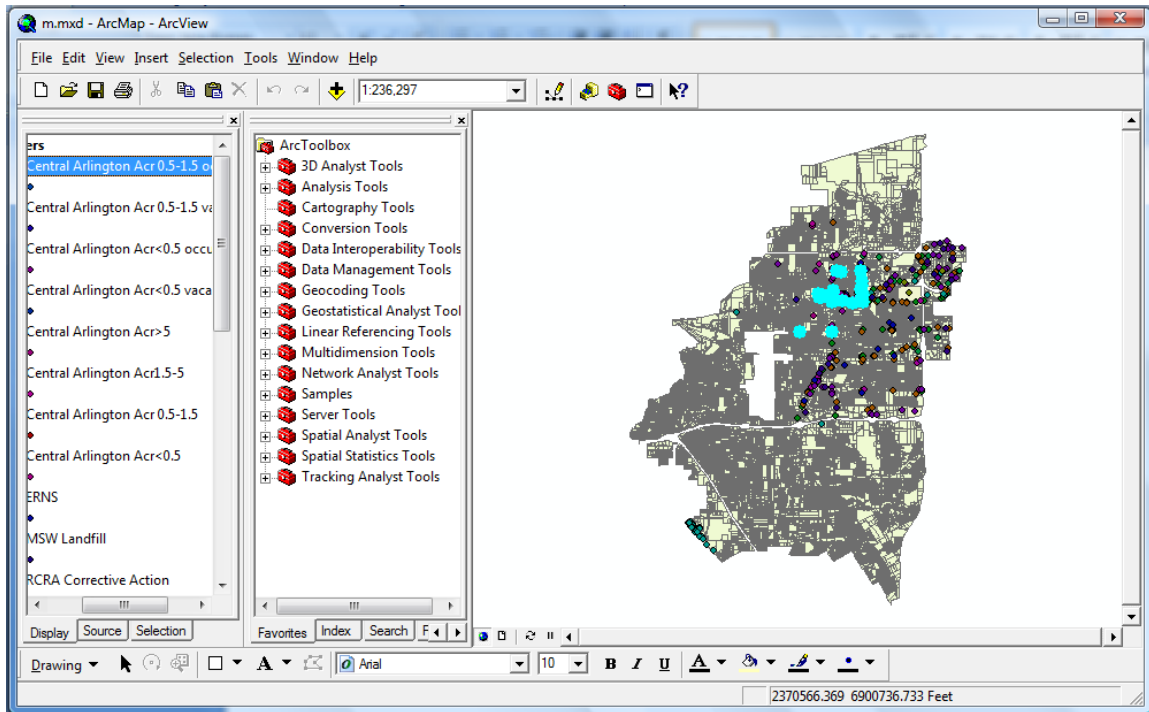


Figure B.2 ArcView map showing highlighted occupied sites in Central Arlington with acreage greater than 0.5 and less than or equal to 1.5

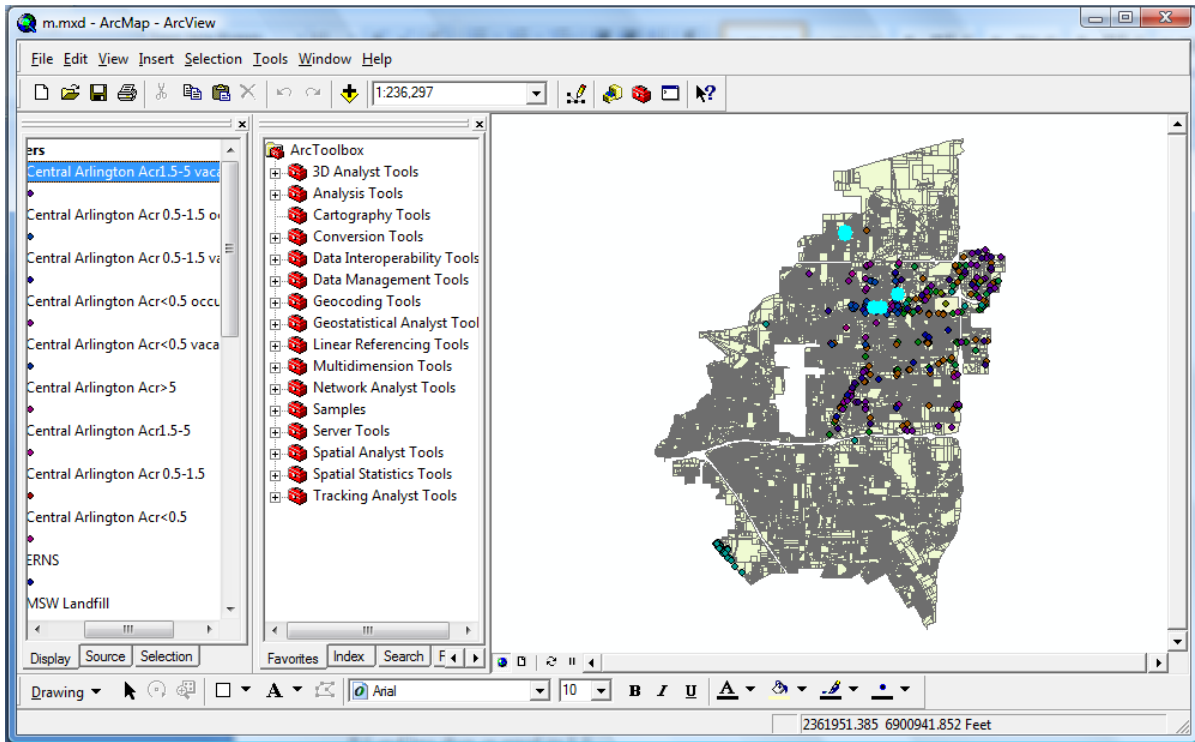


Figure B.3 ArcView map showing highlighted vacant sites in Central Arlington with acreage greater than 1.5 and less than or equal to 5.0

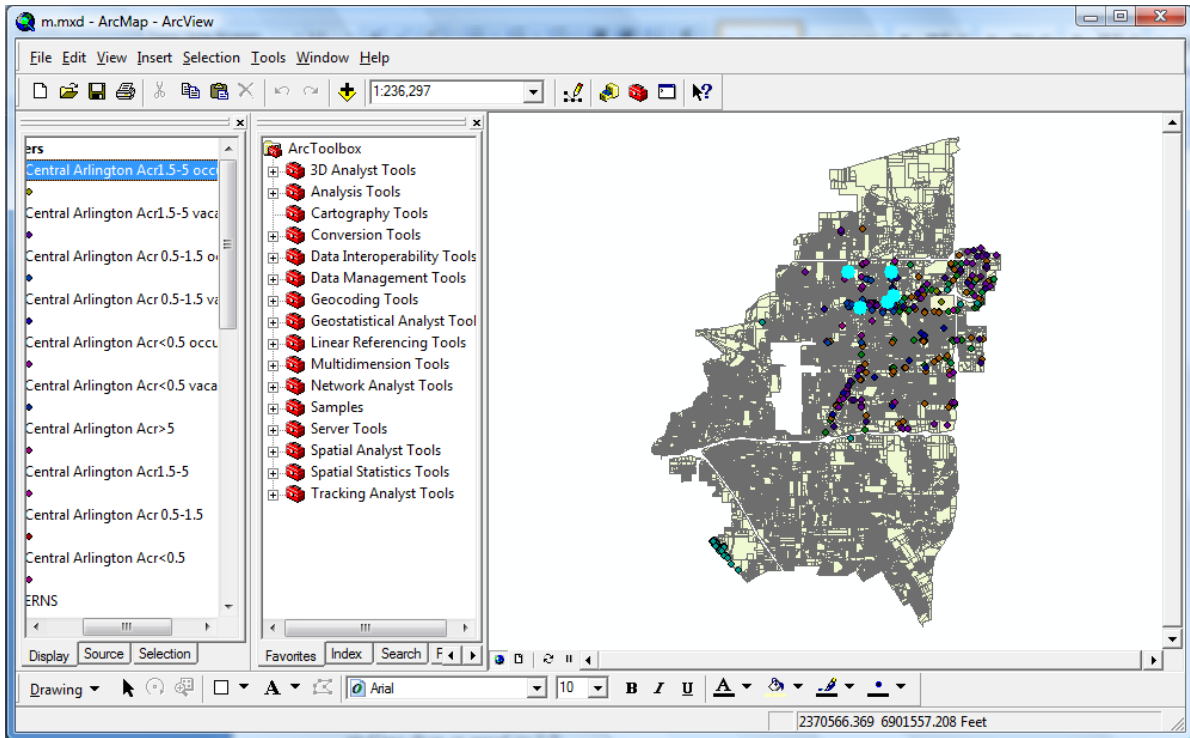


Figure B.4 ArcView map showing highlighted occupied sites in Central Arlington with acreage greater than 1.5 and less than or equal to 5.0

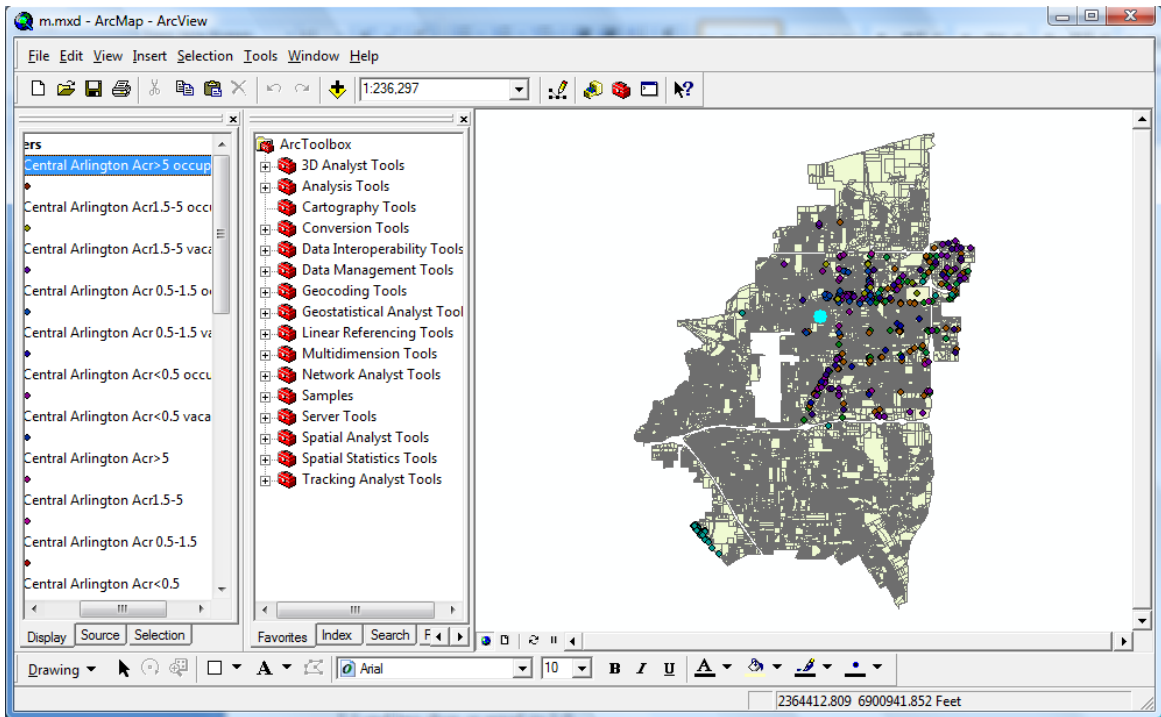


Figure B.5 ArcView map showing highlighted occupied sites in Central Arlington with acreage greater than 5.0

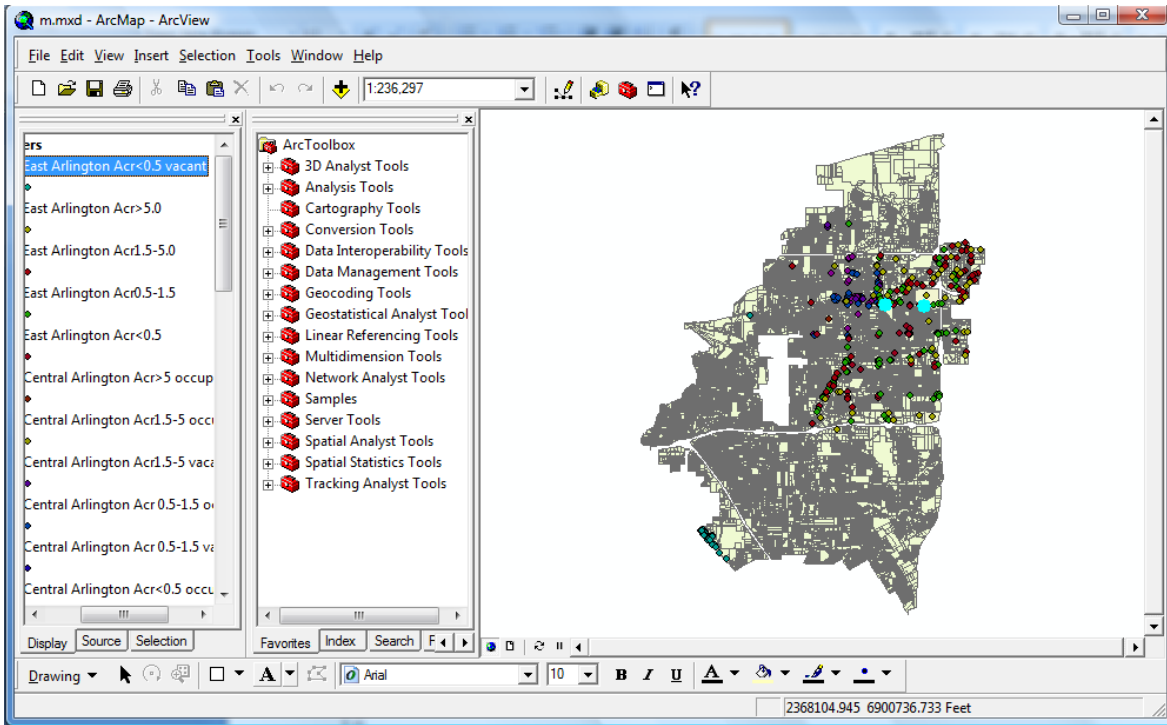


Figure B.6 ArcView map showing highlighted vacant sites in East Arlington with acreage less than or equal to 0.5

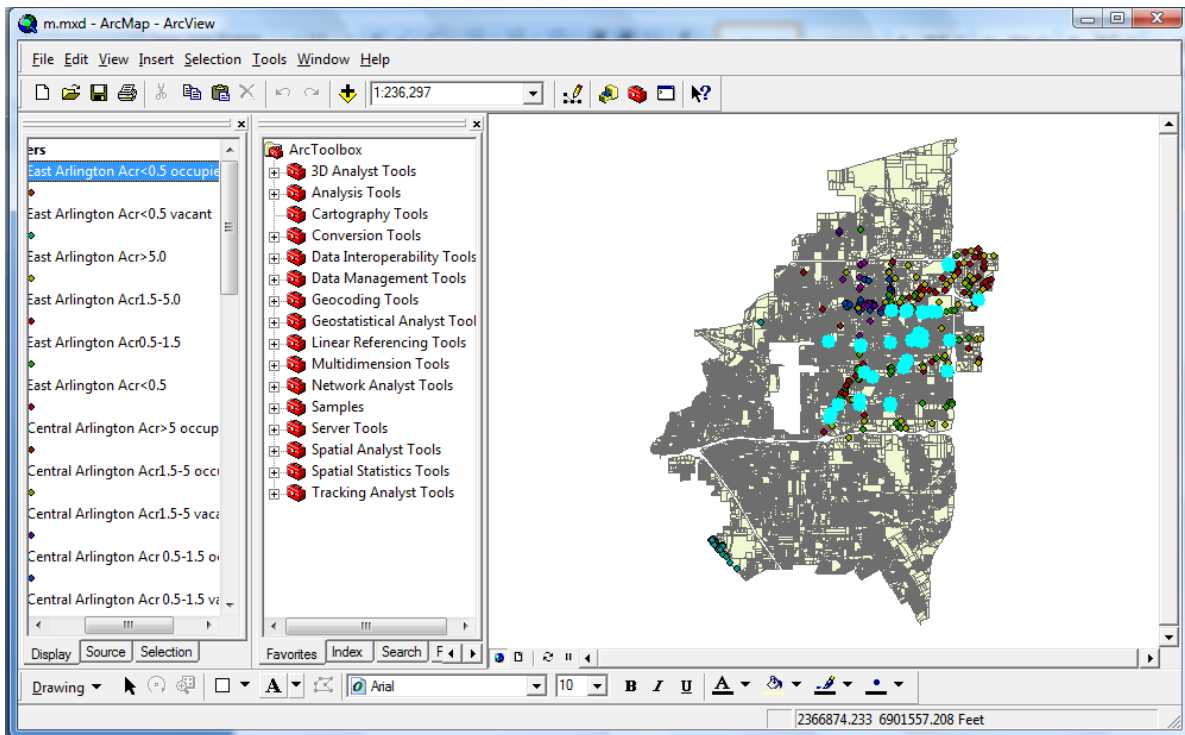


Figure B.7 ArcView map showing highlighted occupied sites in East Arlington with acreage less than or equal to 0.5

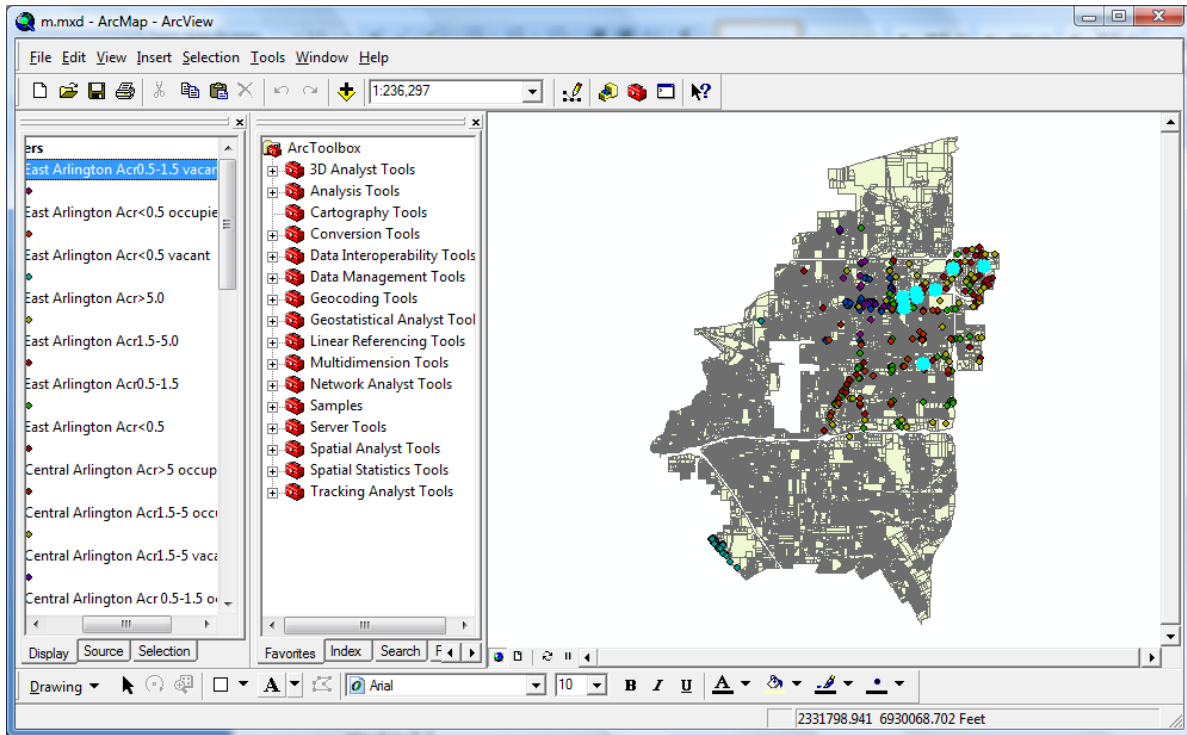


Figure B.8 ArcView map showing highlighted vacant sites in East Arlington with acreage greater than 0.5 and less than or equal to 1.5

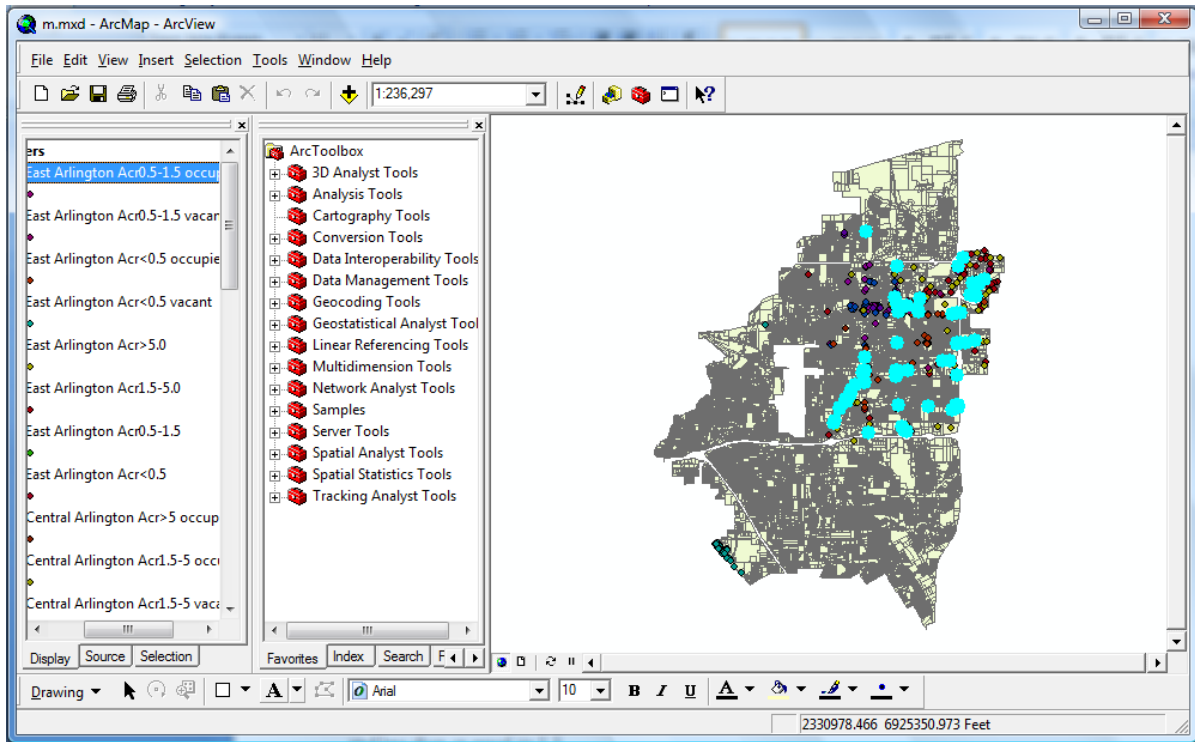


Figure B.9 ArcView map showing highlighted occupied sites in East Arlington with acreage greater than 0.5 and less than or equal to 1.5

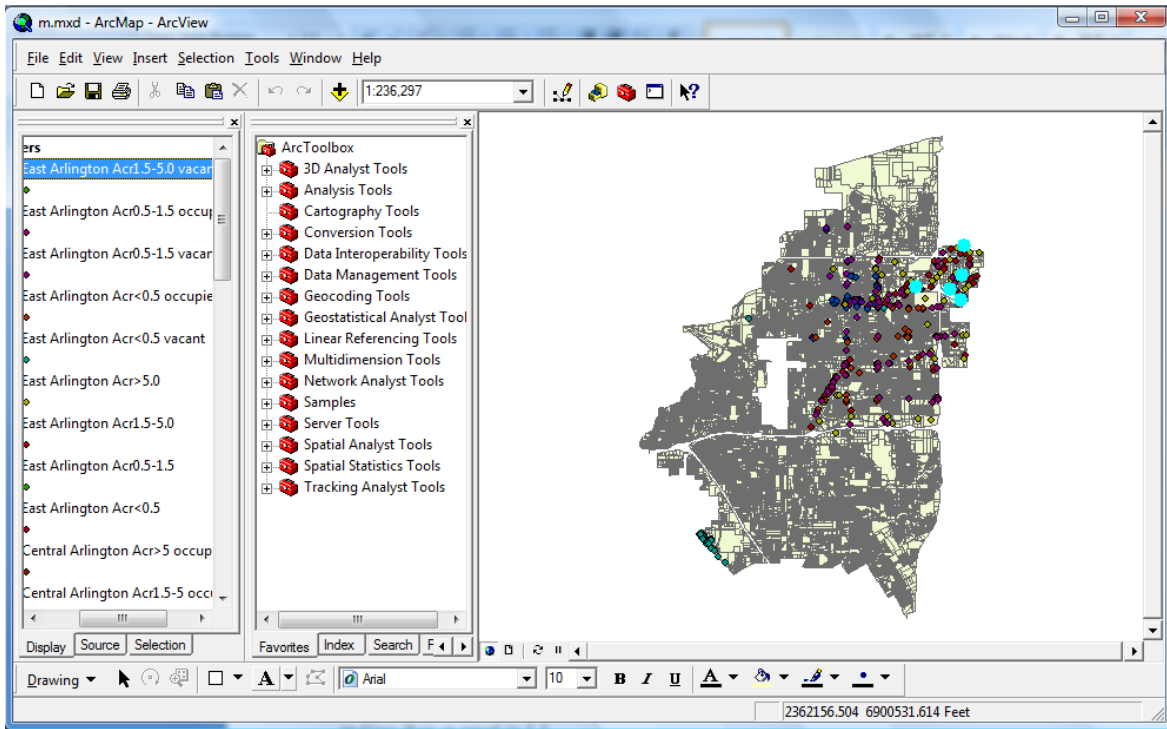


Figure B.10 ArcView map showing highlighted vacant sites in East Arlington with acreage greater than 1.5 and less than or equal to 5.0

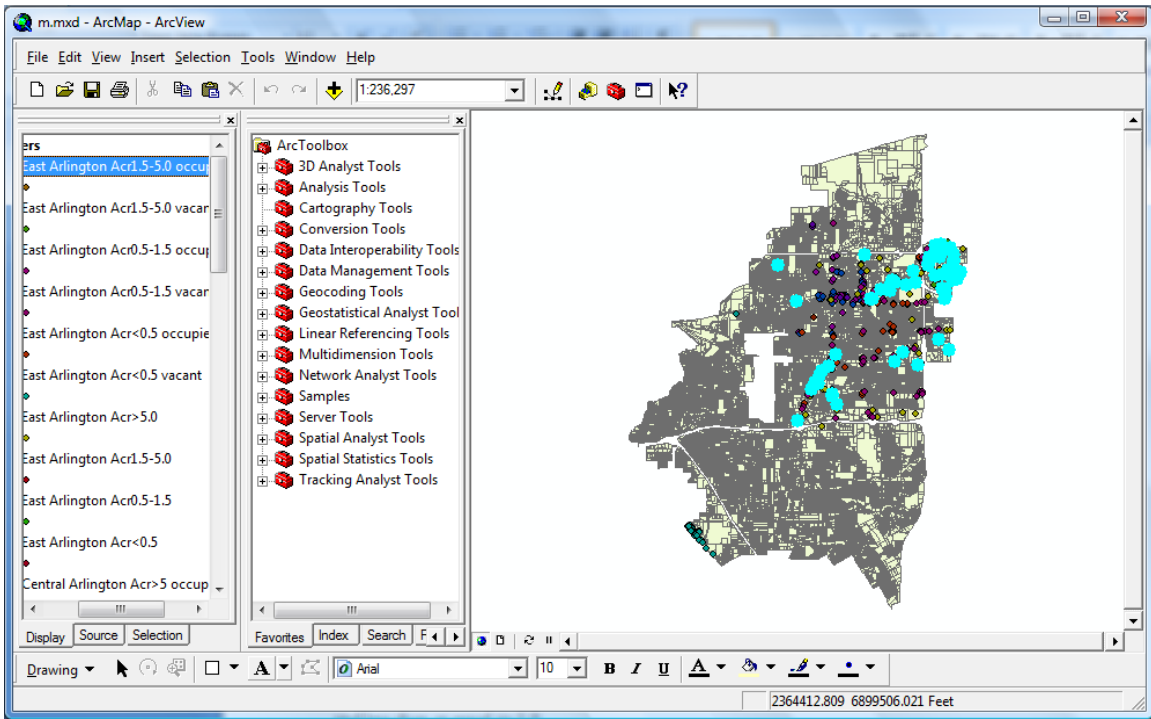


Figure B.11 ArcView map showing highlighted occupied sites in East Arlington with acreage greater than 1.5 and less than or equal to 5.0

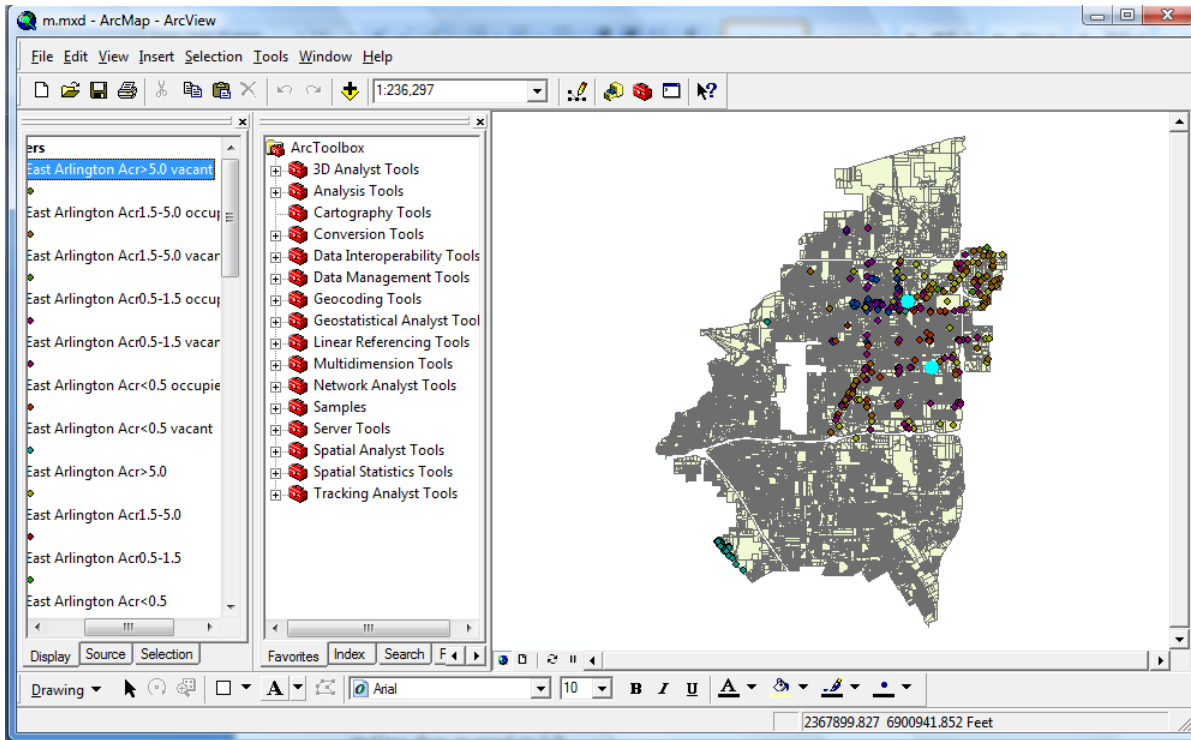


Figure B.12 ArcView map showing highlighted vacant sites in East Arlington with acreage greater than 5.0

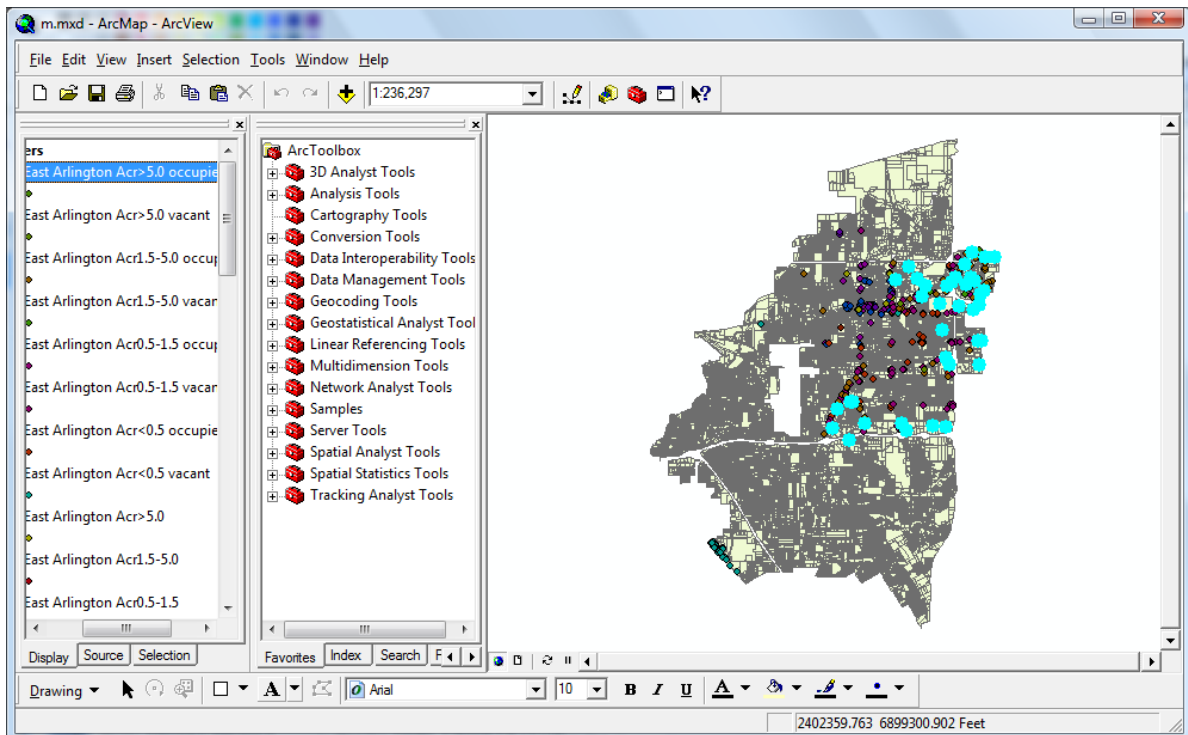


Figure B.13 ArcView map showing highlighted occupied sites in East Arlington with acreage greater than 5.0

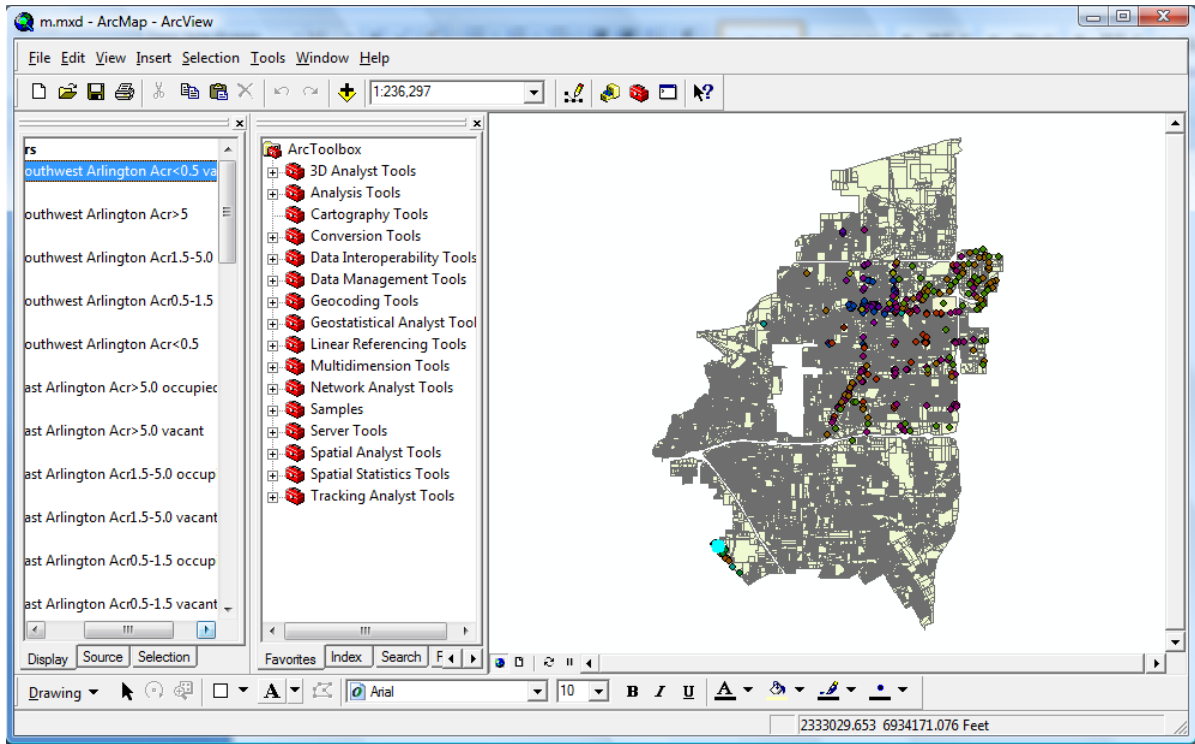


Figure B.14 ArcView map showing highlighted vacant sites in Southwest Arlington with acreage less than or equal to 0.5

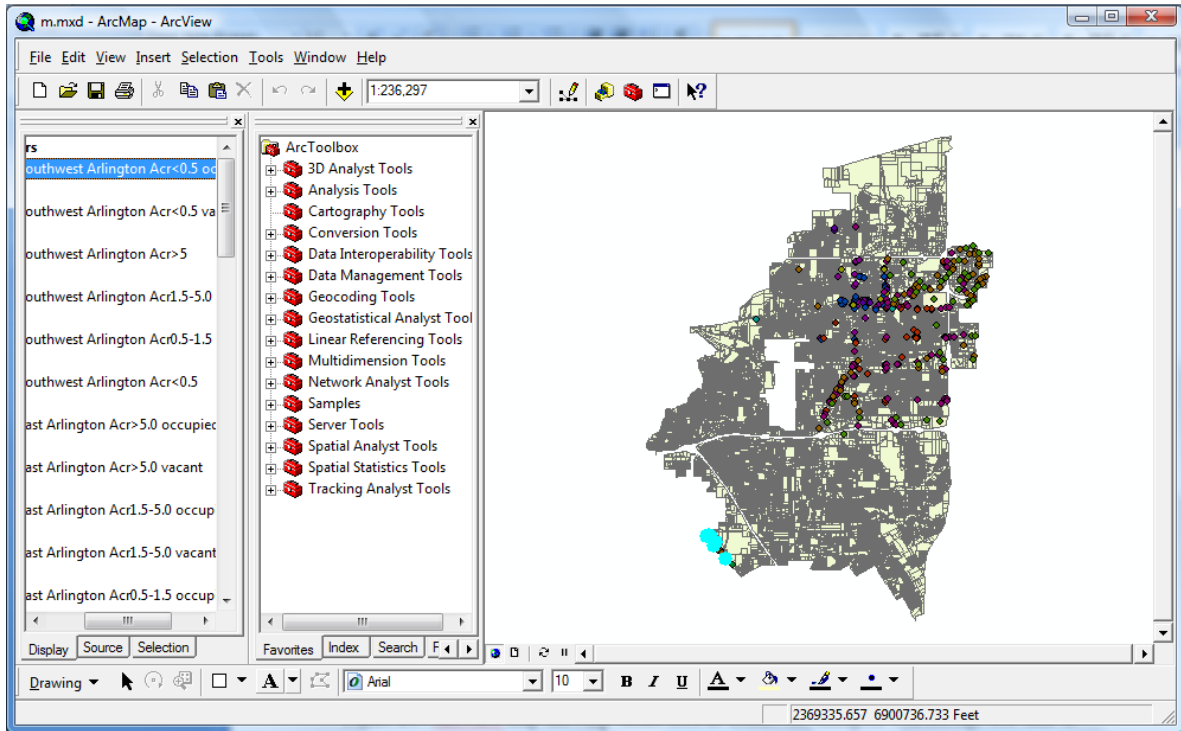


Figure B.15 ArcView map showing highlighted occupied sites in Southwest Arlington with acreage less than or equal to 0.5

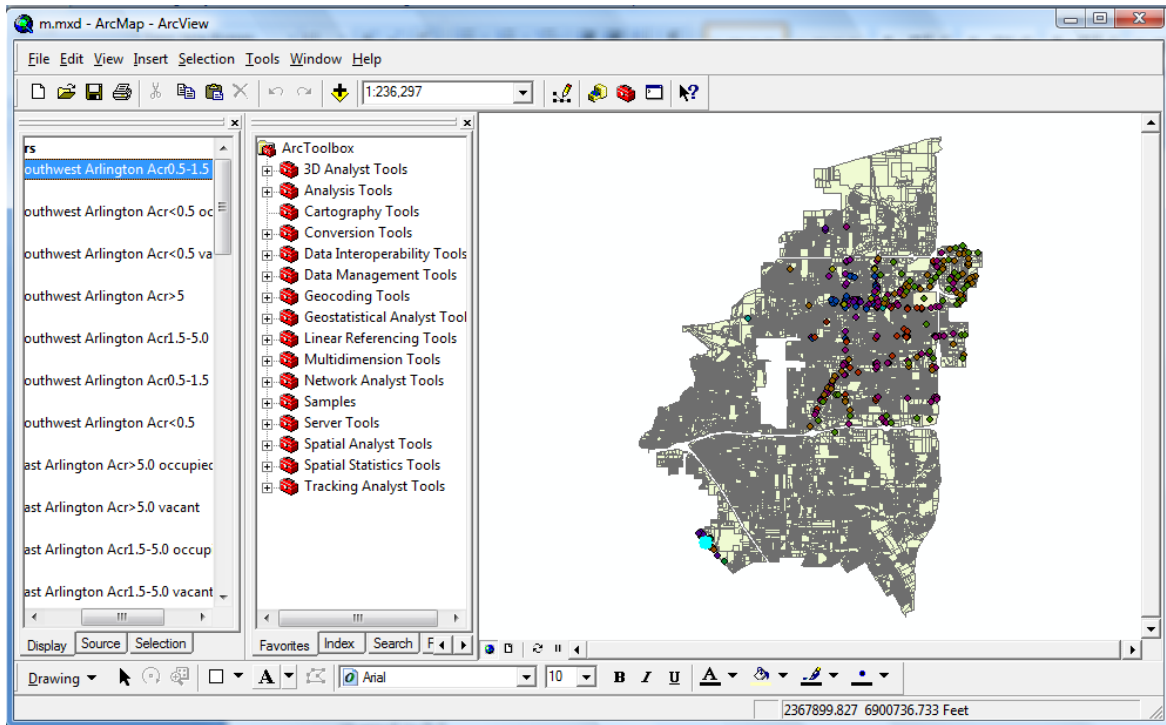


Figure B.16 ArcView map showing highlighted occupied sites in Southwest Arlington with acreage greater than 0.5 and less than or equal to 1.5

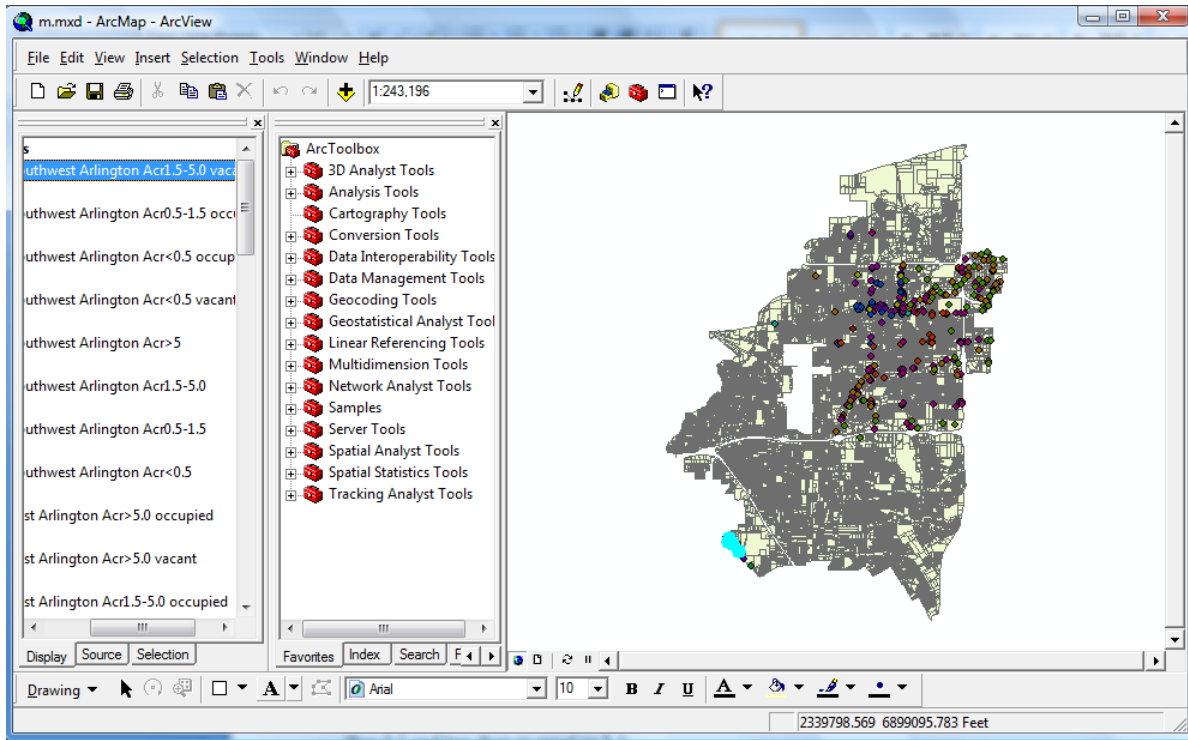


Figure B.17 ArcView map showing highlighted vacant sites in Southwest Arlington with acreage greater than 1.5 and less than or equal to 5.0

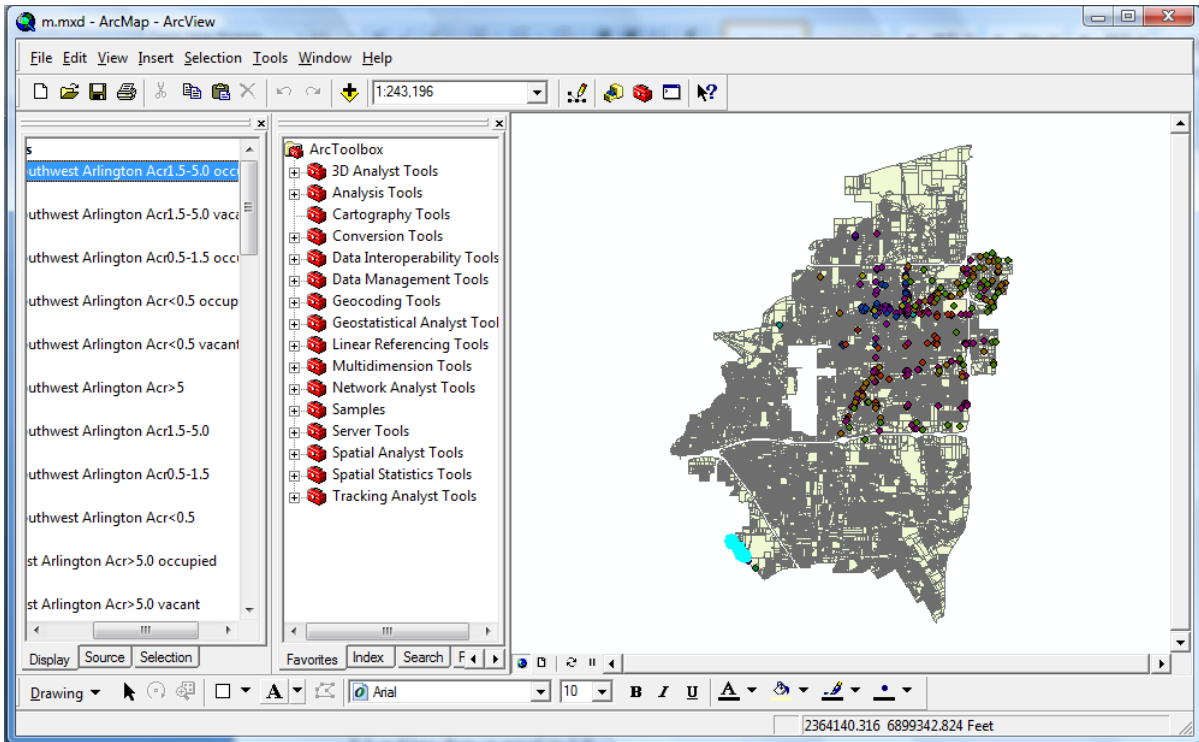


Figure B.18 ArcView map showing highlighted occupied sites in East Arlington with acreage greater than 1.5 and less than or equal to 5.0

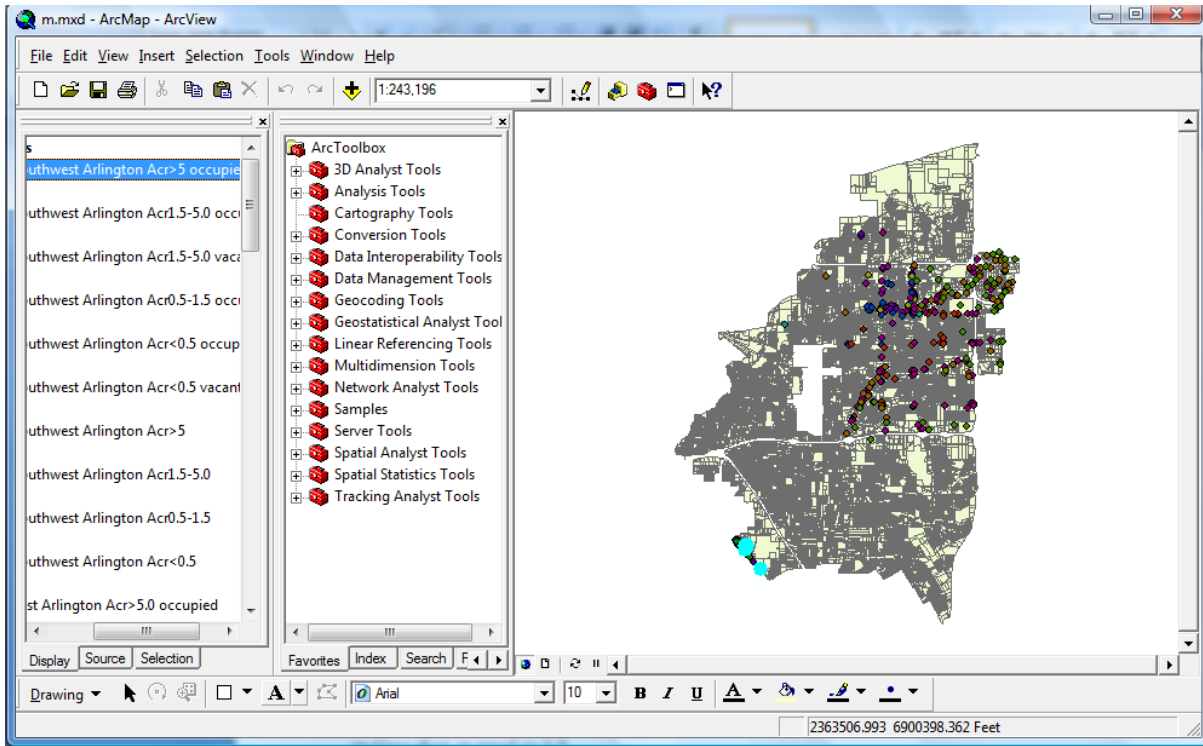


Figure B.19 ArcView map showing highlighted occupied sites in Southwest Arlington with acreage greater than 5.0

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Jubair Hossain graduated in Civil Engineering, Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology, Dhaka, Bangladesh with a Bachelors degree in 2007 and later on started his graduate studies at The University of Texas at Arlington in 2008. During his graduate program, he had an opportunity to work as a graduate research assistant and graduate teaching assistant under Dr. Sahadat Hossain in civil engineering. The author's main research interest includes Geographic Information System (GIS), Soil Profiling and Site Investigation using Resistivity Methods, Deep Foundations and Landfills.