

DEFINITIONS & ACRONYMS

East Central Florida Regional Planning Council – Brownfield Cleanup & Assessment Program



DEFINITIONS

- **Analysis of Brownfield Cleanup Alternatives (ABCA)** – The ABCA is a remedial plan document that considers alternatives to the proposed cleanup. It must consider the site characteristics, including contamination issues, applicable laws, surrounding environment, land use restrictions, potential future uses, and cleanup goals. All reasonable alternatives, including taking no action, must be included in this analysis. The chosen cleanup method is selected via this analysis. The effectiveness, implementation restraints, and estimated cost of the cleanup must be considered in the analysis. Sea level rise increased frequency and intensity of flooding, and other potential extreme weather events must be considered in the evaluation of the effectiveness of the resilience of the remedial optionsⁱ.
- **Brownfield** – The United States Congress defines brownfields through a 2002 amendment to CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act) Public Law 107-118 (H.R. 2869) as ‘real property, the expansion, redevelopment, or reuse of which may be complicated by the presence or potential presence of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant. Cleaning up and reinvesting in these properties protects the environment, reduces blight, and takes development pressures off greenspaces and working lands’ⁱⁱ.
- **Brownfield Areas** – Brownfield areas are contiguous areas that include one or more brownfield sites. Not all lots within a brownfield area may be contaminated. In Florida, the designation of a brownfield area is recognized via a local government resolution.
- **Brownfield Redevelopment** – Prior to redevelopment of a brownfield site, one must address via remediation, removal, or contain contaminants that may be located within the site. After this cleanup takes place, restoration, rehabilitation, or new construction on the site may occur.
- **Community Involvement Plan (CIP)** – A site-specific strategy that outlines specific actions that will be undertaken during the course of the site investigation and cleanup

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to ensure communication with the affected community. According to the EPA, the CIP is “both a document and the culmination of a planning process”ⁱⁱⁱ. It is designed to ensure public input within the decision-making process. It reflects community needs, concerns, and expectations related to the site investigation and cleanup.

- **Environmental Justice** – The fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all peoples with no population bearing a disproportionate share of negative environmental consequences. Environmental Justice also ensures past transgressions that have resulted in disproportionate environmental degradation are acknowledged and adequately addressed.
- **Environmental Site Assessment (ESA)** – An environmental site assessment involves testing the perceived problematic items at the potential brownfield. Previous use of the site determines what potential contaminants may be present. The assessments are broken into two phases, with Phase I identifying sites via historic use records, interviews with property owners or nearby residents, reviews of existing databases, or site visits. Once a potential site is identified, it moves into a Phase II ESA which involves testing the perceived contaminants.
- **Exposure Pathways** – This refers to how a person, species, or environment encounters the contamination. Common types of exposure pathways include air, groundwater, soil, and surface water.
- **Health Assessment** – According to the EPA, “An Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) health assessment is a preliminary assessment of the potential risks to human health posed by individual sites. It is an evaluation performed by a public health professional that consists of reviewing environmental sampling data and other site-related information (e.g., remedial, public health evaluations, endangerment assessments) prepared/provided by EPA and other sources”^{iv}.
- **Healthfield Development** – Just as brownfields can be a source of pollution for a community, their redevelopments can be a magnet for ensuring healthier and safer environments. These redevelopments are referred to as ‘healthfields.’ Some of the features may be included are access to healthy food, opportunities for physical activity, medical facilities, green space, and affordable safe housing.
- **Phase I Environmental Site Assessment** – Identifies potential environmental concerns. A Phase I Environmental Assessment involves a review of records, a site reconnaissance (walk-through), and interviews to evaluate whether past or current activities at the site raise environmental concerns. Further described in EPA’s AAI and in ASTM1527-05 standard.
- **Phase II Environmental Site Assessment** – Evaluates potential concerns identified in the Phase I ESA. Phase II ESAs are tailored to meet site-specific needs and, at a

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minimum, may involve limited sampling and analysis to confirm or rule out potential environmental concerns.

- **Quality Assurance Project Plan** – a formal document describing the quality assurance, quality control, and other technical activities that must be implemented to ensure results of sampling and laboratory work will satisfy stated performance criteria.
- **Site Rehabilitation Completion Order (SRCO)** – Once all potential contaminants have been adequately cleaned and/or removed from the site a SRCO will be issued. This is only issued once all rehabilitation activities have been completed, and no further action is required.

More definitions and useful terms can be found on the EPA's Superfund Glossary.

<https://www.epa.gov/superfund/superfund-glossary>

ⁱ <https://www.epa.gov/brownfields/programmatic-requirements-brownfield-grant>

ⁱⁱ <https://www.govinfo.gov/app/details/PLAW-107publ118>

ⁱⁱⁱ <https://www.epa.gov/superfund/superfund-community-involvement-tools-and-resources>

^{iv} <https://www.epa.gov/superfund/superfund-glossary#c>

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ACRONYMS

- **AAI** – All Appropriate Inquiry, a standard set forth by EPA for conducting Phase I Environmental Site Assessments.
- **ABCAs** – Analysis of Brownfield Clean Up Alternatives
- **ACRES** – Assessment, Cleanup and Redevelopment Exchange System. An online database for Brownfields Grantees to electronically submit data directly to EPA.
- **AOC** – Area of Concern
- **ASTM** – American Society for Testing and Materials, an organization that writes technical standards and guidelines.
- **ATDDR** – Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry
- **BAC** – Brownfield Advisory Committee
- **CFR** – Code of Federal Regulations
- **CMMP** – Contaminated Materials Management Plan
- **COC** – Certificate of Completion
- **COC** –Contaminant of Concern. A chemical or substance that has the potential to adversely affect humans due to its concentration, distribution, and mode of toxicity
- **CTLs** – Cleanup Target Levels
- **DBE** – Disadvantaged Business Enterprise. These are for-profit businesses where socially or economically disadvantaged individuals own at least a majority interest and control management and daily business operations. Some of the more common disadvantaged group include racial, ethnic, and gender minorities; others are considered on a case-by-case basis.
- **ECFRPC** – East Central Florida Regional Planning Council
- **ECHO** – Enforcement and Compliance History Online. An EPA public database that provides compliance monitoring, enforcement,
 - and demographic data for approximately 800,000 active regulated facilities.
- **EDA** – Economic Development Administration
- **EDD** – Economic Development District
- **EPA** – United States Environmental Protection Agency
- **ERP** – Environmental Resource Permit
- **ESA** – Environmental Site Assessment
- **FAC** – Florida Administrative Code
- **FDEP** – Florida Department of Environmental Protection
- **FDOH** – Florida Department of Health
- **FDOT** – Florida Department of Transportation

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- **FWC** – Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission
- **FWS** – United States Fish and Wildlife Service, sometimes referred to as USFWS
- **GIS** – Geographic Information System
- **GPR** – Ground Penetrating Radar
- **HASP** – Health and Safety Plan
- **MBE/WBE** – Minority and Woman-Owned Business Enterprises
- **NAICS** – North American Industry Classification System
- **NHPA** – National Historic Preservation Act
- **NOAA** – National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
- **OSHA** – U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration
- **QAPP** – Quality Assurance Project Plan
- **QEP** – Qualified Environmental Professional
- **RFP** – Request for Proposal
- **RFQ** – Request for Quotation, sometimes called an Invitation For Bid (RFB). The soliciting of select suppliers and contractors to submit price quotes or bids for tasks related to the project.
- **SIC** – Standard Industrial Classification
- **SRCO** – Site Rehabilitation Completion Order
- **SSQUAPPs** – Site-Specific Quality Assurance Project Plans
- **TAB** – Technical Assistance to Brownfields
- **USGS** – United States Geological Survey
- **WMD** - Water Management District