



**Written Testimony of Elizabeth Mayor J. Christian Bollwage  
For The U.S. Conference of Mayors  
Before the House Transportation and Infrastructure  
Subcommittee on Water Resources and the Environment  
On Brownfields Reauthorization**

**INTRODUCTION**

My name is Chris Bollwage, I am the Mayor of Elizabeth, NJ and have served as Mayor since 1993. I'm a Trustee for The U.S. Conference of Mayors and I have served as Chair of the Brownfields Task Force for the past 20+ years. Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee, I would like to officially submit my written testimony for the record.

I am pleased to be here today to discuss the brownfields legislation and subsequent program, its national and local impact, including the impact on my community, and the importance of reauthorizing the bill with some improvements that would make the law work even better.

**HISTORY**

Since the early 1990s, the Conference of Mayors made the redevelopment of brownfield properties one of its top priorities and you can understand why. At that time, the Government Accountability Office (GAO) estimated there were anywhere from 400-600,000 brownfield properties. Brownfields are defined as abandoned or underutilized property that remains undeveloped due to real or perceived environmental contamination.

Developers were unwilling to touch these properties out of fear of liability that was the result of the joint, several, and strict liability provisions in the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), a 1980s law more commonly known as Superfund. As a result, they would develop on greenfields that contributed to urban sprawl and left abandoned sites in just about every community in the United States.

As Chicago Mayor Richard Daley said at the time, "As a nation, we recycle aluminum, glass, and paper, but we don't recycle our most valuable commodity, our land."

The Conference of Mayors worked with Congress and the EPA to formulate legislation and a program that provided some liability relief for innocent developers as well as money to do assessments and cleanup.

I testified before the House and Senate numerous times between 1994-2001 on the importance of this legislation and I was pleased that this bill had such strong bipartisan support. The fact that the Small Business Liability and Brownfields Redevelopment Act passed in the Senate with a 99-0 vote and was put on the unanimous consent calendar in the House and then signed by President Bush, demonstrates the vast appeal of this issue.

### **NATIONAL IMPACT OF BROWNFIELDS**

The Brownfields Law and the EPA Programs that resulted from that law has had a very positive impact on many communities throughout the nation. According to EPA, since the inception of the program, there have been over 24,000 Assessments, over 1,200 cleanups completed, nearly 110,000 jobs, and over \$23 billion dollars leveraged. In fact, for every EPA dollar spent leverages (on average) \$17.79 in other investments.

In the last Conference of Mayors survey, 84 percent of cities said that they have successfully redeveloped a brownfield site with 150 cities successfully redeveloping nearly 2,100 sites, comprising more than 18,000 acres of land. And, at that time, there were over 1,200 sites comprising of another 15,000 acres that were in the process of being redeveloped. 106 cities reported that 187,000 jobs have already been created through the redevelopment of brownfield properties with 71,000 jobs in the pre-development stage and 116,000 permanent jobs.

This new development has also resulted in an increase in tax revenues at the local, state, and federal level. 62 cities reported that their actual tax revenues from redeveloped brownfields sites totaled over \$408 million with an estimate of potential revenues ranging from \$1.3 - \$3.8 billion.

And, in every survey that the Conference of Mayors ever conducted, the top three impediments to brownfields redevelopment were always the same-- lack of clean up funds, the need for more environmental assessments, and liability issues.

### **BROWNFIELDS REDEVELOPMENT IN ELIZABETH**

Attached to my testimony is a summary of some of the most notable brownfield redevelopment projects in my community including our Hope VI project, the area surrounding Midtown Elizabeth Train Station, the Harbor Front Villas, but I wanted to highlight the Jersey Gardens Mall.

The Jersey Gardens Mall was built on a former landfill in 1999. Through strong private/public partnerships on the County, State and Federal level, this innovative project transformed a former brownfield into a thriving shopping experience - with more than 200 stores and a movie theater located next door.

The conversion of this former eyesore into a shopping center had numerous positive effects on the health of the neighborhood. It created new employment opportunities, assisted in the stabilization of property taxes through a new tax ratable and continues to improve the overall quality of life within the City.

The Mall continues to flourish with business up 10% and international visits up 37%. *Jersey Gardens Mall* was renamed *The Mills at Jersey Gardens* which recently announced a 411,000-square foot expansion, which is expected to start in 2016 and be completed in 2018. Improvements will include adding high-quality restaurants and top retail brands to the location.

In collaboration with Union County College, the Retail Skills Center, which has evolved into the Workforce Innovation Center, provides job placement, soft skills training and ESL education to residents - and is located right within the mall. In addition We Are One New Jersey-Union County, which is an initiative spearheaded by the County of Union, is located within *The Mills* and provides assistance to individuals as they prepare for the United States Citizenship Test.

*The Mills at Jersey Gardens* also features a 4.8-megawatt SunPower rooftop solar system. The project, which is among the largest rooftop systems in North America, broke ground in June 2011 and began producing power in February 2012. Consisting of more than 15,000 high efficiency SunPower panels, this project generates approximately the amount of power required for 564 New Jersey homes.

#### **WAYS TO IMPROVE THE PROGRAM**

The Brownfields Law and Program has a proven track record of leveraging private sector investment, creating jobs, and protecting the environment. The law provided some liability relief for innocent purchasers of brownfield properties and provided resources to conduct environmental assessments and cleanups. However, there is much more work to be done. As I earlier mentioned, GAO estimated there are between 400-600 thousand brownfield sites throughout the US.

The challenge that communities face now is that many of the “easy” brownfield sites have been developed and now what remains are the more difficult brownfield sites – the, what we would like to call, the medium to dark brown brownfield sites. The Conference of Mayors, working with the Brownfields Coalition, believe that with some minor changes to the Brownfields Law and Program would help spur on additional redevelopment projects and economic growth.

I would like to highlight some of the key recommendations that the Conference of Mayors believe would make a significant difference with redeveloping even more properties.

**Full Funding of the Brownfields Program** – I know budgets are tight and we are all doing more with less. However, this program has a proven track record of leveraging private sector money, putting people to work, and taking formerly contaminated properties and putting them back into productive pieces of land that increases all of our tax bases. At the current funding levels, which are far below the authorized level, EPA only funds roughly 30 percent of the applications that make it to headquarters. The mayors of this nation believe this is a good investment that pays for itself and not only should be fully funded at the previously authorized levels of \$250 million but, in fact, the authorized and appropriated levels should be increased.

**Creation of a Multi-Purpose Grant** – The way the program works currently is that a city applies for various grants and identifies the properties where the money will be spent. The only problem with that scenario is that this is not flexible enough for real situations in the marketplace. A city may have multiple developers and businesses who are interested in several brownfield properties. What many cities could use is the ability to assess a number of properties and provide cleanup grants and loans depending on which site or sites are chosen for redevelopment. It hinders that opportunity if a city has to apply for a grant and wait 6 months to a year to see if they get funding. The Conference of Mayors would like to see the establishment of a multi-purpose grant to be given to communities that have a proven track record of fully utilizing their brownfield money. We believe by giving us that flexibility will make the program even more useful.

**Increase Cleanup Grant Amounts** – As I mentioned earlier, many of the “easy” brownfield redevelopment projects are already underway or have been completed. What we have left are brownfields that are more complicated due to the level of cleanup that is needed, market conditions, location of the site, or a combination of these factors. The Conference of Mayors would like an increase in the funding ceiling for cleanup grants to be \$1 million and in special circumstances, \$2 million. This would give some additional resources to conduct cleanup at the more contaminated sites and bring these properties back into productive use.

**Allow Reasonable Administrative Costs** - Brownfield grant recipients should be allowed to use a small portion of their grant to cover reasonable administrative costs such as rent, utilities and other costs necessary to carry out a brownfields project. As far as I know, this is the only program that prohibits administrative costs entirely. As a result, smaller communities and non-profits do not bother to even apply for these grants due to cost burdens associated with taking a grant from the federal government.

**Clarify Eligibility of Publicly-Owned Sites Acquired Before 2002** – The Conference of Mayors and the Brownfields Coalition believes that as long as a local government did not cause or contribute to the contamination of the property but just happened to own the property prior to 2002 when the law was enacted, they should be allowed to apply for EPA funding for that property. It took Congress nine years to pass the original law and in that time, many communities took it upon themselves to take ownership of contaminated properties so that they could potentially turn these properties around. These same communities have now found themselves ineligible to apply for any funding for those properties to assist them with their efforts.

**Remove Barriers to Local and State Governments Addressing Mothballed Sites** – The Act should exempt local and state government from CERCLA liability if the government unit (a) owns a brownfield as defined by section 101(39); (b) did not cause or contribute to contamination on the property; and (c) exercises due care with regard to any known contamination at the site.

Local governments throughout the country have long recognized the harm abandoned and underdeveloped brownfield properties can pose to their communities. Properties that lie idle because of fear of environmental contamination, unknown cleanup costs, and liability risks can cause and perpetuate neighborhood blight, with associated threats to a community's health, environment, and economic development.

Local government property acquisition authority is one of the key tools to facilitate the redevelopment of brownfields. Through voluntary sales or involuntary means including tax liens, foreclosures and the use of eminent domain, local governments can take control of brownfields in order to clear title, conduct site assessment, remediate environmental hazards, and otherwise prepare the property for development by the private sector or for public and community facilities.

Although property acquisition is a vital tool for facilitating the development of brownfields, many local governments have been dissuaded by fears of environmental liability.

**Encouraging Brownfield Cleanups by Good Samaritans** – The Act should provide an owner-operator exemption from CERCLA liability for non-labile parties that take cleanup action or contribute funding or other substantial support to the cleanup of a brownfield, in conformance with a federal or state cleanup program, but do not take ownership of that site.

### **Closing**

I wish to thank the subcommittee for having me testify today. Brownfields redevelopment is a win-win for everyone involved. It creates jobs, it cleans up the environment, and it's pro-business and pro-community. The reauthorization of this law should be a top priority for this Congress. Thank you again for this opportunity.

## **City of Elizabeth - Brownfield Summary**

### ***1. The Mills at Jersey Gardens***

Within the City of Elizabeth, the *Jersey Gardens Mall* was built upon a former landfill in 1999. Through strong private/public partnerships on the County, State and Federal level, this innovative project transformed a former brownfield into a thriving shopping experience - with more than 200 stores and an AMC Loews movie theater located next door.

Conveniently located off Exit 13A of the New Jersey Turnpike, the conversion of this former eyesore into a shopping center had numerous positive effects on the health of the neighborhood. It created new employment opportunities, assisted in the stabilization of property taxes through a new tax ratable and continues to improve the overall quality of life within the City.

*Jersey Gardens Mall* became *The Outlet Collection - Jersey Gardens* and was renamed *The Mills at Jersey Gardens* when it was acquired by Simon Malls in January 2015. *The Mills* has announced a 411,000-square foot expansion, which is expected to start in 2016 and be completed in 2018. Improvements will include adding high-quality restaurants and top retail brands to the location.

The Mall continues to flourish after another successful year, with business up 10% and international visits up 37% - from top markets including Brazil, Germany and Israel.

In collaboration with Union County College, the Retail Skills Center, which has evolved into the Workforce Innovation Center, provides job placement, soft skills training and ESL education to residents - and is located right within the *The Mills at Jersey Gardens*. In addition *We Are One New Jersey-Union County*, which is an initiative spearheaded by the County of Union, is located within *The Mills* and provides assistance to individuals as they prepare for the United States Citizenship Test.

*The Mills at Jersey Gardens* also features a 4.8-megawatt SunPower rooftop solar system. The project, which is among the largest rooftop systems in North America, broke ground in June 2011 and began producing power in February 2012. Consisting of more than 15,000 high efficiency SunPower panels, this project generates approximately the amount of power required for 564 New Jersey homes.

Adjacent to the Mall is an eight-story Embassy Suites Hotel with 82 rooms and an 87,200 sq. ft. restaurant. Additional hotels at this site include: Country Inn and Suites by Carlson, Elizabeth Courtyard by Marriott and Residence Inn by Marriott Newark/Elizabeth Liberty International Airport. Restaurants such as Ruby Tuesday and IHOP are also available on the property.

The IKEA Furniture store, which is also easily accessible from Exit 13A of the New Jersey Turnpike, also completed a \$40 million renovation, which included a reconfiguration of its operations and an increase in showroom space to help meet the growth of its business.

### ***2. The HOPE VI Project***

Before Jersey Gardens, City Officials had embarked upon an impressive renewal effort in the City's oldest neighborhood, which was located adjacent to the transformed landfill. Economic development expansion and citywide revitalization efforts inspired the removal of public housing structures and the implementation of new housing initiatives.

Hundreds of affordable housing units were completed, with a portion on former brownfields. The tremendously successful federally funded HOPE VI program assisted in the removal of public housing complexes and replaced them with new townhouses in Elizabethport. Individuals previously residing in the old, dilapidated facilities had the unique opportunity to become homeowners. Living in a new community setting not only physically transported these low to moderate income residents, it transformed their quality of life.

Removing the stigma of public housing, the HOPE VI program assisted in instilling a sense of pride, self-sufficiency and homeownership in a residential neighborhood that included beautiful landscaping and open space. Through this program, hundreds of residents also participated in services including but not limited to: resume and interviewing workshops, job training and placement, computer classes, youth oriented programs, child care programs, business development and health care. Identifying neighborhood potential and implementing a strong vision made critical initiatives such as HOPE VI possible.

The HOPE VI program is administered by the Housing Authority of the City of Elizabeth through the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development.

### ***3. Area Surrounding Midtown Elizabeth Train Station***

The Midtown Train Station is a designated New Jersey Transit Village and is located among brownfields. The City is seeking a NJ DEP Brownfield Development Area (BDA) designation for the area within and around the Midtown Redevelopment Area, which includes a 20-acres surrounding the Midtown Train Station. The Midtown Elizabeth Train Station is already a New Jersey Department of Transportation designated Transit Village.

NJ TRANSIT has committed \$55 million dollars for the design and reconstruction of the Elizabeth Midtown Train Station, which will include a new two-story station building with a street-level ticket office, waiting room as well as new office and retail space. The location will also feature new, extended high-level train platforms that will accommodate longer, 12-car trains and the platforms will feature covered, heated and air conditioned waiting areas for its users.

The Station will have new elevators and stairs, upgraded passenger information and security systems. The westbound plaza entrance will be highlighted by a marquee façade, new stairs and new vendor space. NJ TRANSIT and the City of Elizabeth is working together to incorporate art into the design of the station. The project will be funded through a combination of state and federal sources.

Enhancements to the Midtown Elizabeth Train Station are not limited to the current facility. These additional brownfield properties surrounding the Station have also begun the revitalization process. New housing, retail and offices will complement a modern Train Station and provide the services residents, commuters and visitors expect and deserve.

#### ***4. Harbor Front Villas***

The City of Elizabeth's Waterfront underwent a transformation, creating luxury housing on a former brownfield site. Harbor Front Villas is a \$15 million townhouse development that features market-rate units, which would attract the most demanding buyer.

Homeownership coupled with luxurious amenities and a Waterfront view is what Harbor Front Villas offers its clientele. Located minutes away from Exit 13A off the New Jersey Turnpike, the site is easily accessible from major roadways and is minutes away from New York. From master bathrooms, cathedral ceilings and fireplaces to granite entrance halls, central air conditioning, terraces and private parking, this new townhouse community provides the comforts of home with a beautiful view on the water.

With wide market appeal, Harbor Front Villas offer an exciting alternative to individuals who work in the tri-state area and are looking to immerse themselves in the beauty, culture and community of an urban municipality.