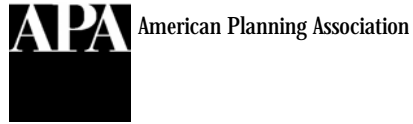


Creating Community-Based Brownfield Redevelopment Strategies



Resource List

July 2006

Editors Note: / Denotes a new resource.

Asset-Based Community Development

Kretzmann, John P., and John L. McKnight. 2005. *Discovering Community Power: A Guide to Mobilizing Local Assets and Your Organization's Capacity*. Evanston, Ill.: Asset-Based Community Development Institute, Northwestern University.

This manual is intended to help community organizations not only improve their communities but also improve their ability to obtain funding from outside resources. Includes many checklists, guidelines, and self-evaluations. The three sections are, "How to assess and strengthen your proposal's relationships with and utilization of community assets," "How to identify and connect your non-profit organization's assets to this project," and "Tools which may be helpful in connecting both projects and organization

associations and organizations with power, and using local institutions to rebuild community.

Brownfields

/ New Jersey Department of Community Affairs. 2005. *New Jersey Brownfields Redevelopment Resource Kit: Bringing New Jersey's Brownfields Back to Life*. Trenton, N.J.: New Jersey Department of Community Affairs.

The kit defines brownfields and discusses ways in which they may be redeveloped. A list of available state resources is provided. Resources are broken down into two categories: redevelopment categories and land use options.

Opp, Susan, and Sarah Hollis. 2005. *Contaminated Properties: History, Regulations, and Resources for Community Members*. Practice Guide No. 9. Louisville, Ky.: Center for Environmental Policy and Management.

The guidelines concerning cleanup and redevelopment can often be overwhelming. Different types of pollution may require specific responses under different federal and state laws or regulations. The various rules may, however, become useful tools when an individual knows how to navigate through them. This guide offers a background history on federal and state laws and regulations. The guide also explains how these laws and regulations can be used to promote re-development and how would-6doh0ww0.96 Tm198 286.44159y requlopmsent.

Clapp, Tara Lynne, and Peter B. Meyer. 2000. *Brownfields and the Urban Commons: Common Property Frameworks in Urban Environmental Quality*. Lou

recommendations focus on financing, insurance, partnerships, and community involvement.

Dalton, Kathy L. 1998. *Reclaiming Lost Ground: A Resource Guide for Community Based Brownfields Development in Massachusetts*. Boston: Lincoln Filene Center, Tufts University.

A guide to reclaiming abandoned and vacant lots. The intended audience is neighborhood residents, community activists, community development corporations, and community-based organizations.

Duggan, Paula. 1998. *Working on Brownfields: The Employment and Training Connection*. Washington, D.C.: Northeast Midwest Institute.

A pamphlet exploring the workforce dimension of brownfield redevelopment. Includes sidebar discussions of successful programs.

explore how groups, such as church congregations, parent-teacher associations, tenant associations, and community improvement alliances, build networks of leaders and create social power.

Peterman, William. 2000. *Neighborhood Planning and Community-Based Development: The Potential and Limits of Grassroots Action*. Thousand Oaks, Cal.: Sage Publications.

The author is an advocate of neighborhood-based development however he raises the question of how effective grassroots development is in the long term. "Community empowerme

Environmental Justice

National Environmental Justice Advisory Council. Cumulative Risks/Impacts Work Group. 2004. *Ensuring Risk Reduction in Communities with Multiple Stressors: Environmental Justice and Cumulative Risks/Impacts*. Washington, D.C.: Environmental Protection Agency.

Portney, Kent E. 2003. *Taking Sustainable Cities Seriously: Economic Development, the Environm*

Byrne, John. 1999. *The Brownfields Challenge: A Survey of Environmental Justice and Community Participation Initiatives among Ten National Brownfield Pilot Projects*. Newark, Del.: Center for Energy and Environmental Policy.

National Environmental Justice Advisory Council. Waste and Facility Siting Subcommittee. 1996. *Environmental Justice, Urban Revitalization, and Brownfields: The Search for Authentic Signs of Hope*. Washington, D.C.: Environmental Protection Agency.

Summarizes a series of public hearings, sponsored by the National Environmental Justice Advisory Council entitled, "Public Dialogues on Urban Revitalization and Brownfields: Envisioning Healthy and Sustainable Communities. The hearings were held in Boston, Philadelphia, Detroit, Oakland, and Atlanta.

Financing

/ Wernstedt, Kris, and Jennifer Hanson. 2006. *Areawide Brownfield Regeneration through Business-Based Land Trusts and Progressive Finance*. Working Paper. Cambridge,

Allied Organizations

[Asset-Based Community Development Institute](#)

John Kretzmann and John L. McKnight built the Asset-Based Community Development Institute (ABCD), established in 1995 by the Community Development Program at Northwestern University's Institute for Policy Research, upon three decades of community development research. The ABCD Institute spreads its findings on capacity-building community development in two ways: (1) through extensive and substantial interactions with community builders, and (2) by producing practical resources and tools for community builders to identify, nurture, and mobilize neighborhood assets.

[Center for Brownfields Initiatives at the University of New Orleans](#)

Has a mission to facilitate brownfields redevelopment education, training, and technology transfer.

[Center for Creative Land Recycling](#)

CCLR promotes the reuse and recycling of previously developed and passed-over land and buildings in both urban and rural areas, with a focus on environmentally distressed properties, or what are more commonly known as brownfields.

[Center for](#)

/ [EnviroTools](#)

The EnviroTools website (developed by Michigan State University) is aimed at community assistance leaders, outreach assistance providers and citizen leaders. The site provides easy access to fact sheets and presentations in a form that can be distributed to communities

[Fieldstone Alliance](#)

Committed to building the capacity of leaders and organizations to work together to improve their communities and strengthen the nonprofit sector locally, nationally, and internationally. A spin-off from the Amherst H. Wilder Foundation.

/ [Groundwork USA](#)

Groundwork USA helps people reuse brownfields for community benefit. While the goal of most government programs is to reuse brownfields for economic development, many brownfield sites are being left behind because they are too small, surrounded by blight, or located in areas with other constraints, such as flood plains or dense residential neighborhoods. Groundwork is working to fill the gap.

[International City/County Management Association](#)

ICMA is the professional and educational organization for chief appointed managers, administrators, and assistants in cities, towns, counties, and regional entities throughout the world. The Association has published several reports on the topic and has a website devoted to brownfields issues.

[Lincoln Institute of Land Policy](#)

The Lincoln Institute of Land Policy was founded in 1974 to improve the quality of public debate and decisions in the areas of land policy and land-related taxation. The Institute's goals are to integrate theory and practice to better shape land policy and to provide a nonpartisan forum for discussion of the multidisciplinary forces that influence public policy. Inspired by the work of Henry George, the Lincoln Institute introduces his thinking and ideas into the contemporary land and tax policy debate to advance a more equitable and productive society.

[Local Initiatives Support Corporation](#)

The Local Initiatives Support Corporation is a national community development intermediary, dedicated to supporting the neighborhood revitalization efforts of community development corporations (CDCs).

[Municipal Research and Services Center of Washington](#)

A non-profit, independent organization created in 1969 to continue programs established in 1934 under the Bureau of Governmental Research at the University of Washington. Our mission is "working together for excellence in local government through professional consultation, research and information services." The center serves communities in Washington State and is funded through a liquor excise tax. The brownfields portion of their website contains information of national relevance.

/ **National Association of Local Governme**