

Indiana Site Certified Glossary



Aerial Map: Map of the site using photographs showing layout and location from an elevated position.

Archaeological Investigation: Archaeological records checks including a thorough investigation of documentary records, historical maps and plans of the area, photograph evidence, geological information as well as all relevant data from the IDNR DHPA along with a Phase 1a Reconnaissance Report.

ALTA Map: Survey map including boundary lines, location of the main building with improvements, location of ancillary buildings, identification of easements (access rights by service companies such as water, gas, telephone, railways, and other utilities).

ASTM E1527-00 Standard Practice for Environmental Site Assessments (ESA): The purpose of this is to define good commercial and customary practice in the U.S. for conducting an ESA of a parcel of commercial real estate with respect to the range of contaminants within the scope of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) and petroleum products.

ASTM E1527-05 Standard Practice for ESAs: The Standard outlines the purpose and use of a Phase 1 ESA as well as the scope of work to be conducted, including: records review (historical and government); site reconnaissance (property and adjacent site inspection); interviews with owners, occupants and local officials; evaluation and report preparation.

Clear Title: The 50-year title search found no liens, mortgages, judgments, encumbrances, or unpaid taxes.

Contiguous Acres: All acreage must be uninterrupted, touching or connected throughout in an unbroken sequence.

Current Documents: Completion of annual updates ensuring the status and information on the Site and Building Database is accurate.

Desktop Archaeological Investigation: Desk-top assessment will include a thorough investigation of documentary records, historical maps and plans of the area, photograph evidence, geological information as well as all relevant data from IDNR.

Established Price: Letter from the property owner includes a sale and/or lease price.

Support from Local Unit of Government CEO: The chief elected official from the local unit of government has submitted a letter of support for the project.

Five miles from two-lane highway transportation: The site must be a minimum of five miles from an INDOT designated state or federal highway.

IC 37-7-4 Local Planning & Zoning Code: Indiana state legislation outlining the local planning and zoning codes.

Infrastructure to the property line or on property: The site must have water, wastewater, electric, natural gas and high speed communications to the property line or located on the property.

Letter from INDOT addressing appropriate use of site: Letter from INDOT district office discussing transportation access points for the site.

Free of environmental concerns: The Phase I Environmental Assessment returned without any Recognized Environmental Conditions (REC) or documentation demonstrates all contaminants have been cleaned up.

Phase I Environmental Assessment: Report identifying potential or existing environmental contamination liabilities. Includes examination of potential soil contamination, groundwater quality, and surface water quality. Must be based on ASTM standards E 1527-00 or 1527-05.

Phase II Environmental Assessment: Report following the identification of a REC during the Phase I Environmental Assessment. Includes collection of soil samples and/or groundwater and surface water. Only required if the Phase I Environmental Assessment identified REC(s).

Proper Zoning: Site is located in a jurisdiction that has a planning department established in compliance with IC 36-7-4 and the selected industry profile (s) is/are consistent with the local zoning ordinance.

Public Right of Way: an easement granted or resected over the land for transportation purposes. This could be a highway, public footpath canal, or pipelines.

Seismic Hazard Map: Inclusion of mapping the site to verify seismic hazard for 2% in 50 years peak ground acceleration (PGA).

Geotechnical Survey: Study investigating sample soil borings taken at site to obtain information on the physical properties of the site's soil and rock to determine the strength and properties of a required building foundation. Report will determine any known risk factors including seismic vibration/activity, fault lines, sink holes and past under-mining. Must meet the requirements of one soil boring for every ten acres of land and each soil boring must be a minimum of 20ft in depth.

Topographical Map using LIDAR: LIDAR mapping is a form of mapping that uses high-resolution to project deep set imagery that collects data via LIDAR and provides a detailed image.

Utility capacity and distance defined: Letters from utility providers identify the site's capacity and distance for water, wastewater, electric, natural gas and high speed communications to the property line or located on the property or the community has demonstrated the ability to construct and pay for the infrastructure up to the property line.

Wetland Delineation: Report performed by a certified professional determining wetland boundaries or locations on the property.