Great Lakes Legacy Act (GLLA) Used to Focus Stakeholders on Developing Acceptable Remedial Alternative for Spirit Lake in the St. Louis River (Duluth) AOC

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Great Lakes Legacy Act

- Administered by US EPA Great Lakes National Program Office (GLNPO)
- Enacted in November 2002; Reauthorized in 2008
- Goal: <u>Accelerate</u> the pace of sediment remediation at Areas of Concern (AOCs)
- Mechanism: Use <u>partnerships</u> as an innovative approach to conducting sediment remediation



Categories of Projects

- Remediation (up to \$50 M / yr authorized)
 - Requires 35% to 50% non-federal match for remedial activities
 - Requires 100% non-federal funding for operation and maintenance
- Site Characterization (not more than 20% of the funds appropriated for remediation projects)
 - No non-federal match required
 - Only one site assessment per discrete site



Priorities for Use of GLLA Funding

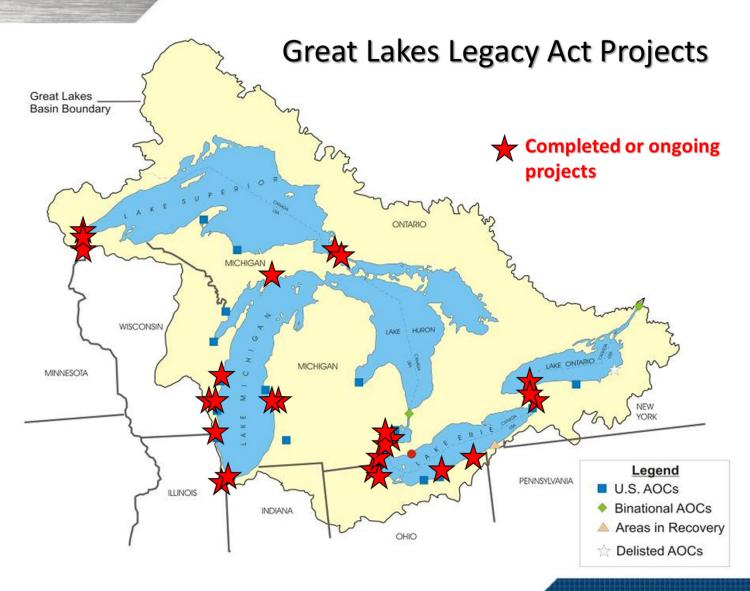
- Projects that will use an innovative approach, technology or technique that may provide greater environmental benefits, or equivalent environmental benefits at a reduced cost
- Projects that include remediation to be commenced not later than one year after the date of receipt of funds
- Projects that are ready to go (a/k/a, "shovel ready")



Advantages

- GLNPO is an active problem-solver and can assist with challenging stakeholder issues
- Common goal is to complete risk-reduction projects while funding is available
 - All parties motivated
 - GLNPO has a "stake in the game"
 - No stipulated penalties
- Can include habitat restoration elements in project
- Industry has embraced the Great Lakes Legacy Act Program and has participated as a non-federal partner at many sites in AOCs

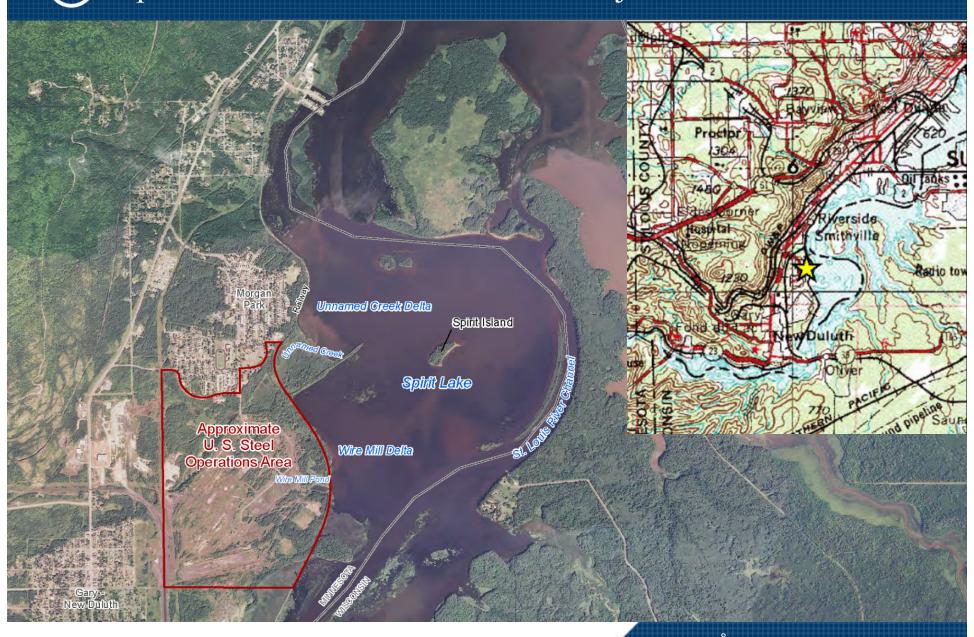








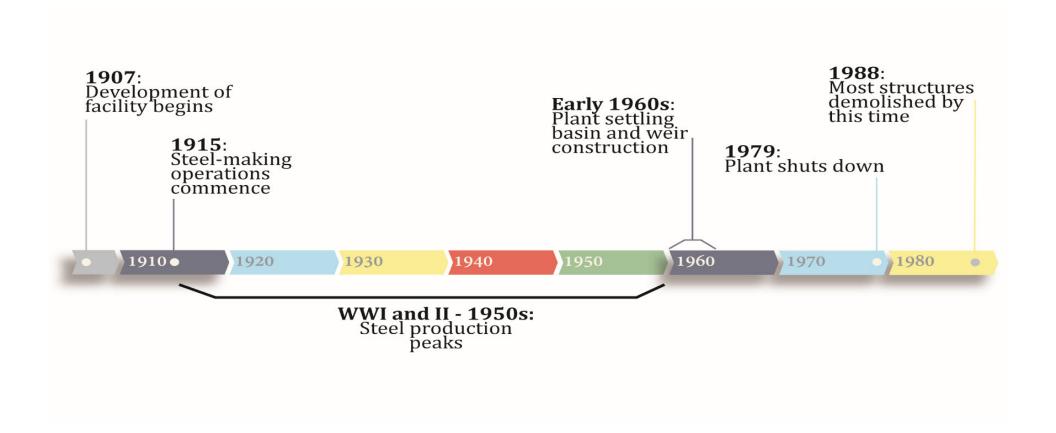




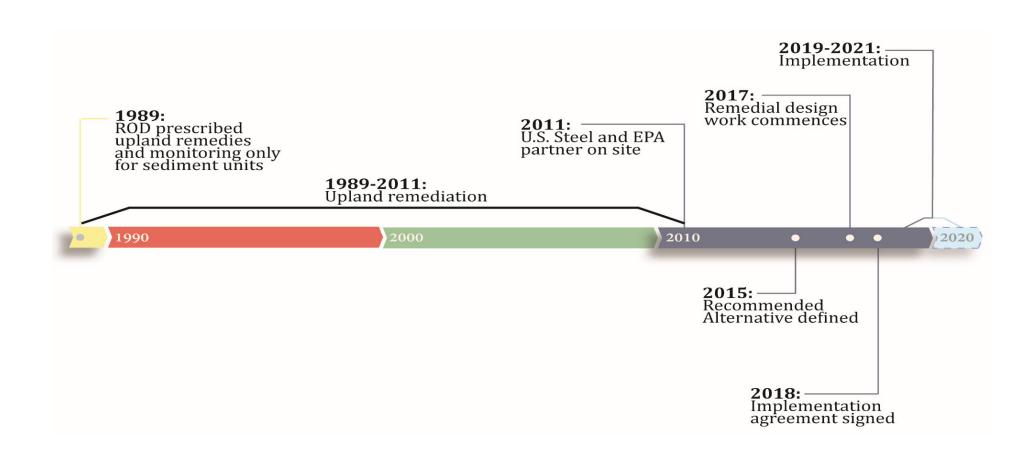














Project Partners

- United States Environmental Protection Agency, Great Lakes National Program Office (GLNPO)
- United States Steel Corporation
- Advice and Assistance from
 - Minnesota Pollution Control Agency
 - Region V US EPA Superfund Program



Great Lakes Legacy Act Project Agreement

- Initial partnering agreement early 2011 Sediment sampling through the ice
 - Embarked on a series of supplemental site investigations (2011 2013)
- Agreement amended as steady progress continued and new phases evolved
 - Feasibility Study work (2013 2015)
 - Recommended Alternative defined 2015
 - Pre-Design investigations (2014 2018)
 - Remedial Design work (2017)
- "Project Remedy" Implementation agreement signed 2018



Numerous Project Stakeholders

- Tribal entities
 - Fond du Lac Band of Lake Superior Chippewa
 - 1854 Authority, representing Bois Forte and Grand Portage Bands of Lake Superior Chippewa
 - Spirit Lake has significant spiritual and cultural importance to the Tribes of this region
- Minnesota Department of Natural Resources
- State, Federal and Tribal fisheries managers
- · City of Duluth
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
- Neighbors/Morgan Park Community Group
- Saint Louis River Alliance river resource stewardship non-profit
- Historical interests
 - Lake Superior and Mississippi Rail Road
 - State & Tribal Historic Preservation Offices



Stakeholder Engagement

- GLNPO and USS met with St. Louis River estuary stakeholders at the start of the GLLA project to discuss goals and objectives for the remediation and restoration of Spirit Lake;
 - Natural resource managers
 - Tribal Nations
 - GLNPO staff and consultants
 - Federal and State Regulators
 - U. S. Steel staff and consultants
- Shared goals to remove beneficial use impairments (BUIs) and reach AOC delisting
- Stakeholder development of Spirit Lake Conceptual Restoration Plan (2012) to guide discussions on remedy selection and restoration



Stakeholder Engagement

- Conceptual site model (CSM) developed early to help stakeholders visualize Site
 - updated and reviewed regularly
- CSM used to keep everyone on same page as to what was technically feasible
 - referenced heavily in alternatives development and evaluation
- Regular meetings and sharing of findings helped build confidence and a detailed understanding of the Site with the stakeholders and thus expedited the process
- High degree of stakeholder engagement continues to allow modifications to design as new information is obtained



Great Lakes Legacy Act process

- Engage stakeholders to understand their goals and objectives
 - Key project contributing to removal of BUIs and AOC delisting
 - Stakeholders sought inclusion of habitat enhancements with remediation
- Define the problem and discuss limitations/constraints on remedial and restoration alternatives
- Project agreements between GLNPO and USS defined the terms of the public-private partnership
 - MPCA agreed to move forward with the project within the GLLA process
- GLLA process resulted in significant progress toward implementing a remedy that assists with removal of BUIs and AOC delisting, as well as restoration components important to the diverse group of stakeholders



Conclusions

- Stakeholder engagement throughout the process has generated trust in GLNPO and USS among the stakeholders
- The GLLA approach has allowed the project to progress at a faster rate than the typical Superfund process





Questions?