

The Non-Federal Sponsor's (Extremely Vital) Role in GLLA Projects

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Types of Non-Federal Sponsors

- State and Local Government
- Private Industries
- Non-Government Organizations
- Combination

Project Goals/Sponsor's Goals

- Environmental Improvement
- Liability
- Financial

Roles of the Non-Federal Sponsor

- Technical Expertise
- Permitting
- Real Estate/Access Agreements
- Public Outreach
- Financial
 - Non-Federal Cost Share Requirements

Benefits of Cost Share Requirement Under GLLA

- Better Aligns the Relationship Between Cost and Benefits

- Example: No Cost Share

Project Costs = \$200; Your Benefit = \$50; Your Cost = \$0

- Example: With Cost Share

Project Cost = \$200; Your Benefit = \$50; Your Cost = \$100

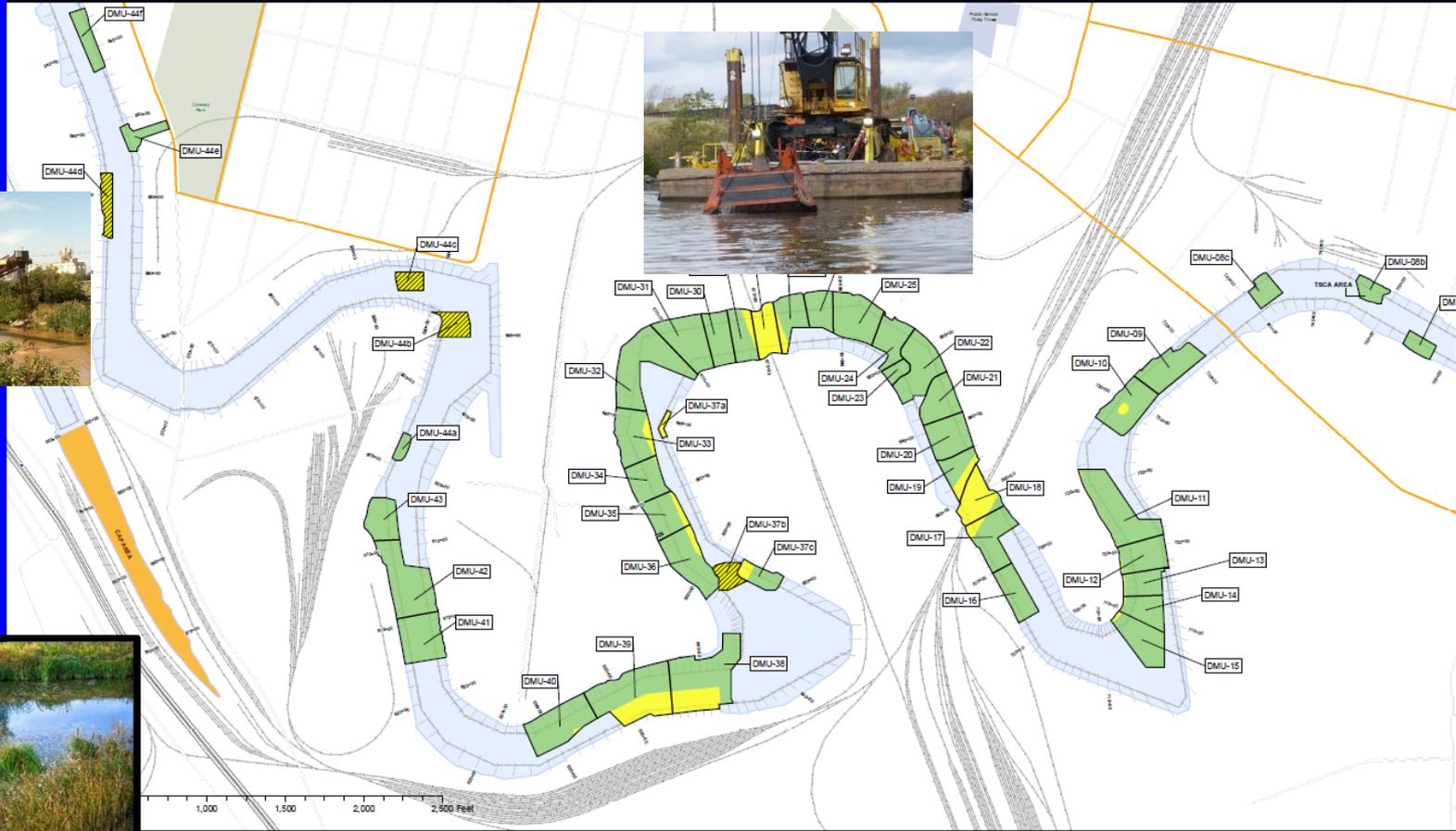
Cost-Sharing Options

- Cash
- In-kind Services
 - Land/Real Estate Access
 - Landfill Capacity
 - Personnel
 - Contracting
 - Construction
 - Design
 - Sampling

The GLLA Partnership

- One Team/Shared Vision
- In-kind Services
 - Land/Real Estate Access
 - Landfill Capacity
 - Personnel
 - Contracting
 - Construction
 - Design
 - Sampling

Buffalo River - Overview



Buffalo River - Overview

- Remedy
 - 500,000 CY Dredging
 - CDF Disposal
 - 7 acre in situ cap
 - 5 Habitat restoration project
 - Cost: \$45,000,000
- GLLA Partners
 - Buffalo Niagara Riverkeeper
 - Honeywell International, Inc.

Buffalo River

- Non-Federal Sponsor's Role
 - Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Lead
 - Public Outreach
 - Partnership Recruitment
 - In Situ Capping
 - Habitat Restoration
 - Construction Oversight
 - Design during Construction
 - Shoreline Stabilization

Ashtabula River - Operations Overview



Ashtabula River - Overview

- Remedy
 - Construction of 13 acre (700,000 CY) TSCA landfill
 - Construction of 3 mile pipeline from river to landfill
 - Hydraulic Dredging (490,000 CY)
 - Dewatering of sediment
 - Landfill Cover
 - Cost: \$58,3000,000
 - Significant Construction by Industry Partner
- GLLA Partners
 - Ohio EPA
 - Ashtabula River Cooperation Group II (ARCG II)
 - Ashtabula City Port Authority

Ashtabula River

- Non-Federal Sponsor's Role
 - Design of Pipeline and Landfill
 - Public Outreach
 - Real Estate/Access Agreements
 - Permitting
 - In Situ Capping
 - Habitat Restoration
 - Construction Oversight
 - Design during Construction
 - Shoreline Stabilization

Summary of Pros and Cons – In Kind Contributions

Benefits of In-Kind Contributions

- Condensed Construction Timeline
- Quick and Flexible Contracting/Shortened Lead Time
- Ability to take advantage of preferred pricing
- Local tie in for Public Outreach
- Technical Expertise
- Permitting Expertise (State Agencies)
- Direct, day-to-day involvement of all Partners
- Ability to absorb contractual risk = Lower costs

Challenges of In-Kind Contributions

- Cost documentation
- Nexus of EPA and NFS Project Components
- Additional coordination requirements