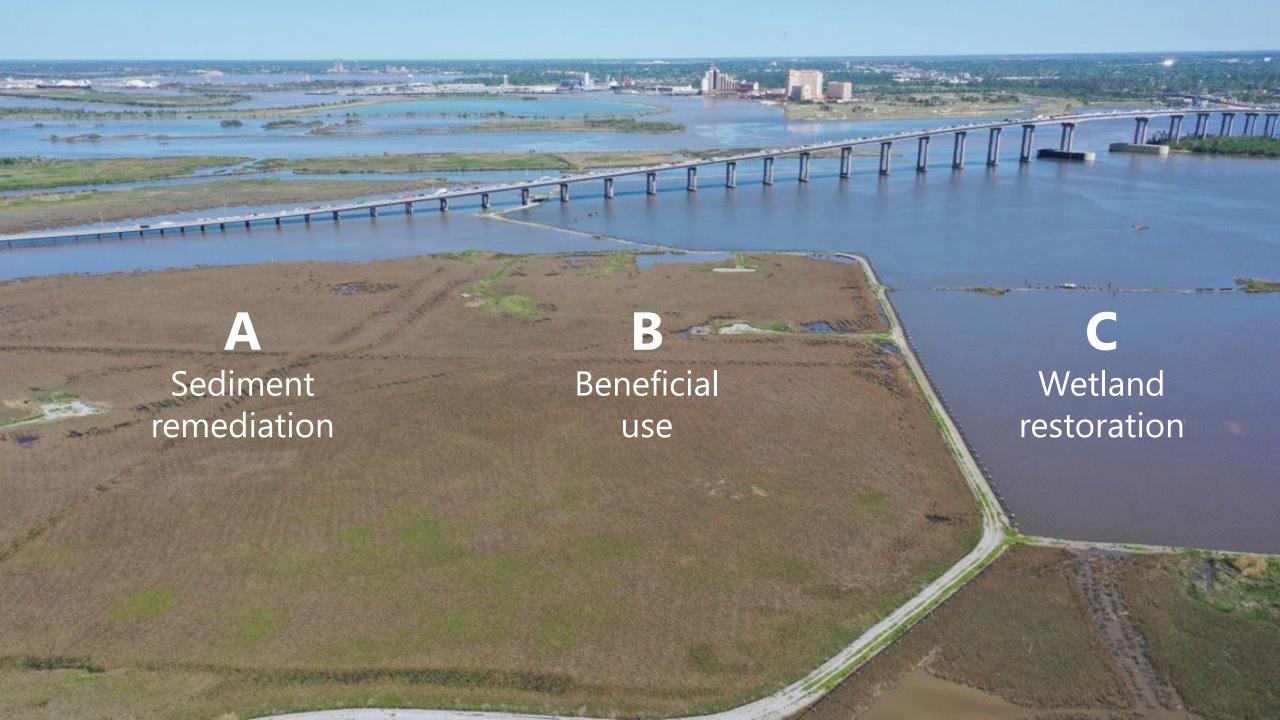
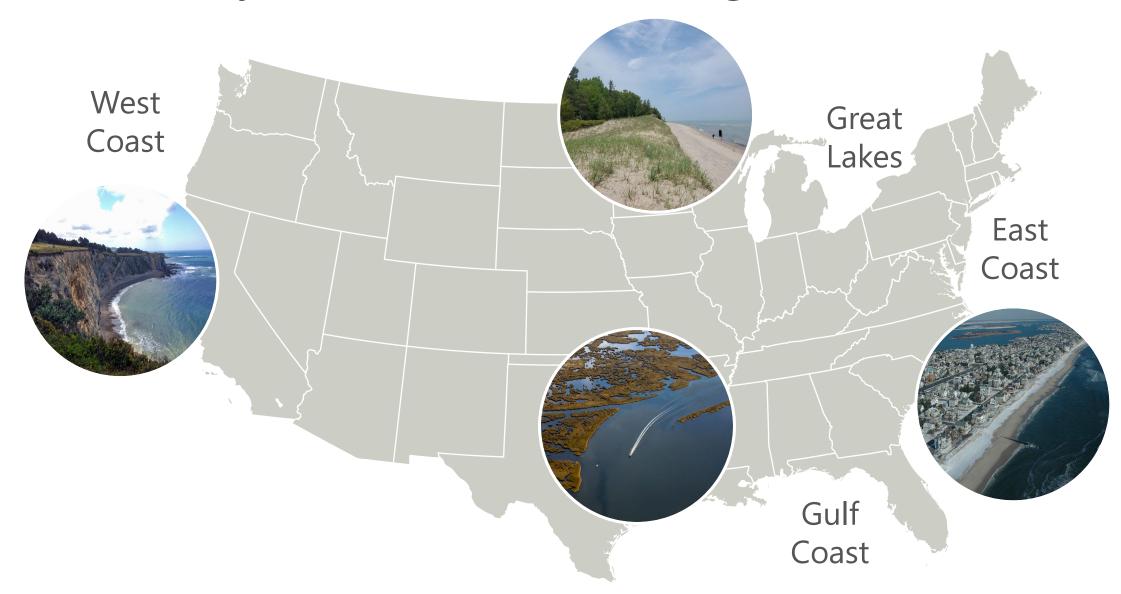
Integrating Resiliency into Contaminated Site Remedies



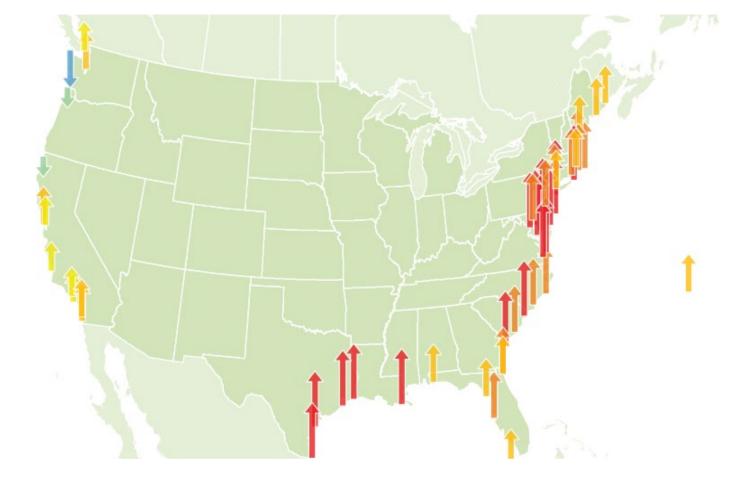


In addition to remedy resilience, can we improve surrounding areas?

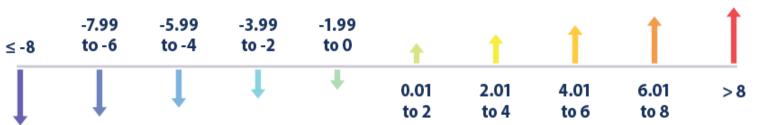
Resiliency Needs and Challenges

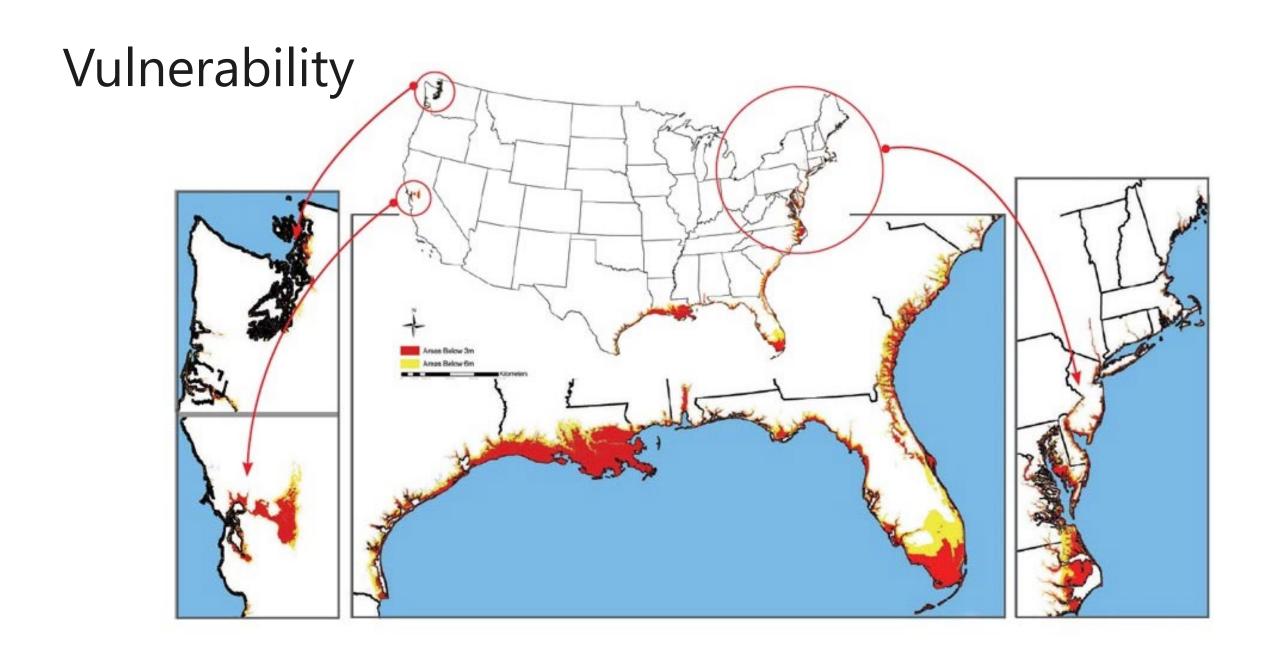


Relative Sea Level Change



Relative sea level change (inches):





Regulations, Policies, and Guidance



15
Green and sustainable remediation

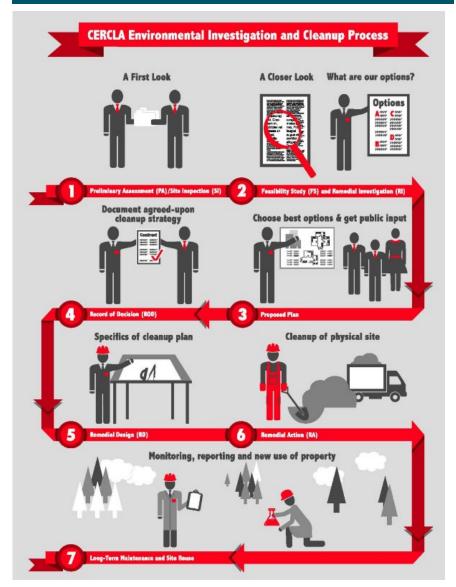


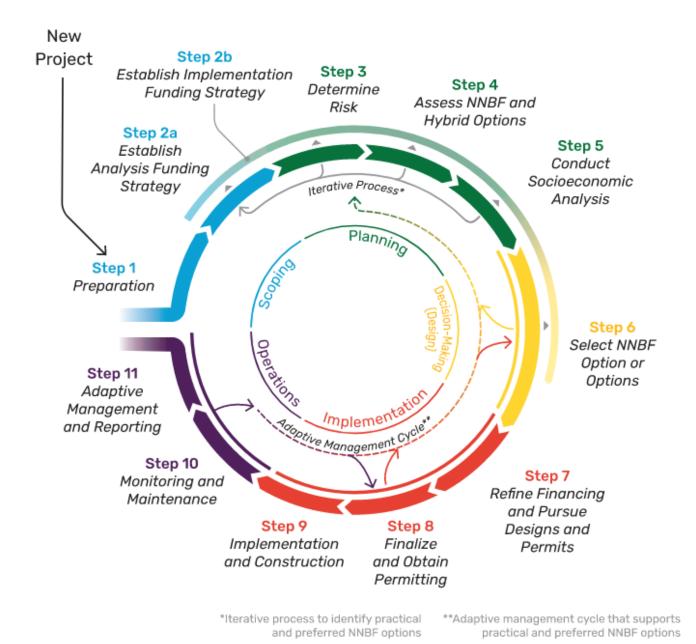
37 Climate resiliency



Resilient remediation

What are the current frameworks?

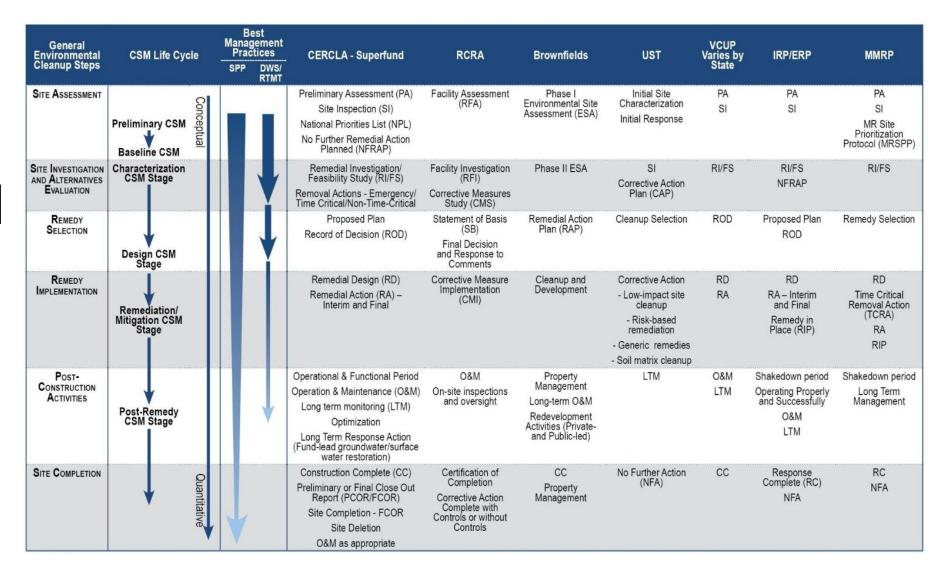




CERLA environmental investigation and cleanup process

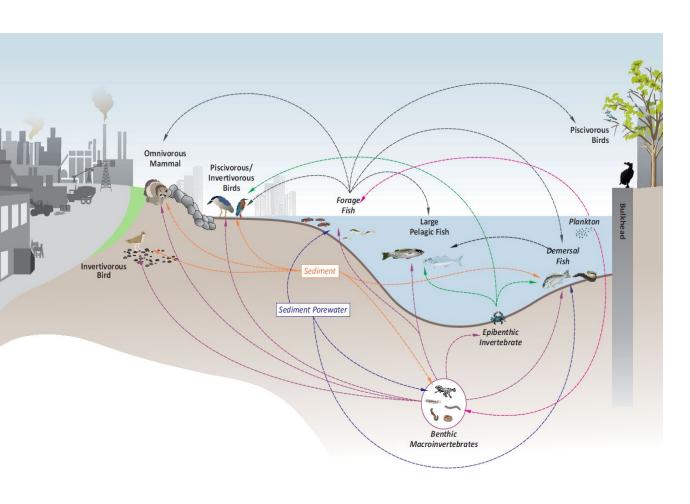
Framework phases and corresponding steps in undertaking NNBF projects

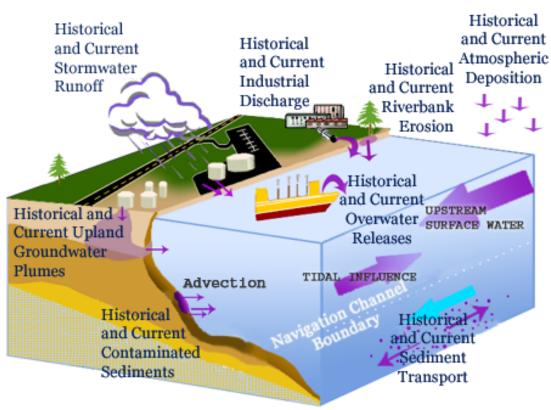
Project Life Cycle and Conceptual Site Model



Source: EPA (2011)

Typical Conceptual Site Models







Applying the Approach

- Remedial investigation/site characterization
- Feasibility study/remedy selection
- Design
- Adaptive management

Six Stages of the Project Life Cycle CSM

Key Points in the Development of a CSM

- Preliminary CSM Stage Project milestone or deliverable based on existing data; developed prior to systematic planning to provide fundamental basis for planning effort.
- (2) Baseline CSM Stage Project milestone or deliverable used to document stakeholder consensus/divergence, identify data gaps, uncertainties, and needs; an outcome of systematic planning.

Key Points in the Evolution and Refinement of a CSM

- (3) Characterization CSM Stage Iterative improvement of CSM as new data become available during investigation efforts; supports technology selection and remedy decision making.
- (4) Design CSM Stage Iterative improvement of CSM during design of the remedy; supports development of remedy design basis and technical detail.
- (5) Remediation / Mitigation CSM Stage Iterative improvement of CSM during remedy implementation; supports remedy implementation and optimization efforts, provides documentation for attainment of cleanup objectives.
- (6) Post Remedy CSM Stage Comprehensive site physical, chemical, geologic, and hydrogeologic information of CSM supports reuse planning; documents institutional controls and waste left on site; and other key site attributes.

Source: EPA (2011)

Urban Restoration Example





During remedial construction

Post-remedial construction

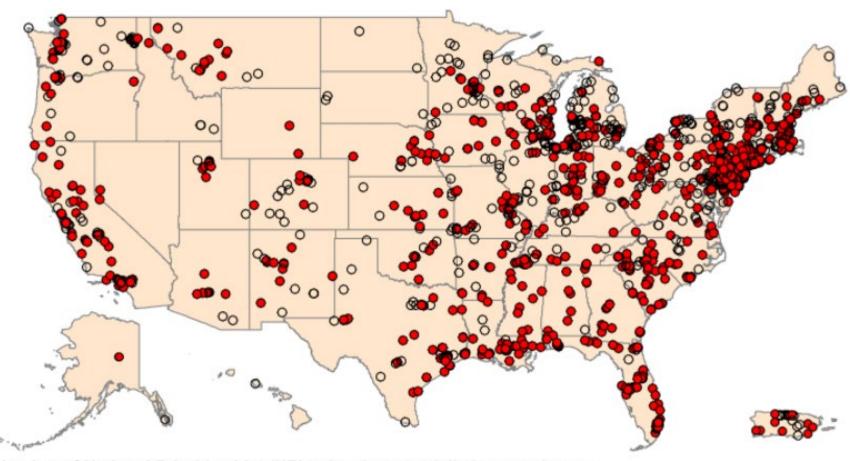
Integrated Wetland Restoration Example



Pre-remedial construction

Post-remedial construction

Future Opportunities



Number of National Priorities List (NPL) sites in potentially impacted areas

Potentially impacted sites (945)
 No impact identified (626)

Sources: GAO analysis of Environmental Protection Agency, Federal Emergency Management Agency, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and U.S. Forest Service data; MapInfo (map). | GAO-20-73





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REFERENCES

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