



Health



Environment



Technology



Sustainability

## How Can the Cost Allocation Process Adapt to an Adaptive Remedy?

Emily Guyer, P.E.  
**Ben Petri, Ph.D.**  
*Integral Consulting Inc.*

Andy King  
Spencer Gheen  
Kurt Peterson  
*Foster Pepper*

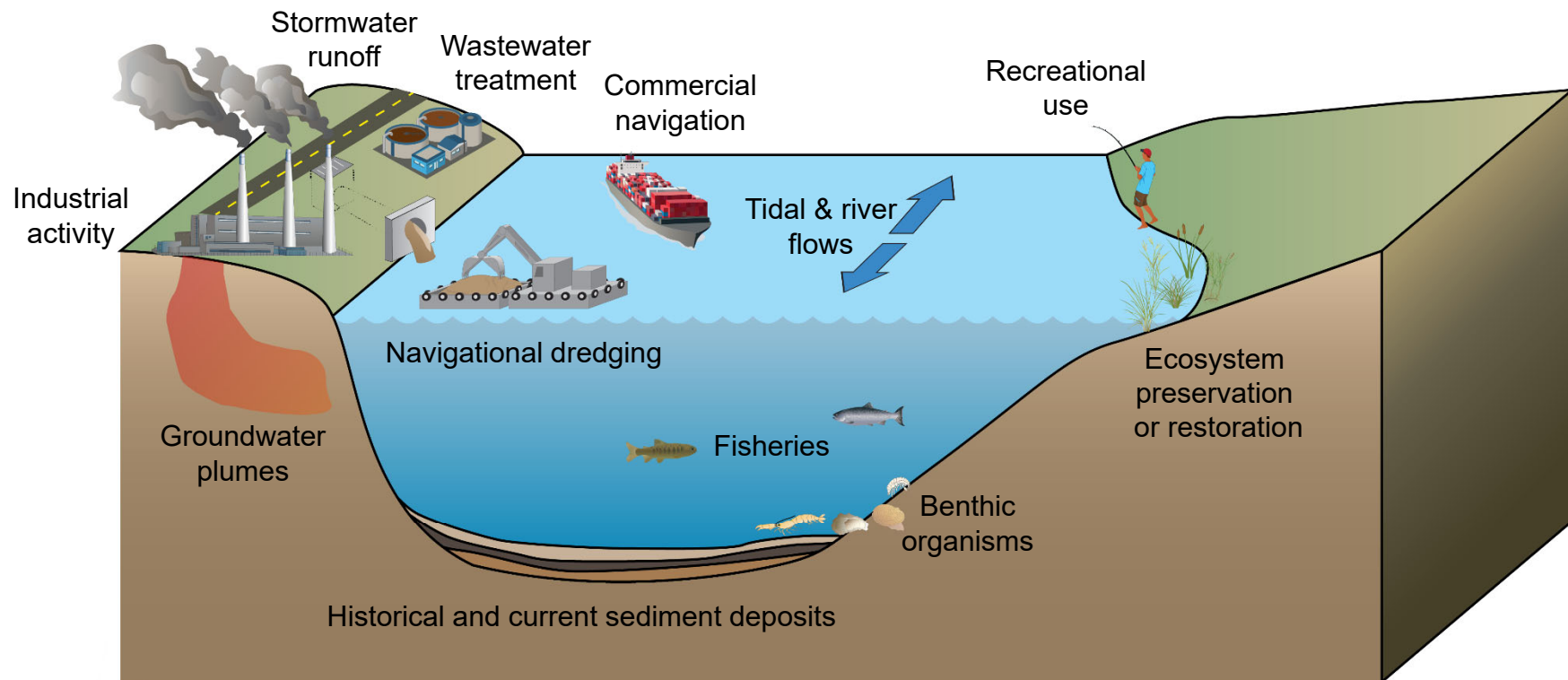
February 14, 2019

# What do we mean by “adaptive remedies”

- Adapt:
  - To adjust oneself to different conditions, environment, etc.
- “Adaptive Remedies” are remedies that
  - Contain flexible elements
  - Respond to new data
  - Remedial footprint evolves
  - Often rule-based remedies
  - Inclusive of formal “Adaptive Management”

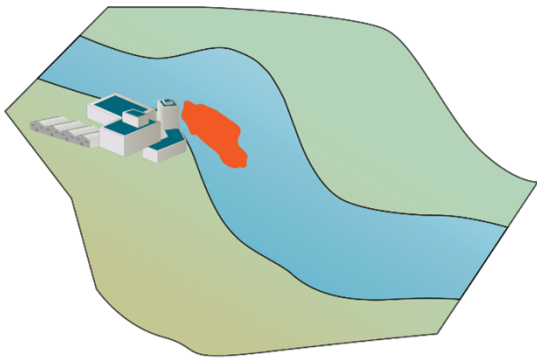
# Complex Sediment Sites

- Waterways are dynamic

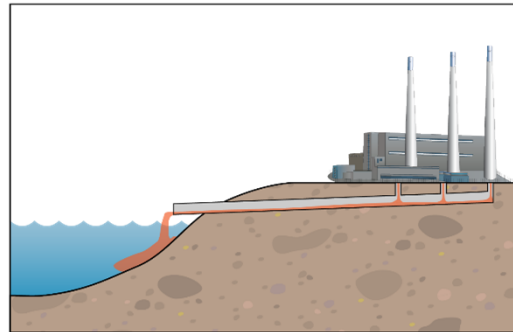


# Why do we need “adaptive remedies”?

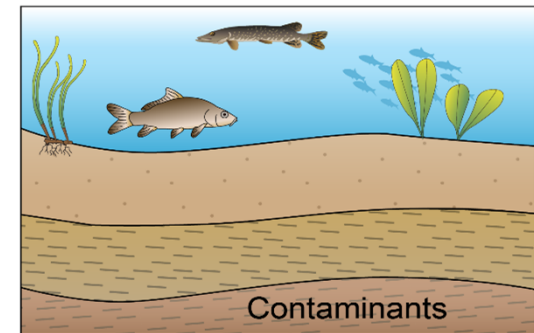
## Evolving contaminant distributions



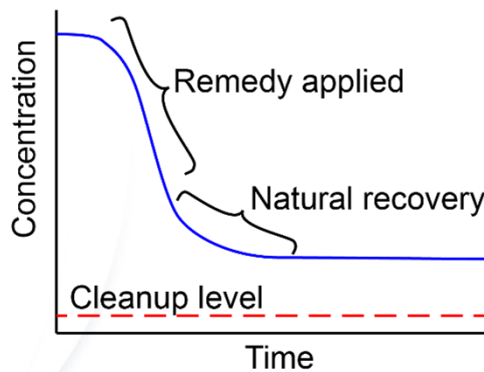
## Ongoing source control



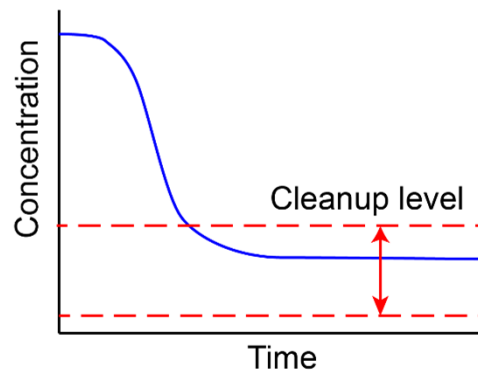
## Natural recovery



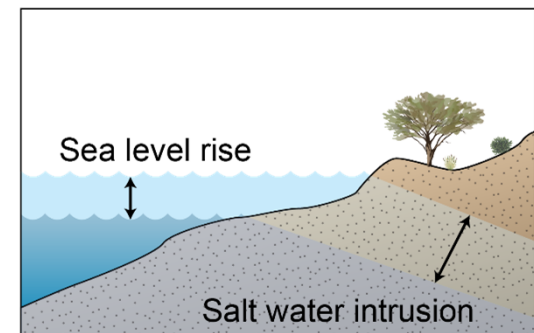
## Uncertainty achieving cleanup levels



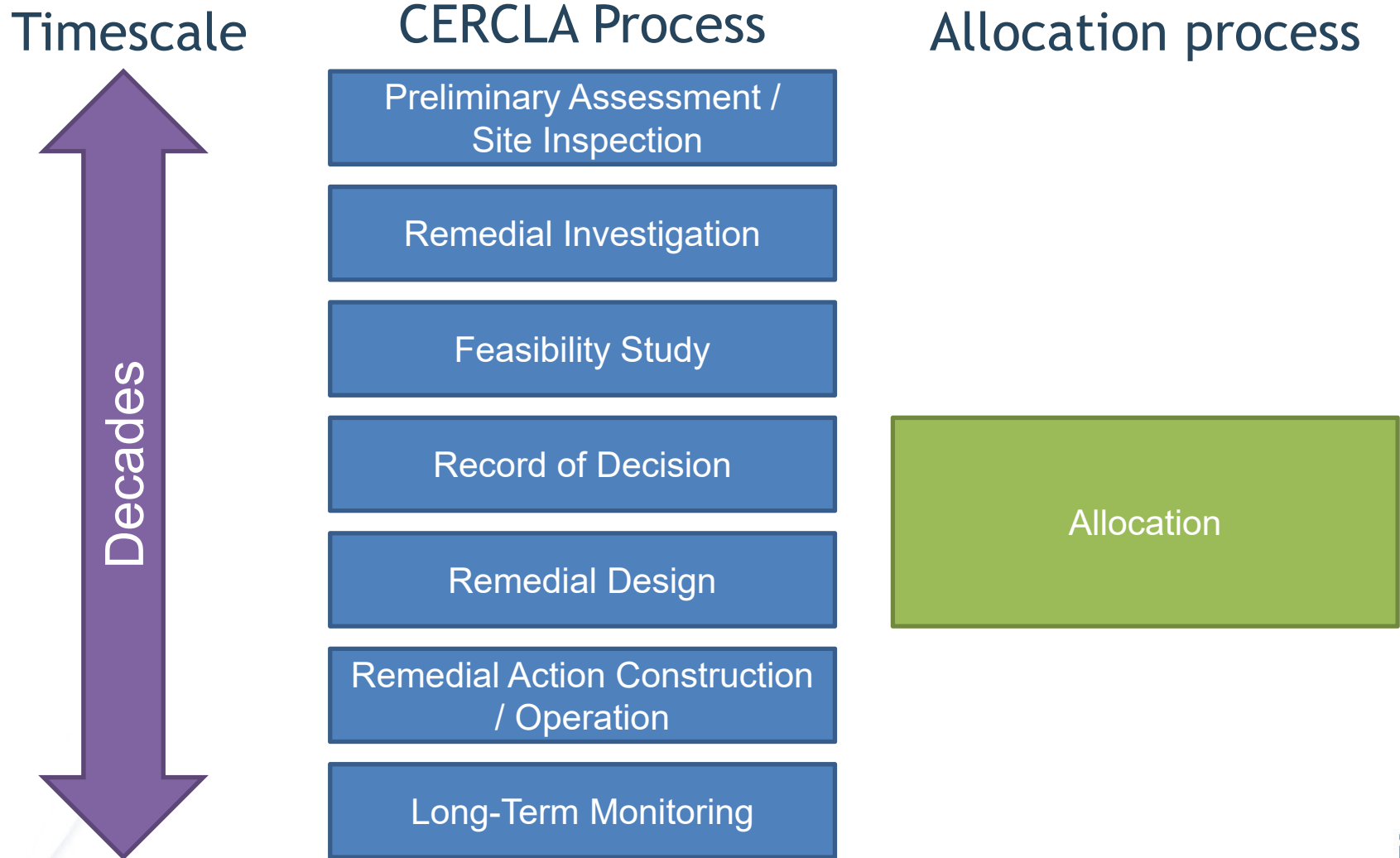
## Changing cleanup levels



## Climate change / unforeseen events



# Traditional Allocation Process



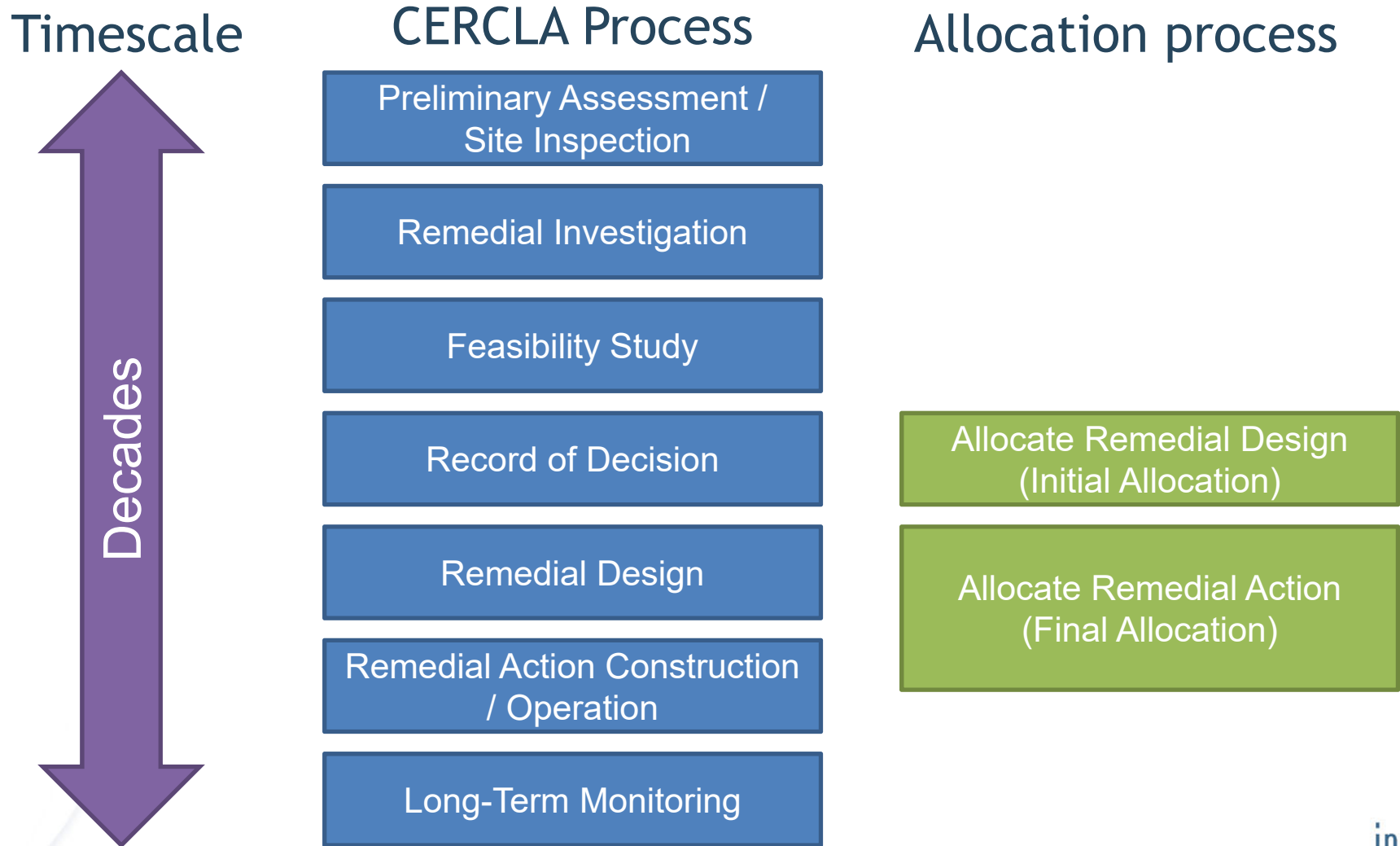
# Challenges with Allocating Adaptive Remedies

- The remedy is not final
- Long timeframes (i.e. decades)
- Large PRP groups
- Unease with whole river allocation

# Adapting the Allocation Process

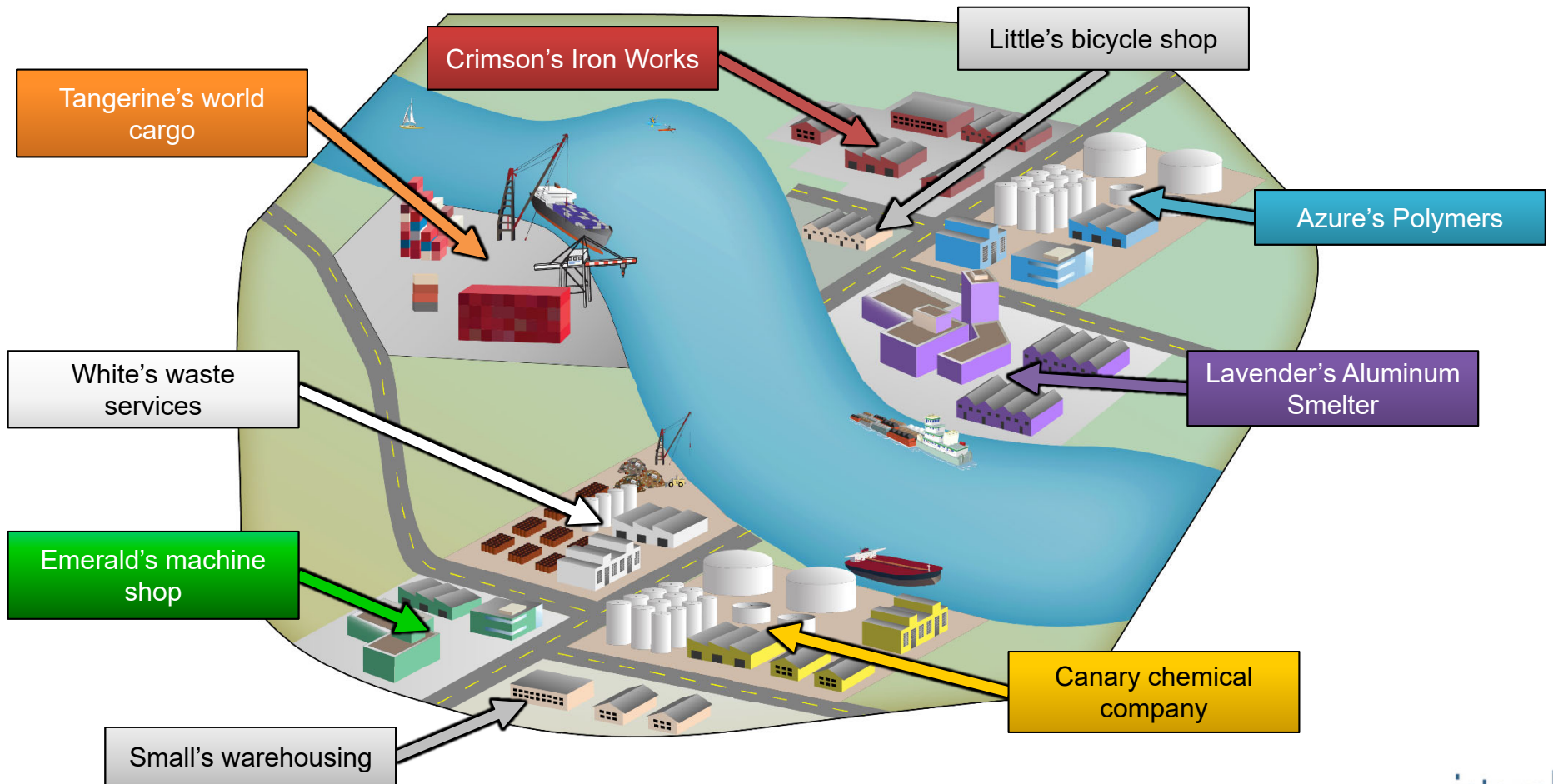
- Improved allocation of “Adaptive Remedies” should:
  - Accommodate changes
  - Incorporate available site information
  - Provide a framework
  - Avoid too much complexity

# Adapting the Allocation Process: Subset the allocation in time and space



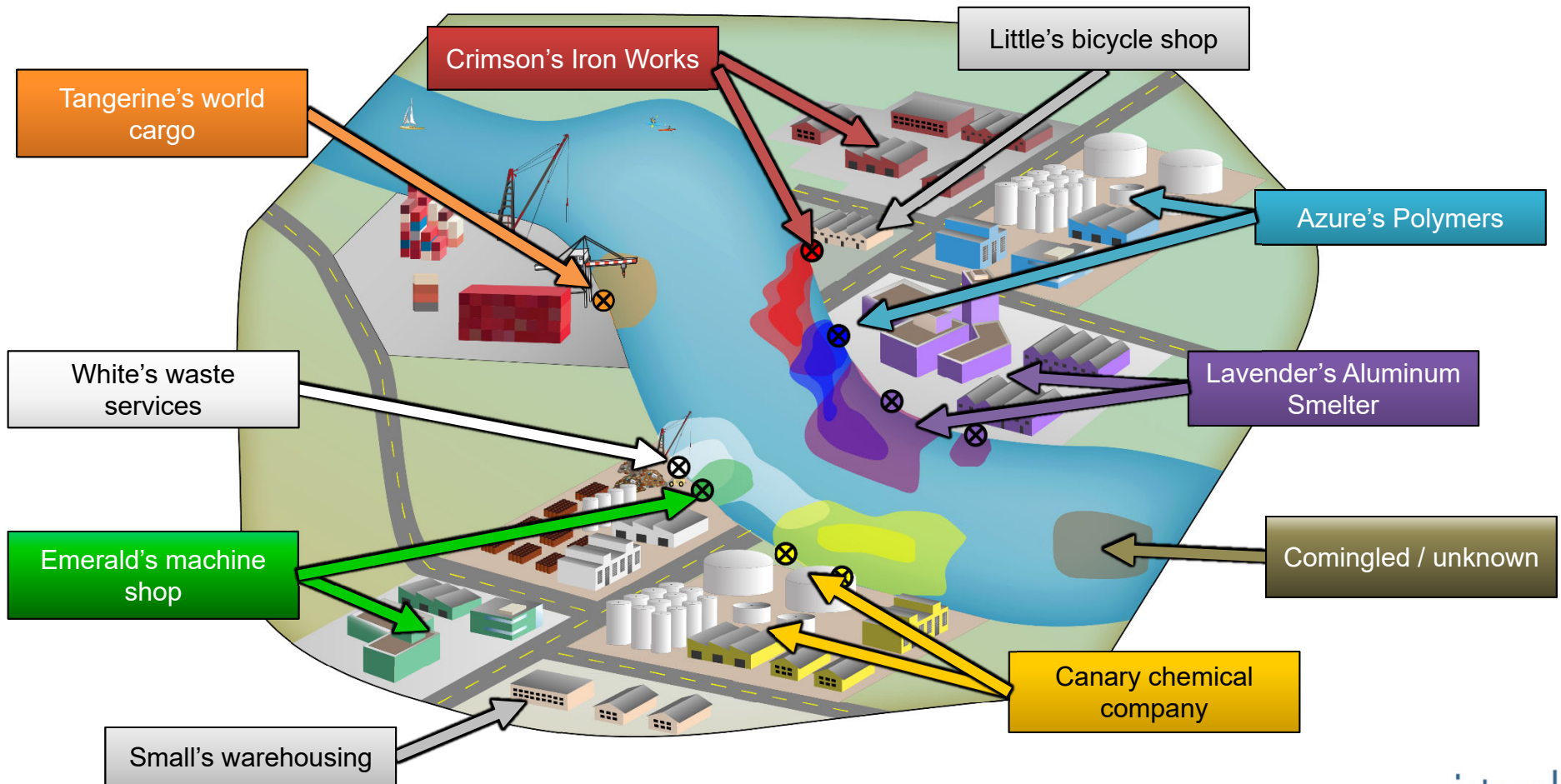


# Adapting the Allocation Process: Subset the allocation in time and space



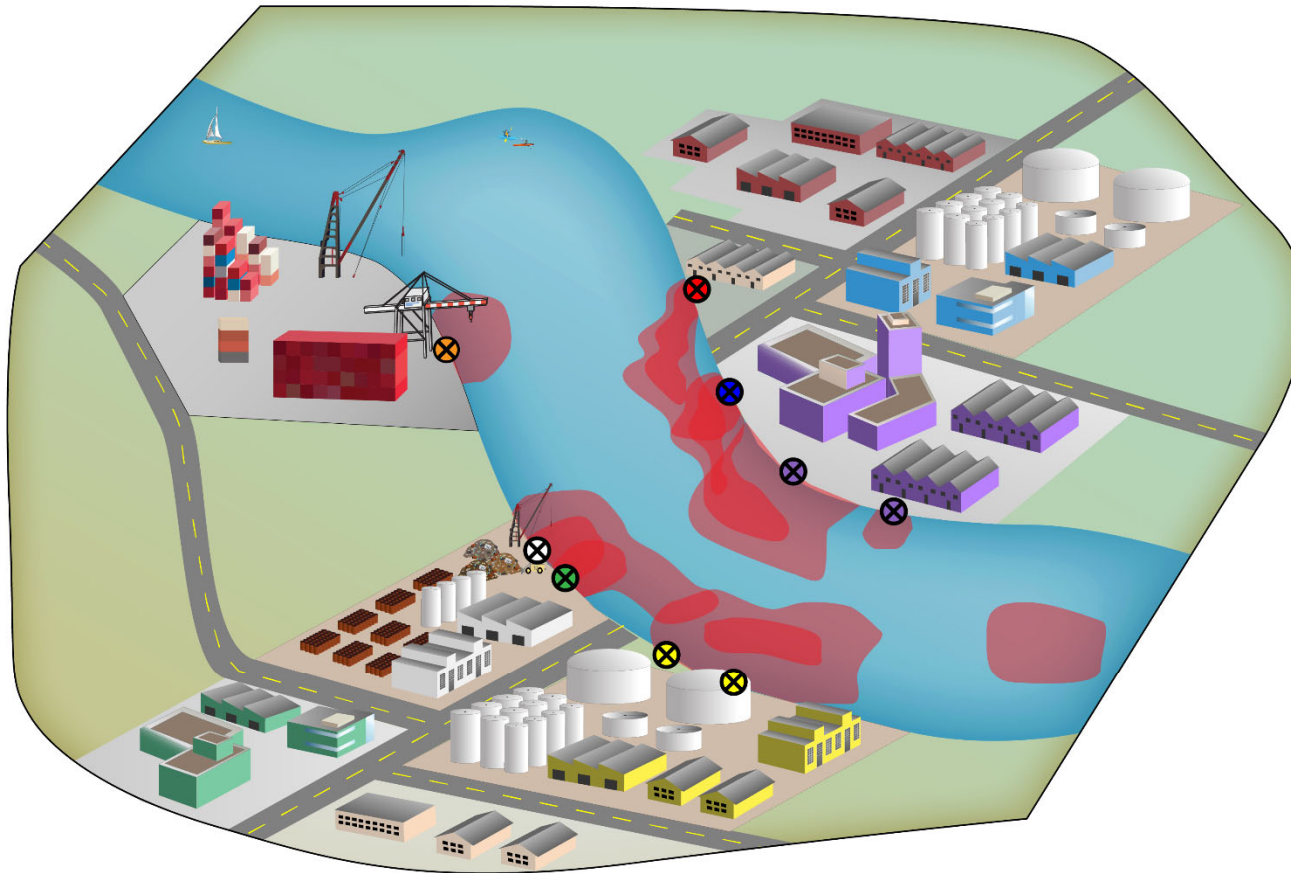
# Adapting the Allocation Process: Subset the allocation in time and space

- If discharges were known:



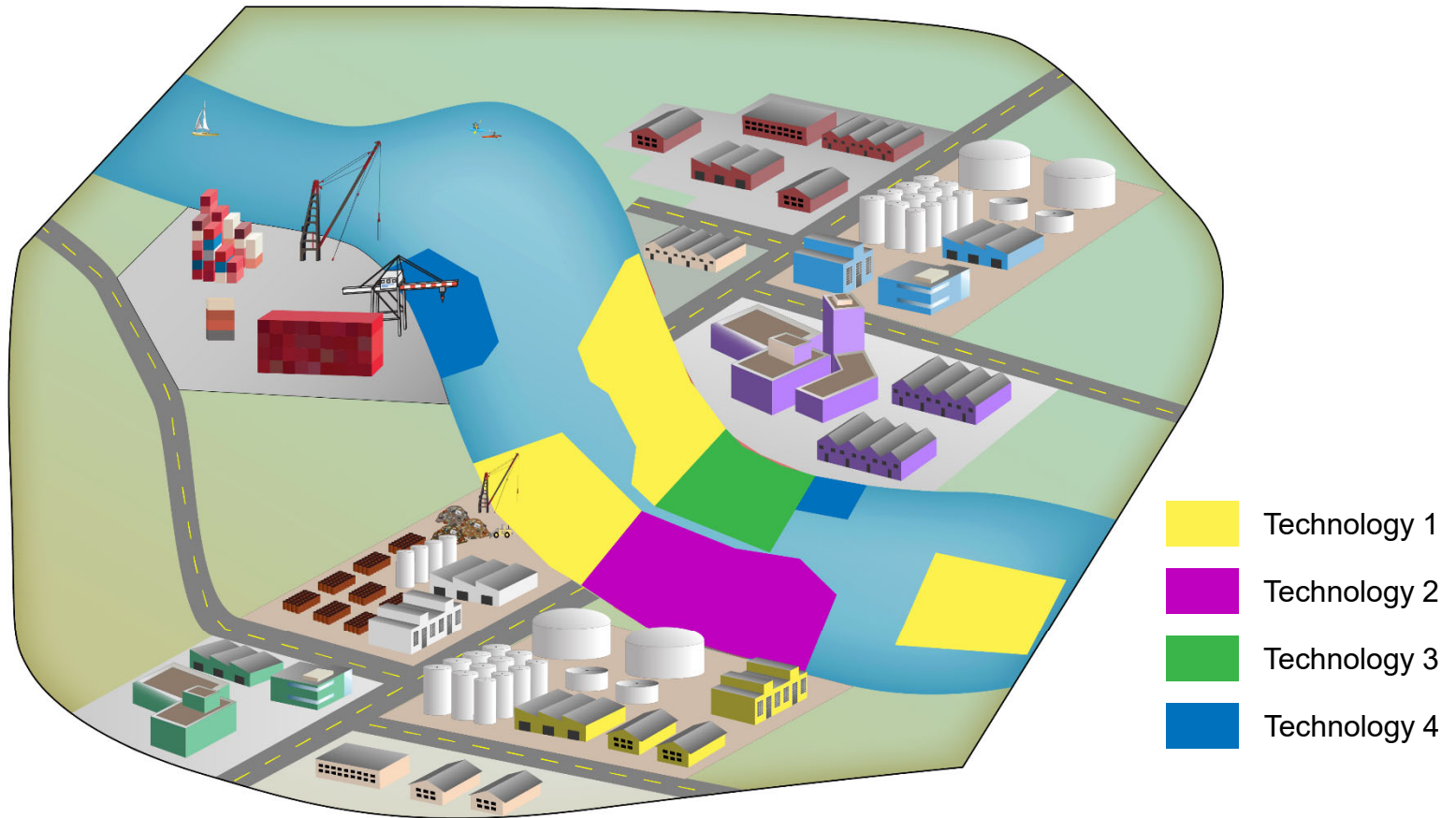
# Adapting the Allocation Process: Subset the allocation in time and space

- Reality of overlapping contaminants



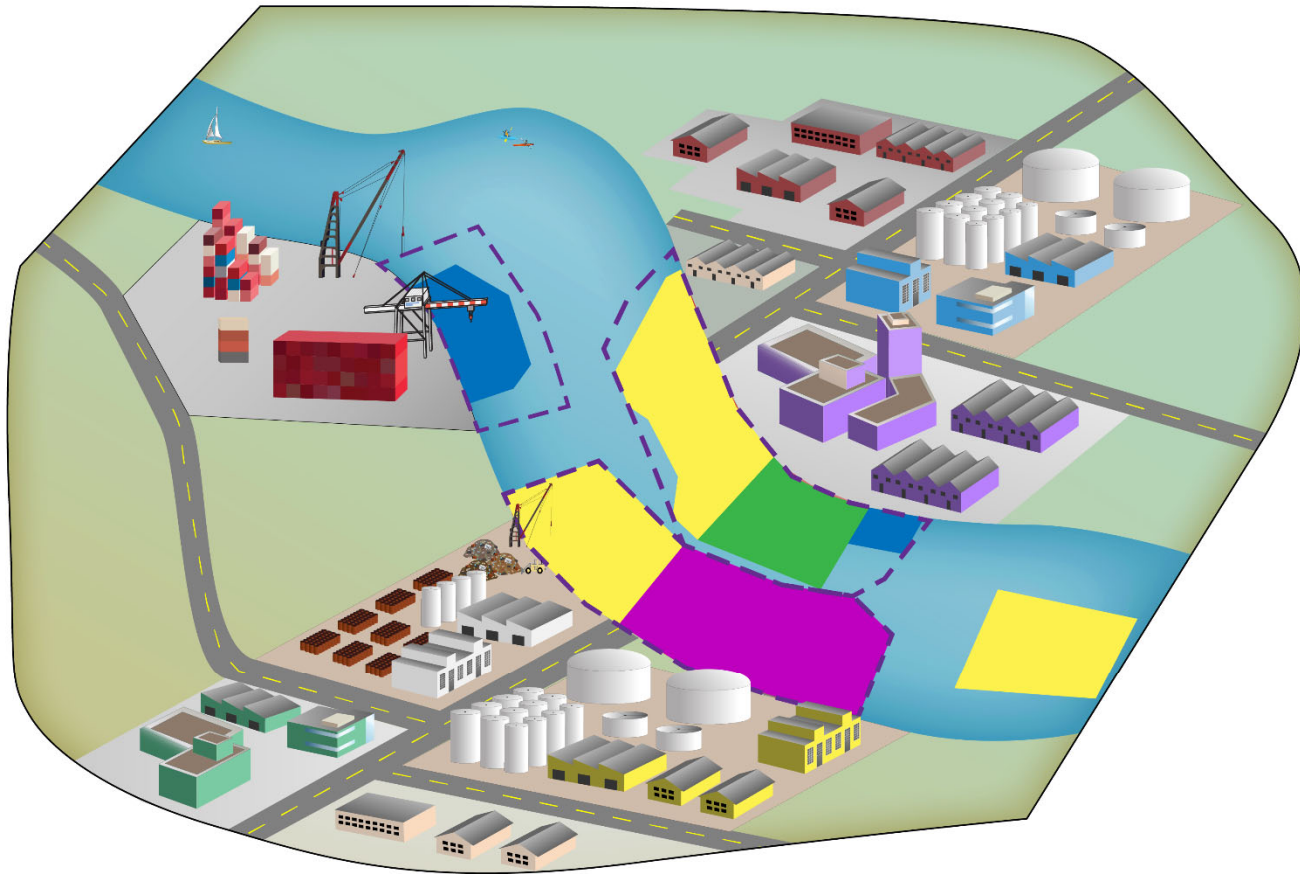
# Adapting the Allocation Process: Subset the allocation in time and space

- Remedy from ROD



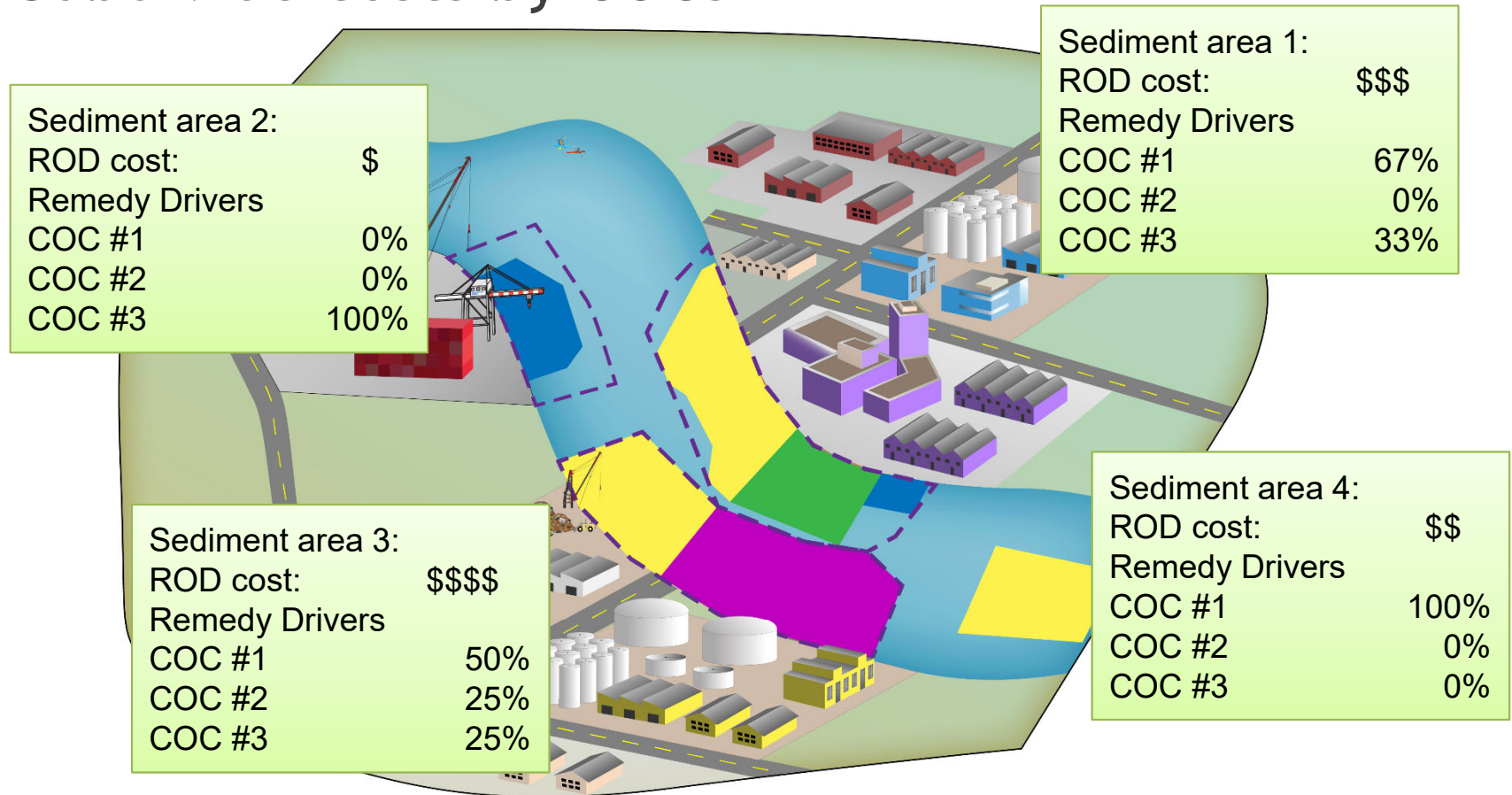
# Adapting the Allocation Process: Subset the allocation in time and space

- Make geographic subdivisions

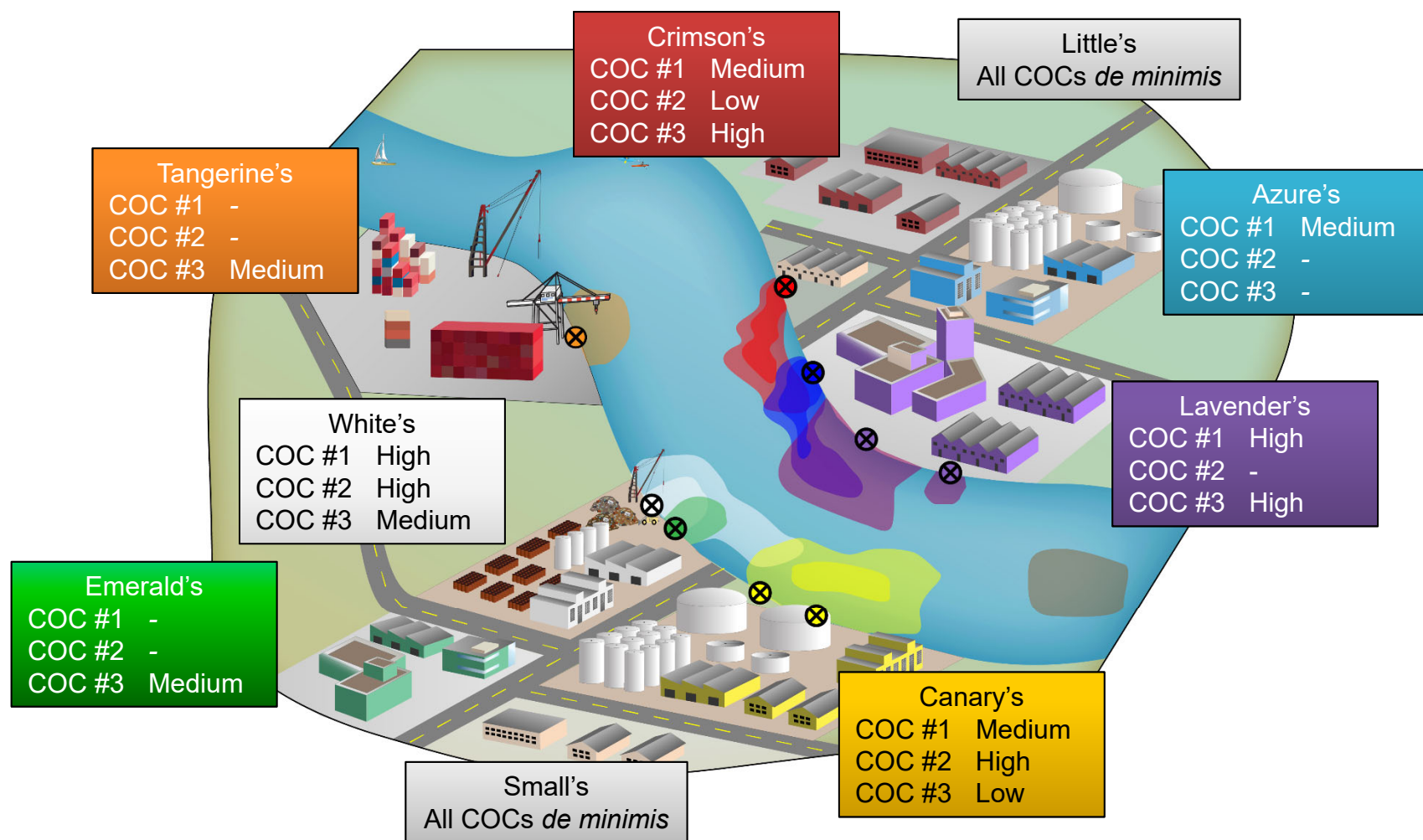


# Adapting the Allocation Process: Subset the allocation in time and space

- Subdivide costs by COCs



# Adapting the Allocation Process: Subset the allocation in time and space



# Adapting the Allocation Process: Subset the allocation in time and space

- Allocate sediment areas

## Example Sediment Area 1:

COC (Cost)	Crimson's	Azure's	Lavender's	Little's
COC #1 (cost = \$\$\$\$)	Medium Share = \$	Medium Share = \$	High Share = \$\$	-
COC #2 (cost = 0)	Low (0)	- (-)	- (-)	-
COC #3 (cost = \$\$)	High Share = \$	- (-)	High Share = \$	-
<b>Total Area 1</b>	<b>Share = \$\$</b>	<b>Share = \$</b>	<b>Share = \$\$\$</b>	<b><i>De minimis</i></b>



# Adapting the Allocation Process: Subset the allocation in time and space

- Allocate sediment areas

## Summary of all areas

Party	Area 1	Area 2	Area 3	Area 4	Total	Percent
Crimson's	\$\$			\$	\$\$\$	19%
Azure's	\$				\$	6%
Lavender's	\$\$\$			\$	\$\$\$\$	25%
Little's					<i>de minimis</i>	<i>de minimis</i>
Canary's			\$	\$	\$\$	13%
Small's					<i>de minimis</i>	<i>de minimis</i>
Emerald's			\$		\$	6%
White's			\$\$	\$\$	\$\$\$\$	25%
Tangerine's		\$			\$	6%
<b>Total</b>						<b>100%</b>

## Adapting the Allocation Process: Subset the allocation in time and space

- Cash out small parties and *de minimis* parties
  - Simplifies remaining process
  - Remaining parties adjust percentages

### Cashed out parties

Party	Allocation
Azure's	\$
Little's	<i>De minimis</i>
Small's	<i>De minimis</i>
Emerald's	\$
Tangerine's	\$

# Adapting the Allocation Process: Subset the allocation in time and space

- Design changes

	Area 1	Area 2	Area 3	Area 4
ROD cost	\$\$\$	\$	\$\$\$\$	\$\$
Cost growth during design	↑	↔	↓	↑
Final cost	\$\$\$\$	\$	\$\$\$	\$\$\$

- Final allocation

- Costs may differ vs. preliminary design
- Cost differentials not uniform
- Framework for revised allocation in place

# Adapting the Allocation Process: Subset the allocation in time and space

- Comparison initial versus final allocation

Party	Allocation	Final vs. Initial
Crimson's	\$\$\$	↑
Azure's	\$	↔
Lavender's	\$\$\$	↔
Little's	<i>de minimis</i>	
Canary's	\$\$	↓
Small's	<i>de minimis</i>	
Emerald's	\$	↔
White's	\$\$\$	↓
Tangerine's	\$	↔

# Conclusions

- Why is it better?
  - Adaptable to changed conditions
  - Small parties out faster
  - Reduced litigation costs
  - Better equity in final allocation

# Questions?

**Ben Petri, Ph.D.**

*Senior Engineer*

[bpetri@integral-corp.com](mailto:bpetri@integral-corp.com)

720.465.3348