Fairness is Sediment Remediation: Who bears the cost? Who reaps the benefits?

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Remediation is not a sustainable practice

- We remediate sediment, soil, groundwater to address past, unsustainable practices
- All active remediation results in (desirable and undesirable) environmental, economic & social impacts on the environment and community
- Given the uncertainty inherent in remedial activities, sometimes we are addressing how to balance certain harm against uncertain benefit
- The challenge is optimization how does one achieve the maximum environmental benefit with the minimum undesirable impact?



Engaging stakeholders to solve their shared problems

- It's all social society (stakeholders) must decide on the values they wish to sustain
- Those who bear the costs and those who reap the benefits are not always the same in space, time, or demographically
- Risks and benefits should be evaluated and communicated in terms of community values and priorities
 - To identify trade-offs and points of contention
- Data-driven decision making
 - To sustain societal values



The poster explores some tools, issues and challenges one must consider when evaluating, communicating and negotiating the trade-offs inherent in sediment management decision making