

Illinois Local Sponsor Update: September 2021





Des Plaines River near Joliet, IL.

Brandon Road is a Tall Dam

Pinch Point = Control of Invasive Carp

Gauntlet of Deterrent Technologies: Sound, Bubbles, Sterile Channel, Electricity, Flushing Lock, OTHERS



Brandon Road





PED PHASE = 1st of 3 Phases Preconstruction, Engineering Design







65% Federal cost 35% state cost

- Cost ~ \$28,845,000
- 3 Years

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- Land Rights & Testing
- Physical modeling
 - Design of components
- Initial deterrents
 - 30% Design Phases 2&3
 - Non-structural efforts

PED: Preconstruction, Engineering Design



US Army Corps of Engineers.









Design Meetings & Charrettes

Land Rights Surveying, Testing, & Negotiations

Deterrent Technology Research & Physical Modeling (ERDC)

Outreach



PED: Research and Testing



Acoustic Speakers At Lock & Dam 19 Keokuk, Iowa

> ERDC Physical Model of Bubble Systems

Longitudinal Bubbler at Peoria Lock & Dam



PED: Communication, **Collaboration and** Connection

Forums (States & Provinces)

Workshops (Navigation, Fisheries, etc.)

Newsletters (information updates)

Webinars (2-Way Communication)



Project Status Update

Pre-construction engineering and design of the Brandon Road Interbasin Project initiated Dec. 29, 2020, when the state of Illinois signed a design agreement with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Rock Island District. This phase of the project, known as PED, is esitimated to cost \$28.9 million and be cost shared 65 percent federal, 35 percent nonfederal. To assist with costs, the state of Michigan contributed \$8 million to the state of Illinois to help with the \$10.1 million non-federal portion.

was developed by the team and included a governance structure which will be used to make decisions, provide direction, and resolve conflict throughout the life of the project. A facilitated governance meeting was held in mid-May allowing members of the Senior Executive Board, Executive Leadership Team and Project Leadership Team a chance to meet face-to-face to discuss detailed elements of the plan and sign a project charter.

Following development of the higher-level governance structure, sub-committees were created to begin planning and design for the project's various structural and non-structural elements Specialized meetings, known as design charrettes, were

scheduled by these sub-committees to allow the partners to collaborate on the project's conceptual year, three design charrettes have been heldand

During the first 60 days, a project management plan

design as well as schedules, budget, cost estimates and resource allocations. Since the beginning of the

several more are planned. A determination of available real estate for projectuse is also underway.

In addition to design charrettes, the project delivery team also conducted its first navigation workshop in early June. This event provided navigation industry stakeholders with an update on the project and allowed them to provide input on the current modeling and engineering efforts

Over the next several months, the project leadership team will continue to advance data gathering efforts to aid design of the engineered channel, electric barrier, acoustic deterrent, air bubble deterrent and site plan. Two separate

geotechnical/exploration contracts are also being coordinated and will provide a basis for determining if the project should be constructed on the right or



ace-to-lace gathering in Apr



near Joliet, Illinois, has been identified as the critical pinch

pointwhere lavered technologies

populations into the Great Lakes.

The recommended plan involves

a lavered system of structural

and non-structural control.

Structural measures would

flushing lock, an engineered

channel with electric barrier.

and air bubble curtain

Non-structural measures

underwater acoustic deterrent.

implemented in conjunction with

outreach, monitoring, integrated

pestmanagement pesticides. manual or mechanical removal.

and research and development.

other federal agencies, would

include sublice discalion and

include technologies such as a

could be used to prevent

The PLAN

measures.

movement of invesive carp

Illinois Public Water Regulations



IDNR called on to *Jealously Guard* and *Vigilantly Protect* the rights, interests, and uses of the public in any public body of water including the natural resources thereof.

Public Water Project impacts must be:

* Avoided* Minimized* Mitigated



Illinois Public Water Regulations

Key Public Water Uses to address at the Brandon Road Project site include: * Public Safety * Navigation * Public Water Access * Transportation * Recreation * Aquatic Species Movement



Opprtunities for a better project: (avoid, minimize and/or mitigate)



STRATEGIC AND SCIENCE DRIVEN HARVEST/REMOVAL to protect Great Lakes and Illinois waters

- Enhanced detection ability with Illinois and federal partners
- Contracted removal in Upper Illinois Waterway
- Enhanced efforts with commercial fishers in lower Illinois Waterway
- Support of business and economic solutions in addition to structural additions











Part 3708 Appropriate Floodway Use Regulations



https://hazards-fema.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=8b0adb51996444d4879338b5529aa9cd&extent=-88.15840845002182,41.44358406863945,-88.03996209992432,41.5078915... 1/1

Brandon Road Interbasin project major Milestone schedule

- Complete Data Gathering and Modeling
- Initiate Plans & Specifications
- Complete Plans & Specifications Increment I
- Construction Contract Award Increment I
- Initiate Construction Increment I
- Complete Construction Increment I
- Complete Construction all Increments

FY22 FY23 FY24 FY25 FY25-FY27 FY30-FY32

Construction of three increments is expected to take 6 to 8 years to complete and can begin when the following are complete: A Project Partnership Agreement (PPA) is signed, Plans & Specifications to award a contract are complete, construction funds are appropriated by the Government and nonfederal sponsor, necessary permits and real estate are acquired.





Innovative Approaches to Aquatic Invasive Species: Outcome-Based Financing

Sarah Rang, Invasive Species Centre, Quantified Ventures, Great Lakes St. Lawrence Governors and Premiers, Nature Conservancy Canada October 4, 2021



The Invasive Species Centre is a

not-for-profit organization that connects stakeholders, knowledge and technology to prevent the introduction and spread of invasive species that harm Canada's environment, economy and society.



The Challenge: Invasive Species Management





\$

- Globally, invasive species management costs are on the rise, doubling every decade
- The annual impact of invasive species in Ontario is about \$3.6 billion to the forest sector, recreation, tourism, agriculture
- Municipalities and conservation authorities in Ontario invest about \$50M annually managing invasive species

Need for Sustainable Solutions

- Prevention is more cost-effective and environmentally friendly, yet most actions take place at a later control stage
- Limited financing
- Long term commitment needed: Measures need to be repeated over 1 - 10+ years

Mechanism for Stakeholder Coordination

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- Invasive species management is often fragmented, with multiple agencies/government levels/ organisations
- There is often a mismatch between entities that benefit from the management of invasive species and those that pay for treatment
- Invasive species occur on public and private land, mixed ownership can limit treatment



The Opportunity: Outcome-Based Financing

- Globally, see growing use of new financing tools: green bonds, green funds etc.
- Compliment/augment existing funding sources
- Allow new funders/partners to come to the table
- Provide a structure for long term financing and partnership





The Project: Outcome-Based Financing for AIS: Phragmites

- Collaboration of partners interested in applying new financing tools to "wicked" AIS challenges
- Of three possible AIS, focused on feasibility assessment for invasive plant, common reed, Phragmites australis
- Iterative Process: quantify costs and benefits of *Phragmites* management program, identify partners and potential payors and propose financial structure











Phragmites is widespread and its impacts are extensive

Quantified[°] Ventures

Phragmites threatens Canadian provinces and US states

Suitable habitat includes waterfronts, wetlands, streams, ditches, and roadsides. Great Lakes states and provinces are widely impacted.

Impacts of Phragmites to Great Lakes Region

- Reduces recreation and tourism
- Impairs wildlife and fish habitat
- Competes with native species, including ~25% of Ontario's species at risk
- Damages infrastructure
- Reduces stormwater storage capacity
- Cuts agricultural productivity
- Impacts Traditional indigenous use
- Obstructs roadway visibility- accidents
- Diminishes property value
- Impedes shoreline access
- Poses a fire hazard
- Degrades aesthetics- vistas







Key Outcomes:

- Created a comprehensive vision for collaborative action around Phragmites at a provincial scale
- Developed one of first Phrag Cost Benefit Analysis

Project leads: Nature Conservancy Canada and Invasive Phragmites Control Centre, Invasive Species Centre, with many partners

Deliverable- reports available on invasivespeciescentre.ca and Greenshovels.ca





Estimated Benefits of *Phragmites* Control in Ontario = \$113 M/year + \$357 M one-time benefit



Category	Description of Impacts	Est. Value of Impact
Agriculture	Reduced yields from delayed planting due to clogging of drains	\$10.2 million/year
Tourism and Recreation	Reduced capacity for use of water bodies for recreational activities such as swimming, boating, and fishing; reduced habitat affects birdwatching and hunting	\$42.7 million/year
Property Values	Reduced aesthetic appeal for waterfront properties	\$357 million
Property Taxes	Lower property taxes will result in reduced property tax revenue	\$4.3 million/year
Wetlands	Reduced ecosystem services such as flood control, water supply, and nutrient cycling	\$12.5 million/year
Stormwater Management Ponds	Reduced flood storage capacity	\$2.0 million/year
Road Safety	Increase risk of traffic collisions due to reduced visibility at rural intersections	\$39.3 million/year
Fire Hazards and Power Outages	Increased risk of fire due to dry biomass in transmission corridors, which can cause power outages	\$2.4 million/year



Vision for Phragmites management via outcomes-based financing



Proposed intervention

Controlling and eradicating Phragmites will require a **multi-year**, **landscape- and regional-level integrated management** approach

A robust source of multi-year funding will promote longer-term planning and enhance the scale of management efforts

Improved coordination among organizations working to control Phragmites will enable groups to align strategically and share best practices

Financing the intervention

A collaborative outcomes-based financing structure to support the intervention

Investors provide capital to develop and implement a coordinated multi-year control strategy

Proceeds will be used by many partners to identify sites where intervention is needed, plan site-specific activities and undertake field work

Collaborative approach

Beneficiaries of Phragmites management efforts **pay for outcomes**

These may include local, provincial federal governments, private sector, homeowners' and cottagers' associations, and others

By bringing multiple stakeholders to the table, the financial burden does not fall on any one entity alone and facilitates a better coordinated, more efficient, and larger-scale effort



High-level approach to financing Phragmites treatment



Based on our current understanding of potential stakeholders and the need, we believe a regional-scale revolving fund may present the best approach to finance Phragmites treatment

A regional-scale revolving fund for Phragmites would ensure that:

- Funding is available over the long-term and into perpetuity
 - Enable the fund to pay for long-term monitoring and maintenance associated with Phragmites management
- The fund could cover multiple regions within the province, and potentially expand to others (or to U.S. states) as new stakeholders join
- The fund could be capitalized and paid back from multiple sources
 - Including green bond proceeds, private investments, and other financing, grants, and investments at the federal, provincial, and municipal level
 - Investment in Phragmites management repaid by a multi-party entity based on benefit from Phragmites management



Next Steps

Quantified[®] Ventures

- Outcome-based financing approach is scalable and transferable to other areas and species
- Has potential to address significant AIS challenge
- Phrag- Refine financial analysis
- Discuss with wide range of potential partners
- Looking for partners and your thoughtsplease let me know if interested





Thank you Partners and Funders!

Welcome your thoughts: Sarah Rang, Executive Director Ben Cohen, Director srang@invasivespeciescentre.ca Cohen@quantifiedventures.com

We greatly appreciate the ongoing support from the CS Mott Foundation, Great Lakes Protection Fund, Ontario Ministry of Northern Development, Mines, Natural Resources and Forestry and many partners.



















Invasive species -Can innovation help?

GSGP Leadership Summit Panel on Invasive Species Dr. Thor Sigfusson Founder and chairman Iceland Ocean Cluster October 2020











Icelanders are pioneers in utilizing all parts of whitefish through innovation and industry clustering



The Icelandic model

- **Extensive collaboration**
- **Investment capability**
- New technology
- **Competitive Government funding for research**

Mindset!



Testing the Icelandic model on invasive carp







Our task was to develop a strategy with suggested actions to maximize the utilization of the invasive carp in the Great Lakes.









Test results

Full weight	Head	Spine	Fillet skin on	Fillet skinless	Tail	Head %	Fillet %	Fillet skinless	Comments
1350	435	175	740			32%	55%		
1350	680		670			50%	50%		Not correct support in machine
1405	555	820			30	40%	0%		
1445	555	890				38%	0%		
1545	565	300	680	530		37%	44%	34%	Very nice fillets
1630	640	365	625			39%	38%		Pre-trimmed belly
1775	780	995				44%	0%		
1500	601	591	679	530	30				



Dried carp heads for export?









The filleting of the invasive carp







Our study shows huge potentials if further collaboration is developed among fish processors and new technology is introduced to create high quality filets and value from all the byproducts.

Success will only be realized with extensive collaboration within the industry, new investments and government support.



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