



STORM EVENTS

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ITD Quarterly Storm Water Newsletter

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Promoting Responsible Storm Water Management Practices throughout the Idaho Transportation Department

New and Improved

ITD Issues New and Improved Form 2802

After receiving feedback from the Districts and considering additional ways to improve the ITD Form 2802 (formerly known as the 'Environmental Monitoring Report'), Headquarters has issued a new and improved ITD 2802. Some key features of the new form include:

- No longer includes Environmental Commitments Tracking
- Clearer tracking of Action Items
- More straightforward signature requirements

To download a copy of the new 2802, please see the ITD Form Finder on the intranet at the following location:

<http://intranetapps/apps/FormFinderSearch/FrameSet.aspx?FormNo=2802>

ITD Issues ITD Form 2790: Non-Compliance Reporting Form

To help expedite and clarify the reporting requirements for instances of non-compliance, the ITD has developed and published the Form 2790. This form will now be used to formally report instances of non-compliance to headquarters. To download a copy of the new 2790, please see the ITD Form Finder on the intranet at the following location:

<http://intranetapps/apps/FormFinderSearch/FrameSet.aspx?FormNo=2790>

Test Your Storm Water Management I.Q.:

1. Per the Consent Decree, how often do ITD Resident Engineers have to receive stormwater management training?
2. A damaged fiber wattle has been identified as requiring maintenance. The incident did not result in an illicit discharge. Is this an instance of non-compliance?
3. True or False: The Consent Decree requires the ITD to submit an Annual Report to EPA summarizing all actions taken to comply with the Decree as well as all instances of non-compliance?

Idaho Landowner Ordered to Restore Wetlands and Streams on Lamb Creek

(Nordman, Idaho) - Jack Barron of Bonner County, Idaho must remove fill material and restore wetlands and stream channels on his property near Nordman, Idaho, according to an order issued by the Environmental Protection Agency.

The order alleges that Barron placed rock and other fill material into four acres of wetlands and stream channels near Lamb Creek without necessary permits from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Barron filled the wetlands in preparation to build a house on his property. Lamb Creek is a tributary of Priest Lake, which supports many recreational activities including boating, fishing and camping.

Wetlands protection can be a significant part of a projects environmental compliance and stormwater management



"Idaho has fewer wetlands than most other states—so it's up to property owners here to do what they can to safeguard what's left," said Jim Werntz, Director of EPA's Idaho Operations Office. "Getting the proper permitting is the first step to ensuring that Idaho's wetlands and wildlife don't face unnecessary risk."

The Idaho Department of Environmental Quality has identified portions of Lamb Creek as "impaired" because of high water temperatures and sediment. Wetlands help regulate water temperature, which is essential for protecting fish and other aquatic animals.

ITD STORM WATER FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS (FAQs)

Q1: If I'm unable to perform an inspection due to hazardous weather conditions (e.g., large snow event), do I still need to fill out an inspection form (ITD Form 2802)?

A1: Yes. It is strongly recommended that an inspection form still be completed even though an actual inspection did not take place. Completing the inspection demonstrates that you were aware an inspection needed to occur and provides an administrative record (paper trail) to maintain continuity of inspection forms within the project SWPPP. Without the documentation in the SWPPP, an EPA inspector would not be able to formally acknowledge that an inspection was not completed due to extreme weather conditions. While filling out the 2802, simply note the weather conditions on the form and that an inspection was not completed.

Quiz Answers:

1. Per Paragraph 3, Resident Engineers must attend stormwater management training once every two years.
2. No, this is not an instance of non-compliance. However, if the action item to maintain the wattle is not completed within five days, then this would become an instance of non-compliance with the Consent Decree Paragraph 7.
3. True. The Annual Report is required by Per Paragraph 16 of the Consent Decree.

Q2: If my project is using a gravel source that is covered by the Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP) as an industrial operation, should I note this in my SWPPP?

A2: Yes. It is recommended that you note the gravel source is covered by the MSGP in the SWPPP to cover CGP Section 5.8 requirements. Section 5.8 requires the SWPPP to note other applicable federal, tribal, state or local soil and erosion control and stormwater management requirements that apply to the project.

Q3: I have a project that requires a Third Party Consultant and would like to get them involved in the project prior to the beginning of construction to assist in the SWPPP review. Is there anything that would prohibit this?

A3: Third Party consultants are retained by the Districts on a project-by-project basis. The timing of the Third Party Consultant's involvement is up to the Resident Engineer and Environmental Inspector for the given project. It is recommended that the Third Party consultant be involved in the project planning as they could contribute to development of an effective SWPPP. However, the Consent Decree Paragraph 9 only states that a Third Party Consultant shall be retained on certain projects to perform inspections once every 30 days. Therefore, at a minimum, they need to be involved at the site within the first 30 days of construction.

BMP-3.9 SLOPE DRAINS (Temporary)

Refer to: ITD Standard Specifications, Sections 212 and 706. ITD Standard Drawing, P-1-A.

A slope drain is installed to transport concentrated storm runoff from the top of a slope to a sediment basin, ditch, or a channel, at the toe of the slope. Water is collected above a disturbed slope (cut or fill) and directed to a collection point at the inlet of the slope drain. Diversion channels, ditches, dikes, or berms are used to direct the flow of the water to the inlet (collection point). The use of the slope drain prevents accumulated runoff to flow over slopes that are at high risk of erosion. Also the slopes may become saturated, increasing the potential for mass movement. The discharge from the slope drain should be into a stabilized water course, riprap or a sediment basin. Slope drains are used primarily during construction whenever runoff needs to be diverted and conveyed down a slope without causing erosion. Temporary collection basins and slope drains should be used before the slope has been stabilized using a more permanent erosion and sediment control BMP. Slope drains are recommended in the following general locations:

- On cut or fill slopes before permanent structures have been installed.
- Where earth dikes, berms, channels, or ditches have been installed to divert accumulated water from flowing on disturbed slopes.
- On any slope where concentrated runoff crossing the face of the slope may cause gullies, rills, channel erosion, or saturation of slide-prone soils.
- As an outlet for a natural drainage.

BMP of the Quarter

