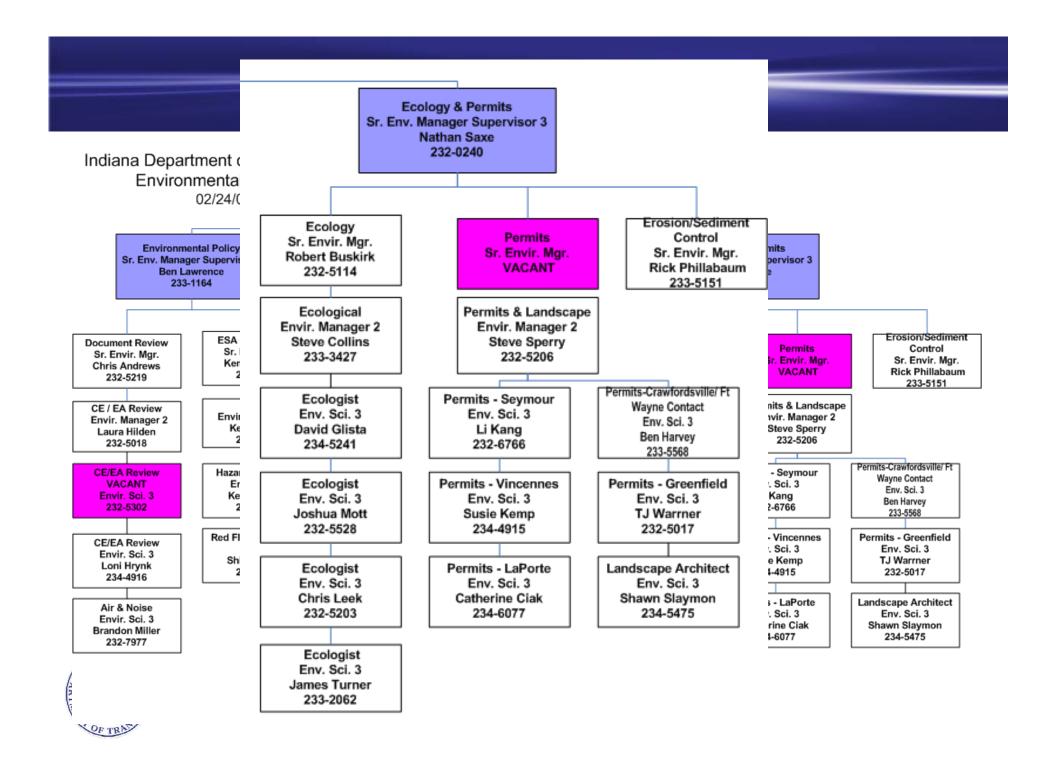


Driving Indiana's Economic Growth



Administrator, Ecology and Waterway Permitting Section







Ecology and Waterway





Role of Office of Environmental Services – Waterway Permits Unit

- Reviews INDOT projects impacting aquatic resources to determine appropriate type/level of waterway permitting needed.
- Develop/review/process waterway permits
- Develop/review/process mitigation required with waterway permits applications
- Performs site visits to ensure proper enforcement of permits



Current INDOT OES Goals

- Acquire Permits for all Projects Where Required
 - On time! (Prior to RFC Date)
 - Covering all Impacts
- Construct Projects According to Permit Conditions
- O Violations!



INDOT Meeting These Goals?

- Construct Projects According to Permit Conditions
 - At Least 6 Permit Violations Active Right Now
 - Regulatory Authorities are Frustrated



INDOT Rapport with Regulatory Agencies

- Lose trust in INDOT/OES
 - INDOT can't police matters within INDOT
- Less willing to work with INDOT/OES in future endeavors/less flexibility
- More likely to rely on Regulatory agency enforcement.
 - More likely to impose fines
 - More likely to issue cease and desist orders



INDOT Rapport with the Public

- Violations put "Ugly Face" on INDOT
 - Violation of State and Federal Laws
 - Costs Taxpayers \$\$\$
 - Project Delays
 - Project Redesign
 - Mitigation Requirements
 - Fines



Natural Resources

- What Resources are Protected by State and Federal Laws Requiring Permits?
- How Are the Boundaries of These Resources Defined?



Natural Resources Considered During Waterway Permitting

- Aquatic Resource Itself
- Adjacent Natural Resources
 - Forests, Meadows, and Other Habitats
- Water Quality of the Resource
 - Biotic Factors
 - Plants and animals
 - Abiotic Factors
 - pH, Temperature, Nutrients, Substrate, Contaminants



Natural Resources Requiring Permits

- Aquatic Resources
 - Waters of US
 - Streams, Wetlands, Lakes, Ponds etc...
 - Isolated Wetlands
 - Floodway



What is Covered?

Boundaries of Jurisdiction

- Limit of Stream Jurisdiction is the Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM)
 - Rules relate to "traditionally navigable waterways"
 - Waters of the US Report
- Upland Boundary of Wetland Jurisdiction is the Delineated Wetland Boundary
 - Waters of the US Report &/or Wetland Delineation Report



Streams





"Defined Bed and Bank"

Other examples of OHWM





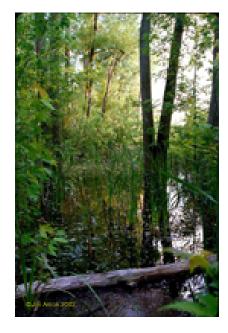


Does it connect to a stream or river and have a defined channel?

No vegetation growing across the ditch line.

Wetlands











But Also...



Wetland Boundary

- Defined as having Indicators of:
 - Hydrophytic Vegetation
 - Water-tolerant Plants
 - Hydric Soils
 - Water-saturated soils
 - Hydrology
 - Evidence of water



Wetlands



T32N R12E Section 36, T31N R12E Section 5 8 Aerial Source: 2005 Indiana Orthophotography (IndianaMap Framework Data www.indianamap.org) Soils Source: U.S.D.A., N.R.C.S., Soil Survey Geographic (SSURGO) Database for Allen County, Indiana

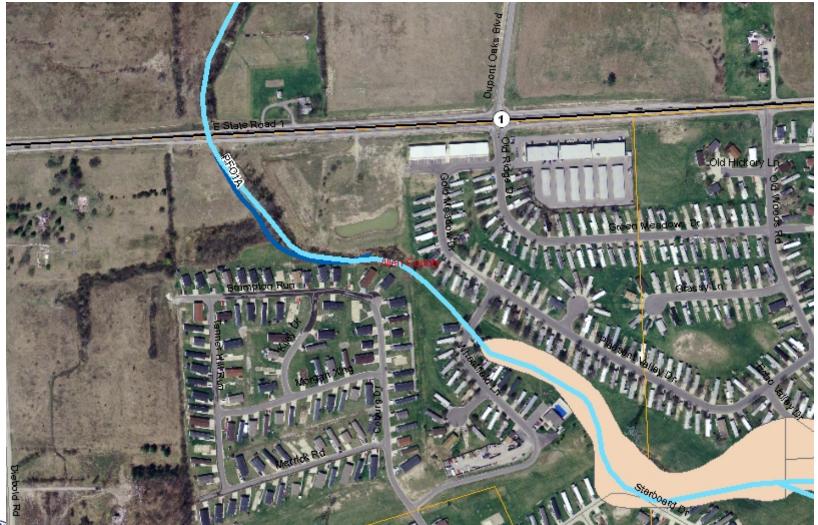
Floodway Boundary

Floodway

- The channel of a river or stream and those portions of the flood plains adjoining the channel which are reasonably required to efficiently carry and discharge the peak flow of the regulatory flood of any river or stream.
 - Peak Flow defined as the 100 year discharge
 - In Absence of Floodway Mapping, Floodplain Boundary is used
 - In Absence of Floodway or Floodplain Mapping, exemptions determine extent of jurisdiction



Floodway Boundary





Main Waterways Permitting Agencies

- US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)
- Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM)
- Indiana Department of Natural Resources (IDNR)



Typical Permits:

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

- Section 404 Regional General Permit (RGP)
- Section 404 Nationwide Permit (NWP)
- Section 404 Individual Permits (IP)

Ind. Dept. of Environmental Management

- Section 401 Water Quality Certification (WQC)
- Rule 5 Erosion Control
- Isolated Wetland Permit

Ind. Dept. of Natural Resources

- Construction in a Floodway Permit
- Navigable Waterways Permit



Federal Environmental Permitting Agencies

- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)
 - Section 404 of the Clean Water Act
 - Jurisdiction over Waters of the U.S.
 - ALL IMPACTS Need to be Permitted
 - 404 Nationwide Permit (NWP)
 - Expires every 5 yrs (March 2012)
 - Usually covers Corps defined "general maintenance" projects



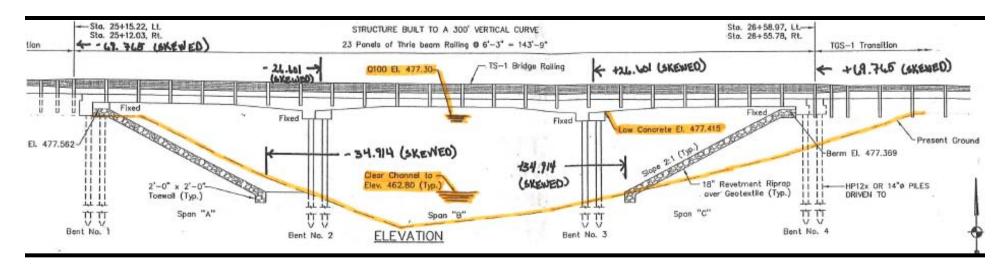
- 404 Regional General Permit (RGP)
 - Construction Permit expires every 5 yrs (12/15/2009)
 - Discharge (rip rap, stone, soil, etc...) < 1.0 acre into Waters of U.S.

State Environmental Permitting Agencies

- Indiana Dept. of Environmental Management (IDEM)
 - Waters of the State
 - Isolated Wetland Permit
 - Permit Need is Determined by Isolated Wetland Size (>0.5 acre)
 - Waters of the US
 - <u>Section 401</u> Water Quality Certification (WQC)
 - ALL IMPACTS need to be permitted
 - Impact qualifiers that increase IDEM review time and the chance that the project will require mitigation
 - Impacts ≥ 0.1 acre
 - Impact ≥ 300 linear ft. of stream
 - Impact \geq 150 linear ft. up or downstream of structure
 - Relocation, Encapsulation or Channelization of ≥ 150 linear ft. for the purpose of stream crossing



State Environmental Permitting Agencies Indiana Dept. of Natural Resources (IDNR) Floodway (main channel during 100 yr. flood)





- Construction in a Floodway Permit
 - There are many specific exemptions
 - Changes in the project scope need permit addendums

County Environmental Permitting Agencies

- Regulated Drain
 Permit
 - Needed for work w/in 75 ft. of regulated drain
 - Only in 5 IN counties
 - Allen, Elkhart, Hamilton, Lake & LaPorte Counties





Average Completion Times

Waterway Permit Timeframes

| | Agency | Permit Type | Number of months application packages need to be given to OES <i>prior</i> to RFC Date |
|--------------------|--------|------------------------------------|--|
| | USACE | 404 Individual Permit | 12-18 months |
| | USACE | Nationwide Permit | 3 months |
| | USACE | Regional General Permit (RGP) | 4-6 months |
| | IDEM | 401 with more than .1 acre impacts | 7 months |
| | IDEM | 401 with less than .1 acre impacts | 4 months |
| | IDEM | Rule 5 | 4 months |
| DIANA IN DOT | IDEM | Isolated Wetlands | 7 months |
| | DNR | All permit types by DNR | 9 months |

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Permits Required Less Often

• U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Section 10 Permit

(Work IN a navigable waterway) (Work ON a legal levee)

United States Coast Guard

Sole Source Aquifers

USACE Levee Permit

Section 9 Bridge Permit (Commercially navigable)

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

- Class V Injection Wells (Connection to groundwater)
 - (St. Joseph Aquifer groundwater)

Indiana Dept. of Environmental Management

- Isolated Wetland Permit (Min. impact to isolated wetlands)
- Section 402 (NPDES) Permit (Sewer & septic systems))
- Rule 13 Statewide Permit (Individual storm water permit)

Ind. Dept. of Natural Resources

- Navigable Waterways Permit
- Dewatering Well Installation
- Water Well Abandonment
- Lake Preservation Act

(Work IN a navigable waterway)

- (Significant water withdrawal facility)
- (Closure of water wells)
- (Piers, seawalls, dredging in lakes)



Lowering of Ten Acre Lakes Act (Ditching or draining affecting lake level)

Jency (EPA)

IDEM Rule 5 – Erosion Control

- Rule 5 Permit required for projects with ≥ 1.0 acre of soil disturbance
 - Cumulative
 - Entire Project (adjacent projects)
 - Entire Time Project is Under Construction
 - Erosion & sediment control measures should be developed for the entire site
 - Should include measures appropriate for all phases of construction to be expected



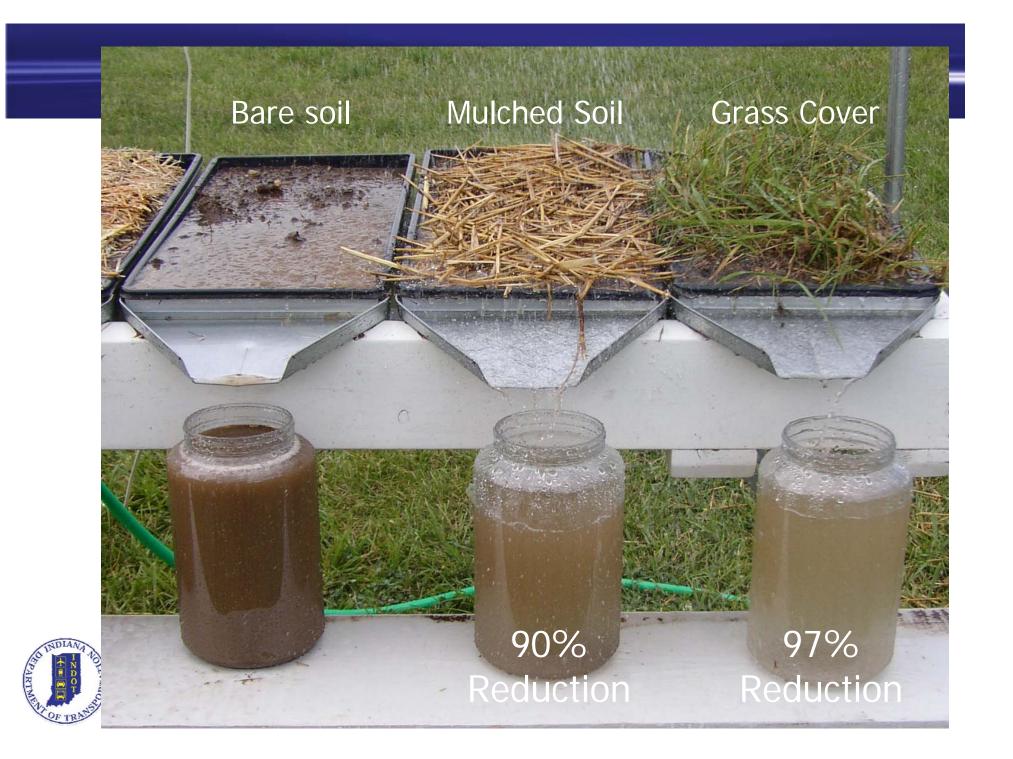


Erosion Control VS Sediment Control

- Reducing Erosion = Reducing Sedimentation
 - Erosion of bare, exposed soil
 - Mulch Cover Reduces Erosion by 90%!
 - Vegetation Reduces Erosion by 97%!!!



Increase in Erosion Control Measures on site = Decreased need for Sediment Control Measures



Erosion Control Measures

- Minimize Vegetation Clearing
 - Retain Existing Vegetation
- Stabilize Exposed Areas ASAP
 - Temporary
 - Seeding within 15 days of Exposure
 - Anchored Mulches
 - Soil Treatments
 - Polyachrylamide (PAM)
 - Permanent
 - Final Seeding/Planting
 - As Designed Rip Rap Placement
 - Erosion Control Blankets and Matting



Erosion Control Measures (cont.)

- Others
 - Flumes
 - Temporary Slope Drains
 - Check Dams
 - Temporary Diversion Dikes
 - Diversion Channel
 - Dewatering
 - Temporary Pump Around
 - Coffer Dams
 - Stable Diversion Channel

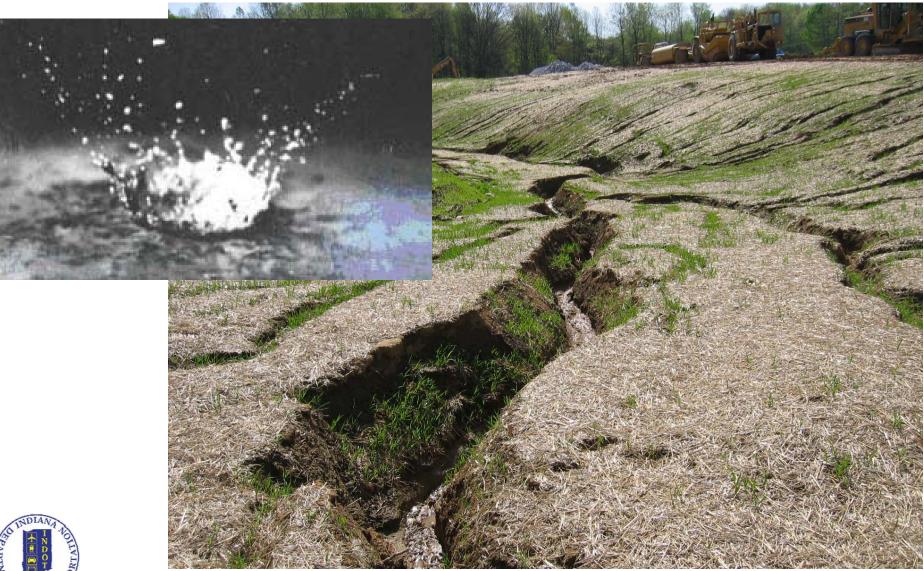


Sediment Control Measures

- Silt Fence
- Straw Bale Barrier
- Sediment Traps
- Turbidity Curtain
- Stable Construction Entrance
- De-watering Structures
 - Filter Bag
 - Straw Bale/Silt Fence Pit



Water is Industrious





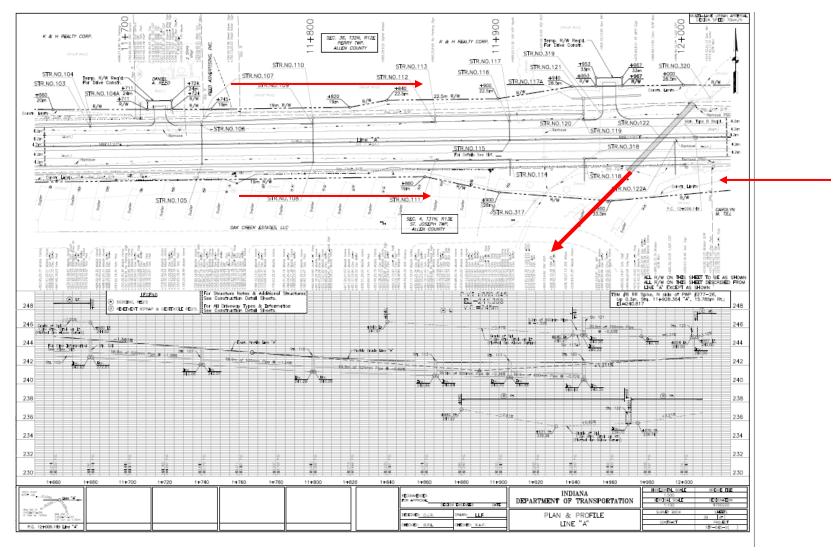
Water is Lazy

- Where is the lowest point on the project
- The silt runs downhill
- Protect the exits





Part 1: Plan Design





Part 2: Implementation



Sequencing

- Install Perimeter Sediment Control Features First!
 - Protect Areas Where Water Leaves ROW!!!
 - Construction Site Low Spots
 - Usually a Wetland and/or Stream
- Avoid Clearing Herbaceous Vegetation until Necessary
- Temporary Seed after 15 days of exposure!!!
- Install Temporary Diversion Dikes
 - Directs sediment-laden water where YOU want it.
- Inspect Erosion and Sediment Control Measures Weeklv!



201.02 General

 "...All areas outside the construction limits shall remain in their original condition. All damage to natural terrain, vegetation, objects designated to remain, or areas outside the construction limits which have subsequently eroded or been damaged, shall be repaired or replaced in accordance with 621.11."



203.08 Borrow or Disposal

- "...Proposed borrow sites and proposed disposal sites for excavated material shall be identified before such material is excavated or disposed of within or outside the right-of-way..."
- "...Except where a permitted or licensed commercial site is utilized, an inspection of areas outside the construction limits shall be conducted by a qualified wetland professional to determine if wetlands are present on the site... "
- "... if any are present, specifying the area to be demarcated as jurisdictional waters and/or wetland. Once the area to be used for borrow or for disposal of excavated material has been shown not to contain jurisdictional or isolated wetlands, the boundary of the area cleared shall be demarcated..."



203.08 Borrow or Disposal

 "...Previously approved sites may be utilized for borrow or disposal operations if the Contractor furnishes a valid permit or document signed by a wetland professional prior to utilizing the site. If the Contractor elects to use the site, all required permits shall be obtained. No excavation shall occur or no material shall be disposed of beyond the boundaries of the demarcated area..."



203.08 Borrow or Disposal

- "...Before borrow or disposal operations are begun, the Contractor shall submit operation plans for approval. Such plans shall include the following:
 - (a) a detailed sketch showing the limits relative to property and right-of100 way lines; (b) the grade of all slopes; (c) an erosion control plan in accordance with the requirements of 327 IAC 15-5; (d) the encasement, finished grading, and seeding procedures; and (e) archaeological clearance.
- "...Except when a commercial source is utilized, a qualified archaeologist shall perform a record check and field survey of borrow or disposal limits to determine if any significant archaeological sites are within the limits..."



| Off Site Borrow | |
|--|---|
| C 203 R1 4/08 Infain Department of Transportation Request for Approval of Borrow or Disposal Site Part I - Contract. Site and Permit Information (<i>To be completed by the Contractor</i>) Atte: | IC 203 R1 4/08 IDEM Rule 5 Permit No: |
| Page 1 of 4 | Page 2 of 4 |

Why was this Implemented?

- Checklist for necessary contractor information
- We "own" the material as the project owner
- Bound by same laws and regulations as project
 - Wetlands and 401/404/Rule 5/DNR
 - Archeology



What to look for:

- Is the application generally complete
- Does the information make sense
- Are the references certified:
 - Doing business with INDOT page
 - <u>http://www.in.gov/indot/7147.htm</u>



203.09 General Requirements

 "...The Engineer will direct the Contractor to stabilize an area if the disturbed ground has been or will be left bare and unworked for fifteen consecutive calendar days. Once directed, the Contractor shall stabilize these areas within ten calendar days. These methods shall be installed in accordance with 621 or as otherwise directed.

203.10 General

 "...Sufficient quantities of excavated materials suitable for the growth of vegetation shall be preserved from within the planned excavation area and used for the encasement of cut, fill, and shoulder slopes which are deemed not suitable for the growth of vegetation. The depth of encasement shall be 6 in. (150 mm) or more, as directed, measured perpendicular to the face of the slope..."



205.03 Control Measures

- "...The installation of temporary erosion and sediment control measures shall include those necessary or required by permits at off-site locations such as borrow and disposal areas, field office sites, batch plants, locations where Contractor's vehicles enter and leave public roads, and other locations where erosion or sediment control becomes an issue during the contract..."
- "...The Contractor's designated individual in accordance with 108.04 shall be responsible for the installation, inspection, and maintenance of these measures. Adjustments of the erosion and sediment control measures shall be made where appropriate to meet field conditions. These measures shall be constructed as soon as practical and shall be maintained in accordance with the following..."



205.04 Maintenance

"...measures shall be inspected by the Contractor once every seven days and after rain activities. Inspections shall be documented and records shall be maintained by the Contractor, to be made available for review upon request. Records shall include, at a minimum, the date, the inspector's name, the maintenance and corrections needed based on this inspection, and the status of previously identified deficiencies. The temporary protection measures shall be returned to good working conditions within 48 hours after inspection or as directed. Sediment shall be removed as approved and disposed of in accordance with 201.03 and 203.08...."



205.05 Removal

 "...Temporary erosion and sediment control measures shall remain in place until directed to be removed. The Contractor shall remove and dispose of all excess silt accumulations, dress the area, and vegetate all bare areas in accordance with the contract requirements. Use or disposal of riprap and straw bales shall be as directed..."



References

- Waterways Permitting Manual
 - Laws & Permitting Agencies
 - Permit Process
 - Types of Permits USACE, IDEM, IDNR, County
 - Mitigation
 - 17 appendixes
 - Can be found on Internet <u>http://www.in.gov/indot/files/WaterwayManual.pdf</u> or as a link on INDOT OES Internet website <u>http://www.in.gov/indot/7287.htm</u>



Resources

- Procedural Manual
- Cultural Resources Manual
- CE Manual
- Waterway Permits Manual
- Haz Mat and Ecology Manual in 2008
- OES Website

http://www.in.gov/indot/7287.htm



- Outlines Conditions that MUST be followed
- Ammend/Extend permit if construction differs from plans
 - In/Near Locations of Water Resources
 - Beyond planned construction timeline
- When in doubt, ask someone!



INDOT Office of Environmental Services

- Avoid Violations
 - Mitigation is Difficult/Costly/Time Intensive
 - Always follow up with Regulatory Agencies after receiving an inspection report/letter
 - Document resolution
 - Contractor approval
 - PE/PS approval
 - Area Engineer is a valuable resource!!!
 - If necessary, OES approval



- Develop Erosion and Sediment Control Plan with Thoughts Regarding Sequencing of Construction
 - Use Items in the contract documents
 - BUT be aware if additional items are needed



- Plan Site Dewatering
 - Temporary pump around, diversion channel, dam and pipe, coffer dams
 - Methods of construction
 - Define how the structure will be re-energized by flow
 - Goals
 - Keep clean water clean
 - Treat dirty water prior to discharge
 - Obviously, make sure your plan is allowed in the permits



Questions?





State Environmental Permitting Agencies

- Indiana Dept. of Natural Resources (IDNR)
 - Floodway (main channel during 100 yr. flood)
 - Exemptions
 - Logjam/Sandbar Removal
 - Specific conditions determine if no notification is needed
 - < 1 sq. mile drainage area (to structure)</p>
 - Bridge Exemption
 - < 50 sq. miles drainage area (to Bridge) if project is outside of the incorporated limits of an urban area (Rural)



Project Costs: Average Cost for Mitigation

- Construction Cost \$30,000/ac
- Land Acqu. Asst. \$7,000/site
- Survey
- Design
- Archaeology \$700/acre

- Land Acqu. \$5,000/ac
 - \$15,000/site
- WMMP \$12,000/site
 - \$25,000/site
- Geotech \$9,000/site



- Site Maintenance \$8,000/year X 4 years (\$32,000)
- Monitoring \$4,000/year X 5 years (\$20,000)
- Total for mitigation associated with impacts to 0.2 acre of wetland = \$227,000



(0.2 PFO X 4) = 0.8 ____ 0.8 + 0.4 (buffer) = 1.2 ____ 1.2 + 0.5 (contingency) = 1.7 _____ 1.7 + 1.3 (LO Negotiations) = 3.0 acres acquired + Costs associated with downtime.



Floodway Boundary

