

Network for Success

Local Programs Workshop



Environmental Session

Breakout Session # 1

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Locality Program Importance

Locality projects represent over 35% of total number of projects each year

This represents 30% of total federal obligation last year

Doesn't matter who is doing the work, we're all responsible

Environmental Considerations

- Threatened and endangered species
- Archaeological Sites
- Historic Buildings and Structures
- Battlefields
- Air
- Noise
- Environmental justice
- Land use
- Displacements/Relocations
- Floodplain
- Wetlands, streams and water quality
- Permits
- Parks, recreation areas, wildlife refuges
- Prime farmland
- Invasive species
- Floodplains
- Hazardous materials
- Visual

Specific Environmental Considerations

- National Environmental Policy Act
- Noise
- Threatened and Endangered Species
- Cultural Resources
- Section 4(f)

What is NEPA?

National Environmental Policy Act of 1969

Policy and Principles of NEPA

Responsibility of the Federal Government:

It is the continuing responsibility of the Federal Government to use all practicable means, consistent with other national policy, to improve and coordinate Federal plans, functions, programs, and resources to...

- act as trustee of the environment;
- assure safe, healthful, productive, and aesthetically and culturally pleasing surroundings;
- preserve important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our heritage;

Policy and Principles of NEPA

Responsibility of the Federal Government (cont.):

- attain the widest range of beneficial uses of the environment without degradation, risk to health or safety, or other consequences;
- achieve a balance between population and resource use—producing high standards of living; and
- enhance the quality of renewable resources and maximize the recycling of depletable resources.

National Environmental Policy Act Sec. 101(b) [42 USC § 4331

Policy and Principles of NEPA

In order to carry out this policy...

- NEPA established a decision making process, a procedure, commonly referred to as the “NEPA process” or the “environmental impact assessment process.”

Section 102 of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, 42 U.S.C. §4332

Policy and Principles of NEPA

Who has to comply with NEPA?

All Federal agencies have to comply with NEPA prior to making final decisions and taking final agency **actions** that could have environmental effects.

Policy and Principles of NEPA

What actions are subject to NEPA?

NEPA applies to a wide range of federal decisions and actions that include:

- capital improvement projects carried out by federal agencies
- federal approvals of non-federal activities such as licenses and permits
- capital improvement projects carried out by non-federal agencies but funded with federal funds

Policy and Principles of NEPA

When does NEPA apply?

Since NEPA requires agency decision makers to make informed decisions, the NEPA process must be completed before an agency makes a final decision on a proposed action or commits resources.

Policy and Principles of NEPA

What does environment effects encompass?

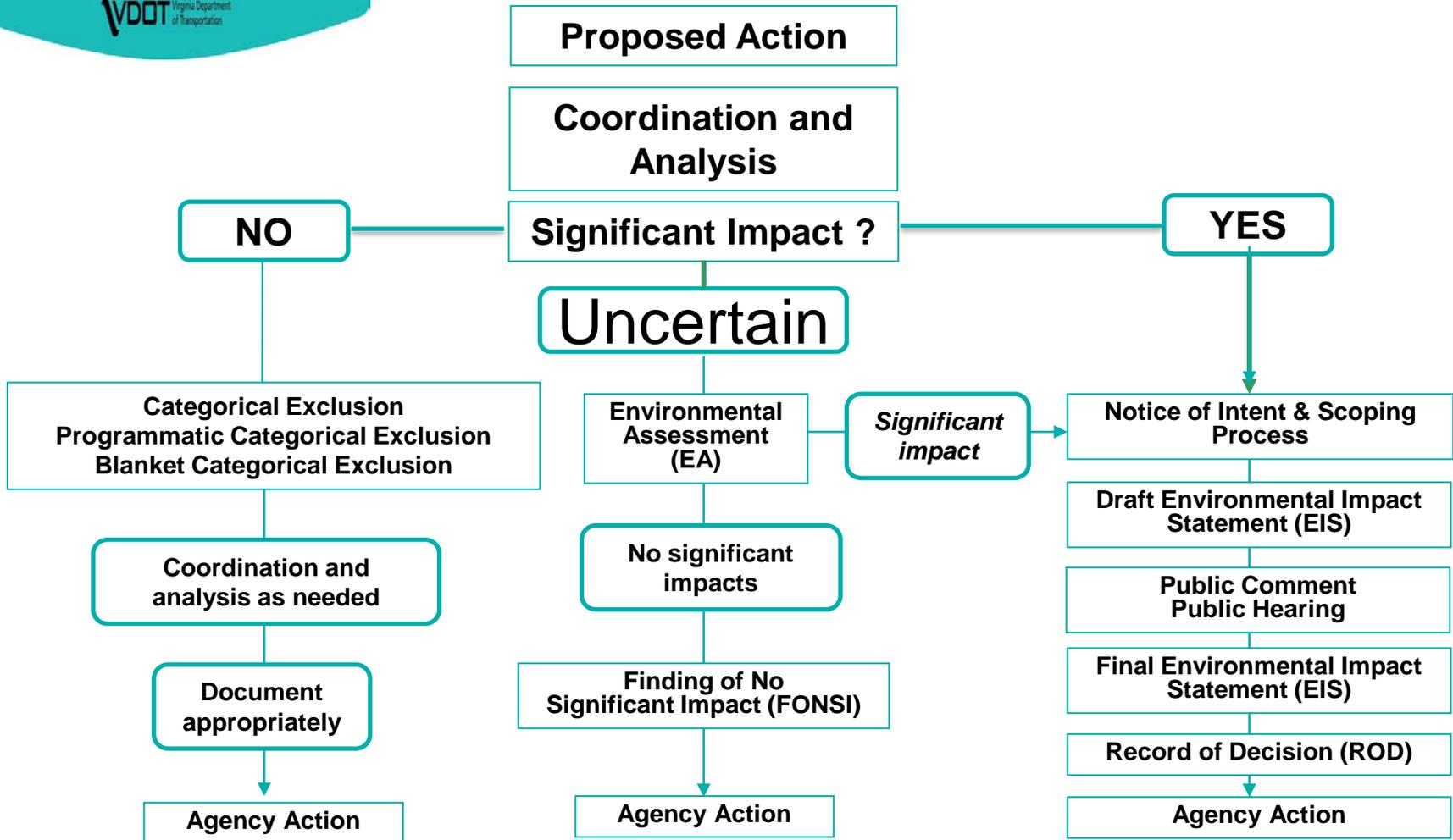
Social, Economic, Environmental (SEE impacts):

- Social (human environment) – people, communities, parks and other recreational facilities, historic resources, hazardous material sites, visual, noise, etc.
- Economic – businesses, farmlands, access issues, etc.
- Environmental (natural) – endangered and threatened species, wildlife, air quality, water quality, wetlands, floodplains, coastal barriers, etc.

Elements of the NEPA Process

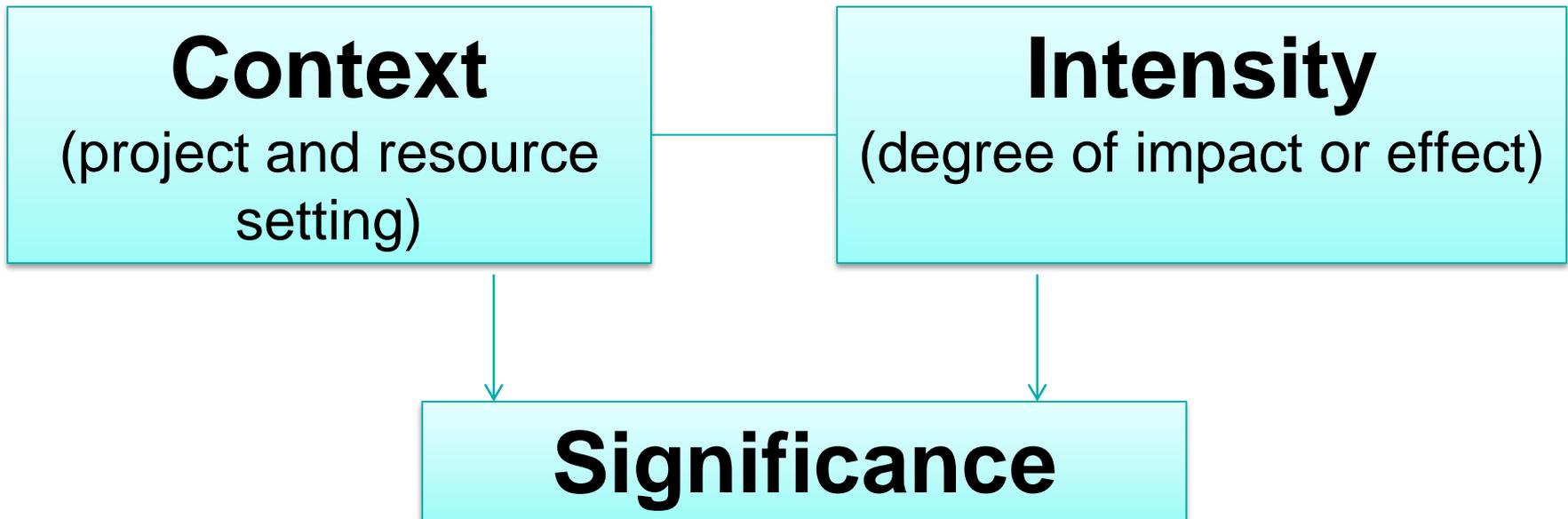
- Development of project purpose and need as necessary
- Examination of alternatives as necessary
- Interagency coordination
- Assessment of impacts
- Public involvement
- Classes of actions (CE, EA, EIS)
- Documentation.

Navigating the NEPA Process



Navigating the NEPA Process

What is “Significance”?



Types of NEPA Documents

Significant Impacts? – No

Categorical Exclusion (CE)

Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ): category of actions which do not individually or cumulatively have a **significant** effect on the human environment and which have been found to have no such effect in procedures adopted by a Federal agency (40 C.F.R. 1508.4);

FHWA: actions which meet the CEQ definition...and based on past experience with similar actions, do not involve **significant** environmental impacts (23 C.F.R. 771.117(a));

Categorical Exclusions

Three types of Categorical Exclusions (CEs) in Virginia:

- Documented/Regular CEs
 - 23 CFR 771.117(d)
 - FHWA/VDOT Programmatic CE Agreement
- Programmatic CEs
 - 23 CFR 771.117(c)
 - FHWA/VDOT Programmatic CE Agreement
- Blanket CEs
 - FHWA/VDOT Programmatic CE Agreement



Programmatic Categorical Exclusion Example

Programmatic Categorical Exclusion (PCE)

Project Information			
Project Name:	DMS Travel Time	Federal Project#:	NH-96A-9(115)
Project Number:	ITS0-96A-102, P101	Project Type:	Construction
UPC:	72659	Charge Number:	
Route Number:		Route Type:	Multiple
Project Limit--From:	NoVA Interstate System	To:	NoVA Interstate System
Additional Project Description:	The project will implement an automated travel dissemination system through the use of existing ITS infrastructure, located throughout the Northern Region. This pilot project will integrate travel time data; autonomously derive segmented travel times; generate optimal travel time messaging; and disseminate derived messaging to DMS, Dynamic Messaging Signs, located throughout the NRO.		
District:	City/County:	Residency:	
Northern Virginia	Northern Virginia District Wid		

The subject project meets the criteria for a Programmatic Categorical Exclusion in accordance with:

- 23 CFR 771.117
- Agreement approved by the Federal Highway Administration on December 29, 2004.

Description of PCE Category:

VA-20 ITS related activities including Traffic signal interconnect and synchronization projects.

IMPACTS:

- NO** Significant Impacts to Planned Growth or Land Use
- NO** Relocations
Source: VDOT Environmental documents staff & Form EQ429 Project Type Description, 3/23/09.
- NO** Substantial Land Acquisition
- NO** USCG Construction Permit, USACE Individual Section 404 Permit
Source: VDOT Natural Resources staff, 03/17/09.
- NO** Adverse Effect on Historic Properties
Source: VDOT Regional Cultural Resources staff, 03/20/09.
- NO** Use of Land Protected by Section 4(f)
- NO** Significant Air, Noise or Water Quality Impacts
Source: CO Air Section; CO Noise Section; VDOT Natural Resources staff, 03/17/09.
- NO** Significant Impacts on Travel Patterns
- NO** Changes in Interstate Access Control
- NO** Individual or Cumulative Significant Environmental Impacts

No further environmental documents will be required.

Categorical Exclusions

Blanket CEs

- Do not require FHWA approval
- Do not require submission of individual project documentation to FHWA
 - VDOT submits quarterly report to FHWA of BCEs issued
- 22 categories of projects/actions currently covered by agreement with VDOT
- Examples:
 - Traffic control and detector devices
 - Bridge joint crack and seal
 - Railway-highway crossing safety features

Categorical Exclusions

Blanket CEs (cont.)

- Examples (cont.):
 - Pavement overlays
 - Removal of outdoor advertising
 - Traffic signal interconnect
 - Gateways
 - Guardrail replacement
 - Pavement markings

NEPA Document Breakdown

Categorical Exclusions:

- 98.6%
 - Blanket: 47%
 - Programmatic: 47%
 - Documented/Regular: 6%

Environmental Assessments:

- 1.2%

Environmental Impact Statements:

- 0.2%



NEPA Document Preparation

A public agency that has statewide jurisdiction, or a local unit of government acting through a statewide agency, may prepare NEPA documents.

23 CFR 771.109(c)(5)

The NEPA Umbrella

- The NEPA process also serves as a framework to satisfy other federal requirements related to...
 - Endangered Species
 - Historic Properties
 - Noise
 - Air Quality
 - Wetlands and Water Quality
 - Low-income and Minority Populations
 - And many more...

NOISE POLICY: Regulations

- **National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969**
 - Provides authority and responsibility to Federal agencies to evaluate and mitigate adverse environmental impacts caused by Federal actions
- **Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1970**
 - Mandates FHWA to develop standards for mitigating highway traffic noise
- **Noise Control Act of 1972**
 - Gives the USEPA the authority to establish noise regulations to control major noise sources
- **Title 23 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 772**
 - The FHWA regulations related to highway traffic noise

NOISE POLICY:

Noise scoping

- **Type I**

- **New location; substantially altering the vertical or horizontal geometry; adds capacity; auxiliary lanes (except turn lanes); alteration of interchanges; restriping for the purpose of through lanes; adding weigh stations, rest stops, ride-share lots, and toll plazas**

- **Type II (Retrofit)**

- **A Type II or retrofit project involves the construction of noise abatement along an existing highway when not in conjunction with an improvement for that highway. VDOT does not participate in Type II or retrofit noise abatement.**

- **Type III**

- **A Federal or Federal-aid highway project that does not meet the classifications of a Type I or Type II project. Type III projects do not require a noise analysis.**

NOISE POLICY:

Noise terms

- **Warranted**

- For noise abatement to be warranted, noise levels have to approach or exceed the noise abatement criteria.
- Substantial increase, i.e. difference of 10 dBA or more between existing and future condition.

- **Feasibility**

- VDOT requires that fifty percent (50%) or more of the impacted receptors experience 5 dB(A) or more of insertion loss; and
- The determination that it is possible to design and construct the noise abatement measure

- **Reasonableness/Cost-effectiveness**

- View points of the benefited receptors – 50% or more of the responding residents
- Cost-effectiveness – 1,600 MaxSF/BR
 - At \$36ft² this equates to \$57,600 per receptor
- Noise reduction design goal – 7 dB(A) of insertion loss for at least one impacted receptor

NOISE POLICY: Noise Abatement Criteria

TABLE 1 TO PART 772—NOISE ABATEMENT CRITERIA [Hourly A-Weighted Sound Level decibels (dB(A)) ¹]			
Activity category	Activity Leq(h)	Evaluation location	Activity description
A	57	Exterior	Lands on which serenity and quiet are of extraordinary significance and serve an important public need and where the preservation of those qualities is essential if the area is to continue to serve its intended purpose.
B ²	67	Exterior	Residential.
C ²	67	Exterior	Active sport areas, amphitheaters, auditoriums, campgrounds, cemeteries, day care centers, hospitals, libraries, medical facilities, parks, picnic areas, places of worship, playgrounds, public meeting rooms, public or nonprofit institutional structures, radio studios, recording studios, recreation areas, Section 4(f) sites, schools, television studios, trails, and trail crossings.
D	52	Interior	Auditoriums, day care centers, hospitals, libraries, medical facilities, places of worship, public meeting rooms, public or nonprofit institutional structures, radio studios, recording studios, schools, and television studios.
E ²	72	Exterior	Hotels, motels, offices, restaurants/bars, and other developed lands, properties or activities not included in A–D or F.
F		Exterior	Agriculture, airports, bus yards, emergency services, industrial, logging, maintenance facilities, manufacturing, mining, rail yards, retail facilities, shipyards, utilities (water resources, water treatment, electrical), and warehousing.
G			Undeveloped lands that are not permitted.

¹ Either Leq(h) or L10(h) (but not both) may be used on a project.

² The Leq(h) and L10(h) Activity Criteria values are for impact determination only, and are not design standards for noise abatement measures.

³ Includes undeveloped lands permitted for this activity category.



NOISE POLICY UPDATES:

Comparison of Current and Proposed Policies

Subject	Old Policy	New Policy
Reasonableness criterion: cost-effectiveness	\$30K per protected and/or benefited receptor	1,600 square feet per benefited receptor (the definition of protected has been eliminated and combined with benefited)
Reasonableness criterion: 7dBA design goal	Not addressed	7 dB(A) for noise reduction at least one (1) impacted receptor.
Reasonableness criterion: viewpoints of the benefited receptors	50% or greater of all notified receptors. A non response considered a vote against the barrier ('No' vote).	50% or greater of respondents. A non response considered a vote for the barrier ('Yes' vote).
Reasonableness criterion: Special land uses (e.g. recreational areas)	Not addressed	Includes a recreational calculation as reasonableness (cost-effectiveness) tool
Feasible criterion	At least 5 dB(A) of insertion loss	At least 5 dB(A) of insertion loss at 50% or greater of the impacted receptors.
Exterior area of frequent human use	Outdoor, ground-floor only	Non-ground floor balconies are to be considered an outdoor usage area. However, there is a maximum barrier height limit of 30feet.

NOISE POLICY UPDATES:

Comparison of Current and Proposed Policies

Subject	Old Policy	New Policy
When undeveloped lands are considered “planned, designed, and programmed”. Now called “permitted.”	Plan approval.	Defined as building permit issuance
Third Party Funding	Allowed for barriers that exceed the \$30K reasonableness criterion and aesthetics.	Only for aesthetics
Date of “Public Knowledge”	CTB location approval date	Approval of the Categorical Exclusion (CE), Environmental Assessment (FONSI), or Environmental Impact Statement (ROD)

NOISE POLICY:

Streamlining Under New Policy

- **A no-build noise analysis is not required for CEs and EAs unless:**
 - **The project is classified as a Type I improvement on the interstate system and/or**
 - **FHWA has determined that there is a potential for a Section 4(f) “constructive use”**
- **A no-build noise analysis is always required for an EIS**
- **VDOT may analyze the no-build alternatives if it is determined to be appropriate**
- **Currently drafting language for FHWA approval that allows for qualitative noise analyses for qualifying projects**

MITIGATION:

Final Design Noise Analysis

- **Final Noise Abatement Design (iPM 59):**
 - **Normally scheduled 30 days after iPM Activity 49.**
 - **Final Plans**
 - **Profile**
 - **Cross-Sections**
 - **Survey information**
- **Project example**
 - **Saved \$414,000**

NOISE POLICY UPDATES:

Treatment of “In-Kind Replacement” under Proposed Policy

- **Scenario 1: An existing noise barrier is physically impacted and/or relocated as part of a Type I project**
 - **The same level of protection must be provided.**
 - **A proposed modification to an existing noise barrier shall not be subject to the reasonableness criterion if the site conditions require such modification:**
 - E.g., if a barrier is moved down a fill slope, the height of the noise barrier must be increased to maintain the attenuation line (barrier top elevation).
 - E.g., if a proposed project relocates a barrier upslope, the same height of the barrier above ground must be maintained.
 - **If additional modifications to the noise barrier are required to protect additional receptors impacted as a result of the Type I improvement, these modifications would be subject to the cost-effectiveness criterion.**
- **Scenario 2: An existing barrier is not physically impacted by the project but the project creates noise impacts that the existing barrier does not completely address**
 - **Any modifications to, or the replacement of, the noise barrier to address the impacts associated with the Type I improvement would be subject to the cost-effectiveness criterion.**



Completing Reviews for Protected Species

Locally Administered Projects, Protected Species and the Fish and Wildlife Service

Background

- In 2010, the FWS implemented use of the Online Review Process, using the IPaC (Information, Planning and Conservation) system
- VDOT had, to that point, used state databases to identify potential project concerns with sensitive species
- For projects that receive federal funds or that require federal permits, use of this system is required by both FHWA and the Corps of Engineers

Background

For federally funded projects, the lead federal agency is FHWA

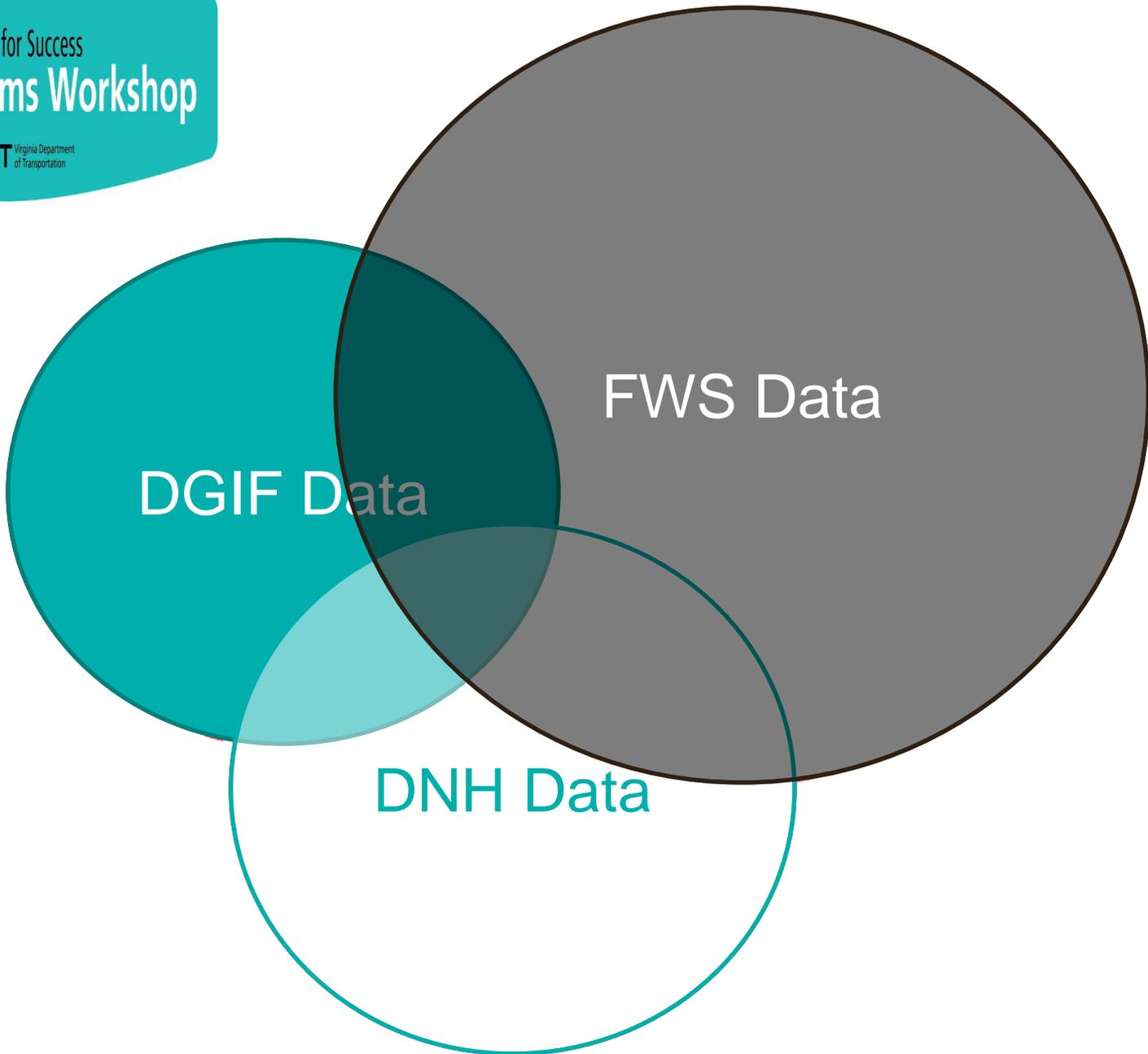
Protected Species

- Threatened, Endangered or Candidate Species, under the Endangered Species Act
- Bald and Golden Eagles, protected by BGEPA
 - Includes nest locations and eagle concentration areas (summer and winter roosting areas)
- Other species, such as migratory birds and colonial nesting waterbirds, protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act.

Process

- VDOT conducts a preliminary review during the NEPA document phase
 - Searches GIS data layers for mapped species/resources
 - Natural Heritage data
 - DGIF data
 - Uses online data specified by FWS Online Review Process

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– IPaC

– Critical Habitat mapper

Online Data

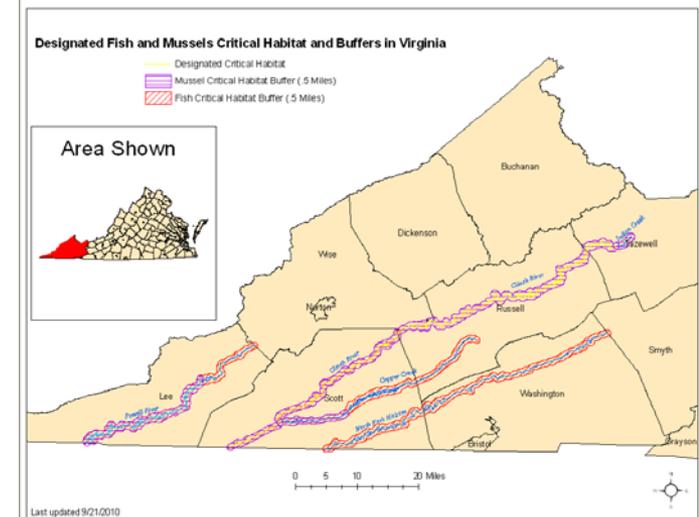
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
IPaC - Information, Planning, and Conservation System
Environmental Conservation Online System

IPaC Home Page Initial Project Scoping Project Builder FAQs

Step 1 Define your project location
Location
Step 2 Activities
Step 3 Trust resources list
Step 4 Conservation measures

Map Help

Last updated: September 14, 2012
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Locality Responsibility

Confirm species

- ✓ DGIF
- ✓ DNH
- ✓ IPaC
- ✓ Eagle Nest Locator

- ✓ Eagle Concentration Areas
- ✓ Critical Habitat
- ✓ Migratory birds

- Conduct necessary assessments
- Incorporate Special Provisions, if provided

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
SPECIAL PROVISION FOR
PROTECTION OF NESTING MIGRATORY BIRDS

Project: ProjectNumber
Effective Date: MonthDayYear

A. Background

The StructureName/Location is known to provide nesting habitat for the SpeciesCommonName (SpeciesScientificName). This migratory bird is protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1916 et seq. This Act prohibits the harming, XXXXXXXX and destruction of nests or parts thereof. To protect this species and its nests during nesting activity, Structure/Activity/Description must conform to Section 107.01 of the Specifications to be observed and the aforementioned Act.

B. Requirements

1. A Time of Year Restriction on work on the SuperstructureBoxorPipe applies from StartDate to EndDate.
2. Migratory birds found to be nesting on the StructureType shall not be disturbed or displaced by maintenance, maintenance replacement, demolition or construction practices which would cause a direct effect to brooding birds during this time period. The Contractor may take actions to preempt nesting activity prior to that date. This may include the placement of nesting, planking, tarpaulins, and other means that prevent the birds from accessing former nests or building new ones. The Contractor shall notify the District Environmental Manager when ready to perform these activities in the vicinity of nesting birds. The Contractor shall not proceed with activities until an on site inspection for the presence or absence of nesting migratory birds has been performed by the District Environmental Manager. The Contractor will be advised of the results of this inspection and may be given clearance to proceed subject to a determination of its findings.
3. Activities that cannot avoid nests or nesting activities by taking the preceding actions may require a permit from the Region 5 Bird Permit Office, Division of Migratory Bird Management, USFWS. The Region 5 contact information is presented below.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Migratory Bird Permit Office
P.O. Box 779
Hadley, MA 01035-0779

Tel. (413) 253-8643
Fax (413) 253-8424
Email permitsR5MB@fws.gov

4. Notification and Cessation of Work

In the event the activities of the Contractor cannot adhere to this special provision, the Contractor shall notify the District Environmental Manager and cease all activity until a permit is obtained. No compensation or claim for time or damages will be valid for failure to meet the conditions of this special provision.

C. Measurement and Payment

Complete Species Conclusion Table

- **No Effect**
- **Not Likely to Adversely Affect**
- **May Adversely Affect**

Coordinate with FWS, following Online Review Process

Copy FHWA

Complete Section 7 Consultation, if required

Resources

FWS Online Review Process

- http://www.fws.gov/northeast/virginiafield/endspecies/Project_Reviews_Introduction.html

IPaC

- <http://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/>

CCB Eagle Nest Locator

- <http://www.ccb-wm.org/virginiaeagles/locator.php>

Eagle Concentration Areas

- http://www.fws.gov/northeast/virginiafield/endspecies/Project_Reviews_Step6b.html

Bald Eagle Management Guidelines

- <http://www.fws.gov/northeast/EcologicalServices/eagle.html>

Critical Habitat Mapper

- http://www.fws.gov/northeast/virginiafield/endspecies/Critical_Habitat.html

Section 106

Avoiding the pitfalls to speed up the process

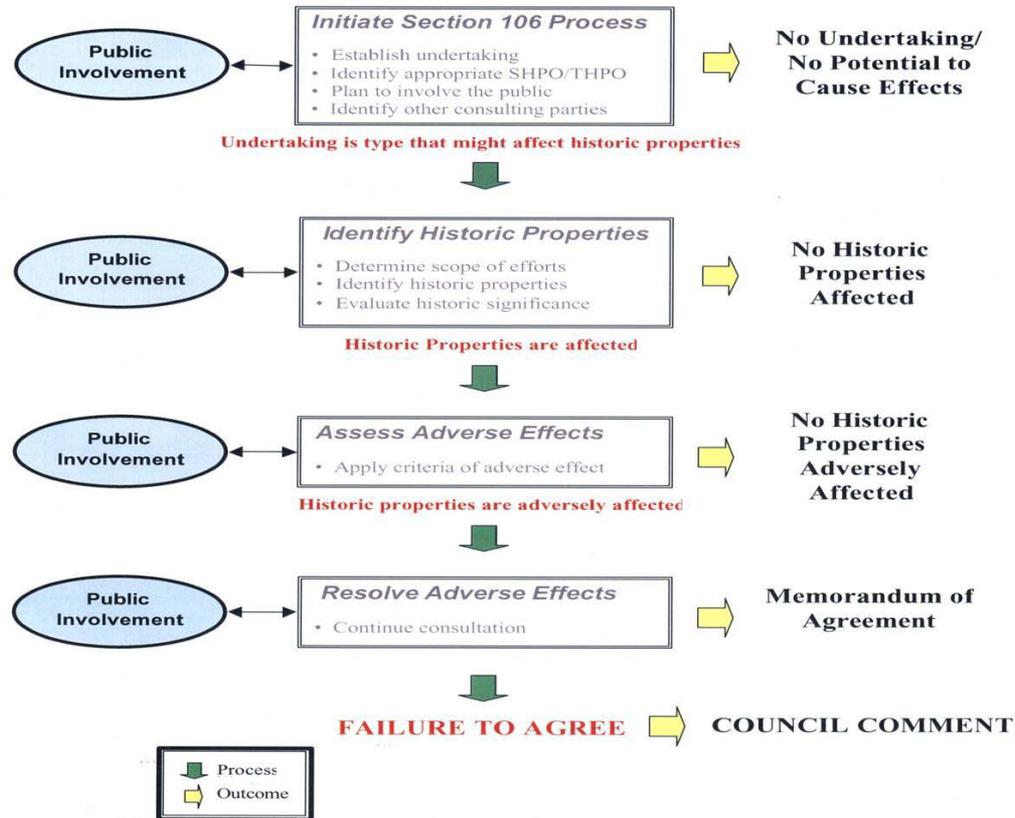
Marc Holma, Architectural Historian

Office of Review and Compliance

Department of Historic Resources

Section 106 flowchart

THE SECTION 106 PROCESS



Identify Consulting Parties

- **“Consulting party”=Individuals & organizations with a *demonstrated* interest in the undertaking and effects to historic properties**
- **Examples: Affected property owners, historical societies, home owners’ associations, environmental groups, Indian tribes, developers, local governments**
- **Done in consultation with DHR**
- **Don’t forget the public!**
- **Outreached based on nature of project and potential to affect historic properties**

Define Area of Potential Effects

- **“APE” = Geographic area within which an undertaking may *directly or indirectly* cause alterations to the character of an historic property.**
- **Includes noise, visual, ambient light, etc.**
- **Consider “reasonably foreseeable” alterations that may occur later in time, distance, and cumulative**
- **Done in consultation with DHR**

Identification of Historic Properties

- **“historic property”=building, structure, district, object or site listed in *or* eligible for NRHP**
- **Archives search at DHR**
- **Information from consulting parties and public**
- **Additional architectural and/or archaeological survey may be necessary or requested**

Unanticipated Discoveries

- **Usually involves an archaeological find**
- **Stop work in immediate vicinity**
- **For human remains contact law enforcement**
- **Notify DHR (and C.Ps.) within 48 hours**
 - **Include assessment of eligibility**
 - **Determination of effect**
 - **Steps to avoid or minimize Adverse Effects**
- **DHR has 48 hours to respond**

Helpful Tips

- **Educate yourself**
 - **Section 106, Section 4(f), NEPA, SERP, etc.**
 - **Learn the language**
- **Include concurrence page**
- **Use DHR's electronic project filing (ePix)**
- **Mitigation**
 - **Look for the greatest public benefit**
 - **Involve consulting parties and public**
 - **Bring ideas to the table**
- **If you are not sure, ask**

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For Further Information on Section 106

Marc Holma

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Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

www.achp.gov

Section 4(f) of 1966 DOT Act

- Only applies to USDOT agencies.
- FHWA may not approve the use of a publicly owned park, recreation area, or wildlife and waterfowl refuge, or a historic site, unless:
 - There is no feasible and prudent alternative to such use, and
 - The project includes all possible planning to minimize harm.Or ...
 - The use is determined to have only a de minimis impact on the Section 4(f) resource.

Section 4(f) Applicability

Parks and Recreation Areas

- Publicly owned
- Open to the public
- Major purpose is park or recreation
- Significant for meeting recreational needs



Section 4(f) Applicability

Wildlife / Waterfowl Refuges

- Publicly owned
- Major purpose as a refuge
- Significant property
- Does not have to be open to the public



Section 4(f) Applicability

Historic properties

- On or eligible for the National Register
 - Individually eligible properties
 - Contributing elements of historic districts
- Publicly or privately owned

Archeological sites

- National Register-eligible and important for preservation in place rather than for data recovery
- Publicly or privately owned



What is a Section 4(f) “Use”?

- When land is permanently incorporated into a transportation facility
 - Right-of-way acquisition
 - Permanent easement
- Temporary occupancy that is adverse in terms of the Section 4(f) preservation purposes
- Constructive use – very rare

What is a Section 4(f) De Minimis Impact?

An impact that will not adversely affect the features, attributes, or activities qualifying the property for protection under Section 4(f).

- Mitigation and minimization of impacts is included in the de minimis determination.

Section 4(f) De Minimis Impact

Historic Properties

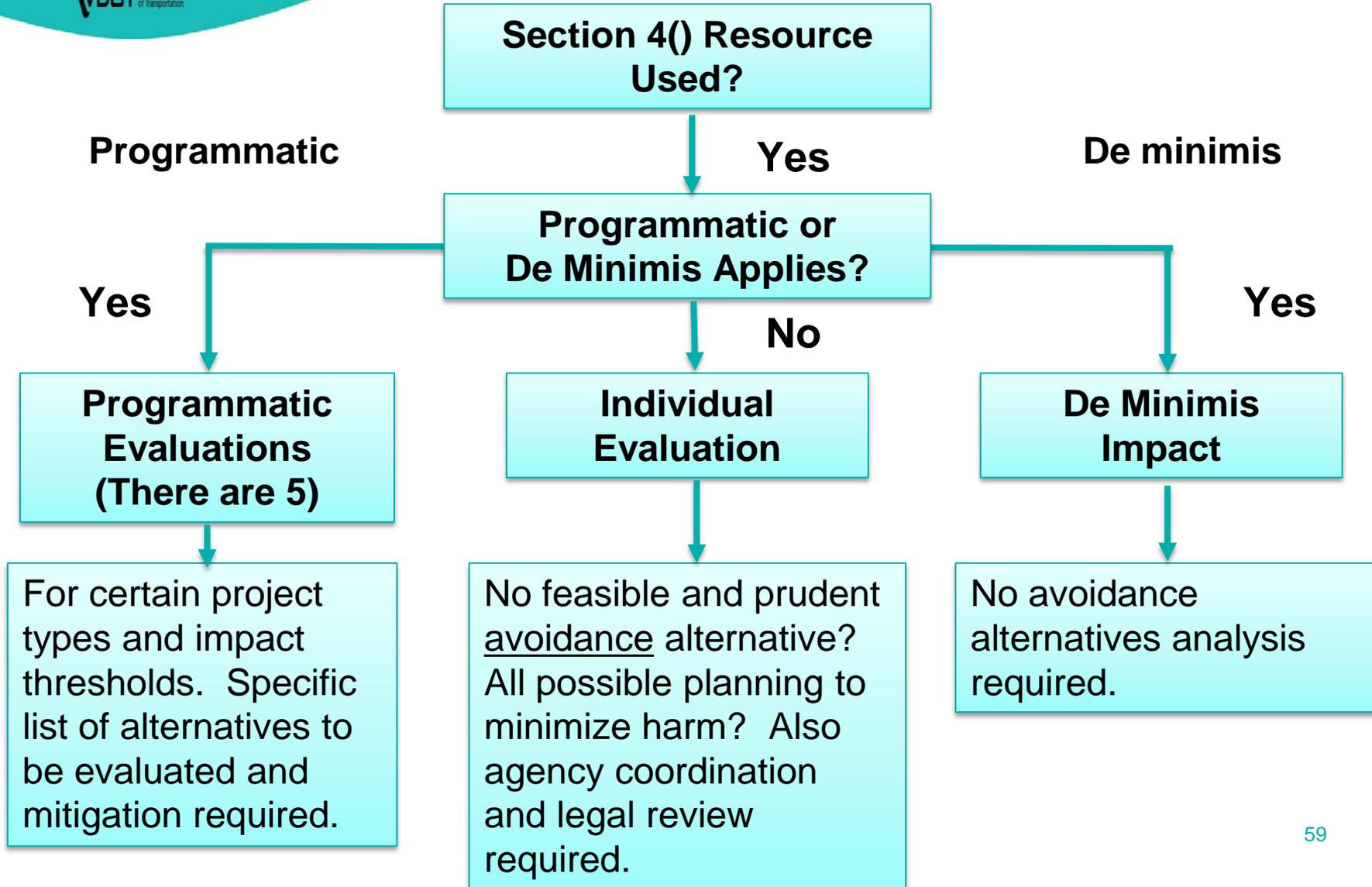
- Section 106 determination of “no adverse effect” or “no historic properties affected” and concurrence by VDHR
- Inform VDHR (and Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, if participating) of intent to make a de minimis impact finding based on their concurrence with Section 106 determination
- Consider views of Section 106 consulting parties

Section 4(f) De Minimis Impact

Parks, Recreation Areas, and Wildlife/ Waterfowl Refuges

- Use does not adversely affect the activities, features, and attributes of the Section 4(f) resource
- Written concurrence on the above from the official(s) with jurisdiction
 - Concurrence is not on the de minimis determination
- Provide opportunity for public notice, review, and comment

Section 4(f) Flow Chart



Roles & Responsibilities

- **Locality**
 - Responsible for complying with Project Agreement
 - Responsible to VDOT for compliance with State & Federal Environmental requirements
 - Responsible for implementing environmental commitments
 - If not done, project funding is jeopardized

Roles & Responsibilities

- VDOT
 - Responsible for complying with Project Agreement
 - Responsible to state agencies for State Environmental Review Process (SERP)
 - Responsible to FHWA for National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)
 - Adopt & sign NEPA documents prepared by Locality
 - Technical assistance & guidance to Locality

Locality

Prepares NEPA documentation in accordance with VDOT / FHWA agreements

Conducts all technical studies

Provides NEPA documentation to VDOT

VDOT

Signs document

Coordinates NEPA with FHWA

Federal-Aid Requirements

Scope Changes

Locality prepares any additional NEPA documentation required by scope / footprint changes

VDOT coordinates NEPA changes with FHWA

Locality implements SERP / NEPA environmental commitments in PE, R/W, and Construction phases

Federal-Aid Requirements

VDOT verifies environmental compliance with *R/W Re-evaluation*, *Environmental Certification Checklist*, and *PS&E Re-evaluation forms* before advertisement authorization

Reports, forms, correspondence from Locality to VDOT allows completion

VDOT conducts Environmental Quality Assurance reviews once a year on localities

EQ-103
Page 1
May 10, 2010

Memorandum

To: District Construction Engineer
iPM Project Manager

Re: Certification Checklist Verifying Completion of Environmental Activities Needed to Advertise a Project and Identify Relevant Environmental Commitments

(COMPLETED ON ALL PROJECTS REGARDLESS OF FUNDING SOURCE)

Project Number:

UPC Number:

iPM Project Description:

Date of Review:

Reviewer:

ENVIRONMENTAL CERTIFICATION/COMMITMENTS CHECKLIST

1. SERP complete?
 Yes No Exempt Not Required

Data Source:

Comments:

2. NEPA complete?
 Yes No No Federal Action

Data Source:

Comments:

If yes, provide document type:

3. Water quality permits required?
 Yes No

Data Source:

Comments:

If yes, provide permit types:

If yes, have all water quality permits been obtained?

Yes No

Comments:

NEPA Document Commitments

- NEPA is a process which results in a federal approval which are often contingent upon completing environmental commitments and providing compensation. The following are examples of typical environmental document commitments and compensation:
 - Paper commitments
 - Commitments not incorporated into the final construction project
 - Surveys
 - Resource avoidance
 - Design minimization measures
 - Recordation of Cultural Resources prior to demolition
 - Coordination with a Regulatory Agency
 - Land preservation/conservation
 - Construction Commitments
 - Commitments incorporated into the final construction project
 - Noise Abatement
 - Specified treatments of historic properties
 - Wetland Compensation Sites
 - Historic Markers
 - Pedestrian access/trails
 - Wildlife passage
 - Late Discovery for cultural resources

NEPA Document Commitments

Failure to implement commitments jeopardizes funding

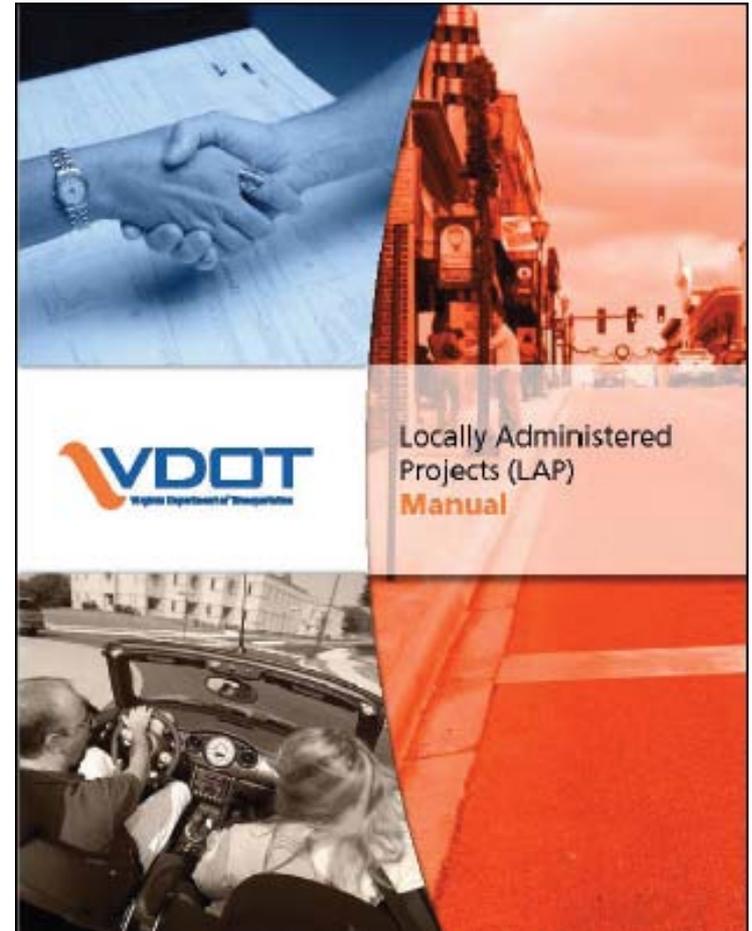
Permit violations have fines / jail time

VDOT conducts environmental monitoring during construction

VDOT Guidance & Requirements

“Locally Administered Projects (LAP) Manual”

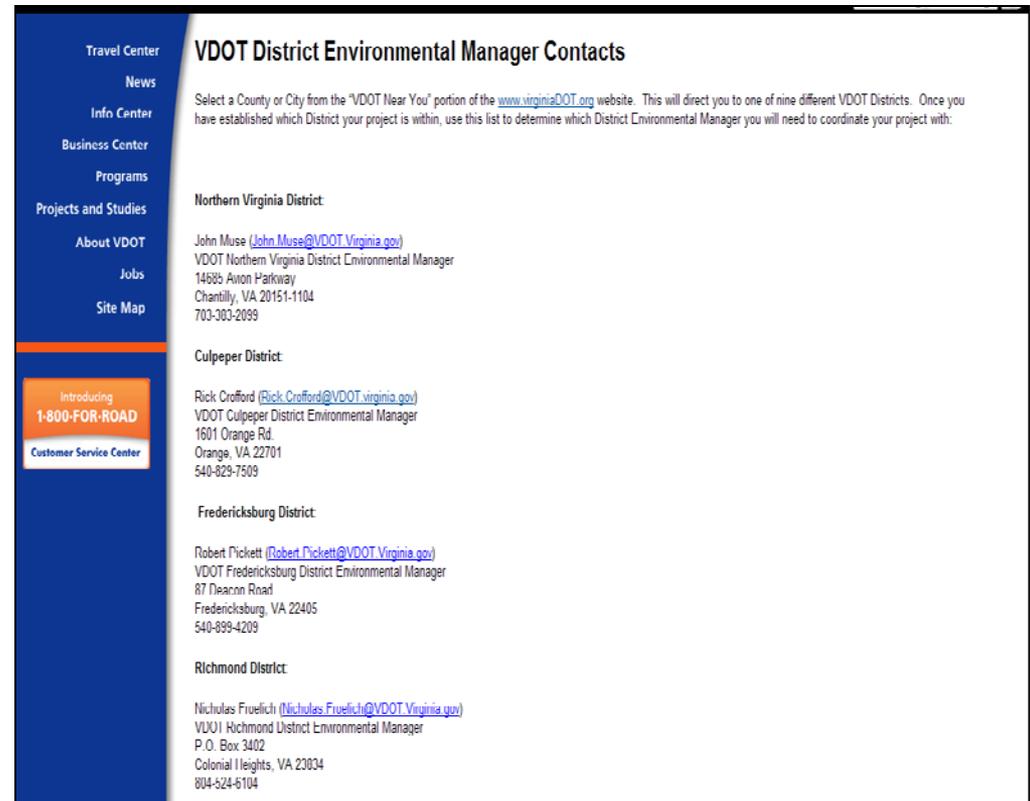
- Environmental requirements for federally funded projects in Chapter 15
- Additional guidance from District Environmental Manager



VDOT Guidance & Requirements

VDOT Project Coordinator best source of information

- ✓ District Environmental Managers & staff



The screenshot shows a webpage titled "VDOT District Environmental Manager Contacts". On the left is a blue navigation menu with links: Travel Center, News, Info Center, Business Center, Programs, Projects and Studies, About VDOT, Jobs, and Site Map. Below the menu is an orange box with the text "Introducing 1-800-FOR-ROAD Customer Service Center". The main content area has the title "VDOT District Environmental Manager Contacts" and a sub-header "Northern Virginia District". Below this, it lists contact information for John Muse, VDOT Northern Virginia District Environmental Manager, including his email (John.Muse@VDOT.Virginia.gov), address (14686 Avon Parkway, Chantilly, VA 20151-1104), and phone number (703-303-2099). It then lists "Culpeper District" with contact information for Rick Crofford, VDOT Culpeper District Environmental Manager, including his email (Rick.Crofford@VDOT.virginia.gov), address (1601 Orange Rd, Orange, VA 22701), and phone number (540-829-7509). Next is "Fredericksburg District" with contact information for Robert Pickett, VDOT Fredericksburg District Environmental Manager, including his email (Robert.Pickett@VDOT.Virginia.gov), address (87 Deacon Road, Fredericksburg, VA 22405), and phone number (540-839-4209). Finally, it lists "Richmond District" with contact information for Nicholas Fraelich, VDOT Richmond District Environmental Manager, including his email (Nicholas.Fraelich@VDOT.Virginia.gov), address (VU01 Richmond District Environmental Manager, P.O. Box 3402, Colonial Heights, VA 23034), and phone number (804-524-6104).

VDOT Guidance & Requirements

Information & forms available on VDOT Web site

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the VDOT website. The address bar shows the URL: <http://www.virginiadot.org/business/bu-environmentalRequirements.asp>. The page header includes the Virginia.gov logo and navigation links: Online Services | Commonwealth Sites | Help | Governor. A search bar for Virginia.gov is also present. The main content area features the VDOT logo and the heading "Business Center". Below this, a navigation breadcrumb reads: Home > Business > Environmental Requirements for Locality Administered Projects. A "Contact Us" link and a search bar for VirginiaDOT.org are also visible. The main heading for the page is "Environmental Requirements for Local Government Administered Projects". A list of links is provided: [Transportation Enhancement Projects](#), [Environmental Requirements for State Funded Projects](#), and [Locally Administered Projects Manual](#). A sidebar on the left contains a menu with links to Travel Center, Newsroom, Info Center, Business Center, Programs, Projects and Studies, About VDOT, Jobs, and Site Map. At the bottom of the sidebar is a "Report Road Problems" button.