Chapter 1 – Environmental Protection

2-100 General

Protecting and improving the quality of the environment is a primary concern of the Department. During all phases of project development, through actual construction and project completion, the Department endeavors to provide for the implementation of practices and procedures that satisfy statutory and regulatory requirements to protect the quality of the environment.

2-101 Permits

Federal and State environmental regulations for water resources apply to any activity within the boundaries of wetlands, watercourses, stream channel encroachment lines, flood plains and or water quality concerns. Wetlands, watercourses, and water quality concerns are described below.

- *Wetlands.* Wetlands are defined in the State of Connecticut as poorly drained or very poorly drained soils, alluvial soils, or flood plain soils. The Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE) defines wetlands by using soils, hydrology and plants. Tidal wetlands are defined as those areas that border on or lie beneath tidal waters, including those areas affected by tidal actions.

- *Watercourses.* Watercourses are delineated from the top of one bank to the top of the opposite bank. Stream channel encroachment lines also apply to various flood prone rivers in the state.

- *Water Quality Concerns.* These include general storm water permit areas, Coastal Area Management Zones, water quality concerns also arise in regulated wellhead protection areas, public water supply watershed and aquifer protection areas.

To paraphrase *General Statutes* 22a-38 #13: Any construction activity within any of the boundaries described above, including but not limited to placement or removal of fill, building of any structure or roadway (permanent or temporary), is a regulated activity, and will require a permit. Construction projects may require a combination of any of the permits mentioned below.

2-101A Department of Environmental Protection

Some of the different types of permits issued by the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) are as follows:

- Inland Wetlands and Watercourse Permit,
- Tidal Wetlands Permit,
- Structures and Dredging Permit,
- Storm water discharge Permit, (National Pollution Discharge Elimination System)
- Stream Channel Encroachment Line Permit,
- Flood Management Certification
- Coastal Zone Management Consistency Approval.
- General Permit for Water resource construction activities.
- 401 Water Quality Certification.

2-101B Army Corps of Engineers

An Army Corps of Engineers permit is required for activities in or affecting wetlands and navigable waters of the United States, the discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States, and the transportation of dredged material for the purpose of dumping it into ocean waters.

2-102 Pollution Control Regulations

2-102A Air Pollution

Air pollution standards set by Federal and State regulations apply to all contractor and subcontractor activities regarding dust, fumes, mist, smoke, vapor, gas, aerosol, other particulate matter, odorous substances, or any combination of these arising from construction operations or hauling, storing or manufacturing materials. Containment plans may be required for certain procedures (for example, surface preparation for painting structures).

2-102B Noise Pollution

The maximum allowable noise level on construction projects is 90 decibels on the "A" weighted scale at the nearest occupied building or residence. All methods and devices employed to minimize noise are subject to the continuing approval of the Engineer.

2-102C Water Pollution

Water pollution standards set by Federal and State regulations are all applicable to construction activities. The *Standard Specifications*, Section 1.10, provide guidelines for both on-site and off-site activities. DEP and ACOE permits may have site-specific regulations as well.

2-103 Specifications

Section 1.10 of the *Standard Specifications*, "Environmental Compliance," is the primary specification for the Department's environmental protection efforts. Among other information, the section includes the "Best Management Practices" for water pollution control. Other specifications that relate directly to environmental protection cover water pollution control related to soil erosion, sedimentation control, dust control, and slope stabilization.

In case of conflicts between the plans and applicable permits, the environmental permits and environmental permit applications override the plans, supplemental specifications, and standard specifications.

2-103A Response to Environmental Deficiencies

It is the policy of the Department and the Office of Construction that *immediate* action is to be taken to respond to and correct any environmental deficiency which is noted **(verbally or in writing)** by District Environmental Coordinators, Environmental Planning staff, DEP or other regulatory agency staffs. Project and District staff must take corrective action whenever verbal or written deficiencies are brought to their attention. Project and District staff are not to wait for written confirmation of verbal directions from Department or regulatory environmental staff.

Administrative Memorandum No. 97, issued May 2, 1994, addresses the responsibility of the Department as it relates to the control of erosion and sedimentation control. This memorandum, shown in Figure 2-1.1, defines the

roles and clarifies the duties of personnel from the District, office of Environmental Planning and Office of Maintenance. This memorandum should be read and understood by all District personnel.

Upon receipt of verbal or written notification of any deficiencies, the project inspector must immediately notify the contractor of the deficiency, required corrective action and response time required of the contractor.

Project staff *do not* have the authority to decide which environmental deficiencies should be responded to. They are required to take immediate action and respond to all deficiencies brought to their attention by Department or regulatory agency environmental staff. If project personnel have any concerns that the actions required by environmental or regulatory staff are unnecessary, they are to implement the corrective actions as directed by the environmental or regulatory staff and then bring their concerns to the attention of District supervisory personnel.

In the event concerns are raised regarding the necessity for correcting environmental deficiencies, the concerns shall be brought to the supervising engineer (or higher) level. If the District supervisory staff feels that the corrective action is not appropriate, they will contact the Department's environmental planning office and discuss the district's concerns. If necessary, a meeting will be arranged between Environmental Planning, District personnel and the regulatory agency to discuss the issues raised by the District.

In *no* case shall any district personnel countermand the directions issued by environmental planning or regulatory personnel without the concurrence of the CDOT Office of Environmental Planning, the regulatory agency involved or the Office of Construction (Construction Administrator or Manager of Construction Operations). Any such concurrence shall be fully documented in writing and faxed to the appropriate involved parties.

It is imperative that all personnel respond in an immediate and positive manner whenever environmental deficiencies are noted by Department or regulatory personnel. These deficiencies must also be recorded the "Projects Site Environmental Inspection Report."

2-104 Duties and Responsibilities

The Office of Construction has the primary responsibility of ensuring that construction activities are conducted in compliance with applicable environmental regulation requirements. Each construction project is required to have an inspector for environmental compliance, usually the Chief Inspector. On larger projects or if special requirements prevail, a full-time Environmental Inspector may be required. In addition, each District has a full-time Environmental Coordinator.

2-104A Inspection Personnel

During construction the inspection personnel—both CDOT and consultant engineer—are responsible for compliance with the procedures of the Department and the *Standard Specifications*, as well as compliance enforcement of the rules and regulations set forth by the regulatory agencies. Permits issued by the DEP and ACOE are to be complied with unconditionally. If any questions arise, contact Environmental Planning or design.

Inspection personnel must maintain communications with the contractor to alleviate problems with the interpretation of permit conditions and contract specifications concerning environmental conditions. Recordkeeping need not be lengthy but must be complete and precise. Any problems or questions may be referred to the Project Engineer and/or District Environmental Coordinator.

Figure 2-1.1
Administrative Memorandum No. 97
Environmental Compliance

Text of Administrative Memorandum No. 97
Environmental Compliance
Issued May 2, 1994

This is to provide direction concerning procedures and responsibilities of the Department of Transportation (DOT) relating to the control of erosion and sedimentation (E&S) within construction projects and maintenance activities.

The Department of Transportation is committed to meet its legal responsibilities in accordance with environmental permits and to ensure the protection of natural resources during and following completion of construction of projects and maintenance activities. Any action that is necessary to avoid and/or alleviate impact upon the natural resources from construction and maintenance activities must be accomplished promptly. When environmental degradation resulting from either contractor error or aggravated by nature is identified, arresting and correcting the damage is of utmost concern.

Immediate action shall be taken to respond to and correct any environmental deficiency noted (verbally or in writing) by District Environmental Coordinators, Environmental Planning staff, Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) staff or any other regulatory agency. Project and District staff must take corrective action whenever verbal or written deficiencies are brought to their attention. Project and District staff are not to wait for written confirmation of verbal direction from Department or regulatory environmental staff.

Each construction project will continue to have an inspector assigned to be responsible for environmental compliance. The Inspector's responsibilities shall include the monitoring of project compliance with all permit requirements, Section 1.10 (Environmental Compliance) of the DOT Standard Specifications Form 814, or latest revisions, and any other regulatory agency requirements. He/she will also maintain the project's "Environmental Inspection Log" which will be done at least weekly and/or after each major storm event and will review the E&S plans for the project at least bi-weekly to see that the contractor has provided updates as required.

An Environmental Coordinator(s) will continue to be permanently assigned to each of the DOT District offices. The Coordinators shall supplement the Inspectors assigned to construction projects and the DOT Environmental Planning Division (EPD) staff and shall ensure strict regulatory permit compliance.

The Office of Maintenance will continue to have a Coordinator(s) to oversee permit and Section 1.10 compliance within that Office. The District construction Coordinators and EPD staff shall advise the Office of Maintenance on these matters as required.

Upon receipt of verbal or written notification of any deficiencies, the project inspector must immediately notify the contractor of the deficiency, required corrective action and response time required of the contractor

Project staff *do not* have the authority to decide which environmental deficiencies should be responded to. They are required to take immediate action and respond to all deficiencies brought to their attention by Department or State/federal regulatory agency environmental staff.

In *no* case shall District personnel countermand the directions issued by environmental planning or regulatory personnel without the concurrence of the DOT Environmental Planning Division, the regulatory agency involved or the Office of Construction (Transportation Construction Administrator

Figure 2-1.1 (continued)
Administrative Memorandum No. 97
Environmental Compliance

Text of Administrative Memorandum No. 97
Environmental Compliance
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or Manager of Construction Operations). Any such concurrence shall be fully documented in writing and faxed to the appropriate involved parties.

The Coordinators shall keep the District Engineer and/or Assistant District Engineer informed of environmental regulatory requirements and immediately notify them of their findings from outside reviews, and any actions required to avoid or correct environmental impact due to construction activity.

The District will continue to have the responsibility of ordering a contractor on a project to take the necessary action to avoid environmental damage, or when environmental damage is occurring, or has occurred, to stop and/or repair the damage. If the project contractor does not take the corrective or restorative action within 24 hours from notification, the District Engineer or Assistant District Engineer shall utilize an on-call contractor with staff, equipment and materials to do what is necessary, and backcharge the project contractor accordingly. Therefore, issuance of the "24 Hour Rule Form" must be issued to the contractor at the time the damage is observed.

Personnel from EPD will periodically, as needed, field review construction projects for environmental and permit compliance, and make recommendations for remedial action through the District. A directive to invoke the 24 hour time frame may be made by the Director of Environmental Planning to the District Engineer if prompt action is not initiated by the District.

E&S controls are to be incorporated in all project design plans recognizing various stages of construction.

Materials incorporated in a project shall be reviewed, as required, by the District Engineer to ensure full specification compatibility with environmental requirements.

The Inspector shall ensure that controls will be in place prior to the initiation of construction activity in or adjacent to regulated areas.

Products for E&S controls shall be available at strategic locations statewide for emergency use. Adequate funding shall be included in all construction contracts to satisfy expenses incurred for E&S controls.

The specifications shall continue to stipulate that no activity will be allowed in, or adjacent to, regulated areas (including clearing) prior to the issuance of a permit. Such permitted activity shall be conducted in strict conformance with Section 1.10 and authorized permit conditions

The Director of Environmental Planning will continue to be notified in writing by the initiating Office (Design or Construction) of change orders that will affect work in or adjacent to regulated areas. Notification must be made at a reasonable time prior to changes being implemented or submitted to the regulatory agencies for approval Plan revisions, permit modifications and/or permit extensions shall be coordinated with the appropriate regulatory agency (DEP and/or the Army corps of Engineers) by the District Office of Construction or the Office of Engineering as appropriate. All submittals to the regulatory agencies shall be through the original permit application signatory. Copies of requests for such activities and any regulatory determinations shall be provided to the

Figure 2-1.1 (continued)
Administrative Memorandum No. 97
Environmental Compliance

Text of Administrative Memorandum No. 97
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Director of Environmental Planning.

Copies of ail permit applications for any project and the approved permits will continue to be incorporated in the contract bid documents. If permits have not been issued at the time of the scheduled advertising, permit applications shall be incorporated in the contract bid documents. Once the permits are approved, copies shall be made available to the contractor, at which time the contractor shall sign for receipt of the approved permit, noting that any and all permit conditions are understood and shall be complied with.

2-104B Environmental Inspector

The inspector responsible for environmental compliance performs the following work.

- Monitors project compliance with permit requirements, Section 1.10 of the *Standard Specifications*, and any other regulatory agency requirements and best management practices.
- Ensures controls are in place prior to the initiation of construction activity in or adjacent to regulated areas.
- Maintains the project's Environmental Log.
- Reviews erosion and sedimentation plans at least weekly and after any rainstorm of 0.1 in (2.5 mm) and as stated in DEP permit.
- After receiving oral or written notification of a deficiency, immediately notifies the contractor of the deficiency, the required corrective action, and the required response time.

2-104C District Environmental Coordinator

The District Environmental Coordinator has the following duties:

- To perform site reviews on construction projects for compliance with regulatory permits, plans and specifications.
- To keep the DE and ADE informed of environmental regulatory requirements,
- To immediately notify the DE and ADE of their findings from outside reviews,

- To notify the DE and ADE of actions required to avoid or correct environmental impact due to construction activity, and
- To review future projects for environmental compliance.

2-104D District Office

The District is responsible for ordering the contractor to take the actions needed to avoid environmental damage or to repair damage that has occurred or is occurring. In addition, the DE reviews materials incorporated into a project as required to ensure full compatibility with environmental requirements.

2-104E Office of Environmental Planning

The Office of Environmental Planning will periodically perform field-review construction projects for environmental and permit compliance and recommend remedial action through the District. The Director of Environmental Planning may issue a directive to the DE if the District does not act promptly. The Office of Environmental Planning also is responsible for reviewing plans and permits for completeness.

2-104F Contractor

The contractor must comply with the conditions set forth by DEP and ACOE permits and is responsible for the compliance of all subcontractors that may be involved on a project. In addition, Federal and State regulations must be followed on site and off site. Areas such as borrow banks, waste disposal sites and staging areas must conform to Federal and State regulations regarding erosion and sedimentation controls; noise, air quality, and water pollution control; and toxic or hazardous wastes. Failure to comply may leave the contractor liable for fines or other punitive measures.

2-105 Permit Process

The permit process begins during the planning process. The Office of Environmental Planning coordinates the evaluation, review and comments necessary for environmental decision-making with the designers and other interested parties.

Processing permit applications or determining that a permit is required usually takes a significant time. Office of Environmental Planning has instituted standard procedures and individual environmental guidelines to improve interagency working relationships and expedite permit application processing.

2-105A Department of Environmental Protection

When a permit application is received by the DEP, a field review is conducted, and the application is reviewed for accuracy. A public notice is issued in the locality of the project site to allow the public an opportunity to respond or request more information. If a request is made, a public hearing is scheduled to allow discussion among the CDOT, DEP and those requesting more information. If there is no response, the Commissioner of DEP may choose to waive the public hearing.

The time needed for approval of a DEP permit varies. A project with extensive environmental effects requires a greater review period. In extreme cases, the DEP may request a change in design to lessen the environmental effects of a

project.

During the construction phase of the project any changes within the regulated areas may require a technical revision if the permit needs to be amended.

DEP may inspect the project for compliance with Best Management Practices even if no permits are held on the job.

2-105B Army Corps of Engineers

For a standard permit, the ACOE follows an approval process similar to that of the DEP. In Connecticut all projects are processed under Connecticut Programmatic General Permit. ACOE Connecticut Programatic General Permit's are Category 1, Category 2, or Category 3 (Individual Permit). All projects are screened by the Office Environmental Planning to determine which category a project falls under. Projects with less than 5000 square feet of impact may qualify for Category 1, which is approved in house by Office of Environmental Planning. It is important to note that all Category 1 approvals carry with them a time of year restriction on unconfined in stream work. Any unconfined in-stream work for these projects must be limited to July 1st to September 30th and as stated on DEP permit. Please note that the ACOE restriction differs from the time of year guidelines typical for the DEP._Category 2 and Category 3 (individual Permit) require coordination with, and written authorization from the ACOE.

2-106 Review of Contract Documents

District personnel should review all contract documents prior to the advertisement of the project. If the construction includes a permitted activity, the permit and application must be checked against the project plans for accuracy. A field review, with the complete permit package and a set of plans, should be made. If any discrepancies are found, the designer and Environmental Planning must be notified.

The contract will contain items for sedimentation and erosion controls, slope stabilization and dust control, even if no permit is required. Quantities may require adjustment because of site conditions and factors such as weather. Clearing limits should be noted. Accessibility of the site, property agreements and utility involvement should all be verified prior to construction.

2-106A Pre-construction Meeting

At the time of the pre construction meeting, all contract documents should be in place. A review of the permits must be made and any special conditions noted. The contractor receives a complete permit package and must supply the Project Engineer with a signed and dated receipt for it. (Unless it is part of the signed contract)

Submittals are requested, as needed, from the contractor for items such as a dewatering plan, sedimentation and erosion controls, demolition methods, waste disposal sites, and storage area and field office locations. Plan submittals that do not conform to those specified in the permit application, such as those for dewatering or cofferdam systems, will require a written modification from the regulatory agencies. For waste disposal sites, a map of the areas is required, along with any approvals from State or local agencies.

The contractor must be supplied with emergency telephone numbers for the DEP Oil and Chemical Spill Unit. Permit conditions may require an on-site supply of absorbent materials for use during construction. All projects in or over water within public water supply watersheds, wellhead protection areas and aquifer protection areas must have on-site absorbent materials as required by the contract documents and permit. The Chief Inspector should receive a copy of the permit package, emergency telephone numbers and other related documents.

2-106B Site Preparation

When an item for clearing and grubbing exists, the contractor must mark the clearing limits, wetland limits and the toe of slope of the site. The Engineer must verify the limits prior to any clearing activities, as per Section 2.01 of the *Standard Specifications*.

A tree clearing meeting and walk through with the contractor, town official and district personnel to be held prior to any clearing.

2-107 Permit Modifications

A permit is issued based on the information supplied in the permit application. Any deviation from the information in the application will require a permit modification. Example deviations are a change in size or location of a haul road, structure, or drainage system; a change in a construction method; or a change in scheduling.

If the contractor requests the change, it must be reviewed by the District to determine its feasibility. If the change is approved by the District, it is forwarded to the designer and the Office of Environmental Planning. It is reviewed and, if approved, sent to the appropriate permitting agency for review and approval. No work is to be done until written approval is received.

Actual site conditions may not be the same as shown on the project plans. If a field review shows discrepancies between the permit application and the permit plates and site conditions, construction may be delayed pending permit modification. The permit application must take precedence over the plans for regulated activities.

The procedure for requesting a Technical Revisions to DEP permits is outlined in the memorandum dated September, 11 2000 by the Office of Environmental Planning.

2-108 Procedure for Requesting Technical Revisions to DEP Permits

The Office of Environmental Planning is issuing this memo to clarify the requirements for technical plan revisions. Coordination is mandatory between the Office of Environmental Planning (OEP), Design, and the District for any alterations relating to both regulated and non-regulated areas on projects with Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) Permits. DEP permits which can be amended with a technical revision include Inland Wetland Permits, Stream Channel Encroachment Line Permits, Diversion Permits, Flood Management Certification and all General Permits. Structures and Dredging Permits and Certificates of Permission issued by DEP Office of Long Sound Program cannot be amended with a technical revision must and coordinated through OEP.'

The construction plans and permit plates must match in regard to both regulated and non-regulated areas. In cases where there is a discrepancy, the permit plates and permit application supersede the plan. (Any discrepancy should be reported to the District, and no work shall proceed until the issue is resolved.)

DEP has the right to inspect all DOT projects. Jobs in non- regulated areas may be inspected for compliance with Section 1.10 of the DOT Standard Specifications for Roads, Bridges and Incidental Construction, Form 814A or 815, 816 and the 2002 Guidelines for Soil Erosion and Sedimentation Control.

2-108A Regulated Areas

Any alteration to work within regulated areas, (wetlands, stream channel encroachment *lines* and floodplains) will require a technical plan revision request to DEP. Alterations may include clarifications or changes to water

handling plans, including placement and usage of cofferdams and de-watering activities'. Furthermore, changes which may not necessarily be located *within* a regulated area, but may have *secondary impacts* to a regulated area, must also be approved by DEP. A technical revision is required for any additional drainage (new catch basins), or alterations which would change velocities or sediment trapping capabilities, (such as pipe size changes, or changing a vegetated swale to a paved swale) when the drainage system outlets to a regulated area. All of these requests must first be forwarded to OEP for approval. DEP will not approve any technical plan revision unless it is clear that the plan has been reviewed and approved by OEP. *This* request should be sent to the; Director of

DEP Inland Water Resources Division (IWRD), from the Director of Environmental Planning. Under no circumstances should any change orders be issued nor should any work commence which differs from the original plan/permit plates without written approval from DEP for the technical plan revisions The Screening Meeting Notes, which are sent weekly from DEP, do not constitute written approval.

If additional impact to a regulated area is anticipated, DEP will review the submittal, and if approved, will issue another 30 day public notice on the approved permit. This differs from past practice when a general permit was used to apply for the need for additional impact. Again, under no circumstances should any change orders be issued nor should any work commence which differs from the original plan without written approval from DEP;

2-108B Non-Regulated Areas

Changes or alterations to non-regulated areas which appear on a permit /permit application plate must be reported to both OEP and DEP as a “For your information” (FYI) memo. This will prevent confusion in the field during environmental compliance inspections, and will ensure that all necessary parties have the most recent and correct plates. Examples of non-regulated changes include relocation of catch basins, utility poles, and curbing changes. These memos may be sent directly to DEP with a cc to OEP.

2-109 Contaminated or Hazardous Materials

2-109A Known Waste on Site

Subsurface conditions are evaluated during design to determine if contaminated or hazardous waste materials might be present. If contamination is suspected, subsurface investigations, sampling and material analysis are performed by a specialty firm under a contract with the Department. Depending on the nature and the extent of the findings, the Department may arrange for disposal of the material prior to advertising the construction contract, or it may require the contractor to dispose of the material through special contract items.

Check each contract individually for the procedures to be followed. The regulations for handling and disposing of contaminated or hazardous materials are stringent and subject to change.

2-109B Unknown Materials Found on Site

Materials of unknown origin may be uncovered during construction. Any odorous, discolored or otherwise unusual material requires further investigation. Work in the area is stopped, and the District, Division of Environmental Compliance , and the DEP Oil and Chemical Spill Unit are notified in accordance with the following notification procedures.

Caution is needed to prevent personal injury or spread of contamination. No material that is suspected of contamination shall be removed from the site until cleared by the District and Division of Environmental Compliance. The Division of Environmental Compliance coordinates the required testing of the material and arranges for disposal.

- No one other than the Division of Environmental Compliance or its designated consultant is to explore or investigate the site. Construction personnel are prohibited from taking samples or testing potentially hazardous waste. This includes touching, smelling or tasting suspect materials, climbing into trenches or enclosed areas where hazardous wastes are suspected, or uncapping or probing tanks, containers or drums.

- Exploration and investigation (including sampling and testing) will be done by specialized consultants and workers who are fully trained and licensed for hazardous waste work in accordance with Federal and State regulations.

- After the site has been characterized, the Division of Environmental Compliance will direct the District as to the course of action that must be followed in areas of environmental concern.

The importance of these notification procedures cannot be overemphasized. The costs associated with handling and disposing of contaminated materials are significant. Mishandling these materials, even with the best of intentions, exposes the Department to severe future liabilities that must be avoided.

2-109C Emergency Response Procedure to Suspected Contaminated Materials

When an environmental problem or concern arises, the following procedures must be followed:
Contaminated Material (Real or Suspected)

Normal Hours (8:00 AM to 4:00 PM)

1. Stop work immediately at that location.

2. If the contractor has a site specific health & safety plan, he should follow the procedure identified within.

3. Protect the excavated area for safety.

4. Notify the District Environmental Coordinator immediately.

5. Notify the Division of Environmental Compliance at (860) 594-3337 stating the situation.

6. Coordinate with Division of Environmental Compliance and District to identify who will call DEP.

After Hours (4:00 PM to 8:00 AM) DEP (860) 424-3338

1. Stop working immediately at that location

2. Protect the excavated area for safety.

3. If material is contained and in no danger of moving, secure the site for the night. If the material is moving or has a threat of moving, call DEP immediately stating the situation and follow the emergency calling list established by the project.

4. Call Division of Environmental Compliance/ District at 8:00 AM.

2-109D Contractor Spills

Equipment malfunction, an error in judgment during refueling, etc., can cause a spill. The same notifications must be made as outlined in the section "Contractor Noncompliance." A contractor may be held liable for all costs incurred in the event of an accidental spill, including containment, testing, cleanup, disposal of materials. Disposal of material must be in accordance of Federal and State regulations.

All projects in, over or adjacent to watercourses must have absorbent materials available in accordance with Contract requirements. In some instances, an absorbent boom may be required to be installed along the banks of a watercourse and be maintained throughout the project duration.

Each District has an emergency stockpile of absorbent materials and other environmental control supplies. They are for use by contractors and DOT Maintenance forces as needed in an emergency. The District Environmental Coordinator can provide a list of supplies available, the locations, and the people to contact during off hours.

2-109E Emergency Response Procedure to Contractor's Spill

When an environmental problem or concern arises, the following procedures must be followed:

Contractor Spills (8:00 AM to 4:00 PM) DEP (860) 424-3338

1. The contractor should take action to contain the spill without jeopardizing the safety of his personnel.
2. Call DEP stating the situation and DEP will dispatch its emergency response contractor.
3. Notify the District Environmental Coordinator immediately.
4. Notify the Division of Environmental Compliance at (860) 594-3337 stating the situation.

Contractor Spill (4:00 PM to 8:00 AM) DEP (860) 424-3338

1. Take action to contain spill without jeopardizing the safety of his personnel.
2. Call DEP stating the situation and DEP will dispatch its emergency response contractor.
3. Call the District Environmental Coordinator A.S.A.P.
4. Call the Division of Environmental Compliance at 8:00 AM stating the chain of events and the mandatory information such as name of DEP agent, contractor and equipment used, etc.

Note: The "Contractor Spill" identified above is intended to apply to an incidental release caused by the contractor. If the spill is an uncontrolled release, the contractor must immediately call the DEP oil and chemical spill division at (860) 424-3338.

2-110 Structure Painting Debris

2-110A Containment and Collection of Surface Preparation Debris

Each contract dealing with painting of structures contains specifications pertinent to a particular site or sites. Because specifications are frequently revised, refer to the contract for complete information for a specific project.

The contractor is required to submit plans for the containment and collection of surface preparation debris to the District for approval. The plans must be certified by a Connecticut professional engineer. The plans must include complete details for all materials, support-system framing and dimensions. The enclosures must be wind-resistant and must be designed and erected to contain, as well as facilitate, the collection of debris resulting from the surface preparation. Abrasive blast-cleaning can proceed only within containment enclosures approved by the Engineer and must not proceed until approval has been obtained. See Chapter Ten, "Structures," for additional information about containment and collection.

2-110B Disposal of Hazardous or Contaminated Debris

Each contract contains complete, revised specifications for disposing of debris. General guidelines:

- The CDOT is responsible for sampling and testing all debris resulting from surface preparation work, as directed by the Environmental Compliance Unit.

- The contractor must conform to the latest "Hazardous Waste Management Regulations" prepared by the DEP, subject to regulations adopted pursuant to chapter 445 Sections 22A-114 to 22A-13Z of the *Connecticut General Statutes*.

- Disposal of the debris after testing must be in strict conformance with the current regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency and Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection.

- Storage containers must conform to Federal and State Regulations. The container must not have any indentation or damage that allows seepage of the material contained in it.

2-110C Contaminated Debris

Material that is determined contaminated may be disposed of at a location listed on the Division of Environmental Compliance's approved Treatment and Disposal Facilities List. Prior to the disposal, all necessary forms must be obtained, filled out and approved by the Division of Environmental Compliance. Contaminated debris may be stored at the site until completion of the steel-surface cleaning operations. Then the contaminated debris is disposed of in an approved manner at an authorized site.

2-110D Hazardous Debris

Debris that is determined hazardous must be placed in approved containers and sealed in an approved and secured staging area. A temporary EPA identification number must be obtained from the Division of Environmental Compliance. The Division can provide a current list of approved hazardous-waste transporters and approved hazardous-waste disposal facilities. Disposal of hazardous waste must be completed within 90 calendar days of the date on which it began to be accumulated in the approved container(s).

2-110E Miscellaneous Construction Details (Clean Waste)

The excess materials generated on the project can not be hauled off the project site unless a disposal site has been proposed by the contractor and approved by the District.
Submittals required for approval of the disposal site by the District in compliance with Section 1.10 of Environmental Compliance and Department of Environmental Protection Permit Conditions are:

A) Site Map

B) Letter of permission from property owner.
C) Local inland wetland approval.
D) Approximate amount of material for disposal.
E) U.S.G.A quad map of site.
F) U.S.D.A soil map.

If privet property is to be used for disposal site the contractor/property owner must provide the approvals from local inland wetland / zoning officials.
The contractor must ensure that the material for disposal is not placed in an area of higher water quality than the area where the material was removed.

2-111 Sedimentation and Erosion Controls

The contractor is required to submit a sedimentation and erosion control plan to the Engineer for approval. The plan must contain the placement locations, the types of controls being used, and a maintenance schedule. Although placement of controls is depicted on plan sheets, adjustment may be needed for actual field conditions. Modifications made to the Sedimentation and Erosion Control system should be recorded on construction plans in accordance to the *Connecticut Guidelines for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control.*

After approval of the plan, the controls are installed prior to any construction activities that will cause a disturbance of the surface and possible erosion problems. Proper installation is crucial for the effectiveness of any sedimentation control. Silt fences must be firmly staked and buried to the depth specified by the manufacturer. If the ground is frozen, the fence may be backfilled using available material. Hay bales must be trenched and securely staked, and any spaces between the bales filled with loose hay.

Controls are inspected regularly for effectiveness, with special attention prior to, during and after storms. Any failures to the system must be repaired immediately. For additional methods of sedimentation and erosion control, refer to the *Connecticut Guidelines for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control,* prepared by the Connecticut Council on Soil and Water Conservation, and the CDOT *On-Site Environmental Mitigation for Construction Activities.*

If changes are made to the contractor's scheduled activities, the sedimentation control plans must be revised to ensure compliance with the regulatory permit, plans and specifications.

2-111A Handling Water

On construction projects that require work in a watercourse, the contractor must submit their plans to manage the flow in a manner consistent with any DEP or local inland wetland permits associated with the project. This plan should include location and the size of discharge basin, pump size, method of installation and removal of the water handling. Other methods consistent with the permit conditions will be considered, a request for permit modification may be made in accordance to Standard Specifications, Section 1.10.

Any handling water plan must at a minimum pass the 2 year storm, for water handling plans which will be in place for more than 6 months must be designed in accordance with the CDOT Drainage Manual.

The contractor is required to submit a flood contingency plan when working within a watercourse or flood prone areas.

2-111B Dewatering

A dewatering plan may be required for approval when ground water is encountered during excavation or installing a

cofferdam. The plan should include method of installation and removal, location and the size of discharge basins and the pump size. All plans submitted by the contractor must be approved prior to installation of such plan.

2-111C Slope Stabilization

There are many effective methods of slope stabilization. They range from the simple method of seeding, mulching or tracking to more complex methods, such as erosion control matting or stone blanket. A specific method may be shown on the plans but prove unworkable due to field conditions. Changes to the slope treatments adjacent to the regulated areas must go through the Technical Revision process, even though the area is not within the regulated area. Refer to the sources listed in the section "Sedimentation and Erosion Controls" above for additional methods and installation procedures. If stone blanket is chosen, ensure that the toe of the slope does not change from the original permit area, or a modification will be needed. All exposed soil shall be stabilized in accordance with Section 1.10.03.

2-112 Water Pollution Control

Section 2.10 of the *Standard Specifications* is titled "Water Pollution Control (Soil Erosion)." The intent of the item is to establish a fund for pollution control work required but not a part of the original contract or to increase quantities of items related to pollution control.

Payment for work and materials for the construction, application and installation of water pollution control measures is made under the applicable contract item. If there is no applicable contract item, the work is paid as extra and cost-plus work and must be incorporated by Construction Orders on an item-by-item basis as new items. Chapter Two, "Contract Administration," includes additional information about the administrative procedures for water pollution control items.

2-112A Off-Site Locations

The contractor is responsible for the proper environmental maintenance of all off-site locations used during construction. Off-site locations include borrow banks, staging areas, etc. The Inspector must be aware of all off-site locations and monitor them for compliance within the rules and regulations set forth by the CDOT, the DEP and any applicable local ordinances. The contractor is responsible for obtaining any permits required for the off-site locations.

2-112B Storage of Materials and Equipment

Materials and equipment must be stored in a manner that is secure and environmentally sound. Materials that can cause pollution of air, water or soils must be kept in a manner to prevent vandalism and contamination. No equipment or material shall be stored, fueled or repaired within 25 feet (7.5 m) of any wetland or watercourse. Use of a floodplain area for field office location or storage requires the approval of the regulatory agencies.

Spills must be reported as detailed in the section "Contaminated or Hazardous Materials."

Storage of materials which are buoyant, hazardous, flammable, explosive, soluble, expansive, radioactive, or which could be injurious to human or plant life in the event of a flood shall not be allowed below the 500 year flood elevation. No storage of material or staging areas shall be allowed below the 100 year flood elevation without a permit from DEP. Exceptions to the above restrictions may be granted by DEP.

2-112C Response to Deficiencies

Project and District staff must act immediately to respond to and correct any environmental deficiency noted—either

orally or in writing—by District Environmental Coordinators, Environmental Planning staff, DEP staff, or any other regulatory agency. Project and District staff are not to wait for written confirmation of oral direction from Department or regulatory environmental staff. Project staff do not have the authority to decide which environmental deficiencies to respond to.

District personnel must never countermand the directions issued by Environmental Planning or regulatory staff without the concurrence of the CDOT Office of Environmental Planning, the regulatory agency involved, or the Office of Construction. The concurrence must be fully documented and faxed or emailed to the appropriate parties involved.

Any activity that requires approval by regulatory agencies must not be performed until written authorization is received from the regulatory agency.

For emergency response refer to procedures relating to Water Resources Authorization for Emergencies Declared by the CDOT Commissioner.

2-113 Contractor Noncompliance

2-113A Department Authority

The following quote is from Section 1.10, "Environmental Compliance," of the *Standard Specifications*. It applies to construction activities and the conformance of the contractor with environmental permit requirements.

> "The Contractor shall at all times conduct his operations in conformity with all Federal and State permit requirements concerning water, air or noise pollution or the disposal of contaminated or hazardous material. Permit requirements include, but are not limited to those established by the Federal regulations administered by the United States Coast Guard and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.
>
> "Appropriate permits shall be required for all activities associated with or incidental to the Contractor's operations including, but not limited to, those on the Project site and in all adjacent areas, waste and disposal areas, borrow and gravel banks, storage areas, haul roads, access roads, detours, field offices, and any other temporary staging areas.
>
> "In case of failure on the part of the Contractor to perform pollution control work as determined by the Engineer, the Engineer may, upon 24 hour written notice, arrange for the performance of the work by approved forces and the cost thereof will be deducted from any monies due or which may become due the Contractor under the Contract or under any other State Contract."

This authority provides the CDOT with a measure of control over an uncooperative contractor. It generally is used when all other methods of dealing with the contractor fail.

2-113B 24-Hour Rule

The District is responsible for ordering the contractor to take the action necessary to avoid environmental damage or to stop and repair damage that has occurred or is occurring. If the contractor does not act within 24 hours of the time notified, the DE or ADE must use approved forces to do what is necessary and then charge the project contractor for the work.

2-113C 24-Hour Rule Form

Figure 2-1.2 is a 24-Hour Rule Form. The 24-Hour Rule Form is issued to the contractor immediately when

environmental damage is occurring or has occurred. The Inspector issues the form when the damage is first observed but after the Inspector gets oral approval from the District Environmental Coordinator, DE, or ADE.

Figure 2-1.2 24-Hour Rule Form

STATE OF CONNECTICUT

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

NOTIFICATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CORRECTIVE ACTIONS
IMPLEMENTATION OF 24 – HOUR RULE

BUREAU OF ENGINEERING AND HIGHWAY OPERATIONS

Date: _____ Proj. No.: _____

To: _____ Proj. Name: _____

_____ Transmittal No.: _____

_____ From: _____

_____ _____

The following environmental corrective actions must be completed by _____ _____, 19____ or the Department will be forced to implement Section 1.10.02 of the contract document.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____ _____ _____

Contractor Representative Date ConnDOT Representative

Reinspection and Verification of Corrective Action

_____ Satisfactory

_____ Unsatisfactory as follows: _____

_____

_____

_____

_____ _____

Date Signature (ConnDOT Representative)

Distribution: White – Project File Yellow – Contractor Pink – District File

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2-113D Procedure

The 24 hour rule must be issued if a contractor fails to address a problem or deficiency within time period ordered or approved. If it becomes necessary to engage a firm to resolve an environmental problem, the following procedure will be followed.

- The contractor must be issued the 24 Hour Rule Form. Fax a copy of the completed form to the Office of Construction and the Office of Environmental Planning.
- District notifies Construction Administrator or Manager of Construction Operations of need to obtain other forces to resolve environmental problem. District is to provide details on the extent of work required to resolve problem and estimated cost.
- Depending on severity of problem District will be advised on how to proceed.
- The District may be advised to coordinate with Maintenance and/or secure a private firm to complete the work. If the District is directed to contact private firms, they are to advise the firms that prevailing wages must be used.
- When possible DAS contracts shall be used to complete the work.
- For Work under $1,000 the District may obtain any firm to complete work.
- For work under $10,000 but greater than $1,000 the District will be required to obtain three telephone quotes unless work can be substantially completed by DAS contract(s). Time can be used as the award criteria.
- For work over $10,000 one of the following will happen.
  - ⇒ The District will be directed to obtain a DAS vender to complete the work if the work can be substantially completed with an existing DAS contract.
  - ⇒ The District, with the approval of the Construction Administrator will assign the work to another contractor, which is adjacent to or in the area of the work to be performed.
  - ⇒ The District will be directed to obtain three telephone quotes to complete the work and author a memorandum from the Bureau Chief to the Director of Purchasing and Materials Management requesting Standardization Committee Approval. In this case the District may be directed to start the firm prior to formal approval.
  - ⇒ The Commissioner will enact an Emergency Declaration.
- When District is directed to obtain a firm(s) to complete the work they will prepare Purchase Requisitions and obtain Emergency Purchase Order Numbers when required.
- District will inform the firm of Purchase Order Number.
- District will mark the Purchase Order as confirming once they provide firm with Purchase Order Number.
- District will send all required paperwork to Purchasing.
- District will process all required invoices.

- District will deduct costs from payments due Prime Contractor.

2-114 Reports and Recordkeeping

2-114A Environmental Checklist/ Project Site Environmental Inspection Report

Various permits issued by the DEP require that environmental controls on construction projects be monitored and maintained in working condition. Some DEP permits require the submission of reports to document that environmental controls are being monitored and maintained. In the past, DEP has complained about the accuracy of these reports and the lack of documentation to demonstrate that sedimentation and erosion control problems are being resolved in a timely manner.

Figure 2-1.3 "Environmental Check List" form and Figure 2-1.4 "Project Site Environmental Inspection Report" form are to be utilized on all projects to document the monitoring of environmental controls.

The following are guidelines to document that environmental controls are being monitored and maintained:

- The "Environmental Check List" form shall be filled out at the beginning of the project and maintained in the Project Environmental Log. It is to be updated as various items are achieved. This form provides a quick reference of the status of various items.

- On a weekly basis and within 24 hours of a storm event greater than 1/10 inch (and as required by permit(s)), District personnel shall inspect the project site and report on the condition and adequacy of environmental controls. The "Project Site Environmental Inspection Report" shall be used for this report and these reports shall be maintained in the Project Environmental Log. Problems and deficiencies found during environmental inspection must be clearly stated on the form. Use additional sheets if necessary. When no problems or deficiencies are found during an environmental inspection the inspector shall note on the form that environmental controls are functional and no corrective measures are required at this time or similar statement. Statements like "no problem" or "none" are unacceptable. The "Project Site Environmental Inspection Report" forms shall be updated as the problems and deficiencies are resolved by noting the date/time corrective work completed or action taken. **Problems and deficiencies identified are not to be left unresolved.**

- Environmental coordinators shall routinely perform field reviews of project sites. These reviews shall be performed on a monthly or weekly basis as the environmental sensitivity of the project dictates. It is suggested that occasionally in conjunction with the field review an environmental meeting be held with the Project Engineer and field inspector(s) to identify and discuss sedimentation and erosion control problems on the project.

- Each time an Environmental coordinator completes a field review they shall prepare a Project Site Environmental Inspection Report for the project environmental log unless the review is in conjunction with an environmental meeting in which case the Project Engineer or field inspector may prepare the report.

- Environmental coordinators are to review project environmental logs each time they perform a field review of a project. The coordinator shall check the log to see if problems are being corrected.

- On a monthly or biweekly basis depending on the environmental sensitivity of a project the "Project Site Environmental Inspection Reports" are to be reviewed by the Environmental Coordinator or Project Engineer. The reviewer shall sign the Reviewed By line on reports that have been completed. Complete reports are only

those where all problems and deficiencies noted have been resolved and date/time of correction or action taken indicated.

- On a monthly basis, the inspector shall forward to the environmental coordinator, a copy of the following Project Site Environmental Inspection Reports:

  ⇒ all reports prepared for that month

  ⇒ all remaining reports that have not been accepted. (The Reviewed By line is not signed)

- The environmental coordinator shall review these forms and resolve all issues that have not been completed in a timely manner. These problems shall be brought to the Project Engineers attention and if not addressed immediately, escalated to a higher level.

- For problems/deficiencies noted where environmental damage has occurred or is occurring, the Contractor shall be informed to rectify the problem/deficiency immediately. If the contractor fails to immediately take steps to rectify the problem/deficiency the field inspector with verbal approval from the Environmental Coordinator, Assistant District Engineer, or District Engineer, shall issue a 24 Hour Rule form to the contractor. A copy of the "24 Hour Rule" form is attached.

- For problems/deficiencies noted where environmental damage has not occurred, the field inspector shall issue a field memorandum with a due date for addressing noted problems/deficiencies. If there is any question regarding the appropriate response time, an *immediate* response can never be inappropriate. If the contractor fails to address the problem/deficiency within the time allowed, the field inspector shall issue a "24 Hour Rule" form.

- A contractor may request additional time to correct a problem or deficiency. Additional time may be granted only if the contractor can document that delays where encountered through no fault of their own. A copy of the additional time request and approval or disapproval is to be attached to the form.

2-114B Recycling Report for Construction Projects

Recycling reports for construction projects report all wood, steel, glass and demolition debris. Reuse on or off the project must be reported every six months on the form by tons recycled. Chapter Two, "Contract Administration," includes the form and instruction for completing it.

2-114C Recordkeeping

The Inspector should maintain a separate environmental folder on the construction site. The folder should contain the following documents and information:

- the Environmental Log (Project Site Environmental Inspection Reports);
- the Environmental Checklist—New Project Startup form;
- all environmental permits and revisions;
- all memorandums and directives that pertain to environmental aspects of the project;
- the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System permit, including a set of plans for recording changes;
- DEP numbers for spills and other numbers;
- any correspondence pertaining to the environmental aspects of the project; and
- complaints of an environmental nature.

Figure 2-1.3
Environmental Checklist—New Project Startup

ENVIRONMENTAL CHECK LIST – NEW PROJECT START UP

Town _____ Project Engineer _____

Project No. _____ Chief Inspector _____

Location _____

Start Date _____

List of Items to Check		Yes	No	Date or N/A
1. Are all necessary permits in place?				
Permit #s	1.			
	2.			
	3.			
1a. Do the PLANS agree with the PERMIT?				
2. Has the water handling plan been approved?				
3. Has the S&E control plan been aproved?				
4. Have the off–site disposal areas been approved?				
5. Does the contractor have oil absorbent pads/boom on site?				
6. Has a rain gauge been installed on site?				
7. Have the wetland Limits been staked out?				
8. Are S&E controls in place and approved prior to start of construction?				
9. Has the environmental coordinator reviewed environmental inspection and reporting requirements with Chief Inspector?				
10. Is the Project Environmental Log in place?				

Figure 2-1.4
Project Site Environmental Inspection Report

PROJECT SITE ENVIRONMENTAL INSPECTION REPORT TO BE COMPLETED WEEKLY OR AFTER A STORM EVENT GREATER THAN 0.1"

Project No. _____ Week Ending _____

Location _____

Proj. Engineer _____ Consultant _____

Chief Inspector _____ Contractor _____

Location and Type of Problem	Method of Correction and Required Completion Date	Date Contractor Notified	Date of Correction	24 Hour Notice Given

Storm Event Inches _____

1. Water Quality Attached . . . . . ☐
2. Enclosure Report Attached . . . . . ☐
3. Other _____ ☐

_____
Environmental Inspector/Coordinator

_____
Reviewed by
Use Reverse Side for Comments

(over)

Figure 2-1.4 (continued)
Project Site Environmental Inspection Report

Project # _____ Date _____

Comments

2-115 Procedures Relating to Water Resources Authorizations for Emergencies Declared by the Connecticut Department of Transportation Commissioner – May 1, 2002

Section 13b-26(f) of the Connecticut General Statutes (CGS) authorizes the Commissioner of the Department of Transportation (DOT) to declare "…that an emergency condition exists on any highway in the state which demands immediate attention to insure the safety of the traveling public…" There are two distinct types of emergencies.

Case I – A natural disaster, structural failure, rock slice, etc., any of which require the DOT, either through its own resources or contractual services, to take action by mobilizing the necessary resources as quickly as physically practical – very often with hours of the event. Work must begin within 30 days.

Case II – An emergency condition which demands immediate attention to insure the safety of the traveling public. The time needed to complete construction could be governed by the need for survey and design; therefore, projects in this category generally take longer to complete than a Case I emergency. However, if compared to projects handled in the normal manner, the scheduled completion is greatly accelerated. Work must begin within 180 days.

Section 22a-6k of the CGS authorizes the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) to issue emergency and temporary authorizations for activities regulated under Stream Channel Encroachments, Water Diversions, Dam Construction, Tidal, and Inland Wetlands. An emergency authorization may be granted when DEP finds that "…such authorization is necessary to prevent, abate, and mitigate an imminent threat to human health or the environment…" and that "such authorization is not inconsistent with the federal Water Pollution Control Act, the federal Rivers and Harbors Act, the federal Clean Air Act or the federal Resource Conservation and Recover Act." Such emergency authorization shall be limited by any conditions the Commissioner of DEP deems necessary to adequately protect human health and the environment. Section 22a-363d authorizes DEP to issue emergency coastal permits in situations which may result in "…immediate, unforeseen and unacceptable hazards of life, health or welfare or significant loss or property if corrective action…is not undertaken…" It has been DEP's practice to process authorizations quickly in such circumstances.

The DOT will coordinate any emergency actions with, as appropriate, DEP's Inland Water Resources Division (IWRD) staff and/or the Office of Long Island Sound Program (OLISP) staff through the DOT's Office of Environmental Planning (OEP). For emergency situations, the following policy will be adhered to.

As soon as any such emergency situations become known by a DOT operating section, that DOT operating section will coordinate with OEP. ODP will contact the appropriate regulatory unit within DEP in order to coordinate actions, identify DEP's informational requirements, and to file a timely request for emergency authorization or expedited permit requirements. Interagency field reviews will be scheduled as appropriate. While final plans may not be available, the application for emergency authorization should contain sufficient information to initiate DEP review. An emergency declaration by the DOT Commissioner does not mean that the project does not require state and federal permits for impacts to regulated areas. Permits are required. Emergency work will be limited to alleviating any threat to the safety of the traveling public. Any additional work outside of "in-kind, in-place" replacement should be fully coordinated and permitted before work begins.

For Case I emergencies, as much information as possible should be provided to the appropriate DEP office. If time allows, an emergency authorization or permit should be in place. For Case II emergencies, a permit application will be submitted to DEP and a permit will be received before work begins. All permit applications and coordination with DEP must be handled through OEP.

If advised by the DEP that a permit is required for any portion of such an emergency action, the DOT will provide all of the following:

- A narrative identifying the emergency and the scope of anticipated corrective actions.

- A time frame for when the work will begin.

- A preliminary plan drawing for such actions including a depiction of the extent of work to take place in wetlands or watercourses. Any hydraulic assumptions or analyses conducted are to be included. Details of the area in square feet and material in cubic yards will be provided. The plan should be specific on the type of sedimentation controls to be used (for example, the type of riprap and geotextiles).

- Specific construction practices and mitigation measures to be implemented in carrying out the corrective actions will be identified through the DEP coordination process.

The DOT operating unit will submit the above items and a copy of the DOT emergency declaration to OEP using the Permit Application Transmittal Form (or, if applicable, a request for authorization under IWRD's General Permits). An Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE) Permit may be required and, if so, OLISP will need to be provided with an ACOE category determination. The notice of the permit application must be published in accordance with CGS Section 22a-6g. No newspaper notice is required if the activity is covered under IWRD's General Permit, but notification letters to the town agencies are necessary as outlined under the CGS section regarding the General Permit.

The application to DEP should be completed using the best information and plans available at the time of its preparation. The application will be expeditiously processed by DEP with the intent of issuing an appropriately conditioned permit authorizing the emergency work. If approved, the emergency authorization will contain specific terms and conditions including an expiration date. Within 30 days of the completion of the emergency authorized construction, a complete as-built plan must be submitted to DEP through OEP.