

# INNOVATIVE JOB STATUS MONITORING TECHNIQUES USING GIS

**ODOT MS4 OUTFALL INVENTORY** 

PRESENTED BY NICOLE CLUNE, P.E. | LJB INC. | JUNE 23, 2007

# The Ohio Department of Transportation (ODOT)



Founded in 1905

• Headquarters: Columbus, Ohio

Director: James Beasley

Industry: Public transportation construction

and maintenance

Operating Income: \$2.898 billion (2007)

Employees: 6,031 (2006)

Website: <a href="http://www.dot.state.oh.us/">http://www.dot.state.oh.us/</a>



#### ODOT and Ohio highway information

- 7th largest highway system in the nation.
- 5th greatest volume of traffic
- 4th largest interstate system
- ⊙3rd greatest value of truck freight
- Maintains
- Approximately 49,000 lane miles
- Over 44,000 Bridges and Culverts
- Over 5,000 stop signs
- Over 3,400 intersections
- Over 6,200 on and off ramps
- Over 3,100 miles of guardrail

# TODAY'S AGENDA



- Stormwater regulatory overview
- Purpose of the project
- How GIS is woven into the three-step inventory process
  - > Step 1: Office research and data collection
  - > Step 2: Field data collection
  - Step 3: Database population
- Conclusion
  - > Job status monitoring using GIS
  - > Other GIS applications

# STORMWATER REGULATORY OVERVIEW



- Clean Water Act (CWA)
  - > Began as the Federal Water Pollution Control Amendments of 1972.
  - > Known as the Clean Water Act following amendments in 1977.
  - The Act is the primary federal law in the United States governing water pollution.
  - All discharges into the nation's waters are unlawful, unless specifically authorized by a permit.
  - PEPA grants and manages these permits through the NPDES program.

# STORMWATER REGULATORY OVERVIEW



- National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)
  - > System for granting and regulating discharge permits.
  - > Regulates both point and non-point sources that discharge pollutants into waters of the United States.
  - > More than 65,000 industrial and municipal dischargers must obtain permits from EPA.
  - Permits are issued for 5-year periods and must be renewed thereafter to allow continued discharge.

# STORMWATER REGULATORY OVERVIEW

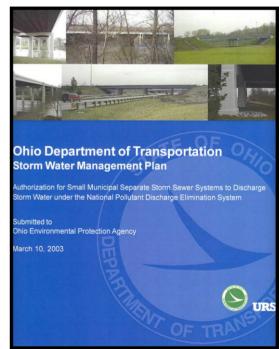


- Types of NPDES Stormwater Permits
  - Industrial
  - > Construction (statewide)
  - > Municipal Separate Stormwater Sewer System (MS4)
    - Urbanized areas only
    - Traditional MS4 (~300 in Ohio) = municipalities
    - Non-traditional MS4 (11 in Ohio) = colleges, ODOT
    - Stormwater Management Plan (SWMP) required

# STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN



- ODOT was granted permit coverage by OEPA in 2003.
- Permit required ODOT to incorporate six elements into SWMP
  - > Public education outreach
  - > Public involvement and participation
  - Illicit discharge detection and elimination (MS4 Outfall Inventory)
  - > Construction site run-off controls
  - > Post-construction run-off controls
  - Pollution prevention and good housekeeping



## WHAT IS ODOT'S MS4 REGULATED AREA?



- ODOT's responsibility and includes:
  - > ODOT normalized urban areas in Appendix 6 cities:
    - All Interstate highways
    - U.S. and state highways within villages and unincorporated areas
    - All ODOT facilities
  - > For Appendix 7 cities:
    - All Interstate highways
    - All ODOT facilities

A TOTAL OF 1,930 MILES AND 92 FACILITIES

# WHAT IS INVENTORIED?



 Outfall definition: the point at which any discernible, confined and discrete conveyance of ODOT's storm sewer system discharges to surface waters of the state.



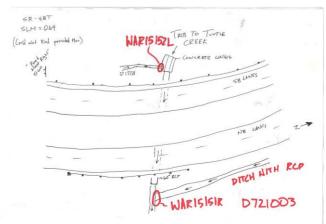


### END PRODUCT OF MS4 OUTFALL INVENTORY



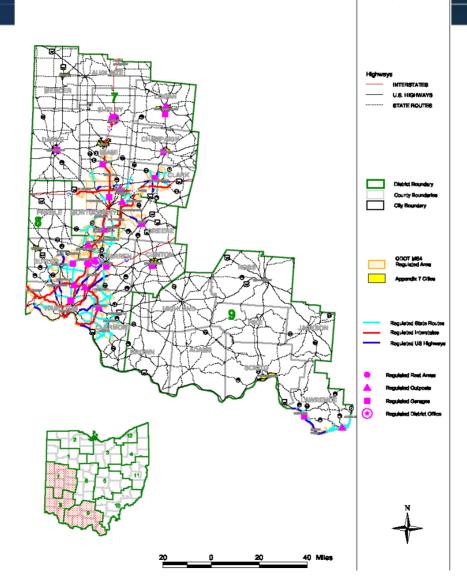
- Complete database for all outfalls in the ODOT MS4 regulated area.
  - SIS information of outfall locations
  - Construction plan or drawing of each outfall location
  - > Photo(s) of each outfall
  - Illicit discharge information
- Inventory will serve as the foundation for ODOT's illicit discharge detection and elimination efforts







#### ODOT MS4 Outfall Inventory Regulated Area District 7, 8 & 9



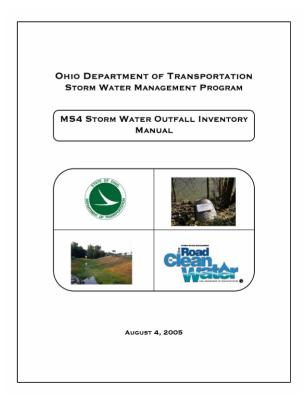
# THREE STEP PROCESS



- Three primary steps will lead to a complete database:
  - > Step 1: Office research and data collection
  - > Step 2: Field data collection
  - > Step 3: Database population



Contractor after completing an outfall inventory



# ODOT DATA FORM





OFFICE DATA

#### **OHIO DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION** MS4 STORM WATER OUTFALL INVENTORY



#### Staff: Benes Name of Receiving Stream: Brady Creek 11-Digit HUC: 5060001220 County: SFRA00040\*\*C **Municipality:** Prairie Township NLFID:

#### **Facility Address:** FIELD DATA

Staff:	Newman, Kramer			
Date of Field Survey:	9/4/2004	Rock Channel	Protection?	Yes No
Outfall Identifier:	FRA00123L	Litter Present?	•	Yes No
OH St Plane Northing:	744000.00	Latitude:	39.950729 N	
OH St Plane Easting:	1815000.00	Longitude (-):	83.170876 W	

Ditch (	Outfalls Only	
Back Slope (00:00)	:	
Fore Slope (00:00):		
Bottom Width (in.):		
Roadway		
Fore Slope Run:Rise		lack Slope lun:Rise
Rise	Bottom Width	
	***************************************	

	Pipe Outfalls Only			
Pipe Shape: (choose one)	Circular - Rectangular - Elliptical - Egg - Other			
Pipe Height (in.)	: 30			
Pipe Width (in.):	30			

Comments. (Provide explanation why "Other" was selected.)

Photos #8 and #9. Cobble, gravel, and sand present inside pipe (stream substrate).

#### Staff: Newman, Kramer **Date of Dry Weather Visual Field Screening:** 9/4/2004 Make only one choice for each: None - Musty -None - Oil Sheen **Odor Present** Sewage - Solvent -Sewage -Floatables Present at Outfall: Sulfur - Oil at Outfall: Foam/Bubbles -Gasoline - Other

Color of Water at Outfall:	None - Yellow - Green - Brown - Gray - Other	Turbidity of Water at Outfall:	Clear Cloudy Opaque
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	No flow -
Status of Potential	Low priority -
Illicit Discharge:	Medium priority -
	High priority

DRY WEATHER VISUAL FIELD SCREENING

Source of Potential Industrial -Illicit Discharge: Commercial Other

Algae

None - HSTS -

Comments regarding dry weather visual field screening and potential illicit discharges. Provide explanation why "Other" was selected.

Source of potential illicit discharge may be Bob's Car Repair located adjacent to stream along US 40. Very little flow (< 1 gallon every 6 seconds) at outfall.

# WHAT WOULD YOU DO?



- 560 miles of roadway
- 840 stream crossings
- 1,440 field crew hours
- 21,000 miles of driving
- 4,050 outfall points
  - > GIS data
  - > Plan sheet
  - > Photos

# GIS: WHY IT'S THE BETTER APPROACH



- Fully integrate GIS into each step
  - > Reduce duplication of effort
  - Minimize data inconsistencies
    - Clean data
  - Time savings during field data collection
    - Derive as much as possible in the office
    - GPS unit programmed to prompt questions and provide choices for answers.
    - Safety: less time spent alongside the road
  - > Project management
    - Track progress of field crew & overall project
    - Flush out errors

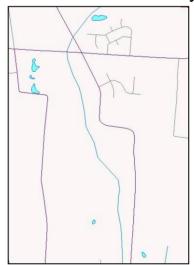
# STEP 1: OFFICE RESEARCH AND DATA COLLECTION



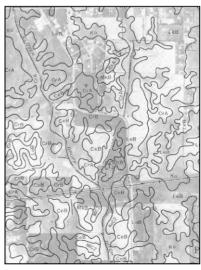
- Water Resource Mapping Review
  - Identify stream locations on roadways and facilities
- Review of Construction Plans
  - > Research roadway construction drawings



- Identify Stream Locations on Roadways and Facilities
  - MS4 area base map some streams, bridges that may span surface waters of the State
  - USGS topographic maps do not display the smallest headwater streams
  - > NRCS soil surveys will show most small streams



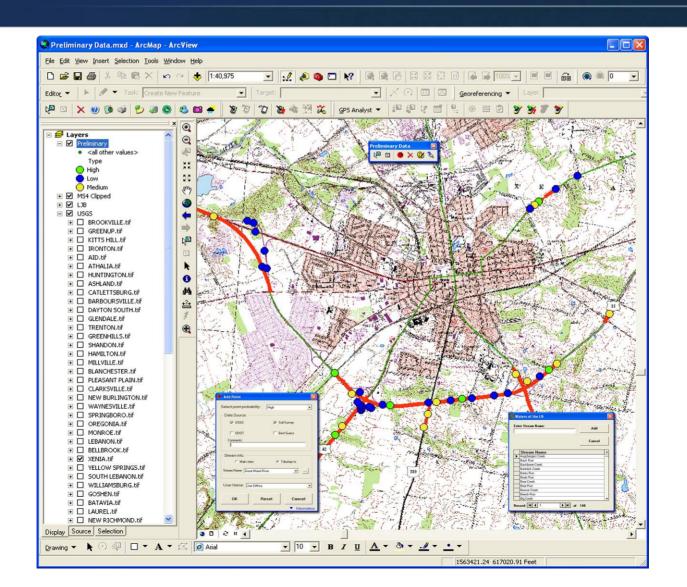






- GIS: Identify Preliminary Point
  - > Locate stream crossings
    - Develop base map by adding USGS mapping
    - Reference NRCS soil survey maps
    - Place point on database
  - > Information added with each point
    - Stream name
    - Probability of stream at this location (high, med, low)
    - Name of person entering information







GIS: Office Process

- Preliminary Point is processed with ODOT-supplied base information
- Result intelligent points
  - > SLM log point
  - > County, municipality, ODOT district
  - > HUC code (hydrologic unit code)
  - > NFLID (network linear feature identification)



#### **ODOT DISTRICT 8**

4/18/2006 10:59:15AM



#### **State Routes**

NLF ID	Name	County	Stream Name	Type	SLM	Verified
SBUTSR00004**C	SR-4	BUTLER	Great Miami River	High	9.32	
BUTSR00004**C	SR-4	BUTLER	Great Miami River	Medium	10.09	
BUTSR00004**C	SR-4	BUTLER	Great Miami River	Medium	10.62	
SBUTSR00004**C	SR-4	BUTLER	Great Miami River	Medium	10.79	
SBUTSR00004**C	SR-4	BUTLER	Great Miami River	Medium	11.02	
SBUTSR00004**C	SR-4	BUTLER	Great Miami River	Medium	11.08	
SBUTSR00004**C	SR-4	BUTLER	Great Miami River	High	11.61	
SBUTSR00004**C	SR-4	BUTLER	Great Miami River	High	11.86	
SBUTSR00004**C	SR-4	BUTLER	Great Miami River	High	12.24	
SBUTSR00004**C	SR-4	BUTLER	Pond	Low	12.50	
SBUTSR00004**C	SR-4	BUTLER	Great Miami River	Medium	12.57	
SBUTSR00004**C	SR-4	BUTLER	Great Miami River	High	12.70	
SBUTSR00004**C	SR-4	BUTLER	Great Miami River	Medium	12.85	
SBUTSR00004**C	SR-4	BUTLER	Pond	Medium	13.11	
SBUTSR00004**C	SR-4	BUTLER	Great Miami River	Medium	13.37	
SBUTSR00004**C	SR-4	BUTLER	Great Miami River	Medium	13.63	
SBUTSR00004**C	SR-4	BUTLER	Great Miami River	Medium	14.02	
SBUTSR00004**C	SR-4	BUTLER	Coldwater Creek	High	14.81	
SBUTSR00004**C	SR-4	BUTLER	Coldwater Creek	High	14.89	
SBUTSR00004**C	SR-4	BUTLER	Dicks Creek	High	18.21	
SBUTSR00004**C	SR-4	BUTLER	Dicks Creek	Low	18.81	
SBUTSR00004**C	SR-4	BUTLER	Great Miami River	High	23.24	
SBUTSR00004**C	SR-4	BUTLER	Great Miami River	High	24.52	
SBUTSR00004**C	SR-4	BUTLER	Great Miami River	High	24.75	
SBUTSR00004**C	SR-4	BUTLER	Great Miami River	High	24.90	
SBUTSR00004**C	SR-4	BUTLER	Great Miami River	High	25.09	
SBUTSR00004*BC	SR-4	BUTLER	Unknow	Low	3.04	
SBUTSR00004*BC		BUTLER	Unknow	High	3.15	
SBUTSR00004*BC		BUTLER	Unknow	High	3.25	
SBUTSR00004*BC		BUTLER	Great Miami River	High	5.07	
SBUTSR00004*BC		BUTLER	Great Miami River	Medium	5.50	
SBUTSR00004*BC		BUTLER	Great Miami River	Medium	5.95	
SBUTSR00063**C	SR-63	BUTLER	Dicks Creek	High	1.91	
SBUTSR00063**C	SR-63	BUTLER	Dicks Creek	High	2.24	
SBUTSR00073**C	SR-73	BUTLER	Great Miami River	High	16.87	
SBUTSR00122**C		BUTLER	Great Miami River	High	6.11	
SBUTSR00128**C		BUTLER	Great Miami River	High	7.61	
SBUTSR00128**C		BUTLER	Great Miami River	High	8.11	
SBUTSR00129**C		BUTLER	Indian Creek	Medium	8.41	
SBUTSR00129**C		BUTLER	Beals Run	High	9.08	
SBUTSR00129**C			Indian Creek	High	9.21	

# REVIEW OF CONSTRUCTION PLANS

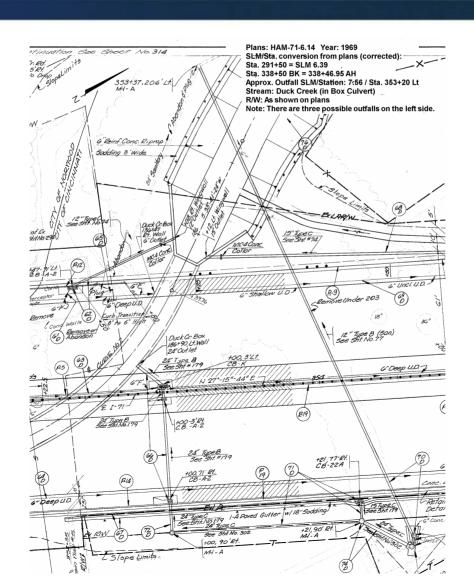


- Research Roadway Construction Drawings
  - > Further identify stream crossings
  - Identify storm water outfall points
    - Pipes
    - Ditches
    - Catch basins
  - > Base diagram for the drawing of each outfall location



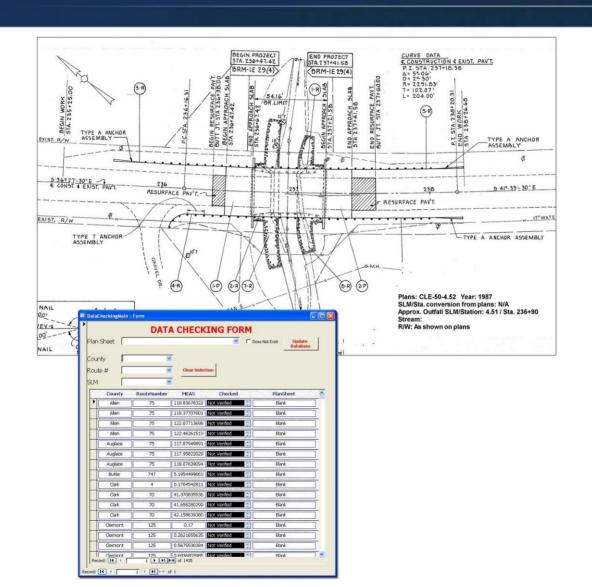
# REVIEW OF CONSTRUCTION PLANS





# REVIEW OF CONSTRUCTION PLANS





# STEP 2: FIELD DATA COLLECTION



Field crew training

GIS: Field data prep

GIS: Data collection

# FIELD CREW TRAINING CLASS



- Recognizing "Surface Waters of the State"
  - For the purposes of this inventory, a surface watercourse shall be considered to be a stream and surface waters of the State if all of the following characteristics are present:
    - A defined "channel" which carries water for at least a minimal period of time and has an "ordinary high water mark" (OHWM).







# FIELD CREW TRAINING CLASS



- What to Inventory: Outfalls
  - > Two outfall types:
    - <u>Ditch outfalls:</u> an outfall located at the end point of an *open drainage feature*, which is most commonly a ditch, but can also be a trench, trough, channel or other similar feature.
    - Pipe outfalls: an outfall located at the end point of a closed drainage feature, such as a pipe, culvert or similar manufactured structure.





# FIELD CREW TRAINING CLASS





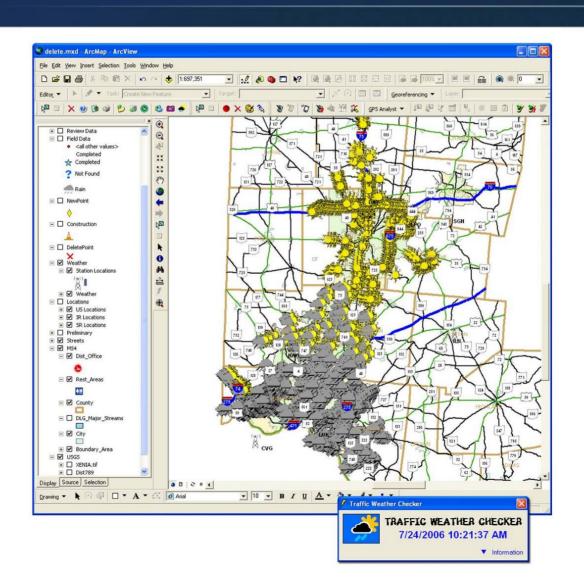
# FIELD DATA PREP



- Checking data out from database (ArcView) to the GPS unit (ArcMap) provides smart data for the field crew
  - MS4 boundaries
  - Stream crossings (Low/Med/High Priority)
  - Locations where construction drawings have been linked into database
  - > Previously inventoried points
    - Points needing dry weather visual field screening
    - Locations skipped due to roadway construction
  - > Weather Data

# DAILY WEATHER DATA UPDATES







- Field Crew Inputs
  - > Remainder of Outfall ID
  - > Rock Channel Protection
  - > Litter Present
  - > Comments
  - > Ditch or Pipe data





- Ditch Data
  - > Back Slope
  - > Fore Slope
  - > Bottom ditch width







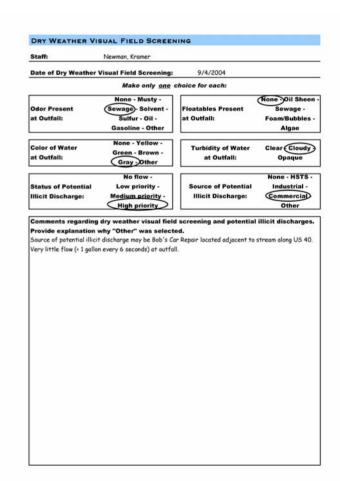
- Pipe Data
  - > Shape
  - > Height
  - > Width
  - > Material



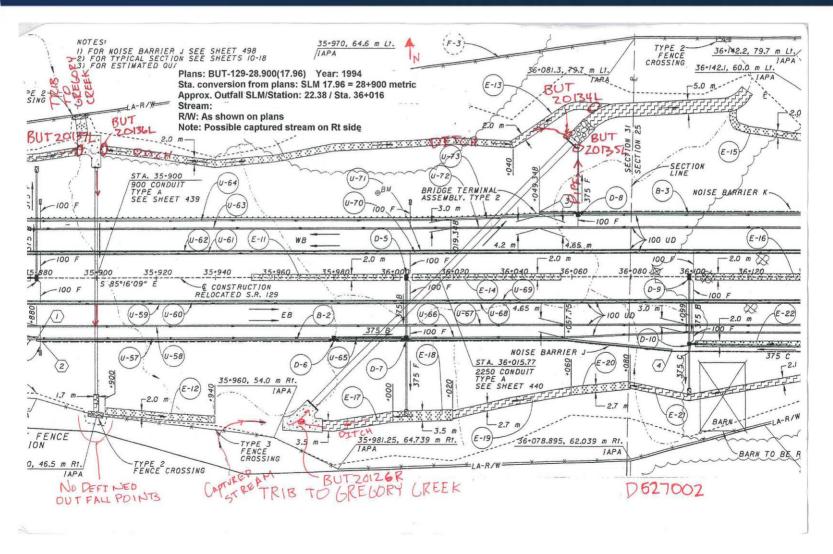




- Dry Weather Visual Field Screening
  - > Odor Present
  - Color of Water
  - Status of Potential Illicit Discharge
  - > Floatables Present
  - > Turbidity of Water
  - Source of Potential Illicit Discharge
  - Comments





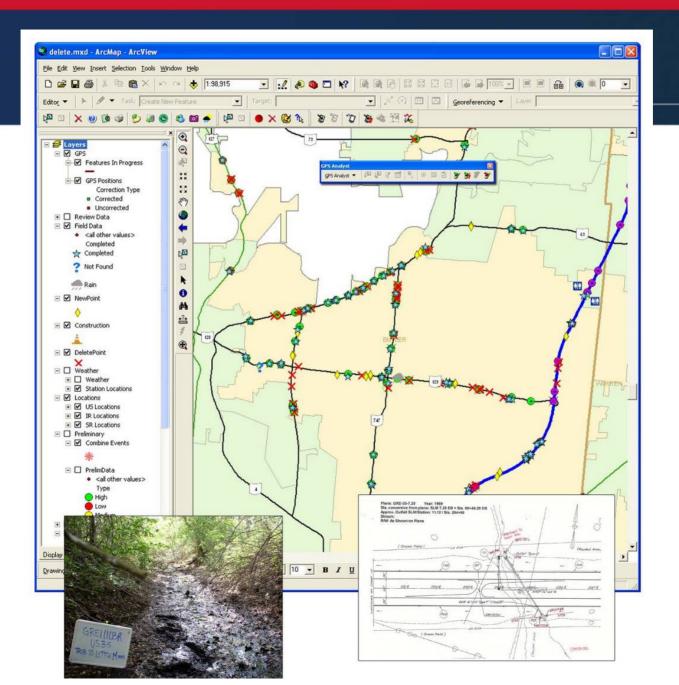


# STEP 3: DATABASE POPULATION



- Process Field Collected Data in the Office
  - Data is checked from GPS unit into the database
  - Error correction of outfall points by locating the nearest base station
  - Error checking in the field data
  - > Photos and plans linked to outfall point





Status of Point: Completed

Record: Id d 1





# OHIO DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION MS4 STORM WATER OUTFALL INVENTORY



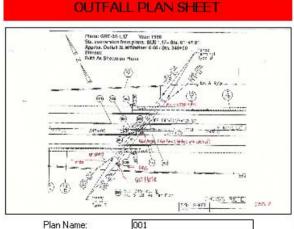
#### OFFICE DATA Office Staff: Joe DiMisa NI FID: SGREUS00035\*\*C 35 Stream Type: Tributary to Route No.: Stream Name: Little Miami River Log Point No.: 6.537869262 County: Greene 11-Digit HUC: 05090202020 Zip Code: 45385 Facility Address: non-linked FIELD DATA Field Staff: Matt Weaver Date of Field Survey: 5/22/06 Outfall ID#: 11103 Rock Channel Protect N Litter Present: OH State Plane North: 1409185.32982516 OH State Plane South: Ditch Outfalls Only Pipe Outfalls Only Back Slope (00:00): 0301 Pipe Shape: None Fore Slope (00:00): 0301 Pipe Height (in.): Bottom Width (in): 48 Pipe Width (in.): Pipe Materiall: RCP Comments: DRY WEATHER VISUAL FIELD SCREENING Dry Staff: Matt Weaver Date of Dry Weather: 5/22/06 Odor Present: None Floatables Present: None Color of Water: None Turbidity of Water: Clear Status of Discharge: No Flow Source of Discharge: None Dry Comments:

▶ ▶ of 209



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Photo Name:



# DATABASE POPULATION

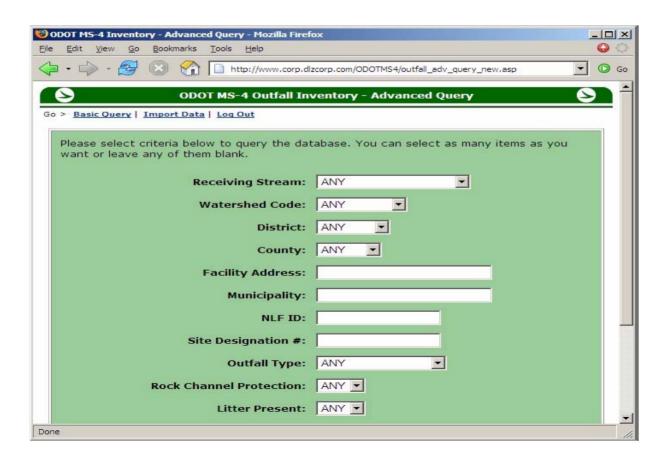


- Data is imported into ODOT's MS4 Outfall Inventory Database via the Internet
  - > Tabular outfall data (CSV) file.
  - Digital photos and sketches as JPEG image files.
- The complete and verified imported data is reviewed before it is considered to be final
- Final data is then submitted to ODOT

# ODOT DATABASE

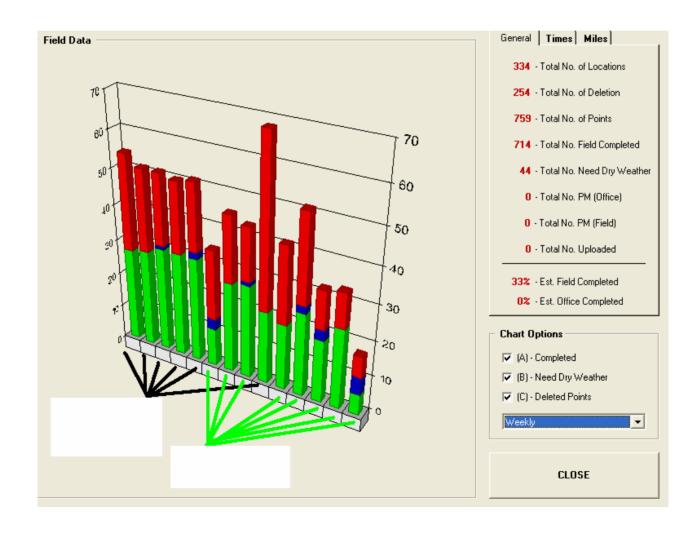


Standardized Queries and Searches



# GIS: JOB STATUS MONITORING





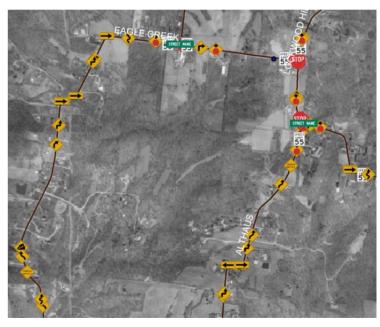
# GIS: OTHER APPLICATIONS



GIS can be tailored toward various infrastructure inventory

needs.

- > Traffic Sign Inventories
- > Environmental
  - Indiana Bat Tree Locations
  - Wetland Delineations
- > Dam Inventory





# INNOVATIVE JOB STATUS MONITORING TECHNIQUES USING GIS

**ODOT MS4 OUTFALL INVENTORY** 

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