

# Country Roads & City Streets

WV Transportation Technology Transfer Center

November 2001

College of Engineering & Mineral Resources

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## STREAM PROTECTION

### ENVIRONMENTAL PERMITTING ASSISTANCE AVAILABLE FOR CONTRACTORS

by L.L. Gilbert

Contractors working in and around water bodies in West Virginia, including wetlands and streams, are regulated by federal and state statutes.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers regulates the physical alterations of streams and wetlands through Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, and the West Virginia

Department of Environmental Protection, in coordination with the West Virginia Division of Natural Resources, certifies physical alterations under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act and the state water quality standards.

Under its authority, the state must certify with conditions, deny, or waive certification before the Corps can issue a federal permit. Common activities requiring certification and review of permits include: Placement of fill in wetlands; dredging bodies of water; bridge and road construction; levee construction; stream bank alteration; coal loading facilities; stream channelization; and recreational dock construction.



*The WV T<sup>2</sup> Center would like to extend a special "thank you" to Mike Clowser of the WV Contractors Association for granting us permission to reprint the environmental permitting articles in this edition. The T<sup>2</sup> Center staff became aware of these articles when they were published in the May/June edition of the magazine, West Virginia Construction News. We felt that these articles would be very beneficial to you and we are grateful to Mike and all of the WV Contractors Association staff who were instrumental in providing us with this information. Thank you!*



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*Country Roads and City Streets* is a quarterly publication of the West Virginia Transportation Technology Transfer Center (T<sup>2</sup> Center). The purpose of this newsletter is to

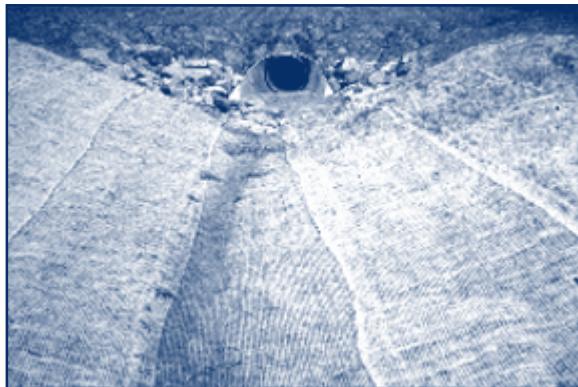
provide information that is beneficial to highway construction and maintenance personnel.

The material and opinions contained in this newsletter are those of the West Virginia Transportation Technology Transfer Center, and do not necessarily reflect the views

of the Federal Highway Administration or the WV Department of Transportation. Material contained in

*Country Roads and City Streets* is a combination of original and borrowed material. Every effort has been made to ensure the integrity and accuracy of this material. However, the

WV T<sup>2</sup> Center does not assume responsibility for any incorrect material.



### Before work proceeds

Before any placement or fill can occur in a stream, river, lake, pond (other than live-stock ponds or treatment ponds), or wetlands, a landowner or contractor must obtain a permit. To simplify the process, the DEP and the Corps use a joint application procedure. Permit applications are to be submitted to the Corps' Huntington District or Pittsburgh District.

After receiving the application, the Corps issues a joint public notice for the proposed activity. The public notice also serves as an application to the state for certification under Section 401. Federal regulations require the state to issue or deny the state 401 certification within 60 days of receiving the public notice, unless the time is extended by the Corps.

The state may deny certification if a proposed project would cause adverse environmental impacts, violate Clean Water Act requirements and/or violate state water quality standards. Since the Section 404 permit is contingent on the state's certification, the Corps may not issue a permit if state certification is denied.

### Failure to receive permit

Failure to receive a federal permit and state certification terminates the project proposal. However, in most cases the Corps will permit the activity if the state provides

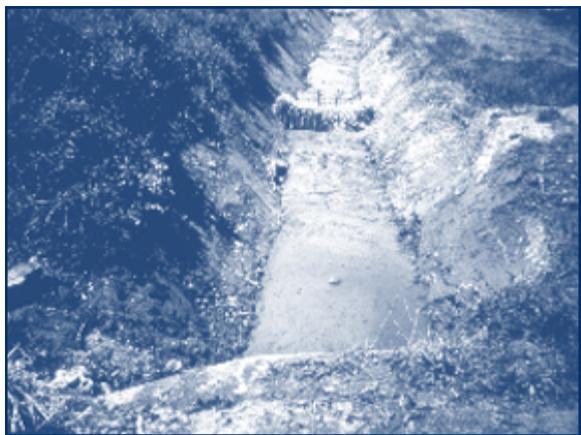
certification. Once the DEP receives a public notice, DEP and DNR staff review the proposal for potential environmental impacts. The environmental review takes into consideration the effects a project may have on aquatic resources, including wetlands, threatened and endangered species, flood mitigation, water quality, high quality streams, trout streams and outstanding national resource waters.

Conditions are included in the certification covering fish and wildlife impacts and maintaining water quality consistent with state standards. If impacts to fish and wildlife are unacceptably high or water quality standards cannot be maintained, certification may be denied.

Nationwide permits have been developed by the Corps for activities it has determined will have a minimal impact. Many of these permits are available for immediate use. The DEP also provides 401 Certification for these nationwide permits.

Contractors should be advised that instream work may also require a Public Lands Corporation permit from DNR's Public Lands Corporation.





## P2 Services offers to help contractors

One way contractors can receive assistance in preparing their pollution prevention activities is to utilize the Pollution Prevention Services (P2 Services).

P2 Services, located within the DEP's Office of Water Resources, was established in 1992 to assist the regulated community with regulations, permitting, planning and other environmental requirements. The program has assisted over 500 industrial clients and has focused on maintaining a cordial relationship with industry and encouraging responsible facility operation and advance planning through preparation and implementation of pollution prevention plans, facility monitoring programs, maintenance plans and groundwater protection plans. P2 Services are also available for contractors needing to obtain the proper permits.

P2 Services efforts include providing various services in support of waste reduction efforts and evaluating new alternative approaches by regulator programs to facilitate pollution prevention.

Waste appears in many forms, much of which is found on a construction site: solid waste such as paper, boxes and other refuses; vapors and fumes that may cause pollution outdoors or within the workplace; wastewater discharges; energy waste; and hazardous waste. The

economic benefits of utilizing P2 Services include reduced operating costs, savings from reduced need for pollution control equipment and monitoring, elimination of waste transportation, storage and disposal costs, reduced compliance costs, and reduced future liabilities.

In order to encourage participation in environmental assistance/pollution prevention programs, P2 Services maintains strict confidentiality except for an "imminent environmental hazard."

## Business Guide for Environmental Responsibility

A 24 x 36 inch poster entitled *The Business Guide for Environmental Responsibility*, and reproduced in this newsletter, has been developed by the West Virginia Environmental Assistance Coalition. The guide can serve as a quick reference to determine what, if any, permits or approvals are needed from regulatory agencies for environmental related activities. Phone numbers are provided for anyone needing assistance or additional information.

The WVEAC is a group of concerned people dedicated to improving quality while avoiding unnecessary cost for business operating in the state. The members of the EAC provide a number of programs, which provide low-or no-cost services, to help businesses define and address potential problems in a confidential, nonregulatory manner.

To learn more about the services available, or to obtain copies of "The Business Guide for Environmental Responsibility," contact P2 Services at 304-465-0034.

*L.L. Gilbert is Pollution Prevention Coordinator for the West Virginia Pollution Prevention Services program. He currently shares the West Virginia Environmental Assistance Coalition chairman position with Marshall University's George Carico, who is an Environmental Specialist for Marshall's Center of Environmental Geotechnical and Applied Sciences.*

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The included photos of good and bad erosion practices were added by the WV T<sup>2</sup> Center.

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## **MESSAGE AT ENVIRONMENTAL WORKSHOP: OBTAIN ALL NECESSARY PERMITS**

*By Adam Edstrom*

**IT'S THE LAW!** This was the message members received at the "Environmental Workshop for Contractors and Consultants" held May 9 in Charleston. The day-long seminar, sponsored by the West Virginia Division of Highways, Contractors Association of West Virginia, Asphalt Pavement Association of West Virginia, and West Virginia Association of Consulting Engineers, attracted 150 contractors and consultants who learned of the DOH's new approach to environmental permitting and its impact on related specifications and construction documents.

"The WV Division of Highways will follow all environmental laws and regulations on our construction projects. We want to cooperate in every way with contractors and engineers, but please know that we will shut down any project that doesn't comply with environmental regulations or if any of the necessary permits are not obtained," said Joe Deneault, state highway engineer. "I would like for you to take the information you learned today and present it to your people in the field. It's good that you are here to learn the changes but it's your people on the project who need to know what is expected by the department."

Environmental representatives of the WVDOH, Federal Highway Administration, U.S. Corps of Engineers (Pittsburgh and Huntington districts), WV Department of Environmental Protection, WV Division of Natural Resources, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service discussed the environmental process, permits and laws that need to be considered in preparation for all DOH work. This includes design, construction, utilities, operations, bridges, and small structures.

Workshop attendees also received specific information on what needs to be compiled for permits, certification, and clearance. These responsibilities include satisfying regulatory requirements set forth by the Endangered Species Act, the National Historic Preservation Act, Sections 401, 402, and 404 of the Clean Water Act, the National Flood Insurance Program, and the National Environmental Policy Act.

Under the DOH's new policy, the DOH will obtain the necessary permits based on a specific construction method. These include Individual, Regional, and Nationwide permits. In the bid documents, DOH will tell bidders what permits have been obtained and what construction methods are allowed under the permit. If the bidder chooses a different construction method than the one detailed in the specs, the bidder will be responsible for obtaining any additional permits.

Contractors will be responsible for getting permits for borrow or waste sites since the DOH won't know in advance of the bidding where the sites will be. Contractors will also be responsible for permitting temporary construction accesses if they are different than what is covered under the DOH's permit.

"Everyone recognizes the need for highways and infrastructure," stated Mike Zeto, enforcement coordinator for the WV Division of Environmental Protection. "It just needs to be done properly. I think a very positive outcome of today's session is that there is not much new, we just need to look at it differently. We want to keep your guys out of trouble; it makes your life and DEP's easier."

Much of the seminar dealt with soil erosion techniques and the way contractors can minimize water running through a job site that has been cleared of vegetation.

"You can clear the whole site at once but you may only want to grub the portion you are working on," said Charlie Riling, environmental monitor for the WVDOH. "You won't have as much soil erosion to contend with this way."

He also added that the three major components of Best Management Practices are timely installation, proper installation, and regular maintenance and that contractors should practice good housekeeping rules by picking up oil and grease cans and other trash around the jobsite.

At the end of the day, a panel of representatives from the different agencies responded to the audience during a question and answer session. Contractors questioned how timely the permits can be obtained from the Corps, WVDEP and other agencies. It was suggested contractors work through the DOH to get the required permits. Choosing waste or borrow pits that don't have obvious problems such as streams, wetlands, or endangered species will expedite the permitting process.

Contractors and consultants were given phone numbers and contacts, helpful internet sites and examples of the different types of permits – Information and resources they may turn to for assistance and clarification.

"The seminar was very enlightening and informative on the number of different agencies and requirements that need to be met by the WVDOH and contractors," said Bob Orders, Jr., president of Orders Construction Company, St. Albans. "It also reminded me that the CAWV must stay vigilant and on its toes in order to continue seeing that members are kept up-to-date and well informed on these type of issues."

For more information, contact Charlie Riling, Environmental Monitor-Hydraulics & Permitting, West Virginia Department of Transportation at 304-558-0601 or e-mail [criling@dot.state.wv.us](mailto:criling@dot.state.wv.us).

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# Business Guide for En

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## AIR QUALITY

Typical air quality problem areas include the following:

**Open Burning** is generally prohibited unless you obtain prior approval from the Office of Air Quality. Yard debris may be burned only under specific restrictions.

**Excess Smoke or Dust:** Air rules limit the darkness of smoke from vents and exhaust stacks (including boilers). Dust must be controlled from fugitive sources such as haul roads, material processing or handling, and open stockpiles.

**Coal Preparation and Coal Handling:** Facilities must obtain air permits and comply with specific requirements to reduce air pollution.

**Failure to obtain a permit for a potential source of pollution:** Many existing facilities may now require a federal operating permit even if no previous air permits were needed. Any process or activity that may emit pollutants into the air above certain minimum levels may trigger the requirements.

**Non-hazardous pollutants include:** Particulate matter (including dust & smoke); volatile organic compounds (e.g. petroleum solvents, aromatic hydrocarbons, etc.); combustion gases; and others. Hazardous pollutants include many substances commonly used by industry (benzene, solvents, etc.).

**New, modified, or relocated facilities** with air emissions may also require a **construction permit**. For both operating & construction permits, applicability is determined by the potential to emit, not just actual air emissions.

**Hot Mix Asphalt Plants must obtain permits** to construct, modify or relocate and must comply with specific air emission limits, including opacity (darkness) of stack exhausts. They must also obtain annual operating permits.

**Fuel-fired Boilers must comply with emission limits** for smoke, particulate matter & sulfur dioxide. Fugitive dust from stockpiles and transport of fuel or ash must be controlled. Construction or modification of fuel-burning units requires a permit.

**Asbestos Removal:** Demolition and/or renovation activities that involve asbestos-containing materials require notification to the U.S. EPA, the Office of Air Quality, and the Bureau for Public Health at least ten working days before start-up. Proper handling and disposal procedures for asbestos must be followed. Refer to this poster's "Waste" section also.

**Objectionable Odors:** Activities which cause or contribute to objectionable odors may be subject to enforcement action.

For more information, contact:  
Small Business Assistance Program  
(SBAP) (304) 926-3647 or toll free in  
West Virginia (800) 982-2474



## SOLID / HAZARDOUS WASTE

All businesses must determine whether their wastes are hazardous under the Resource Conservation & Recovery Act (RCRA). Anything you generate that is not a product may be considered a waste. Notification is required if your business generates hazardous waste.

### Hazardous Waste

Common examples include:

Cleaning agents, coatings, corrosives, flammable wastes, paint, paint thinners, pesticides, herbicides, solvents.

Many other items are considered hazardous upon disposal. Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) are a good source of information to help determine if a substance is hazardous.

### Non-RCRA Hazardous Waste

- PCB's require special handling: call the Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA) hotline at (202) 554-1404;
- Asbestos - containing materials require special handling: Contact the

WV Division of Environmental Health at (800) 922-1255 or use the TSCA hotline.

### Universal Waste

- Fluorescent lights & other mercury-containing lights;
  - Mercury-containing thermostats;
  - Mercury-containing batteries;
  - Recalled / burned pesticides
- The above are subject to full hazardous waste regulations unless managed as universal waste. Universal waste fact sheets can be obtained from the contact listed at the end of this section.

### Used Oil

- Do not use as a dust suppressant.
- May use for own space heaters and accept used oil from "do-it-yourselfers".
- Oil that is "off-specification" triggers added requirements (40 CFR 279).
- May dispose of used oil filters if hot-drained for 24 hours. Recycle waste oil. Metal from filters may also be recycled.

### Non-Hazardous Waste

- Do not burn your waste.
- Keep records of legal disposal.
- Obtain approval for new waste streams from landfill & solid waste permits. Call (304) 558-6350.
- Consider waste exchange options.
- Recycling information can be obtained from the WVDNR coordinator by calling (304) 558-3370.

For recycling market information, contact: West Virginia Solid Waste Management Board Materials Exchange at (304) 558-0844.

For assistance, contact: West Virginia Division of Environmental Protection, Office of Waste Management - Waste Minimization Group at (800) 307-8710



Developed by the West Virginia Environmental Assistance Coalition (WVEAC),  
dedicated to promoting environmental responsibility in an economical manner.

[www.dep.state.wv.us](http://www.dep.state.wv.us)  
[www.nieinfo.org/](http://www.nieinfo.org/)

# Environmental Responsibility



## WATER QUALITY

The most common water quality requirements include:

### National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permits

- Point source (e.g. pipes) discharge to state waters (e.g. lakes, ponds, rivers, creeks, ditches, channels, groundwater, wetlands, etc.);
- Industrial facilities with established effluent guidelines, even if there is no discharge (e.g. wood treatment);
- Any solid waste disposal facility.

### Storm Water Permits

- Commercial facilities with water runoff from materials exposed to precipitation;
- Industrial facilities designated under the general storm water permit (e.g. wood products, metal fabrication, manufacturing, concrete batch plants, etc.);
- Construction activity that disturbs land requires proper sediment control and may require a permit.

### Groundwater Protection

- All commercial facilities must develop a groundwater protection plan (GPP);
- Industrial sites located in areas where drainage is discharged to the subsurface are required to obtain an underground injection control permit from the Office of Water Resources;
- Non-residential septic systems which discharge solely sanitary waste and have the capacity to serve more than 20 persons per day, or any septic system where sanitary waste is commingled with other wastes, requires a permit from the Office of Water Resources.

### Dredge & Fill Permits

- Any activity involving disturbances in or around state waterways (e.g. construction, intake, culvert installation, bank stabilization, bridge work, etc.);
- Any wetlands disturbance (e.g. drainage, filling, discharge, etc. in or near bogs, wet meadows, swamps, marshes, etc.).

### Conditions Not Allowed in State Waters

You must not cause or contribute to the following:

- Visible solids, suspended solids, scum, foam or oily slicks;
- Deposits or sludge banks on the bottom;
- Odors in or near the waters;
- Materials in concentrations which are harmful to humans or wildlife;
- Distinctly visible color;
- Conditions that require excessive treatment to produce drinkable water.

For more information, contact:

West Virginia Pollution Prevention (P2) Services at  
(304) 465-0834 or (304) 564-4310

## OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

### Community Safety

Federal laws require companies to handle chemicals safely and to work with the community to prepare for chemical accidents.

#### The Clean Air Act

**General Duty to Prevent Chemical Accidents:** Handling chemicals safely reduces liability and risks, both to workers and the community.

**Risk Management Plans (RMPs)** are required from some companies based on the amounts of hazardous chemicals on-site. RMPs identify chemical hazards, evaluate impacts of catastrophic releases, and describe the systems for managing these risks.

#### The Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA)

**Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs):** You may need to submit MSDSs for chemicals you use to the Office of Emergency Services (OES) & to the Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC). MSDSs can be obtained from your vendors and must be kept on-site.

**Tier II Reports:** Must be filed with the LEPC & OES by March 1, if 10,000 pounds of a hazardous substance or 500 pounds of an extremely hazardous substance were on-site any time during the previous year.

**Toxic Release Inventory (TRI):** TRI reports (Form R) must be filed with the LEPC & OES by July 1 if your company meets the following: Standard Industrial Code (SIC) between 20 & 39, 10 or more full-time workers, manufacture or process more than 25,000 pounds of a listed chemical or otherwise use 10,000 pounds of a listed chemical.

For more information, contact: National Institute for Chemical Studies (NICS) at (800) 282-2796

### Underground Storage Tanks (USTs)

#### Notification Requirements

All USTs must be registered with the WV Division of Environmental Protection (DEP), Office of Waste Management. Also, the DEP must be notified prior to any installation, closure or change in use of any UST. Sellers/lessors who have USTs on their property must disclose such information in deeds and leases.

#### Certification Requirements

USTs may not be installed, retrofitted, upgraded, closed or undergo a change-in-service except under the supervision of a DEP-certified individual.

#### Performance Standards

USTs must meet specific construction, piping, spill & overflow prevention, corrosion protection, and installation standards.

#### Leaking USTs

Owners/operators of leaking USTs must correct the problem and clean up any contamination. Corrective action orders may be issued to owners of leaking USTs.

#### Financial Responsibility

UST owners must show financial responsibility for potential leaks or releases through insurance coverage or other financial guarantees.

For more information or reporting forms, contact:  
WVDEP, Compliance Assurance and Emergency Response Section, at (304) 558-6371

The Small Business Ombudsman works to resolve disputes, reviews legislation, rules, and identifies funding for environmental improvements. For additional information, call (304) 558-5929

# ARE YOU REGULATED?

**Businesses that may be regulated under environmental rules include, but are not limited to:**

- Asbestos Removal / Processing Contractors
- Asphalt Plants / Asphalt Products Mfg.
- Breweries and Wineries
- Businesses Using Fuel-Fired Boilers or Incinerators
- Chemical or Plastic Manufacturing
- Chrome Electroplaters- Hard or Decorative
- Coal Cleaning, Drying or Preparation Facilities
- Coating Operations: Fabric, Paper, Metal Furniture, Misc. Metal Parts, etc.
- Concrete Batch Plants
- Crematories- Animal or Human Remains
- Degreasing Operations Using Petroleum Solvents
- Dry Cleaners
- Foundries
- Furniture Manufacturing, Finishing or Repair
- Gasoline Storage/Distribution: Service Stations, Bulk Petroleum Terminals, Tank Trunks, etc.
- Halogenated Solvent Users: Batch or Inline (includes vapor degreasing)
- Lumber Mills and Paper Products
- Metal or Wood Finishers
- Mineral Handling/ Processing
- Newspapers / Printing Shops / Graphic Arts
- Paint Manufacturers and Applicators
- Pest Control Operations
- Refrigerator / Air Conditioner Service/ Repair

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Stormwater management issues are everywhere. National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Phase II Rules are the next step of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Clean Water Act to preserve, protect, and improve the nation's water resources from polluted stormwater runoff and mandate the implementation of BMPs (Best Management Practices.) Designed to reduce storm water runoff pollution, NPDES guidelines regulate highway and other construction land disturbance activities, industrial activities, and small municipal storm sewer systems.

This was the focus of the BMPs for Stormwater Management and Watershed Protection Regulations and Solutions Workshop held in Martinsburg on Tuesday, October 30, 2001. This workshop provided municipalities, engineers, planners, watershed associations, contractors, and related organizations with guidance in the implementation of BMPs for watershed protection and stormwater management. Stormwater management regulations, funding, and technical approaches, as well as specific innovative products and technologies, were covered.

At the completion of the workshop, participants came away with a basic understanding of the following:

- West Virginia's Phase II Implementation, including the anti-degradation approach to stormwater management.
- The support network available in dealing with watershed management.
- An understanding of the resources available for developing a plan for procuring funds available for West Virginia municipalities and organizations from private, state, and federal sources.
- The considerations, benefits, and design issues related to the implementation of a number of innovative stormwater management and watershed protection BMPs.

All participants received speaker handout materials and a 3-ring notebook produced by ACF Environmental, Inc. This packet contained CD-Roms of technical resources and literature on drainage and erosion control materials. Actual product samples were also included in the notebook, giving the recipients the chance to see these products hands-on.

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The WV T<sup>2</sup> Center would like to extend a special "thank you" to ACF Environmental Inc, SI Geosolutions, Eastern Panhandle Soil Conservation District, and the WV Soil Conservation Agency for sponsoring this workshop. We appreciate your time, cooperation, dedication, financial support, and expertise in bringing this workshop to our audience.

Based on the positive response to the Martinsburg workshop, we are considering offering this workshop again in 2002 in central and southern West Virginia. If you would be interested in attending a future session, please let us know.

## UPCOMING EVENTS

### 2002 Roadway Management Conference

Virginia Beach, VA, March 11-13

*Mark your Calendars! A detailed program will be mailed out in the next few months with all pertinent conference information.*

### TRB

Washington, DC, January 13- January 17, 2002

### **THE COURSES THAT ARE INCLUDED IN THE ROADS SCHOLAR I PROGRAM ARE:**

Work Zone Traffic Control

Equipment Operation and Worker Safety

Dealing with People/  
Successful Supervision

Winter Maintenance

Proper Signs and Markings

Drainage: The Key to Roads  
That Last

Risk Management/ Tort  
Liability

Control of Utility Cuts

Asphalt Roads: Common  
Maintenance Problems

Use of Automatic Traffic  
Counting Equipment

*If you have an event you would like added to our listings, please contact Kim at the WV T<sup>2</sup> Center.*

## UPCOMING ROADS SCHOLAR COURSES

Mike is ready to go on the road again, and this time you have the chance to finish the Roads Scholar I Program in one sweep!

Beginning January 2002 through February 2002, the WV T<sup>2</sup> Center will be offering **all ten Roads Scholar I courses** in two separate locations - Moundsville and Princeton. The Moundsville courses will be held at the WVDOH District 6 Headquarters building. The Princeton courses will be held at the WVDOH District 10 Headquarters.

### **MOUNDSVILLE COURSE DATES**

January 22

January 29

February 5

February 12

February 19

### **PRINCETON COURSE DATES:**

January 23

January 30

February 6

February 13

February 20

Courses have not yet been assigned to a specific day, but all are half-day courses. Each date will consist of a morning course from 8:30 - 11:30 AM and a different afternoon course from 12:30 - 3:30 PM.

## WE WANT TO KNOW

*We are always looking to improve our program to better serve your needs. The T<sup>2</sup> Center welcomes any ideas, comments, or suggestions you have regarding our program.*

**To provide the Center with feedback, or to make changes to your mailing address, please fill out the following form and fax it to Kim at 304-293-7109, email to kcarr@wvu.edu, or mail to WV T<sup>2</sup> Center, WVU, PO Box 6103, Morgantown, WV 26506-6103.**

1. Please list information you'd like to receive:
  2. Please provide us with training workshop suggestions that would benefit you and your agency.
  3. Please list topics for publications, videos, and/or cd-roms that you would like the Center to obtain for our lending libraries.
  4. Please list any additional comments on how the T<sup>2</sup> Center could better serve you.
  5. Please fill out the following to update your mailing information or to request information.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Job Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Company:

Address:

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip Code: \_\_\_\_\_

**Phone:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Fax:** \_\_\_\_\_

E-mail:

The West Virginia T<sup>2</sup> Center is a part of the nationwide Local Technical Assistance Program (LTAP), which is funded by the Federal Highway Administration. The Center also receives funding from the West Virginia Department of Transportation.

## Mission:

The mission of the West Virginia T<sup>2</sup> Center is to foster a safe and efficient transportation system. The T<sup>2</sup> Center's mandate is to improve the transportation system by improving the professional skills of those involved in highway design, construction and maintenance, and to act as a resource for them by keeping up-to-date training libraries and constantly seeking/developing new technologies.

## **Overall Goal:**

The Center's overall goal is to improve the transportation system by focusing on professional training, technical assistance, and information dissemination.

To achieve this goal, the WV T<sup>2</sup>Center does the following:

- Provides on-site training and demonstrations
  - Publishes a quarterly newsletter
  - Maintains a video and publications library
  - Provides technical assistance via e-mail, telephone, fax, mail, or site visits

### IN BRIEF WITH RON ECK



In recent months we have received an increasing number of inquiries about environmental concerns, including air quality, hazardous waste, and water quality and the consequences of failing to comply with federal and/or state statutes.

Since road and street construction and maintenance activities by their very nature impact the environment, it is imperative that such activities be done properly and make use of best management practices. With regulations and technology seemingly in a state of constant change, staying current on these topics is certainly a challenge.

In this issue, we try to bring order to this often confusing area by identifying some of the more common regulatory requirements and describing permitting assistance that is available in West Virginia. In October we co-sponsored, with several other partners, a one-day workshop on storm water management in Martinsburg. We hope to repeat the workshop in central and southern West Virginia in 2002. Let us know if there are other workshop or training topics that can help you in dealing with environmental matters.

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