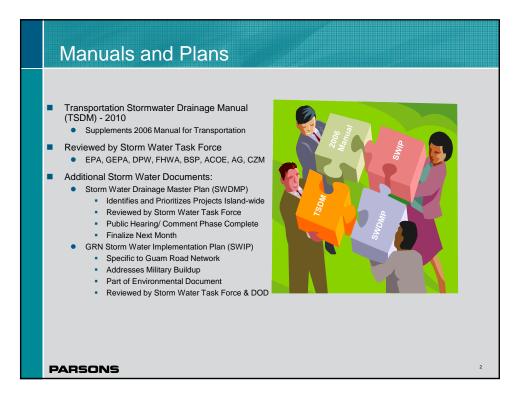
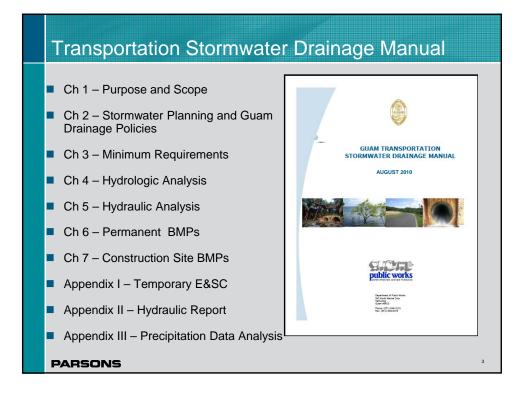
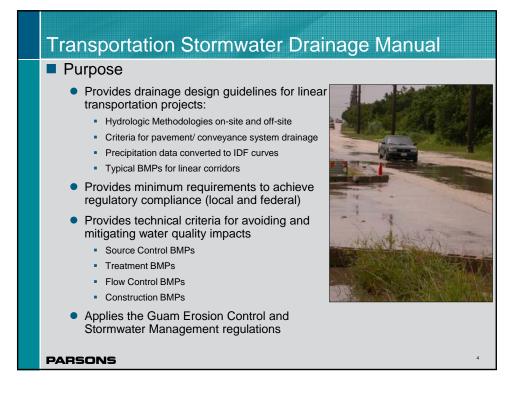
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DAY 2, SESSION 8: REVIEW OF GUAM'S STORM WATER MANUALS AND FEDERAL REQUIREMENTS









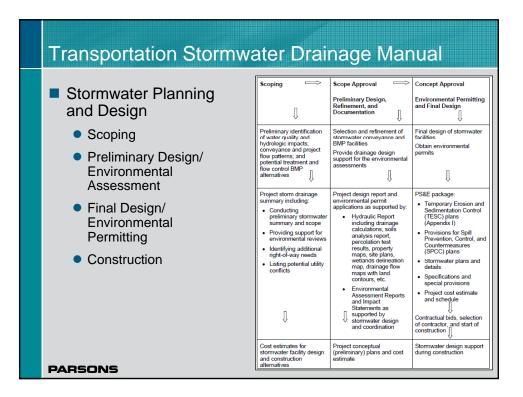
Transportation Stormwater Drainage Manual

How to use the TSDM

- Used to integrate stormwater planning and design throughout project development
- Determine minimum stormwater requirements for compliance
- Design interception/ conveyance systems
- Design Post-Construction BMPs
- Prepare Temporary Erosion and Sediment Control Plan



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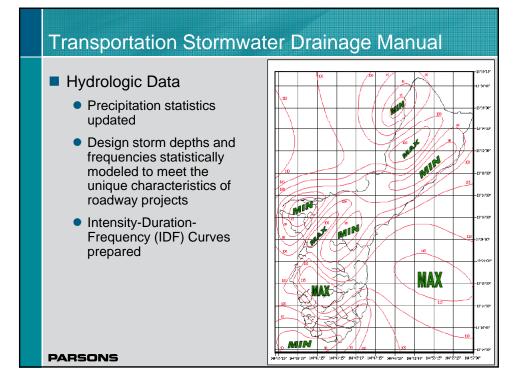


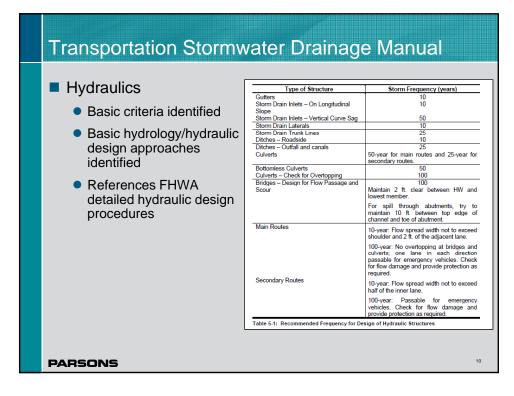
Transportation Stormwater Drainage Manual

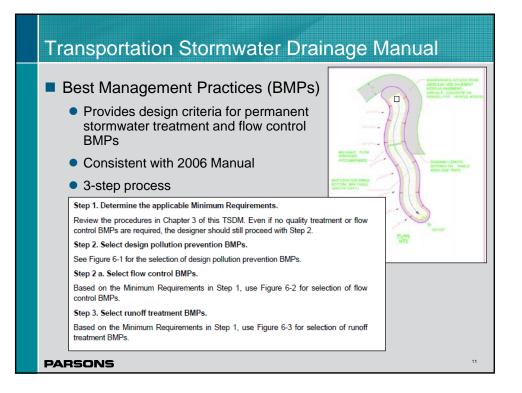
Stormwater Planning – 7 Step Process

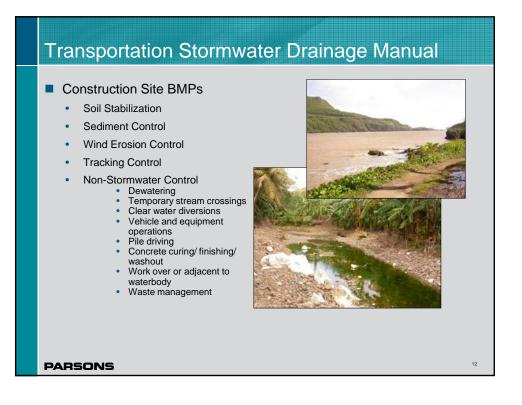
STEP 1-	Collect and analyze information on existing conditions.
STEP 2-	Prepare a drainage map with conceptual layout.
STEP 3-	Perform an off-site analysis.
STEP 4-	Prepare a permanent stormwater management plan.
STEP 5-	Prepare a temporary erosion and sedimentation control plan. This plan will be incorporated into the contractors' Construction Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP).
STEP 6-	Prepare a hydraulic report.
STEP 7-	Check compliance with all applicable minimum requirements.
ONS	
	STEP 2- STEP 3- STEP 4- STEP 5- STEP 6- STEP 7-

Transportation Stormwater Drai	nage Mani	ual
9 Minimum Requirements for Regu	latory Compl	iance
1) Stormwater planning		
2) Construction stormwater pollution	prevention	
Source control of pollutants		
4) Maintenance of natural drainage		
5) Runoff treatment		
6) Flow control		
7) Wetlands protection		
8) Watershed-based planning		
9) Operation and maintenance		
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Transportation Stormwater Drainage Manual

- Conclusion
 - TSDM provides guidelines for the planning and design of stormwater facilities for transportation projects on Guam
 - Establishes Minimum Requirements
 - Provides uniform technical criteria for avoiding and mitigating water quality impacts
 - Consistent with the Guam Erosion Control and Stormwater Management Regulations



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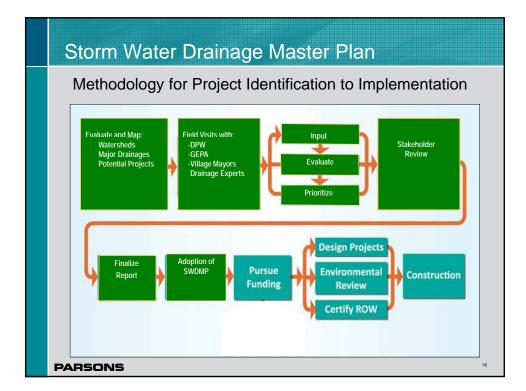
Storm Water Drainage Master Plan

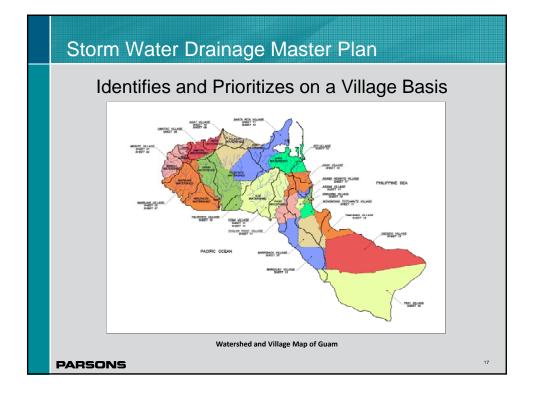
Purpose

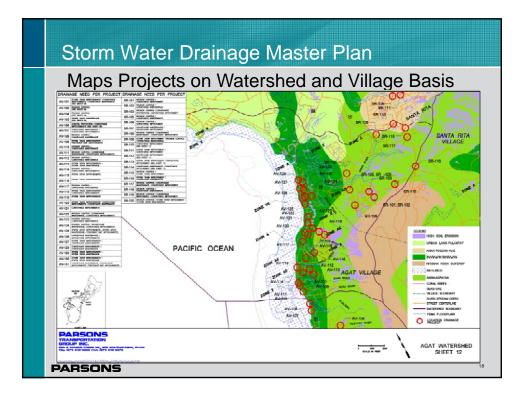
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- Identify existing storm water runoff patterns
- Identify existing storm water conveyance systems
- Characterize drainage, erosion control and treatment BMP improvements
- Prioritize potential Capitol Improvement Plan projects
- Provide potential funding sources

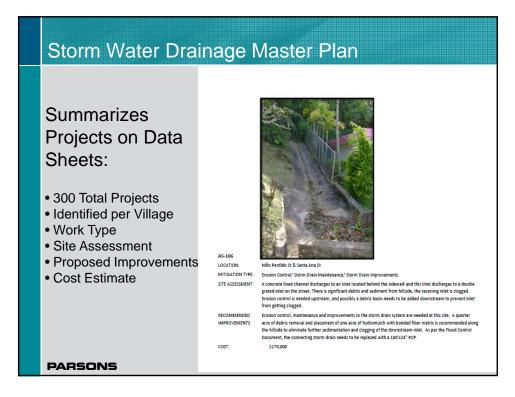




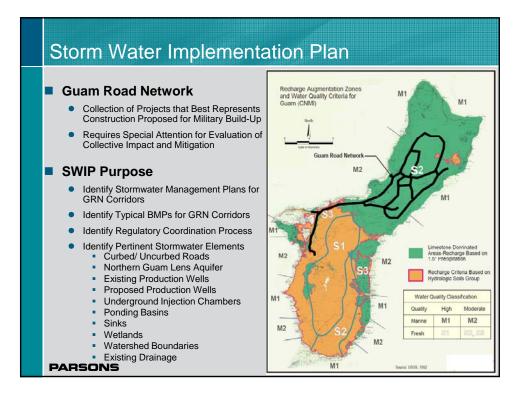


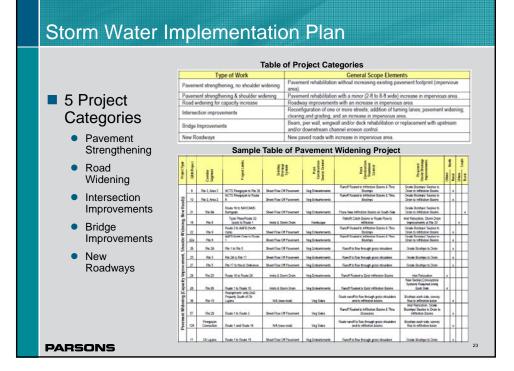


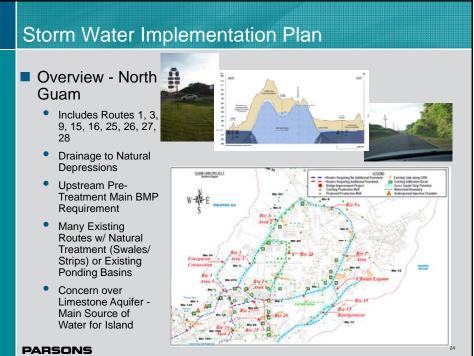
Storm Water Drai	nage Ma	ster Plan
	WORK TYPE	DESCRIPTION
Classifies Projects by	Erosion Control	Locations where stream bank erosion, channel deformation, and down cutting were observed. Erosion control includes streambank protection, such as riprap revetment or installation of gabion retaining walls along steep cliff sides, control of hillside erosion with hydroseed, and mulch and/or bonded fiber matrix to control mass erosion.
Projects by Work Types	Conveyance Improvements	Locations where the design and installation of offsite drainage conveyance structures, such as culverts, associated headwalls and wingwalls, channels, ditches, cross culverts, and bridges, are required. Examples include providing increased capacity, as well as replacing structures that are beyond repair.
	Conveyance Maintenance	Locations where rehabilitation of conveyance structures or maintenance within conveyance structures is required. Examples include headwall and/or wingwall repair, removal of sediment and debris within and around culverts, and utility encasement or relocation within the conveyance facility.
	Treatment BMP Improvements	Includes the design and installation of biofiltration strips/swales, detention devices, media filters, and infiltration trenches/basins for treatment of storm water runoff.
	Treatment BMP Maintenance	Includes vegetation management, debris removal, sediment or vegetation removal, and/or side slope stabilization at locations where treatment best management practices (BMPs), such as infiltration basins, are present.
	Coastal Protection	Locations where the coastline is within the limits of a routed road and the road has little to no protection. In areas that exhibit coastal erosion encroaching within the roadway ROW, coastal erosion protection in the form of riprap revetment or gabions has been recommended.
	Storm Drain Maintenance	Includes locations where sediment/debris removal is required within the storm drain system.
	Storm Drain Improvements	All locations where capacity improvements or storm drain replacement is required. Examples include design and installation of storm drain systems, including catch basins, roadway ditches, storm drain pipelines, and storm drain outlets to offsite conveyance systems. Also included are storm drain outlet structures that convey flow to the groundwater regime, such as infiltration basins, infiltration trenches, or underground injection chambers.
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Storm Water D	rai	nag	je Ma	aster F	Plan		
					RANKING FA	CTORS	
Evaluates		PRIORITY SCORE	CRITERIA	HIGHEST SCORE (X3)	MODERATE SCORE (X2)	LOW SCORE (X1)	NO SCORE (X0)
Projects Based on		10	Public Safety Risk	Inaction poses significant risk to public safety, potential loss of life.	Inaction poses moderate risk to public safety, potential injury.	Inaction poses low risk to public safety.	No risk to public safety.
10 Factors		10	Environmental Severity	Directly impacts aquifer.	Directly impacts coastal area.	Directly impacts surface water (e.g., river, stream, or lake).	No environmental risk.
	ORIES	3	Maintainability	Low maintenance projects with easy accessibility.	Moderate maintenance requirement, moderately accessible.	Difficult to maintain and/or difficult to access.	Very difficult to maintain and/or very difficult to access.
	CATEG	3	Flooding Severity	Unacceptable damage caused by flood events.	Moderate damage caused by flood events.	Flood events cause nuisance damage.	No flood hazard.
	NO	3	Floodplain	Inside floodplain.	N/A	N/A	Outside floodplain.
	EVALUATION CATEGORIES	3	Erosion Severity	Unacceptable damage caused by erosion.	Moderate damage caused by erosion.	Erosion damage considered nuisance.	No erosion hazard.
	EV/	3	Number of Affected Properties	Greater than 4 properties affected.	3 to 4 properties affected.	1 to 2 properties affected.	No properties affected.
		3	Type of Roadway	Highway	Arterial	Collector	Private
		3	Right-of-Way Requirement	Requires no ROW.	N/A	N/A	Requires ROW.
		10	Estimated Cost	Cost < \$200,000	\$200,000 < Cost < \$1,000,000	\$1,000,000 < Cost < \$10,000,000	Cost >\$10,000,000
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	Identifies Reg	gulatory Agency Coordinati	on Proc	ess	
Local/	Agency	Permit or Clearance	Implementation		
Federal			Design ¹ Construction ²		
	Guam Department of	Building Permit		X	
	Public Works	Clearing and Grading Permit		x	
		Underground Injection Control Permit	x		
		Aquifer Protection Review	Х		
Local		Section 401 Water Quality Certification	х		
Process.v	Guam EPA	Environmental Protection Plan (EPP)		Х	
		Erosion Control Plan (ECP)		х	
		Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)		x	
	Bureau of Statistics and Plans	Federal Consistency Certification	х		
	US EPA, Region 9	Sole Source Aquifer Protection	Х		
		Wellhead Protection Program		Х	
Federal		Section 402 National Pollutant Discharge and Elimination System (NPDES) Permit / Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)		x	
revera		Storm Water Runoff Requirements – Section 438 of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (EISA)	x		
L	US Army Corps of Engineers	Section 404 Discharge of Dredged or Fill Material into Waters of the United States	x		

