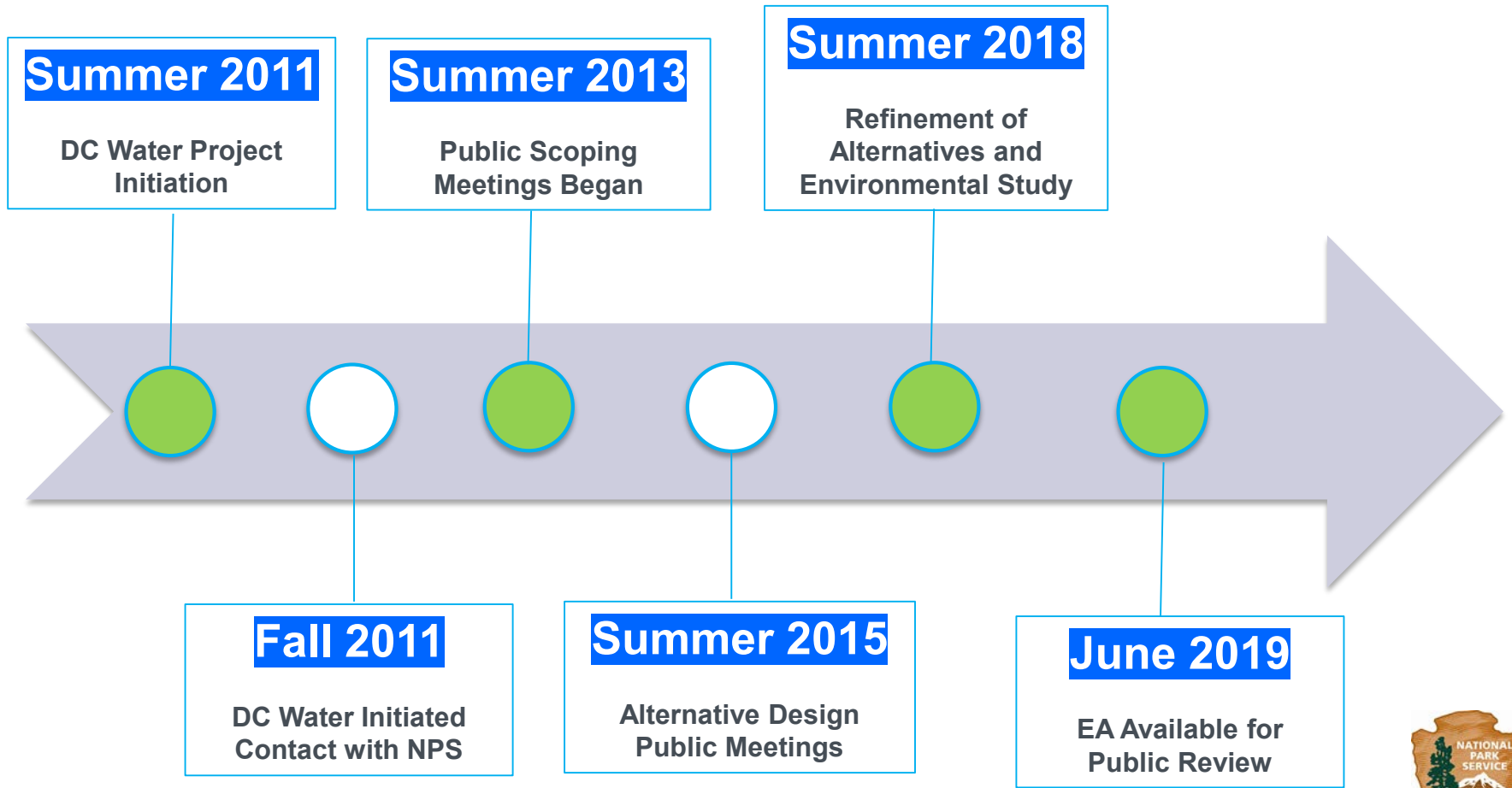


Soapstone Valley Park Sewer Rehabilitation Environmental Assessment (EA)



- **Welcome & Introductions**
- **Scoping**
- Purpose
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- Alternatives Considered and Dismissed
- National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and Section 106
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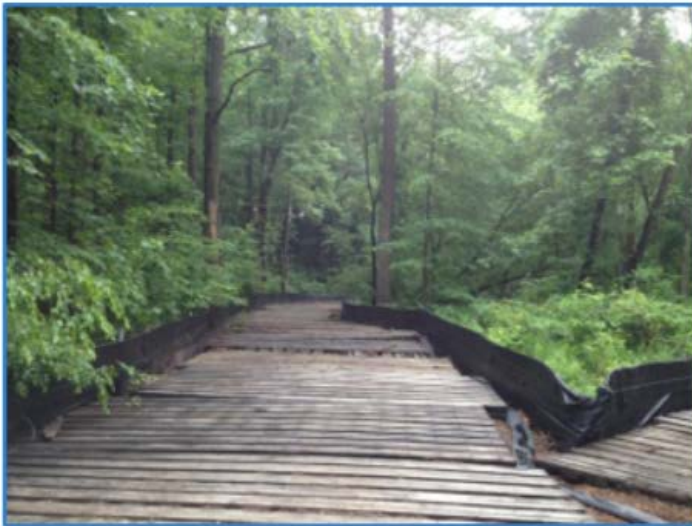
Scoping – Previous Presentations

Public Scoping Presentation from 2013



NEPA Compliance

- Vegetation
- Access



On this slide, access roads & trees were discussed.

Also, on this slide, trenchless Cured-in-Place-Pipe (CIPP) was discussed (CIPP UV is shown in the picture).

Other alternative options were also discussed in the presentation.



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- To repair, rehabilitate, improve, and/or replace aging 18-inch-diameter sanitary sewer pipes within the Soapstone Valley sewer system while maintaining the functions of and limiting disturbance within the Soapstone Valley Park.
- To improve structural integrity of the sanitary sewer infrastructure, including pipes and manholes, while maintaining adequate hydraulic capacity.



- To reduce stream and groundwater infiltration into the sanitary sewer pipes and reduce potential for sanitary sewer overflows (SSOs).
- To eliminate exposed sanitary sewer pipes and manholes to the extent possible.
- To meet the regulatory requirements of the DC Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) permit.



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- The rehabilitation is needed because the sewer infrastructure in the Soapstone Valley sewer system has exceeded its design life and has multiple defects throughout the system including pipe and manhole cracks, fractures, root intrusion into pipes, and stream and groundwater infiltration.
- Over time, the condition of the sewers is expected to continue to deteriorate.



- The resulting diminished performance of the system would exacerbate local pollution and increase the frequency of structural failures and emergency repairs, which are environmentally destructive and costly.



- The Soapstone Valley Rehabilitation Sewer Project includes approximately 6,200 linear feet (LF) of sanitary sewer pipes, much of which is defective, 29 defective manholes, and six exposed stream crossings. These defects result in the potential for stream and groundwater infiltration and leaks.



- Groundwater and stormwater infiltration can increase the potential for SSOs which contaminate surface waters and impact public health.
- Additionally, exposed pipelines and manholes are subject to damage from stream and/or stormwater elements, which can lead to leaks into and out of the pipe.



- The District Department of Energy and Environment (DOEE) has identified two stormwater outfalls within the Soapstone Valley Rehabilitation Project area that require repair per DC's MS4 permit.
- Because of their proximity to the Soapstone Valley sanitary sewer system, the repair of the stormwater outfalls would be constructed simultaneously.



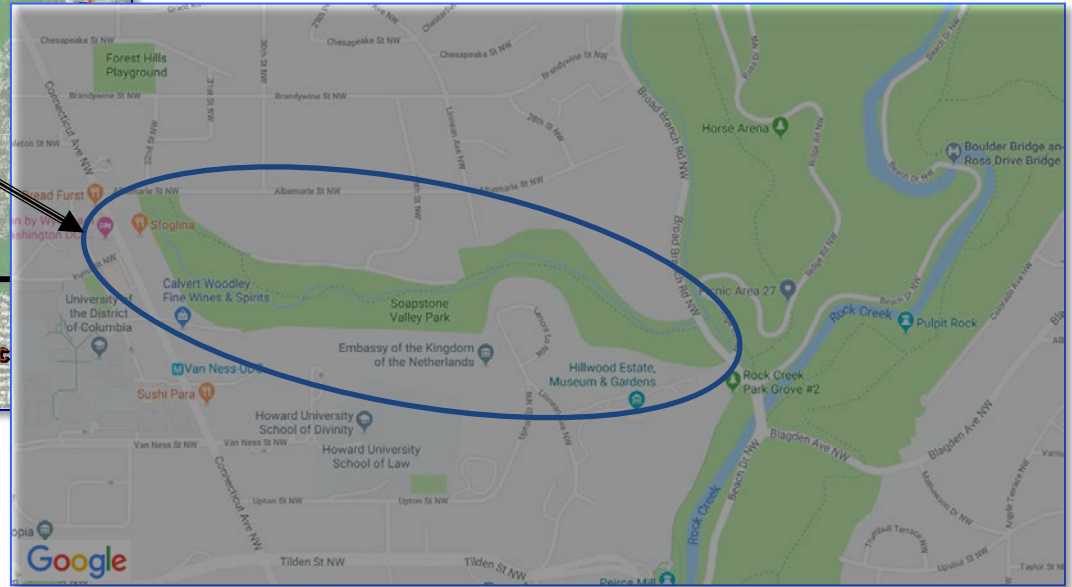
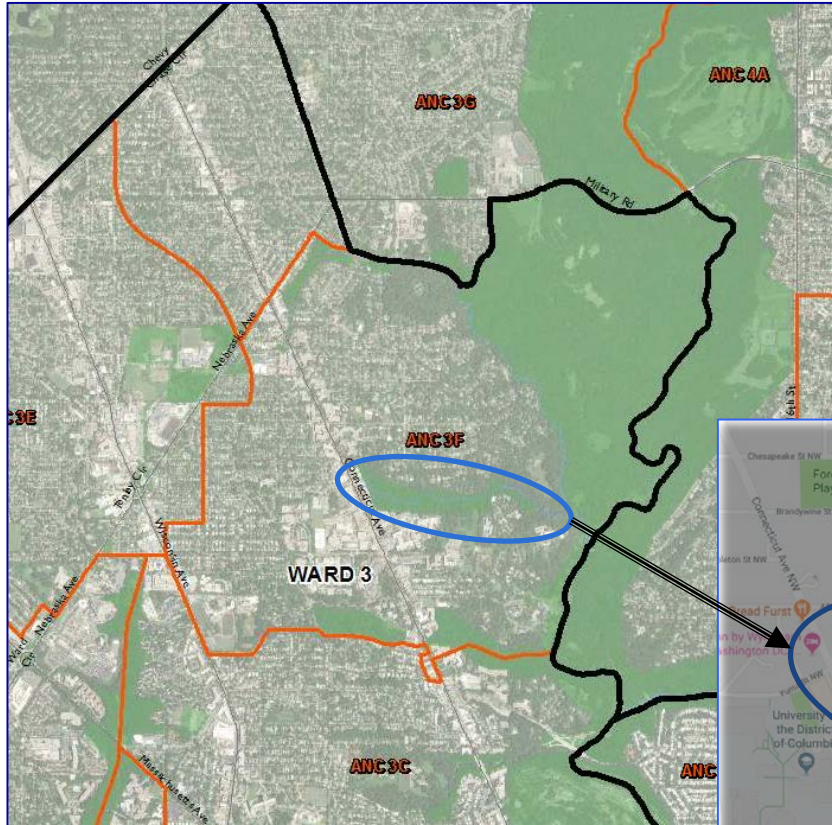
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Background - General Vicinity of Soapstone Valley Park

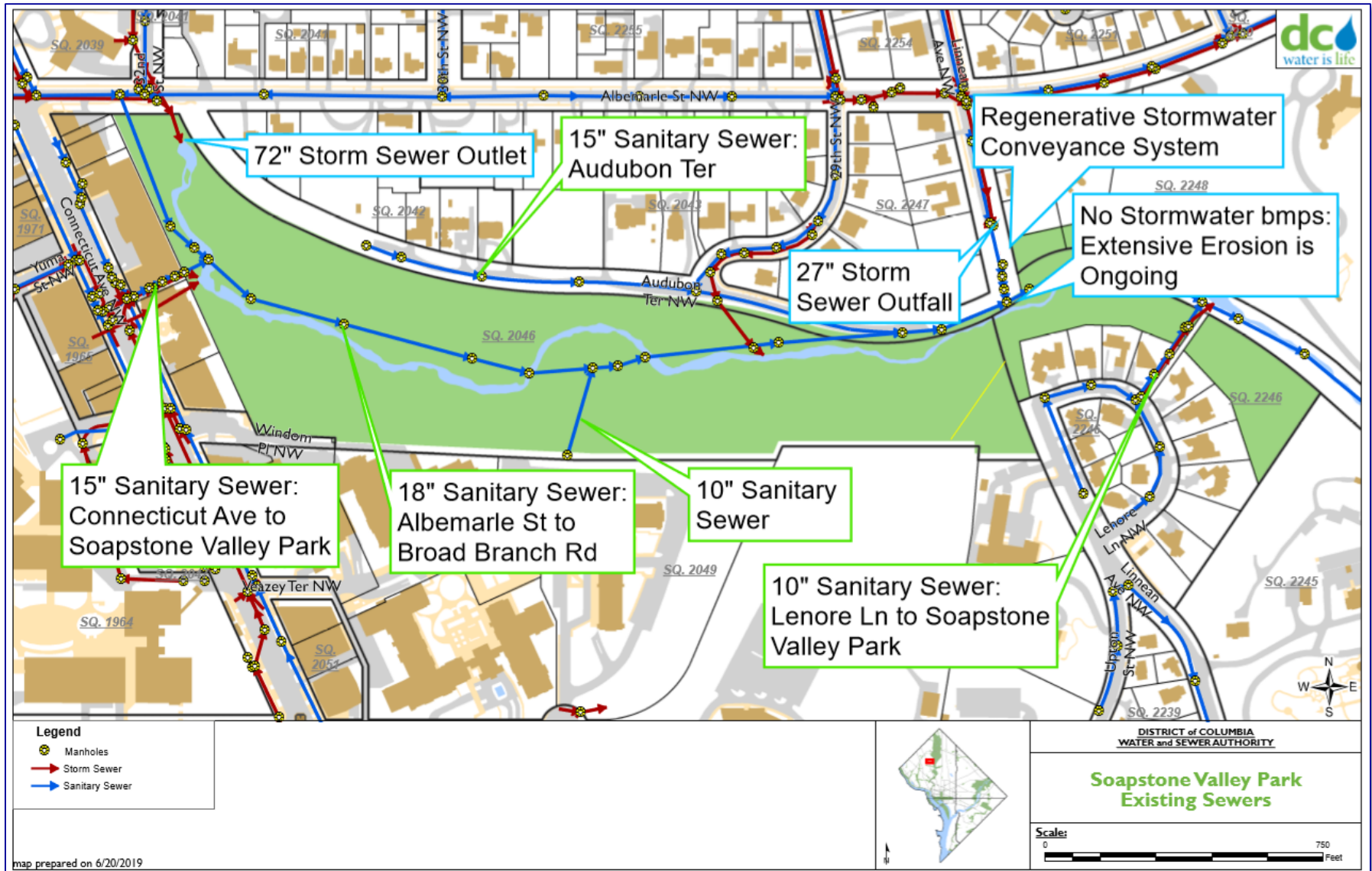


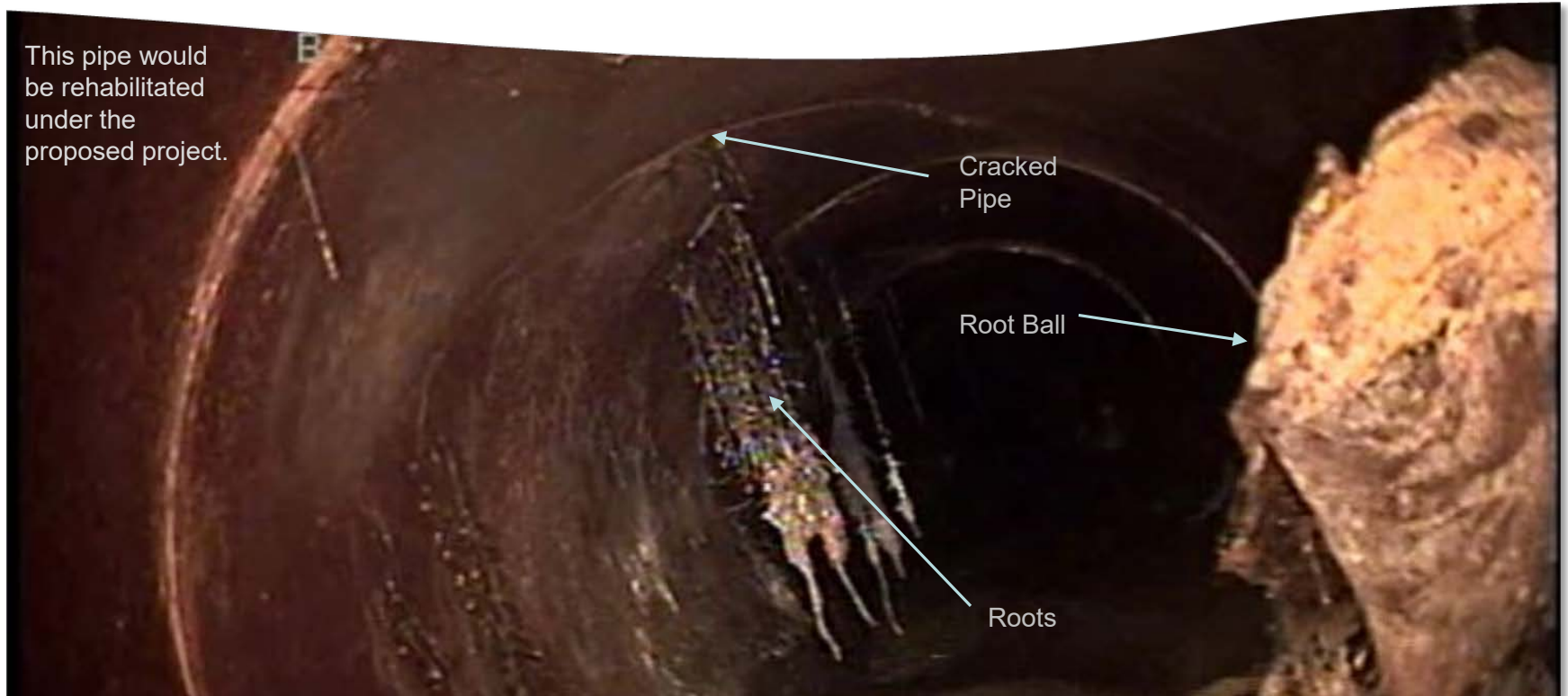


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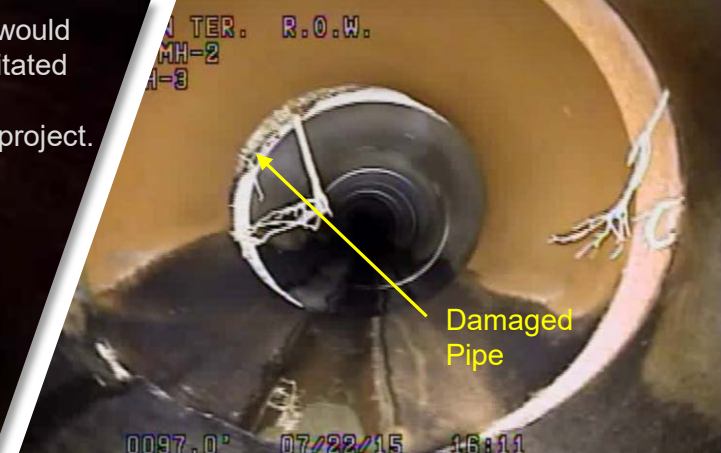
Background- Existing Sewers







This pipe would be rehabilitated under the proposed project.



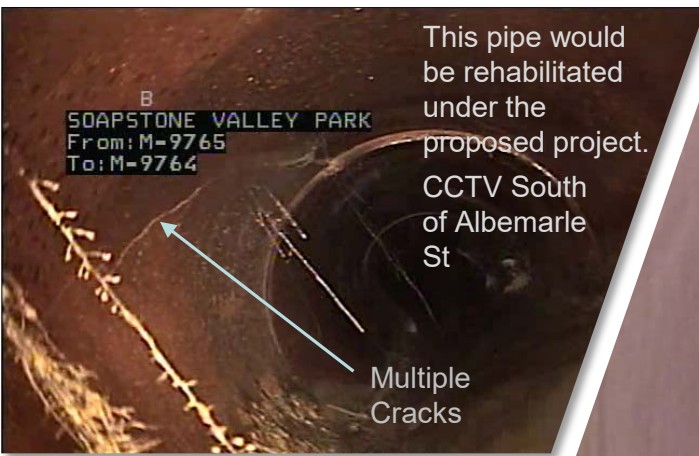
Condition Assessment results were completed within 2010 to 2011. Review of CCTV and field findings found:

- Multiple internal structural defects
- Exposure of assets in stream due to erosion
- Risk of leaks & infiltration due to pipe condition and exposures

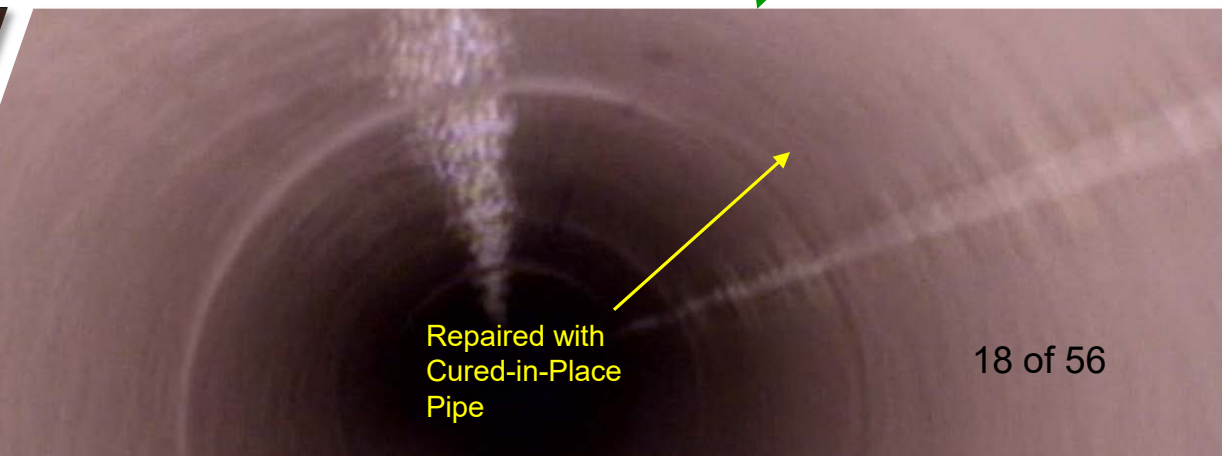
Background - CCTV Data



Emergency
Repair – 2015
Audubon
Terrace NW



This pipe would be rehabilitated under the proposed project.
CCTV South of Albemarle St





Manhole near stream and exposed sanitary sewer pipe



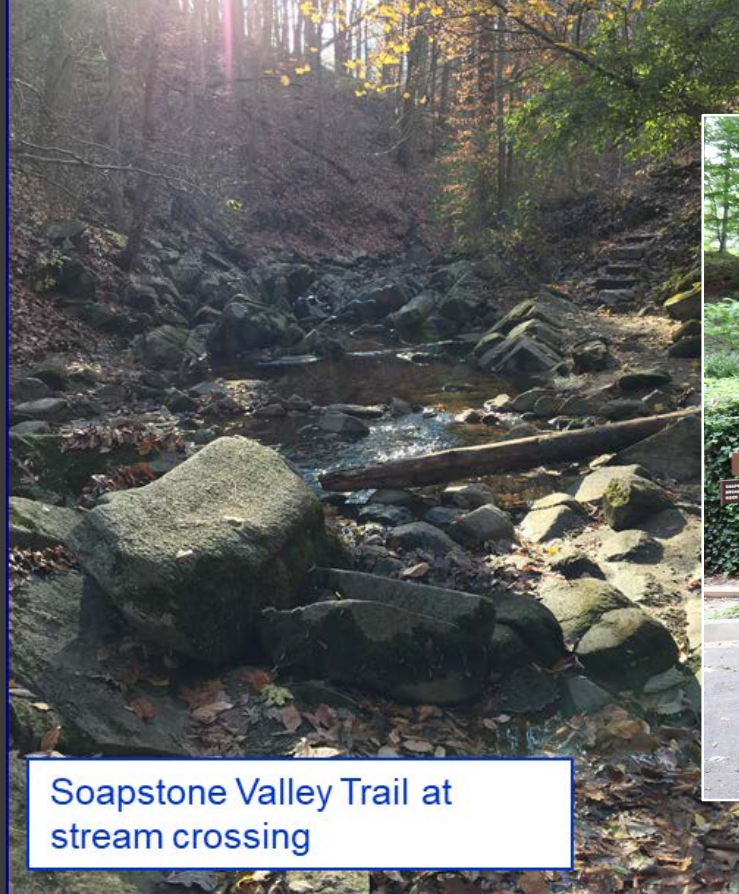
Structural integrity of pipe/encasement is compromised. Cracks in sanitary sewer encasement, water flows over and under the compromised pipe/encasement.



Sewer installed 1907-1908 era & is over 100 years old

Background - Existing Sanitary Sewer





Soapstone Valley Trail at stream crossing



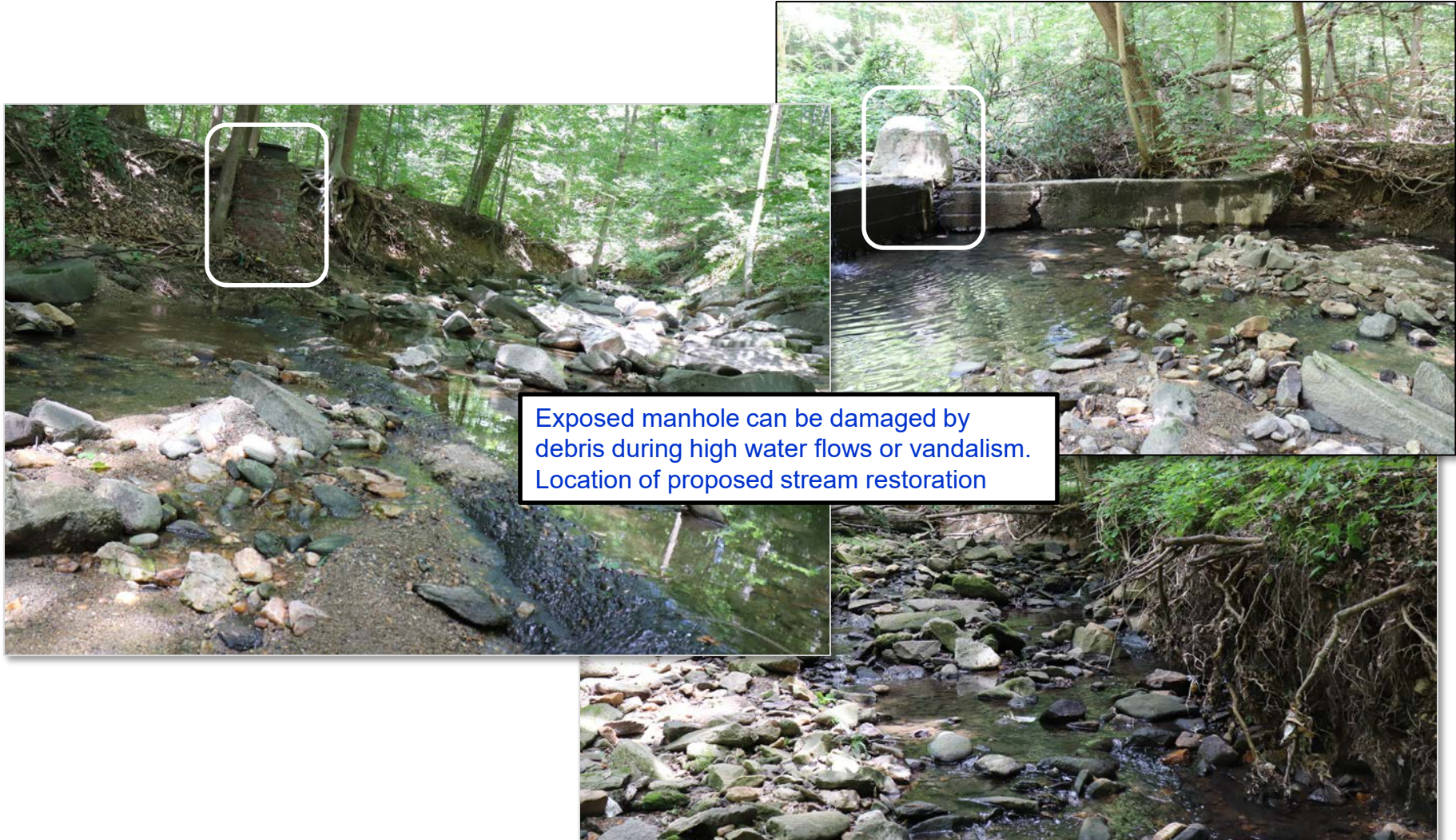
Soapstone Valley Trail at Audubon Terrace NW



Exposed pipe can be damaged by debris during high water flows or vandalism. An emergency repair to repair the hole in the pipe was completed following this picture.

Background – Existing Sanitary Sewer and Trails







Ongoing Erosion between RSCS on Linnean Ave NW and Soapstone Valley Creek



Background – Existing Stormwater Outfalls

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Alternative 1: No Action Alternative



There will be no changes to the current conditions.



The 1907-1908 sanitary sewer infrastructure will continue to age.





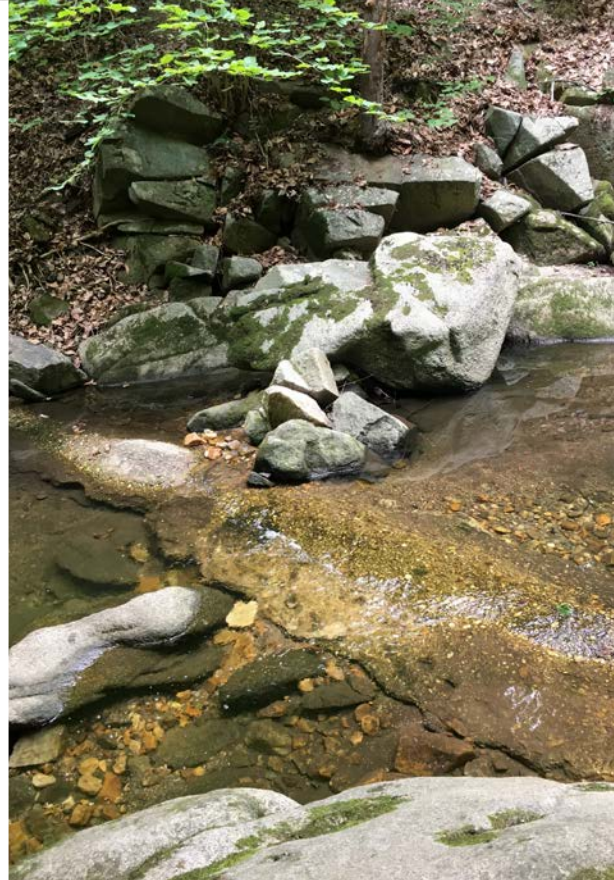
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Alternative 1: No Action Alternative

Any sanitary sewer failure would likely result in sewage leaks and require emergency access to the Park. Sewage leaks would adversely impact water quality.





Alternative 1: No Action Alternative

Exposed sewer assets will continue to be the subject of environmental forces including stream flows, stormwater, debris and human contact.



Erosion will continue to impact exposed sanitary sewer.



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Trenchless Alternative Summary

Alternative	Trenchless Alternative
Objective	Use trenchless technology to repair defective infrastructure
Methodology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use Cured-In-Place Pipe (CIPP) to provide structural rehabilitation of defective pipe segments. CIPP lining proposed requires temporary access paths and staging areas for lining equipment and setup vehicles. • Protect assets within stream from erosion effects. • Repair defective stormwater outfalls (F-117 and F-140) and manholes.

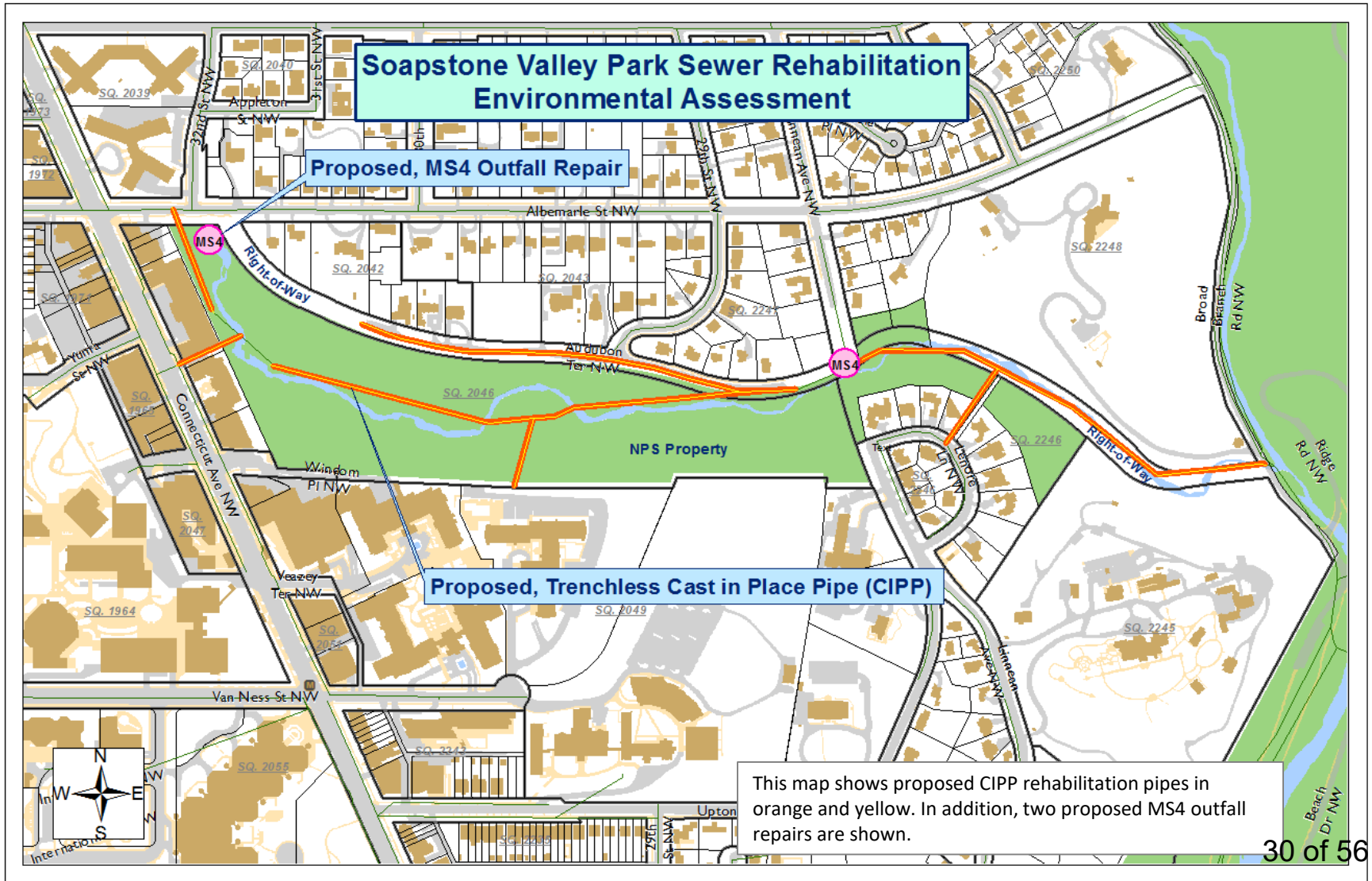




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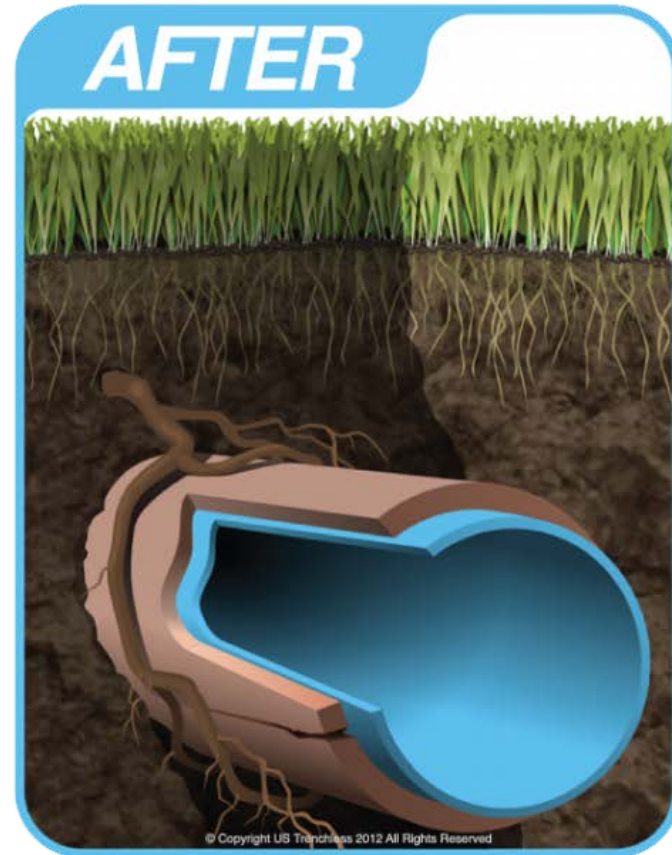
Alternative 2: Trenchless Alternative



- Cured-in-Place Pipe
 - What is it?
 - How is it installed?
 - How strong is it?
 - What is the expected life span?
 - What happens then?

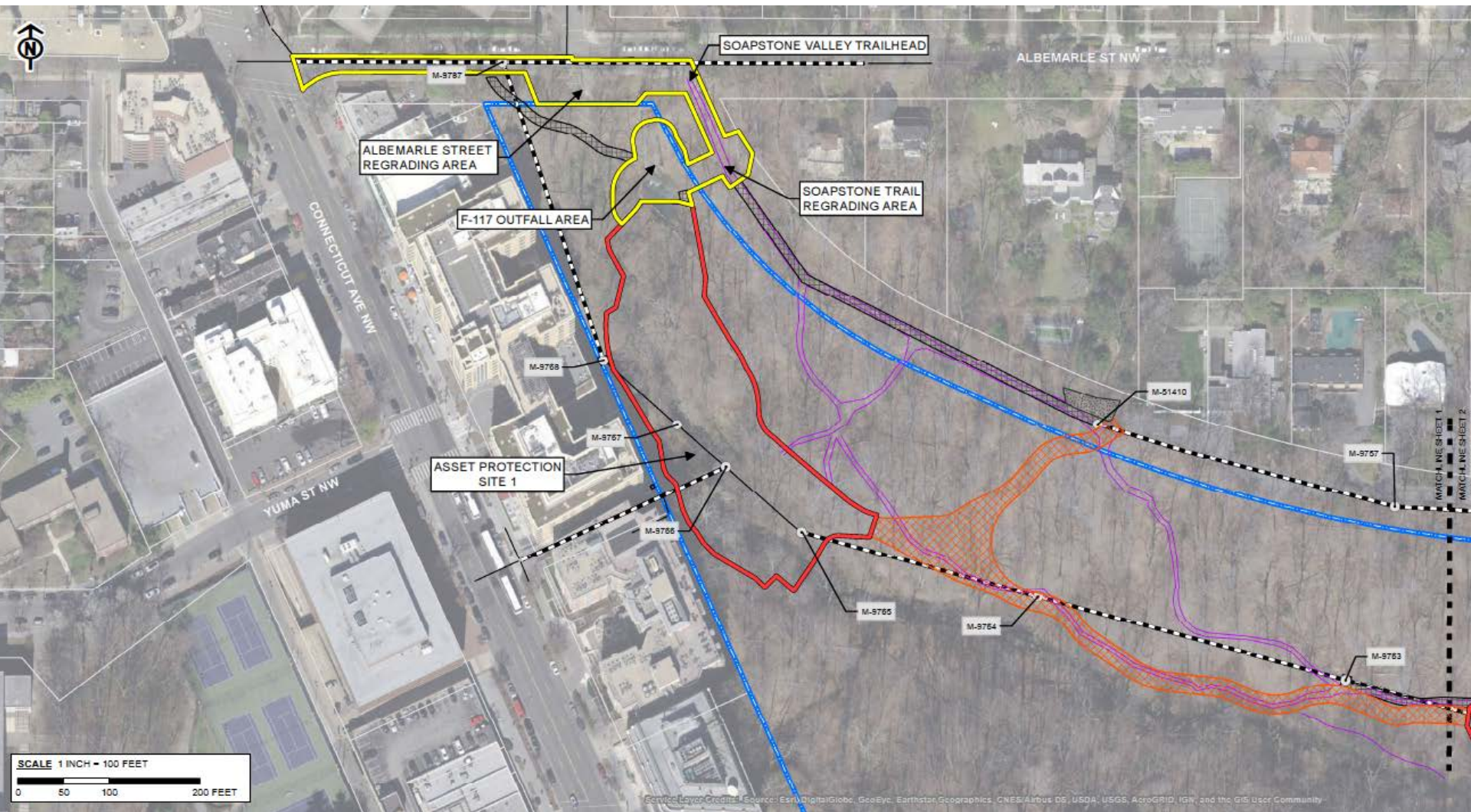


- Cured-In-Place Pipe (CIPP)



- Benefits of CIPP
 - No excavation required!
 - Resin saturated tube
 - Liner is installed then cured
 - The lined pipe will have the same structural integrity as the host pipe
 - 50-year life expectancy





- Limits of Disturbance Map 1/3

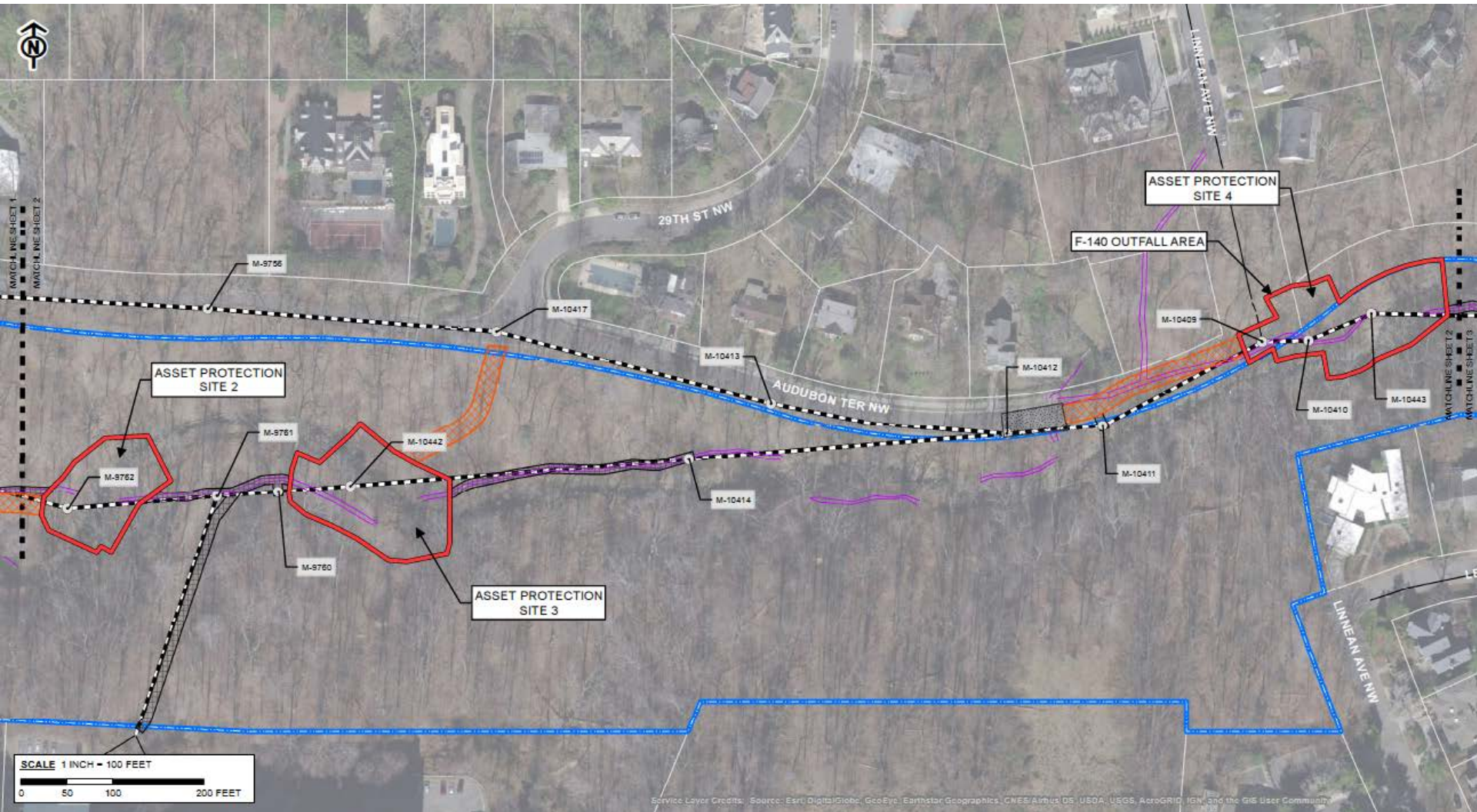




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Alternative 2: Trenchless Alternative

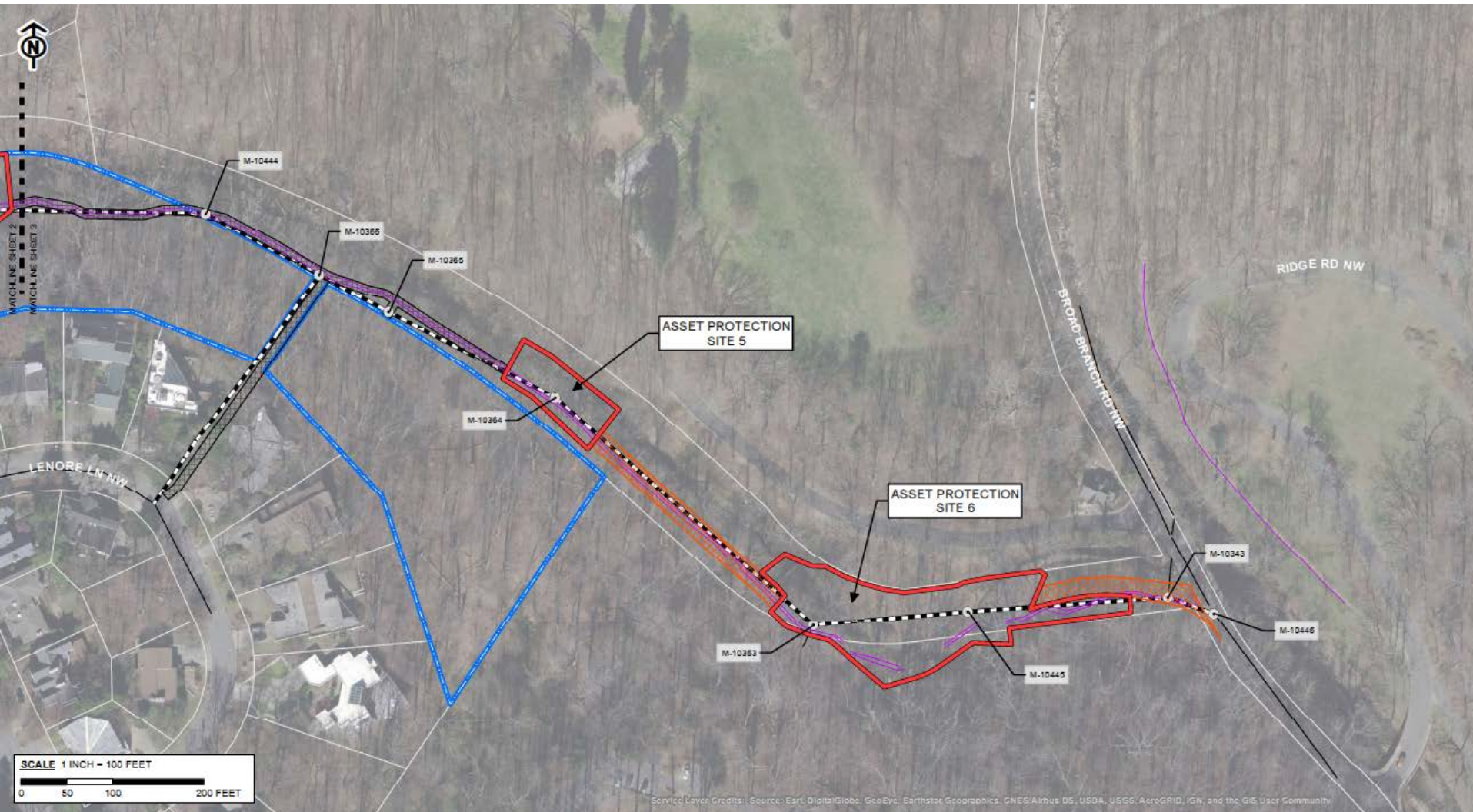




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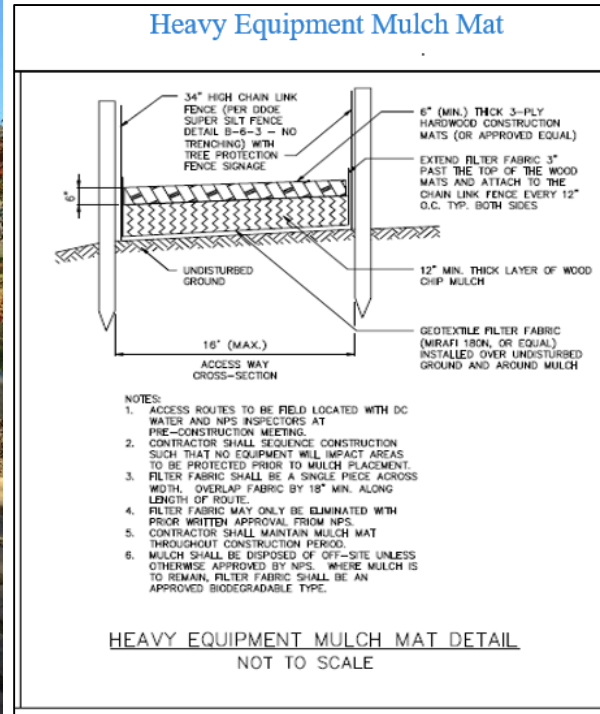


Access Paths and Construction Impacts





Alternative 2: Trenchless Alternative



Alternative 2: Trenchless Alternative





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Alternative 2: Trenchless Alternative

TABLE 6: TREE IMPACTS FOR ALTERNATIVE 2

	Total Trees Removed	Total Trees Trimmed
Tree Impacts on NPS Property	236	41
Tree Impacts on DDOT Property	129	32
Tree Impacts on Private Property	6	1
Total Tree Impacts	371	74

TABLE 7: TREE HEALTH SUMMARY FOR ALTERNATIVE 2

Health	Percentage
Very Good	3%
Good	18%
Good - Fair	24%
Fair	25%
Fair - Poor	12%
Poor	14%
Very Poor	4%



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Alternative 2: Trenchless Alternative

TABLE 8: TREES REMOVED ON DDOT PROPERTY FOR ALTERNATIVE 2

Tree Size (DBH)	Quantity
Street Trees	
2 – 6 inches	2
6.1 inches and greater	0
Non-Special Trees	
2 – 17.4 inches	98
Special Trees	
17.5 inches and greater	29
Total	129

TABLE 9: TREES REMOVED ON NPS PROPERTY FOR ALTERNATIVE 2

Tree Size (DBH)	Quantity
4 – 14.9 inches	153
15 – 24.9 inches	52
Greater than 25 inches	31
Total	236



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Alternative 2: Trenchless Alternative

Impacts to Trees* on all Property Types (NPS, DDOT, and others)

	Trees Removed	Trees Trimmed	Total
Trenchless Alternative	Up to 371	Up to 74 trees	Up to 445

Impacts to Trees* on NPS Property

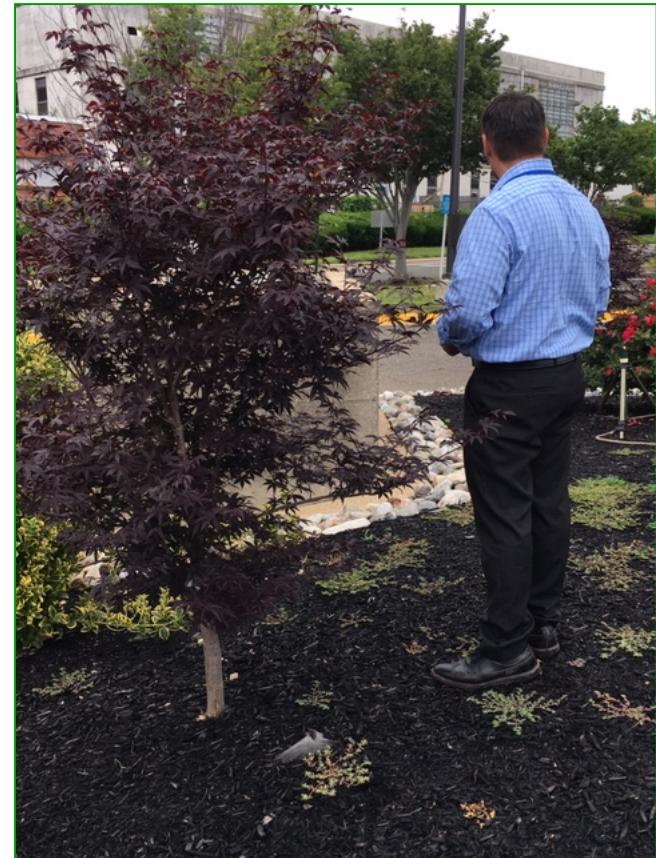
Trenchless Alternative	Up to 236	Up to 41 trees	Up to 277
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*The width of the current Limit of Disturbance (LOD) allows for the construction contractor to maneuver around trees if possible to minimize vegetation impacts. During final design, the LOD would be refined and DC Water would include incentives in the construction bid documents for tree retention.

Impacts would be minimized by using super silt fencing and tree protection fencing; using the least impactful equipment necessary for the work; using geotextile, mulch, and wooden mats to reduce compaction of soil and adjacent tree root systems; implementing BMPs during construction to reduce introduction and/or spread of non-native invasive species; and environmental construction monitoring by ISA Certified Arborist.



This is a 2" tree. Following construction 2.5" to 3" trees will be planted.



This is a 2" tree. Following construction 2.5" to 3" trees will be planted.



Alternative 2: Trenchless Alternative

There are two Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4) outlets that must be repaired, per the Districts National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) requirements.



Ongoing Erosion

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- Trenchless Pipe Relocating Along Aububon Terrace NW or Albemarle Street NW
- Open-Cut Pipe Replacement in Same Location
- Open-Cut Pipe Replacement in New Location Within the Park



- Trenchless Construction Replacement Within Same Alignment
- Trenchless Construction in New Location Within the Park
- Installation of a Siphon



- Trenchless Pipe Rehabilitation Options
 - Spiral Wound Pipe
 - Fold-and-Form
 - Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD)
 - Pipe Bursting
 - Pipe Ramming
- Reroute Alternative

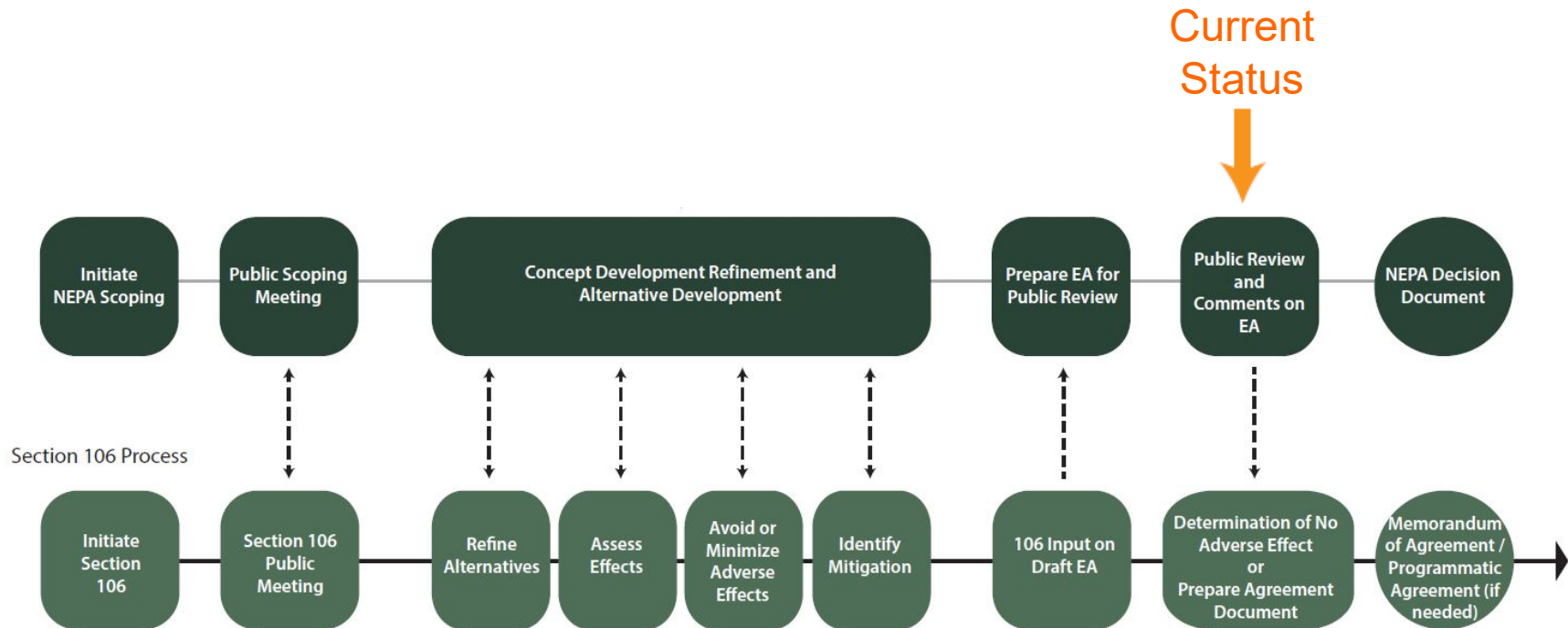


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- National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) document
- Identifies range of alternatives considered and evaluated
- Identifies and evaluates potential environmental impacts such as:
 - Waterways and wetlands
 - Floodplains
 - Trees and vegetation
 - Aquatic and terrestrial wildlife and wildlife habitat
 - Cultural resources
 - Visitor use and experience
- Identifies mitigation to minimize adverse impacts





Outline of NEPA and Section 106 processes.
Retrieved from
<https://parkplanning.nps.gov/document.cfm?parkID=198&documentID=83443> on June 17, 2019.





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Public Review and Comment

- 60-day Public Review from June 4th to August 2nd, 2019
- The public is encouraged to review and comment online via the National Park Service (NPS) Park Planning, Environment & Public Comment (PEPC) website:
 - <https://parkplanning.nps.gov/soapstonesewer>
- Written comments will be taken at tonight's meeting via the provided comment cards or comments may be mailed in, as discussed on the next slide.

- Correspondence by mail must be postmarked by August 2, 2019, and addressed to:

Superintendent, Rock Creek Park

Attention: Soapstone Valley Park Sewer Rehabilitation EA

3545 Williamsburg Lane NW

Washington, DC 20008



- Hard copies of the EA are available here:

University of the District of Columbia (UDC)
Library

4200 Connecticut Ave, NW, Washington, DC
20008

Note: Contact UDC Reference Librarian
Chris Anglim - (202) 274-5843

Tenley-Friendship Public
Library

Second Floor Information Desk
4450 Wisconsin Ave, NW
Washington, DC 20016
(202) 727-1488

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Questions

