EMERGENCY RELIEF:
GEOHAZARD REMEDIATION AT DISTRICT 11

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ER BACKGROUND

- Provide relief to repair Federal-aid roads as a result of a declared natural disaster or catastrophic failures from external causes

- Can range from hurricane size storms to “wetter than average” rainy seasons


- Estimated total of all Ohio ER projects since 1997: $650,000,000
HOW ER EVENTS ARE DECLARED

• An emergency can be initiated in two ways:
  • Through Governor’s Declaration of an Emergency (Most typical)
  • Presidential Declaration of an Emergency

• Total repair cost must reach $700,000 across affected area for event to be eligible for ER funding

• ODOT is currently working on an ER manual to speed up the process and define responsibilities
Sites are visited by FHWA staff to determine eligibility

$5,000 minimum repair/site

Must be on Federal-Aid route

Damage Survey Report (DSR) forms are filled out with an estimate, proposed repair, and are signed by FHWA, ODOT, and local officials (if applicable)

Work must be performed on or after the disaster start date

Reimbursements can be made after repairs are complete (in certain situations)
ER FUNDING/REGULATIONS

- All work within 180 days of the declared event date is 100% federally funded
- After 180 days, funding becomes 80/20
- “ER” refers to the funding source, not necessarily the project type
- Federal funds require projects to follow federal guidelines
  - NEPA
  - Permanent repairs sold via competitive bidding
- If estimate exceeds 120% of original DSR estimate, a DSR revision is required
MANAGING ER PROJECTS

- Separate projects into logical groups
- Immediate action (Type A)
- In-house vs. contract construction
- High priority, non-immediate (Type C)
- Lower priority, non-immediate (Type C)
- Coordination with locals
- Begin preliminary R/W and environmental work ASAP
TYPE A EMERGENCIES

- Immediate action required
- District chooses contractor, work starts ASAP
- Right-of-Entry may be required
- Geotech exploration on case-by-case basis
- Geotech design on case-by-case basis
IN-HOUSE REPAIR

- Coordinate with maintenance and counties
- Balance workload
- Force account limits $60,000/lane mile
- Temporary work to stabilize until contracted project can be sold
- Requires same environmental coordination if federal funding is involved
- ER funding may be not be requested if environmental requirements stretch schedule and/or cost
NON-IMMEDIATE REPAIRS

- Type C or standard build
- Simplify plans when possible
- In-house vs. consultant design
- Prioritize by risk and schedule
- Monitor and re-prioritize as needed
Questions...?