

Environmental Issues and Mitigations for Low-Volume Roads

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Environmental Issues and Mitigations for Low-Volume Roads



- Gordon R. Keller, PE, GE, is a Geotechnical Engineer with over 40 years of professional experience working with the USDA, Forest Service and as a private consultant.
- Work includes a wide variety of Geotechnical and Geologic Engineering projects, particularly related to infrastructure and low-volume roads. Current work includes considerable training in all aspects of low-volume and forest road planning, design and management, as well as environmental management of roads.

**OBJECTIVES
OF THE WEBINAR**

- Present the many positive and negative impacts of roads.
- Discuss the importance of Environmental Analysis in project planning.
- Appreciate the importance of good engineering design.
- Present environmental mitigations to roads impacts.
- Present useful references on each topic.

What is a Low-Volume Road?**ADT < 400 VPD**

What is a Low-Volume Road?



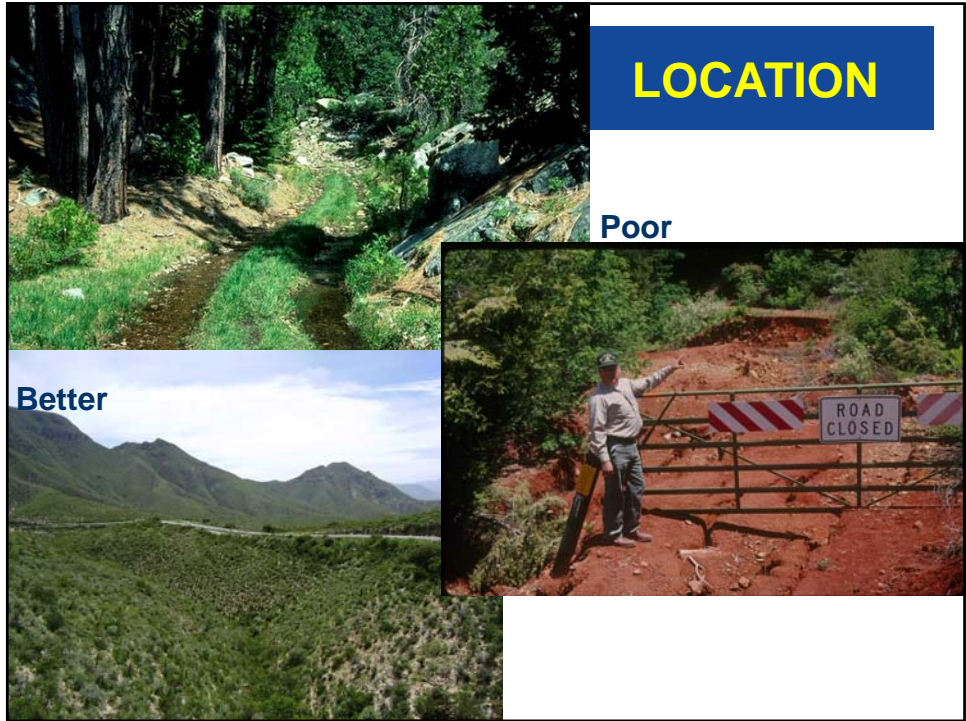
**A WELL BUILT
MINIMUM IMPACT ROAD**

- **Planning/Environmental Analysis**
- **Location**
- **Design**
- **Construction**
- **Maintenance**
- **Road Closure or Obliteration**

**GOOD PLANNING AND
DESIGN IS CRITICAL**

- **LVR design may be relatively basic, but important to prevent negative environmental impacts.**
- **Today other key issues are commonly:**
 - Social**
 - Financial**
 - Environmental**
 - Need for Maintenance**







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ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE MAINTENANCE



Excessive Maintenance



Better!



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Environmentally Sensitive Maintenance

“Forest Roads and the Environment” Videos

Lifelines
Your National Forest Roads

United States Department of Agriculture
Forest Service
National Technology & Development Program
7700-Transportation Management
1177-1802—SDTDC
October 2011

ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE ROAD MAINTENANCE PRACTICES FOR DIRT AND GRAVEL ROADS

From this...

To this!

- Better Roads
- Better Environment
- Better Community
- Less Maintenance

October 2007
Reissue
Ver: 1.1

ITWP

SCC
Center for Dirt and Gravel Road Studies

Penn State Harrisburg

A Perspective--

**GOOD PLANNING +
GOOD ENGINEERING
(with Conscience)
=
GOOD ENVIRONMENTAL
MITIGATION**



These are Preventable!



ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS



An Environmental Analysis Process

- 1 Identification of the Project
- 2 Scoping
- 3 Data Collection and Interpretation
- 4 Design of Alternatives
- 5 Evaluation of Effects
- 6 Comparison of Alternatives
- 7 A Decision and Public Review
- 8 Implementation and Monitoring

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Benefits of Environmental Analysis

- Encouragement of Public Participation.
- Disclosure of Environmental Impacts and Consequences.
- Study, Develop, and Describe Appropriate Alternatives.
- Identify Environmental Effects and Values.
- Apply an Interdisciplinary Approach, Integrating Natural and Social Sciences.
- Improve the Project /Identify Needed Funding/ Mitigations
- Avoid Project Delays During Implementation
- Mechanism to Provide for Monitoring and Feedback

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What are the impacts from roads?

Positive Impacts

- Improving quality of life
- Better access to schools and clinics
- Promoting development of areas
- More rapid movement of goods and services
- Lower operating costs
- Lower cost of food and products
- Everybody wants a good road

What are the impacts from roads?

Negative Impacts

- *Degradation of water quality
- *Wildlife mortality and habitat fragmentation
- *Barriers to fish movement and AOP
- *Promoting movement of invasive species
- *Land use changes –forests to crops, tree clearing
- Traffic accidents
- Pollution and trash
- Loss of terrain, impacts on sensitive areas
- Promotion of landslides, stream channel changes
- High cost of road maintenance and repairs

KEY IMPACTS AND HOW WE MITIGATE THEM

- Water Quality Protection
- Wildlife Crossings and Mitigations
- Fish Movement / AOP Passage
- Preventing Invasive Species Movement
- Minimizing Tree Damage/Removal
- Traffic Safety
- Pollution--Dust and Trash Reduction

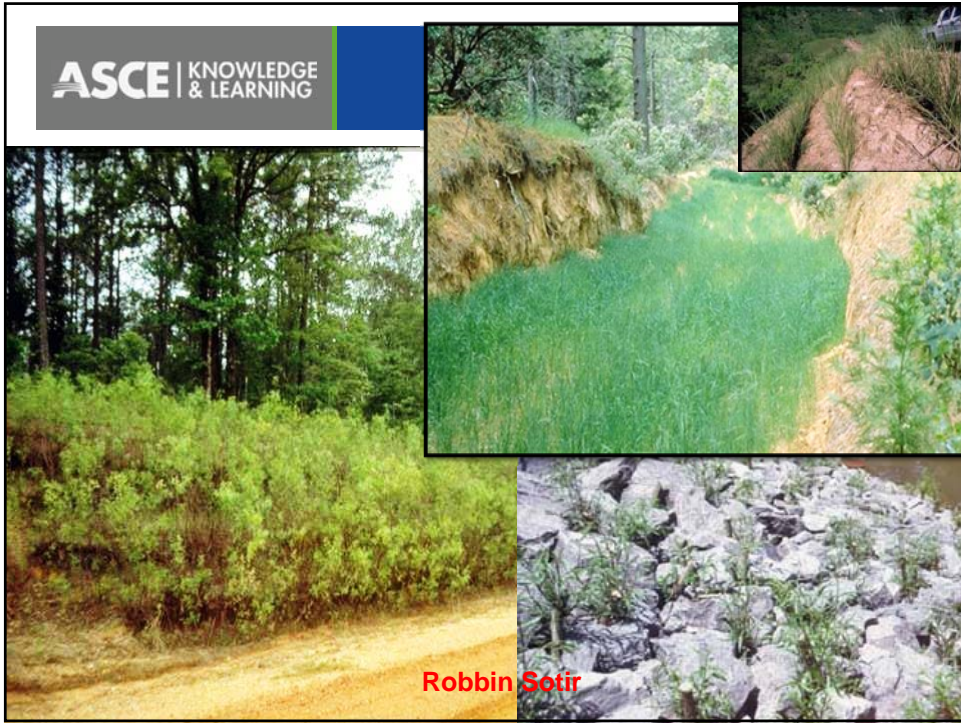




Controlling Surface Water

The collage consists of four images illustrating water control techniques. The top-left image shows a gravel road with a drainage ditch. The top-right image shows a road with a grassy shoulder. The bottom-left image shows a corrugated metal culvert. The bottom-right image shows a road with a grassy shoulder and a white curb.





WATER QUALITY PROTECTION

- Application of Best Management Practices
- Erosion and Sediment Control Handbooks
- Wastewater Management/Nonpoint Source Regs
- <http://water.epa.gov/polwaste/>
- Gillies, C. 2007. Erosion and sediment control practices for forest roads and stream crossings- A practical operations guide. Forest Engineering Research Institute of Canada. Available from: <http://www.feric.ca>
- Erosion Control Handbook for Local Roads, 2003-08. Minnesota LTAP, Available at: www.cts.umn.edu/Publications/ResearchReports/reportdetail.html?id=1600





How big of a problem is wildlife mortality, anyway?

- Vehicle-caused wildlife mortality estimated at **MILLIONS** of vertebrates.
- Deer/vehicle collisions cost **BILLIONS** of dollars **ANNUALLY**.
- Virtually all wildlife species affected.
- Hundreds of people killed annually.

The Most Significant Types of Impacts

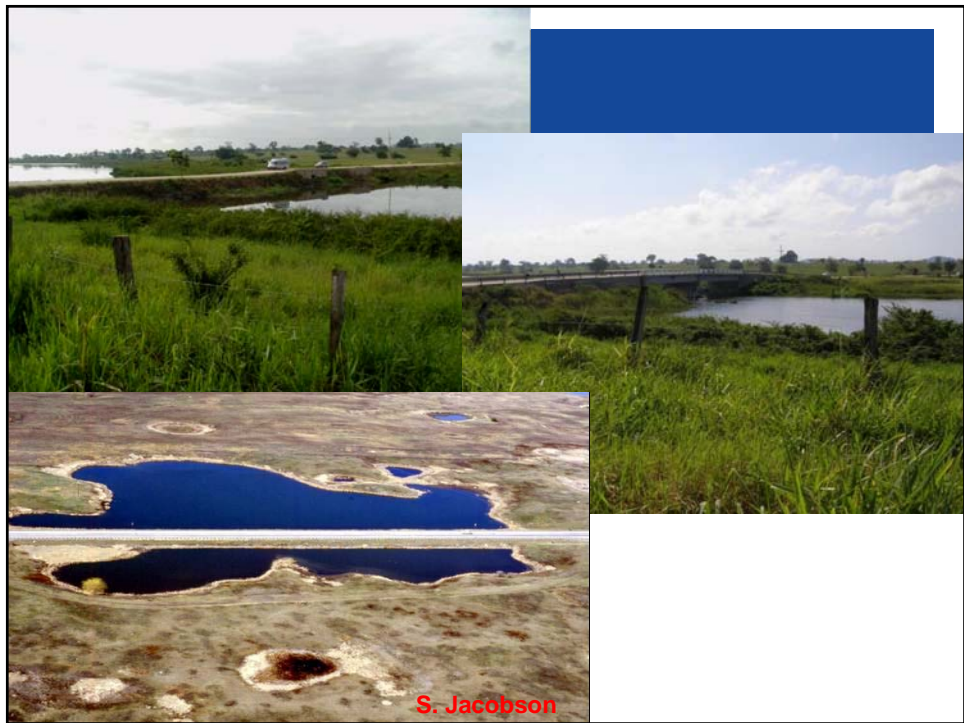
- **Vehicle-Caused Mortality**
- **Loss of Habitat**
- **Habitat Fragmentation**
 - **Avoidance of road**
 - **Habitat Modification**
 - **Barriers & Reduced Movement**

Roads/Riparian Restoration Team

Other Impacts

- **Pollutants & Erosion (Trash/Plastics, Dust Abatement, and Deicing agents)**
- **Increased Poaching**
- **Noise, Exhaust**
- **Invasive Species**
- **More Human Activity**

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- **Road Closures/Traffic Regulation**
 - Seasonal, or maybe nightly
 - Permanent
- **Reduced Speed/Signs/Speed Bumps**
- **Reduced Design Standards**
- **Roughened Driving Surface**
- **Crossing Structures (Passages)**
- **Barriers/Fencing**

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Overpasses





037 11 2001



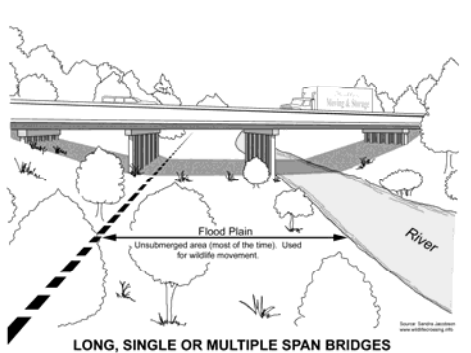

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Restoration Team

Underpasses




Better!

Underpasses



LONG, SINGLE OR MULTIPLE SPAN BRIDGES



S. Jacobson





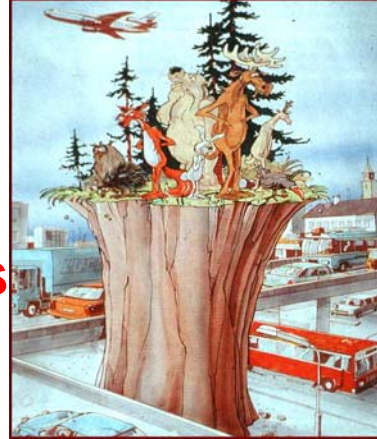
Paynes Prairie Lipped Wall



Other Fencing, Escape Structures



- ❖ **Do Something**
- ❖ **Do it Early**
- ❖ **Involve Biologists
with Engineers**
- ❖ **Think in the Long Term!!**



USFS Roads/Riparian Restoration Team

- *Huijser, M.P.; McGowen, P.; Clevenger, A.P.; Ament, R. 2008. Wildlife Vehicle Collision Reduction Study: Best Practices Manual. Western Transportation Institute, Montana State University and Federal Highway Administration
<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/environment/wildlifecrossings/>
- Clevenger, A.P.; Huijser, M. 2011. Wildlife Crossing Structure Handbook: Design and Evaluation in North America. FHWA-CFL/TD-11-003. Western Transportation Institute and Federal Highway Administration, Washington, DC. 224p.
- <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/environment/crittercrossings/>
- <http://roadecology.ucdavis.edu>
- www.itre.ncsu.edu/cte/cte.html



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THE PROBLEM





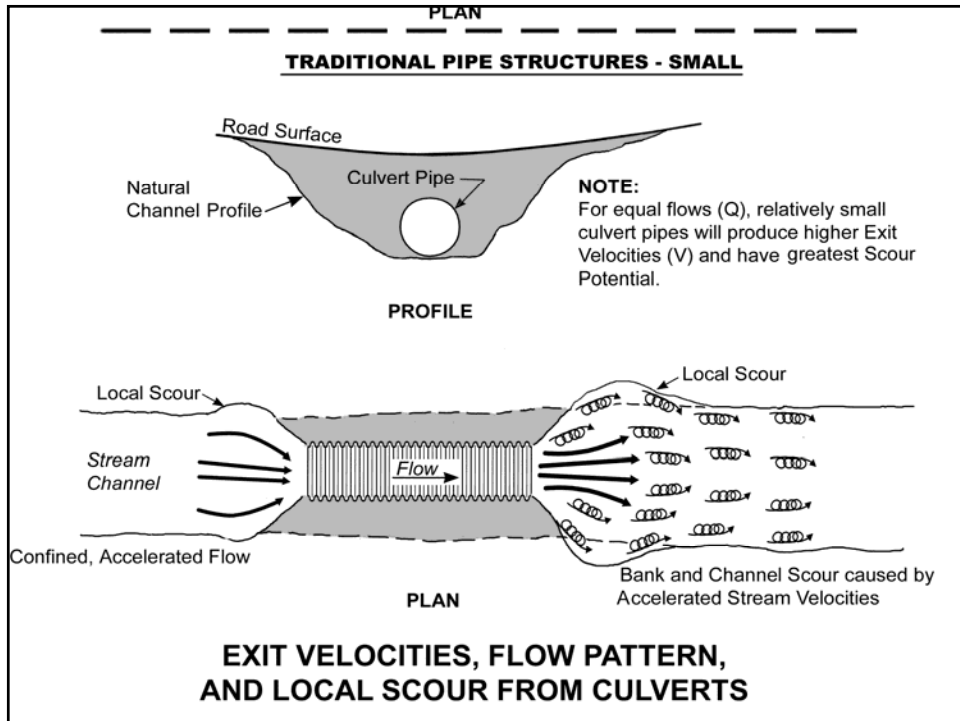
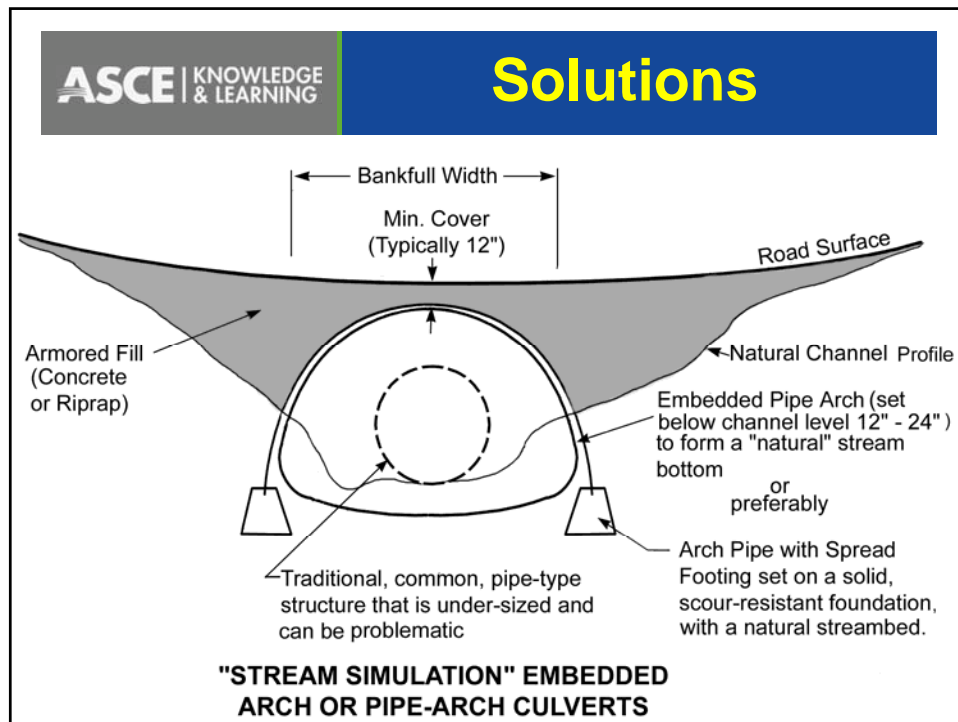
Too Fast 	Too Shallow 	No Resting Pool 	Too High 
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Figure 2.2b Poorly designed or installed culverts with “fish barriers” that prevent fish passage. (Redrawn from Evans and Johnston 1980)

The diagram is titled 'THE PROBLEM' and is divided into four panels, each illustrating a different issue with culvert design that acts as a 'fish barrier'. The panels are: 1. 'Too Fast': A fish is shown being swept away by a high-velocity jet of water exiting a culvert. 2. 'Too Shallow': A fish is shown being blocked by the shallow water level exiting a culvert. 3. 'No Resting Pool': A fish is shown being swept away by fast water exiting a culvert, with no pool of water for it to rest in. 4. 'Too High': A fish is shown being blocked by the high water level exiting a culvert. The ASCE logo is in the top left, and the caption is at the bottom.







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Hydraulic Design

Creates water depths and velocities in culverts that are swimmable for target fish populations.

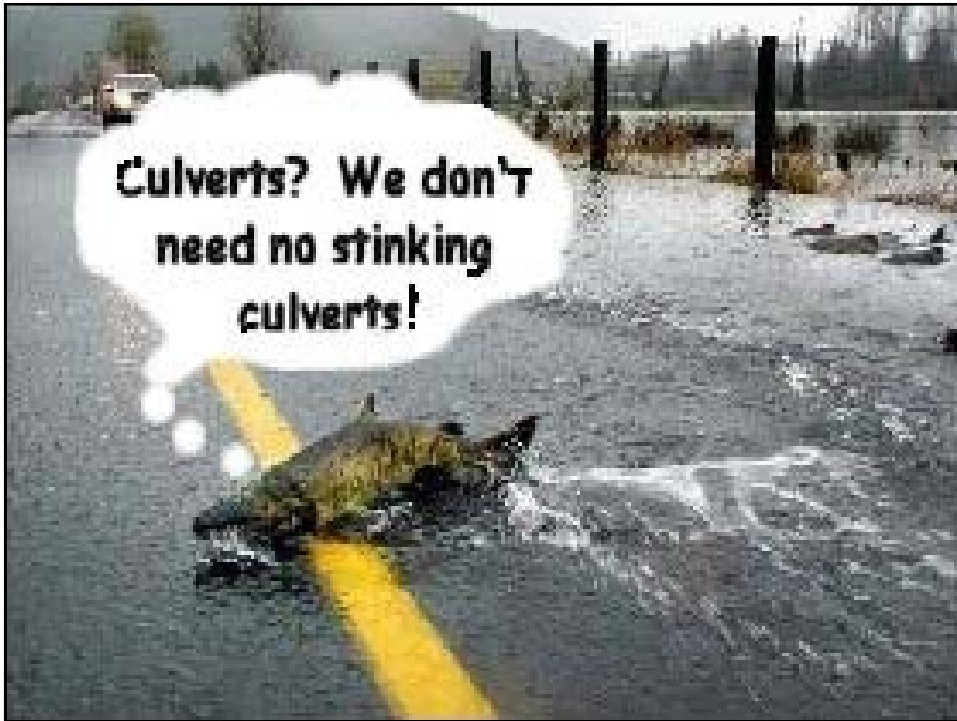
- Considers culvert slope, size, material, and length.
- Options
 - Baffles
 - Wiers
 - Ladders
 - Oversized rock



Hydraulic Simulation

Uses embedded culverts, natural bed material, or oversize rock to provide hydraulics conducive to fish passage.

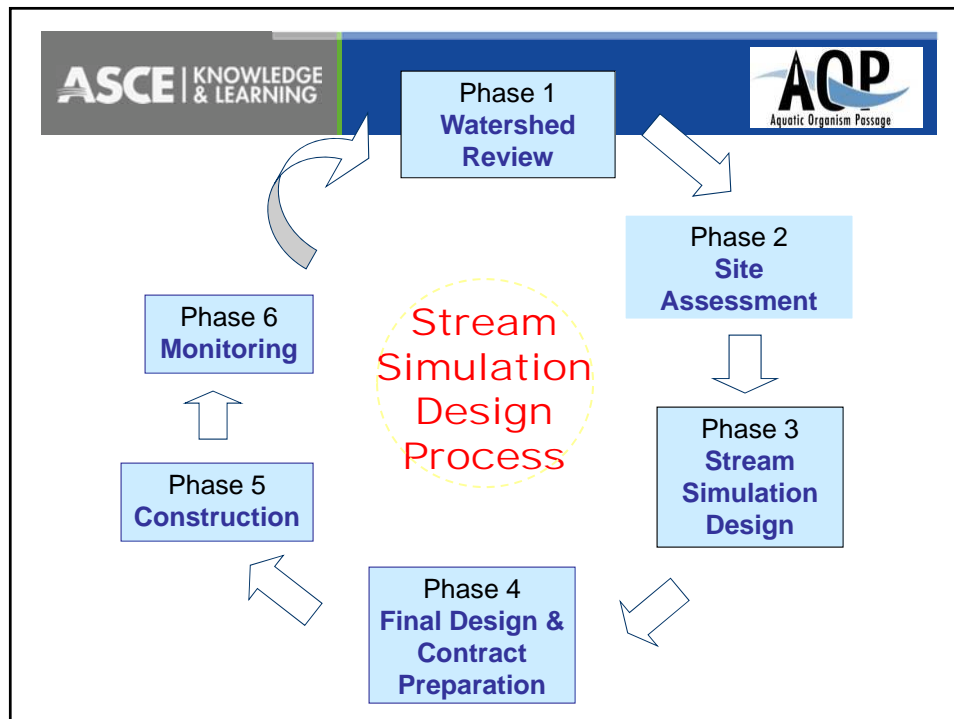
- **Creates hydraulic roughness, low flow paths, resting areas.**
- **Culvert span is ideally close to or less than bankfull.**
- **Creates a stable channel within the culvert**

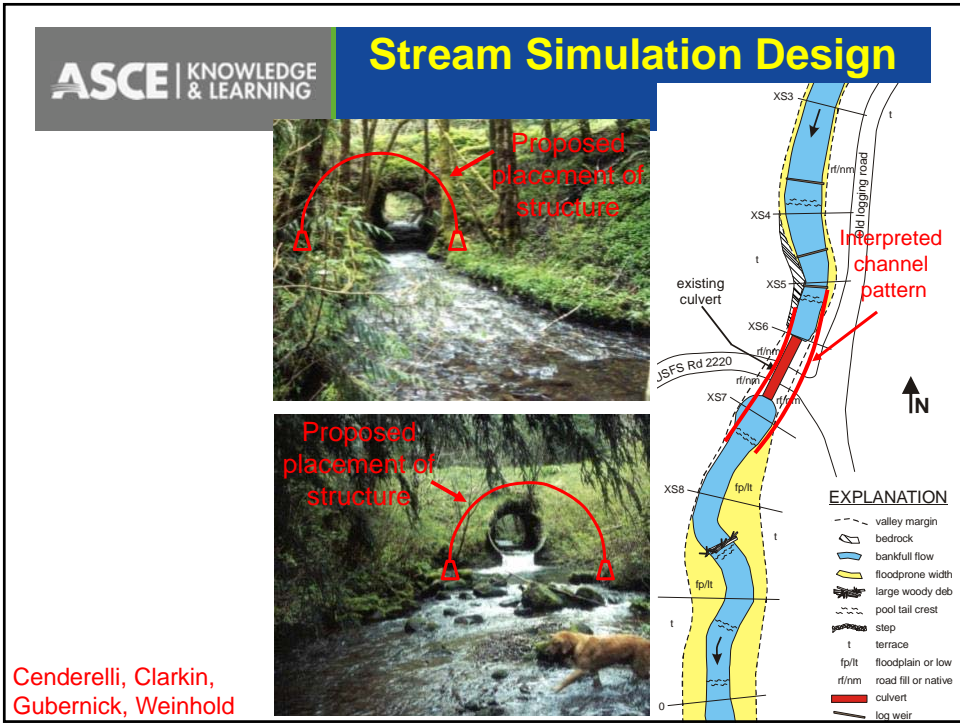
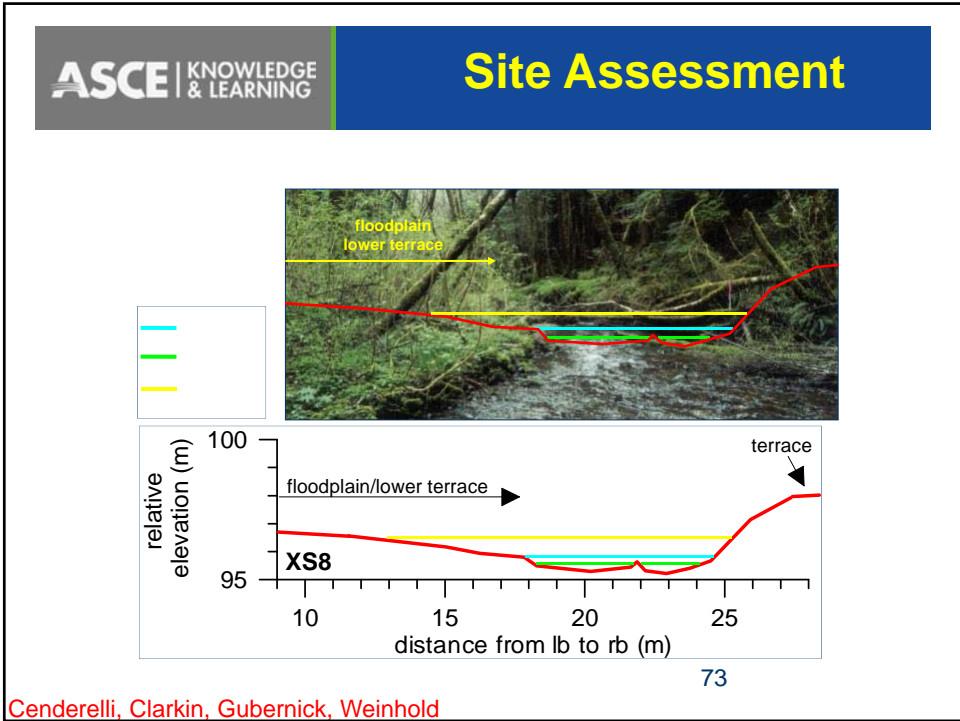


Stream Simulation (Geomorphic Simulation)

Recreates or maintains natural stream reach geomorphic elements, including slope, channel-bed width, bed materials, and bedform.

- Matches natural channel conditions.
- Passes fish, debris and sediments.
- Design is based upon a reference reach.
- Assumes Fish and AO Passage of all species at all life stages.
- Culver spans at least bankfull.





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Final Design Options

a. Bridge

b. Box

c. Pipe Arch

d. Bottomless Arch

e. Embedded Round

- Same stream simulation design bed can usually be constructed for many types of structures.
- Adequate embankment height, sufficient embedment depth, and constructability can be limitations.

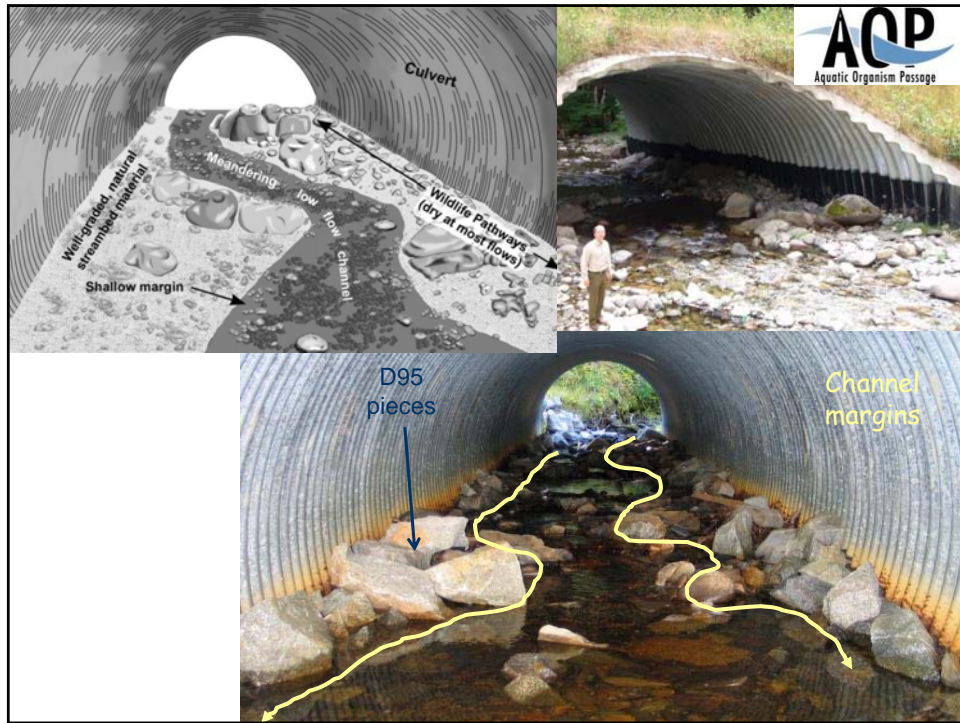
Cenderelli, Clarkin, Gubernick, Weinhold

Roaring River, Boise NF IDAHO 2007

Before

After

Tom Gillins photos






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Stream Simulation Works!

Trib. To Bear Creek
6 years old
Structure 117" x 79"
Pipe arch, BFW 9', 7.7% slope

Hehe creek
21 years old
Structure 18' x 9' open bottom arch, BFW 17', 6% slope

B. Gubernick

ASCE KNOWLEDGE & LEARNING		Useful References
<p>U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service National Technology and Development Program 7700—Transportation Management 0877 1801—SDTDC May 2008</p> 	<p>STREAM SIMULATION: An Ecological Approach to Providing Passage for Aquatic Organisms at Road-Stream Crossings</p> 	<p>Publication No. FHWA-HF-11-208 October 2010</p>  <p>U.S. Department of Transportation Federal Highway Administration Hydraulic Engineering Circular No. 26, First Edition</p> <hr/> <p>CULVERT DESIGN FOR AQUATIC ORGANISM PASSAGE</p> <p>http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/engineering/hydraulics/pubs/11008/hif11008.pdf</p> <hr/> <p>Federal Lands Highways</p>
<p>http://www.stream.fs.fed.us/fishxing/aop_pdfs.html</p>		

ASCE KNOWLEDGE & LEARNING		NOXIOUS WEEDS/ INVASIVE SPECIES
		
		<p>S. Jacobson</p>



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Where do Invasive Species come from?

PURPOSEFUL introductions

- Ornamental, esthetics and hardiness
- Erosion control problem solvers
- Pasture grasses with forage values

ACCIDENTAL introductions

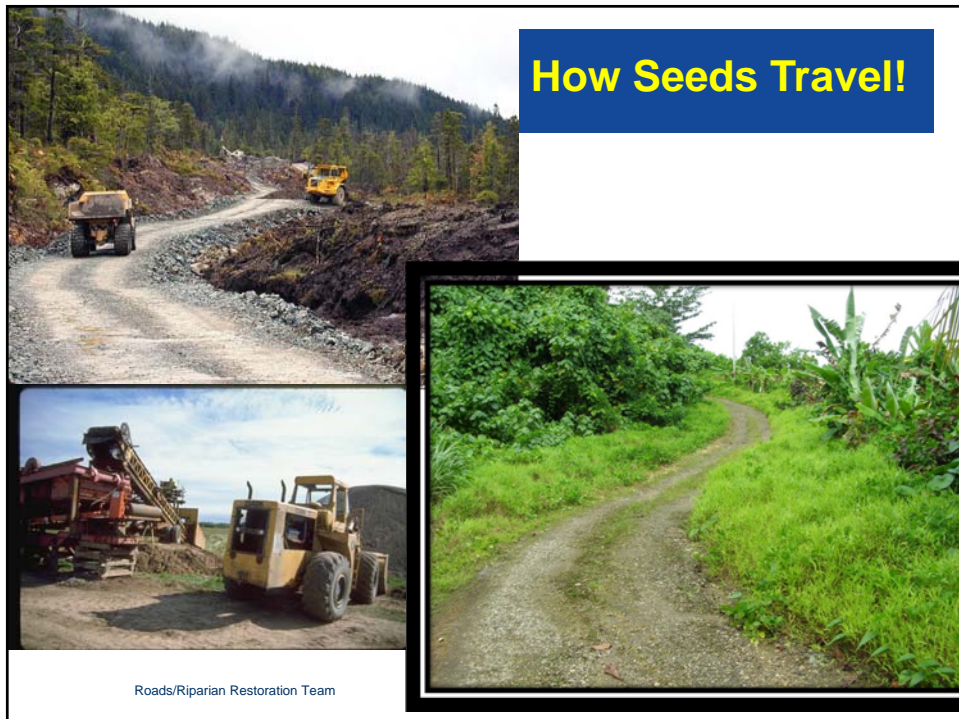
- **Vehicles, travelers, construction, maintenance**
- Seed in imported crop seeds, In ships
- Animal vectors....birds and other wildlife



Invasive Plants

Where is my Culvert?

Weeds and Seeds in Stockpiles

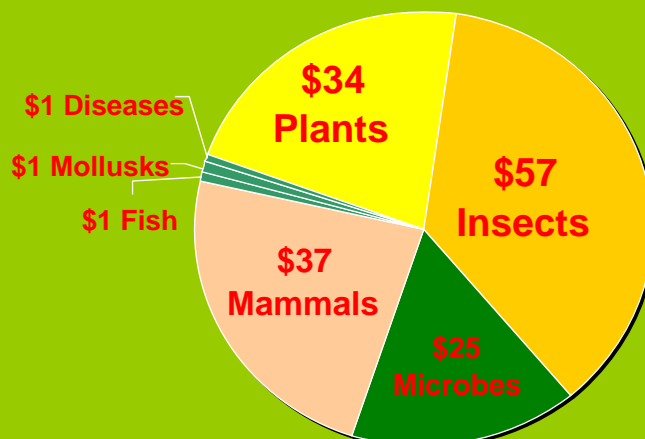


How Seeds Travel!

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- Hard to control
- Usually outside of normal biological controls such as predators or herbivory
- May find an unoccupied niche which allows rapid spread
- Many are extremely persistent in seed or root systems

Roads/Riparian Restoration Team

Annual Costs in Billion Dollars

Roads/Riparian Restoration Team, USFS

What Can We Do to Prevent Invasive Species

- Disturb as little as possible
- Specify weed-free mulches, sods...
- Import NO soils into a project
- Steam clean gravel at pits
- Wash down equipment before construction
- Clean off mowers between sites
- Train crews to identify weeds early
- Control before populations spread



How to Control Invasives



- **IRVM-Integrated Roadside Vegetation Management**
- **TOOLS include:**
 - Prescribed Burning
 - Monitored Bio-Controls
 - Recorded Spot Spraying
 - Well-timed Mowings
 - Herded Goats/Sheep
 - Planted Native Grasses
 - Hand-cutting/Pulling

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Recommendations

- Roadside Vegetation Management Plans
- Identification-Vegetation Inventories
- Statewide invasives clearinghouse
- Prevention Training
- Educational programs
- Prioritizing Treatments
- Research & Monitoring

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Agencies and Groups Involved

- Environment Canada  Environment Canada / Environnement Canada
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 
- U.S. Forest Service 
- U.S. Department of Defense 
- U.S. Department of Transportation 
- U.S. Bureau of Land Management 
- Industries (pesticide, timber, pipeline)
- Non-profit Conservation Organizations
- Academic community, Consultants

Roads/Riparian Restoration Team



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Sources of Information

- www.fhwa.dot.gov/roadsides
- *Ecological Restoration* Journal, U of Wis.
- North American Weed Management Association (www.nawma.org)
- National Roadside Vegetation Management Association (www.nrvma.org)
- Federal Interagency Committee for the Management of Noxious and Exotic Weeds

www.ficmnew.fws.gov or
www.invasivespecies.gov

California Invasive Plant Council. 2012. Preventing the Spread of Invasive Plants: Best Management Practices for Transportation and Utility Corridors. Cal-IPC Publication 2012-01, California Invasive Plant Council

<http://pollinator.org/PDFs/TransportationUtilityCorridorsPreventionBMPs.pdf>

Steinferld, D.; Riley, S.; Wilkinson, K.; Landis, T.; and Riley, L. 2007. Roadside Revegetation: An Integrated Approach to Establishing Native Plants. FHWA-WFL/TD-07-005, Federal Highway Administration

<http://www.wfl.fhwa.dot.gov/programs/td/publications/>

- ***Roadside Hazards--Trees**
- **Poor Sight Distance, Dust**
- **Poor or Missing Signs**
- **Inconsistent Design Standards**
- **Loose/Unsafe Roadway Surfacing Materials/Lack of Maintenance**
- **Rockfalls, Animals, and other Hazards**
- **Lack of Driver Training**



Clear Zones, Brush, Barriers

Hernan Fernandez

This block contains four photographs illustrating road safety and maintenance. The top-left photo shows a road with a large pile of brush on the shoulder. The top-right photo shows a road with a guardrail. The bottom-left photo shows a road with brush. The bottom-right photo shows a road with a guardrail. The text 'Hernan Fernandez' is written in red at the bottom right of the bottom-right photo.

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Improving Sight Distance

Bad Sight Distance

Improved Sight Distance

This block contains two photographs illustrating road construction and maintenance. The top-left photo shows a dirt road with a truck. The bottom-right photo shows a dirt road with workers. The text 'ASCE | KNOWLEDGE & LEARNING' is in the top left, 'Improving Sight Distance' is in the top right, 'Bad Sight Distance' is in the middle right, and 'Improved Sight Distance' is in the bottom left.

Improving Sight Distance But Preserving Some Trees

“The Delicate Balance”



Tree Protection In a Construction Zone


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Sources of Information

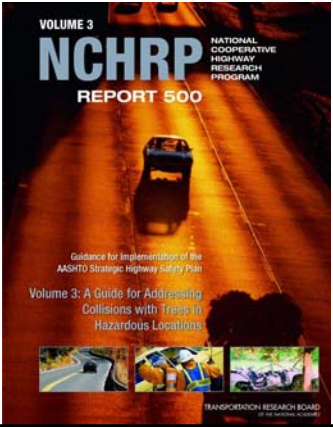
Highway Safety and Trees:
The Delicate Balance

DVD Available: Highway Safety and Trees-
The Delicate Balance, FHWA

http://safety.fhwa.dot.gov/roadway_dept/clear_zones/fhwasa0612/fhwasa0612.pdf



<http://safety.transportation.org/guides.aspx>

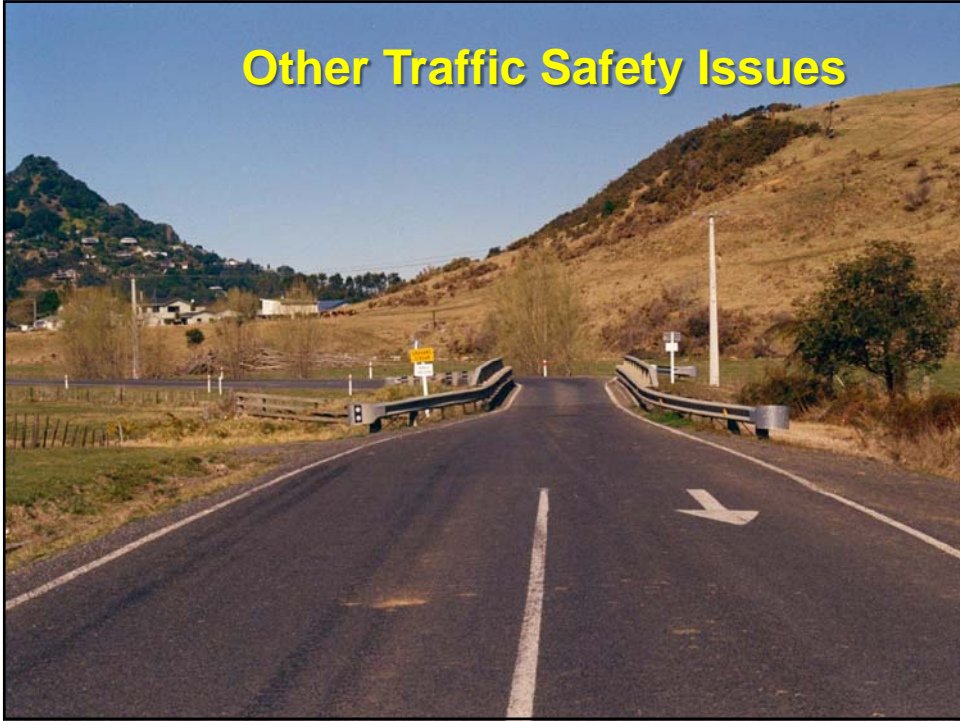


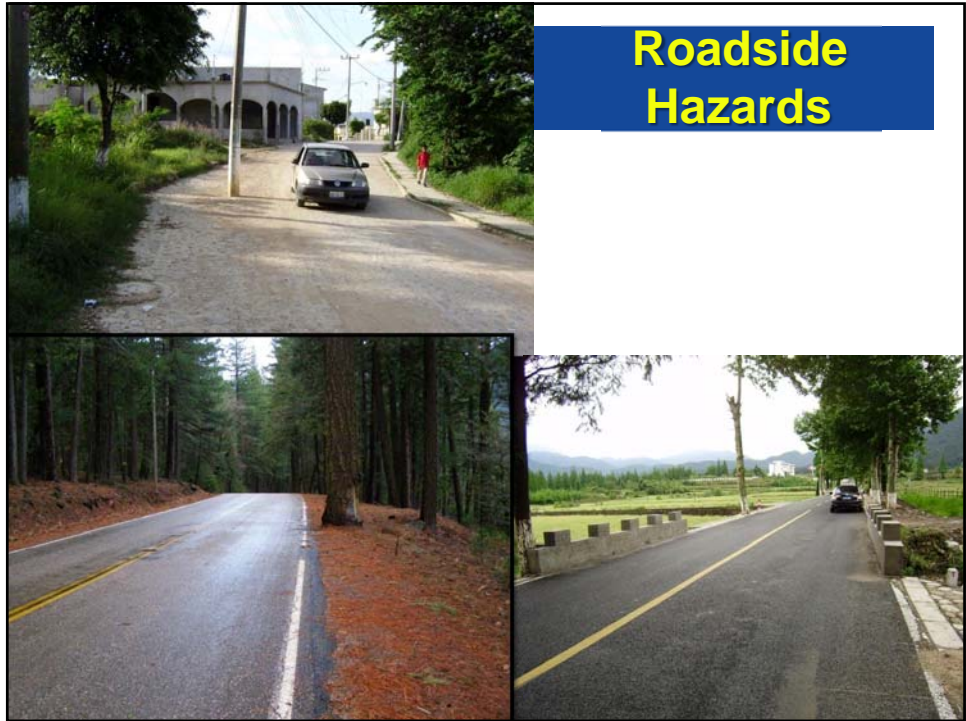
VOLUME 3
NCHRP
REPORT 500
NATIONAL COOPERATIVE HIGHWAY RESEARCH PROGRAM

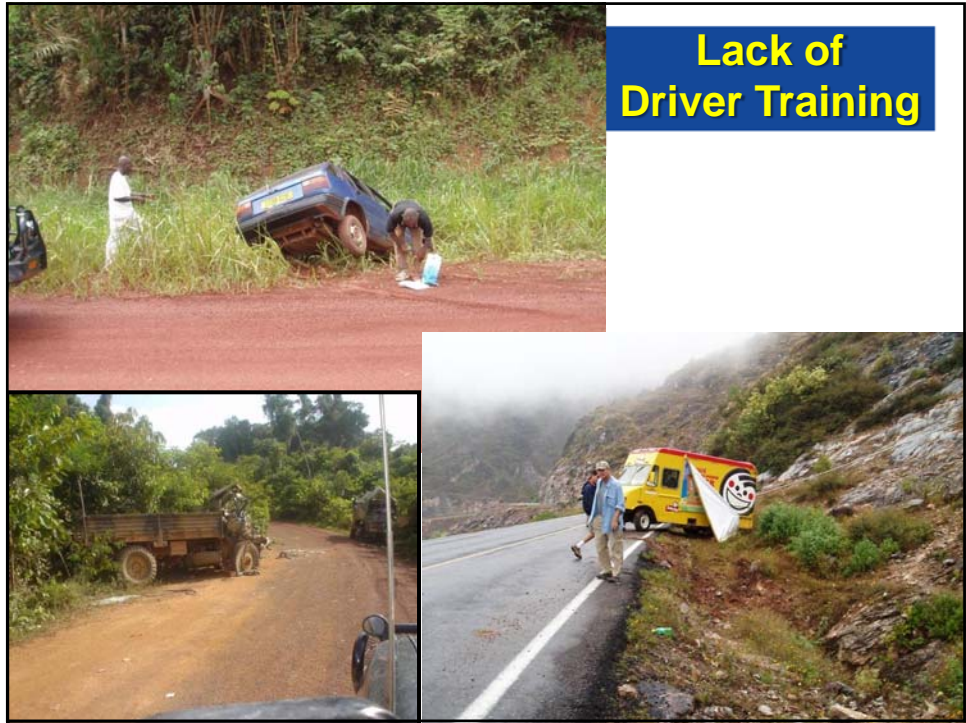
Guidance for Implementation of the AASHTO Strategic Highway Safety Plan

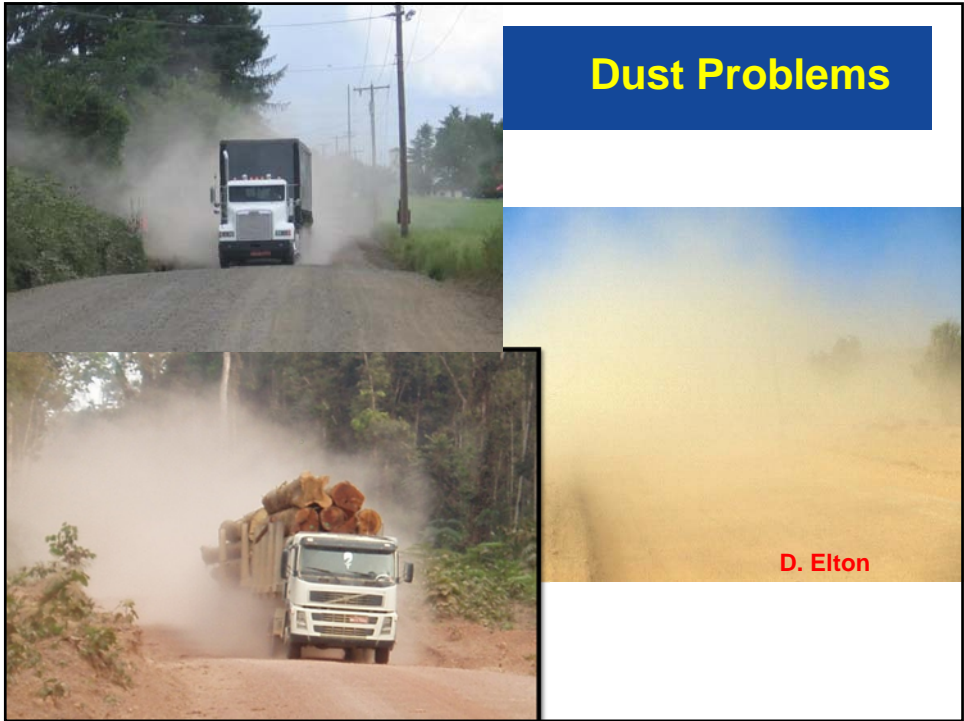
Volume 3: A Guide for Addressing Collisions with Trees in Hazardous Locations

TRANSPORTATION RESEARCH BOARD OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMIES











Solutions to Roadside Trash

- Environmental Education
- Trash Cans
- Fines for Littering

BASURERO
BANKURAL



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Other "Roads and Environment" Information Sources

Forman, R. T.; Sperling, D.; et al. 2003. Road Ecology: Science and Solutions. Washington, DC: Island Press. UC Davis

<http://roadecology.ucdavis.edu>

www.icoet.net/

<http://www.westerntransportationinstitute.org/research/roadecology/>

<http://www.itre.ncsu.edu/>

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Other Useful References

The collage features several key documents:

- UNSEALED ROADS MANUAL**: Guidelines to Good Practice, revised July 2006.
- Stabilization and Rehabilitation Measures for Low-Volume Forest Roads**: A technical manual with a cover image of a gravel road.
- Environmentally Sensitive Maintenance for Dirt and Gravel Roads**: A brochure with a circular diagram showing a transition from a degraded road ("From this...") to a better one ("To this!"). It lists benefits: Better Roads, Better Environment, Better Community, and Less Maintenance. It is dated October 2007, Reissue Ver. 1.1, and includes logos for Penn State, SCC, and ITWP.
- LOW-VOLUME ROADS ENGINEERING**: Best Management Practices Field Guide, by Gordon Keller & James Sherris. The cover shows various road types and construction equipment.

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Why BMPs and Environmental Mitigations

The slide contains two photographs:

- To Have Better Roads**: A photograph of a well-maintained gravel road winding through a forested, hilly landscape. A white pickup truck is driving on the road.
- To Protect the Environment**: A photograph of a clear, flowing stream with a small waterfall, surrounded by lush green vegetation.

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Thank You!!

