

# Best Management Practices for Municipal Road Projects

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# Best Management Practices = BMP's

Simple and cost-effective methods for protecting *water quality* in lakes, streams and wetlands **before**, **during** and **after** construction activities.

# Why we use BMP's



10

20

50

100

200

500

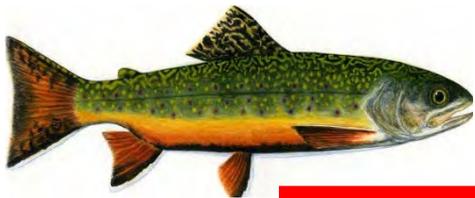
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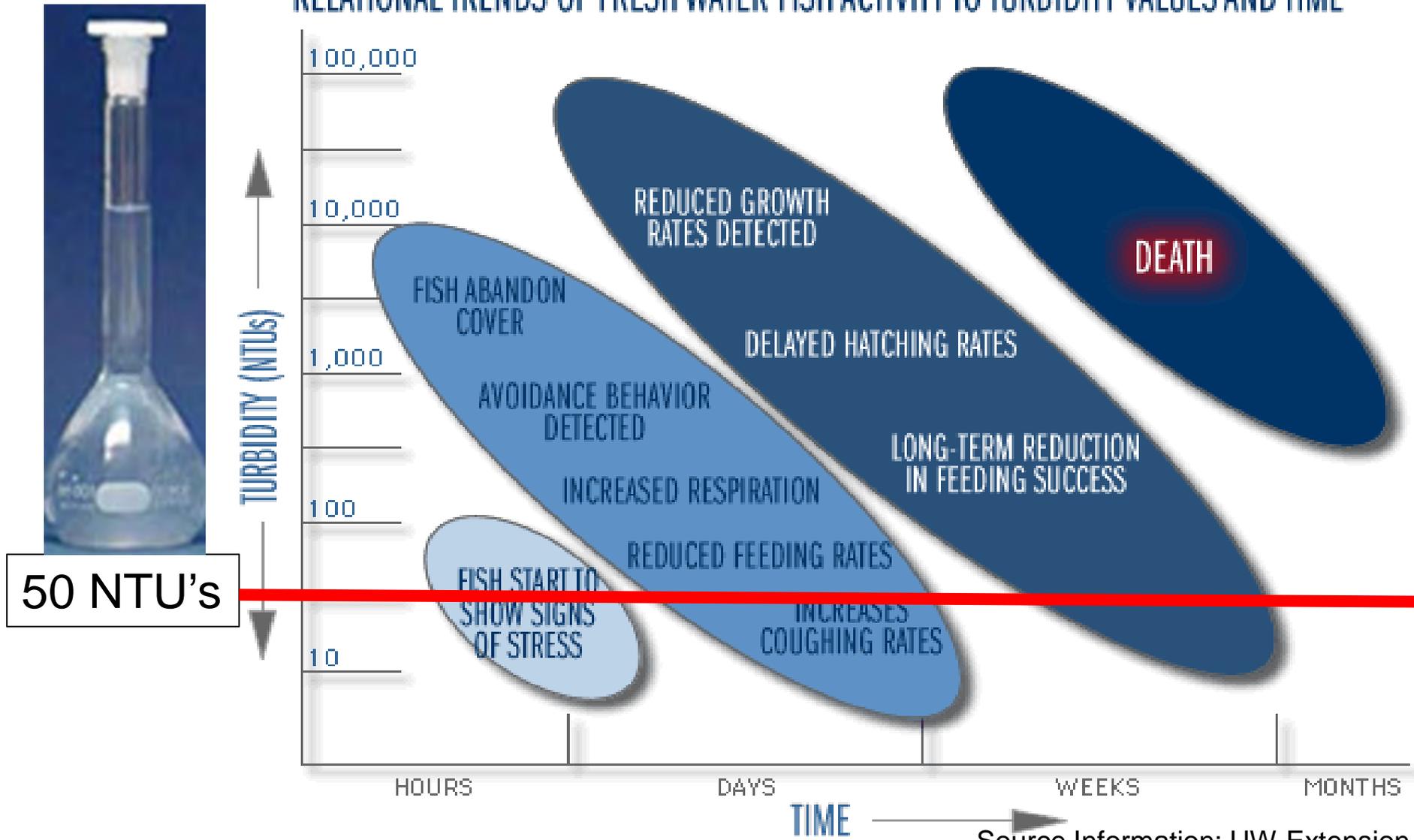
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Turbidity of Suspended CLAY  
in NTU's

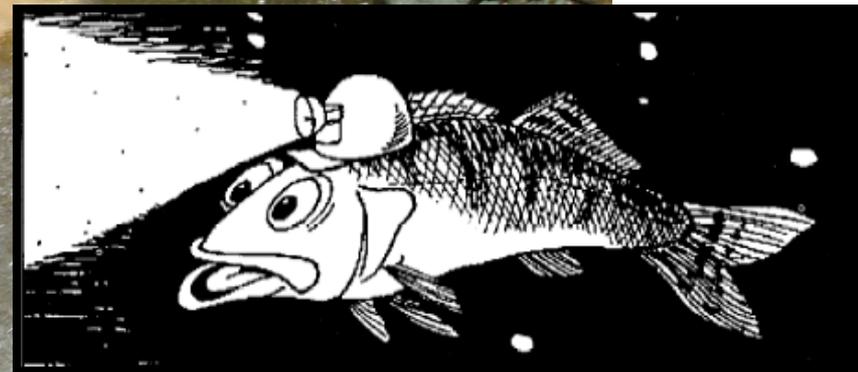
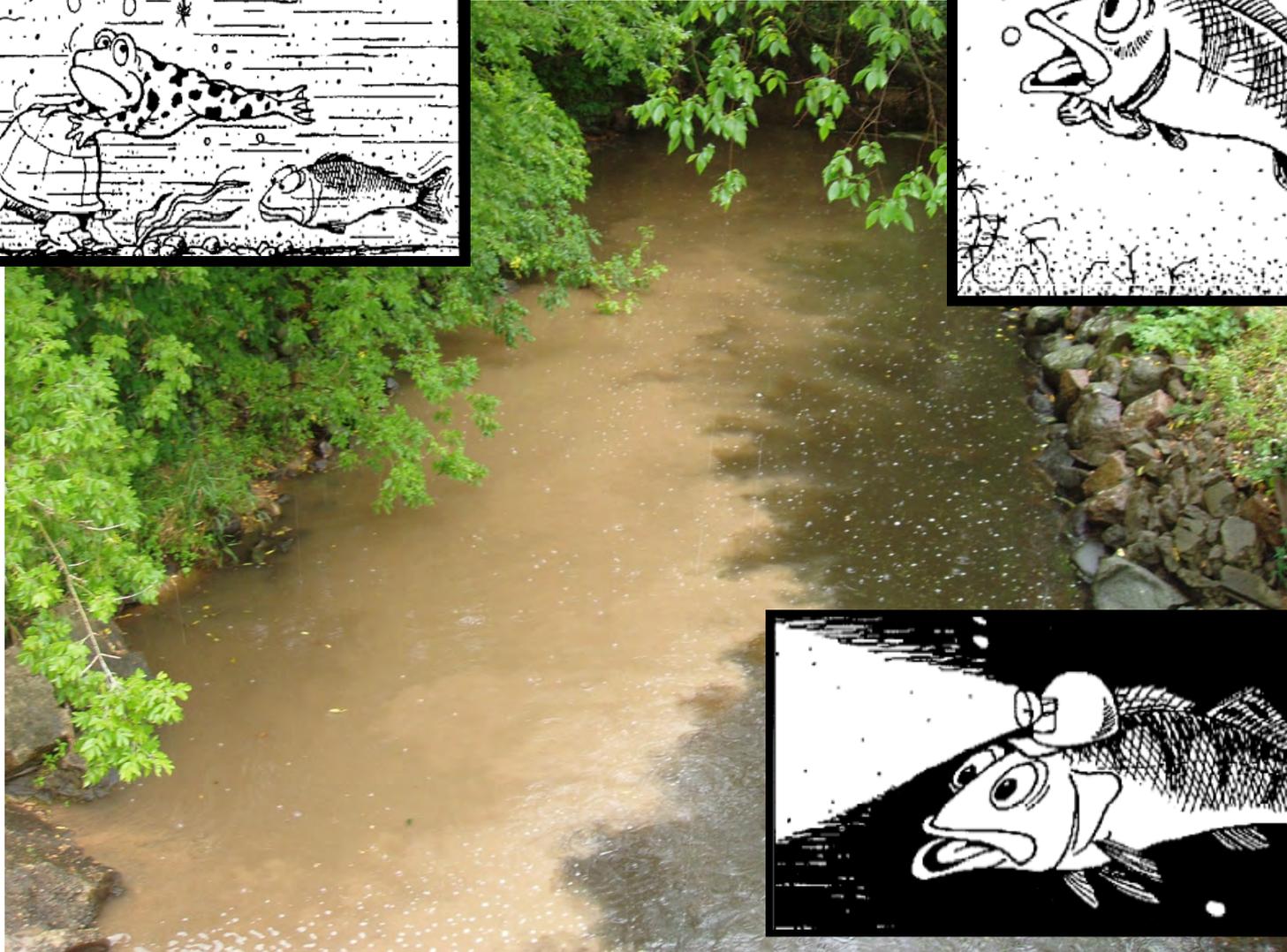
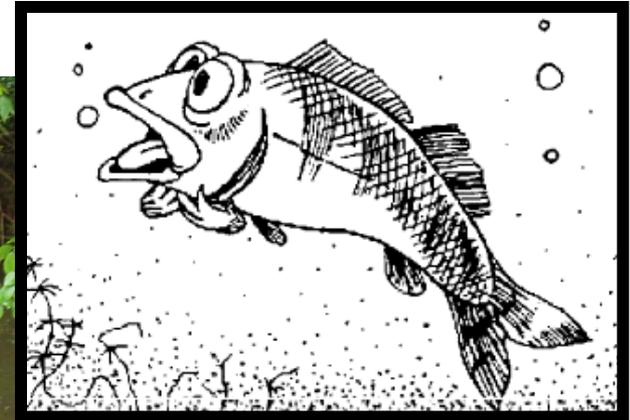


# Why we use BMP's

RELATIONAL TRENDS OF FRESH WATER FISH ACTIVITY TO TURBIDITY VALUES AND TIME



# Why we use BMP's



# Why we use BMP's

## *The Economic Impact of Recreational Trout Angling in the Driftless Area*



- \$1.1 Billion annual economic benefit to local economy
- \$646,819,673 annual direct spending
- For every \$1 spent on stream restoration an additional \$24.50 is returned to regional economy each year

Trout Unlimited & NorthStar Economics, Inc. (2008)

# Why we use BMP's

## *Canoeing and Angling in Southwestern Wisconsin (1999)*



- \$3.25 Million
- Supported 85 local jobs
- Management and Planning Considerations

# BMP's Before Construction

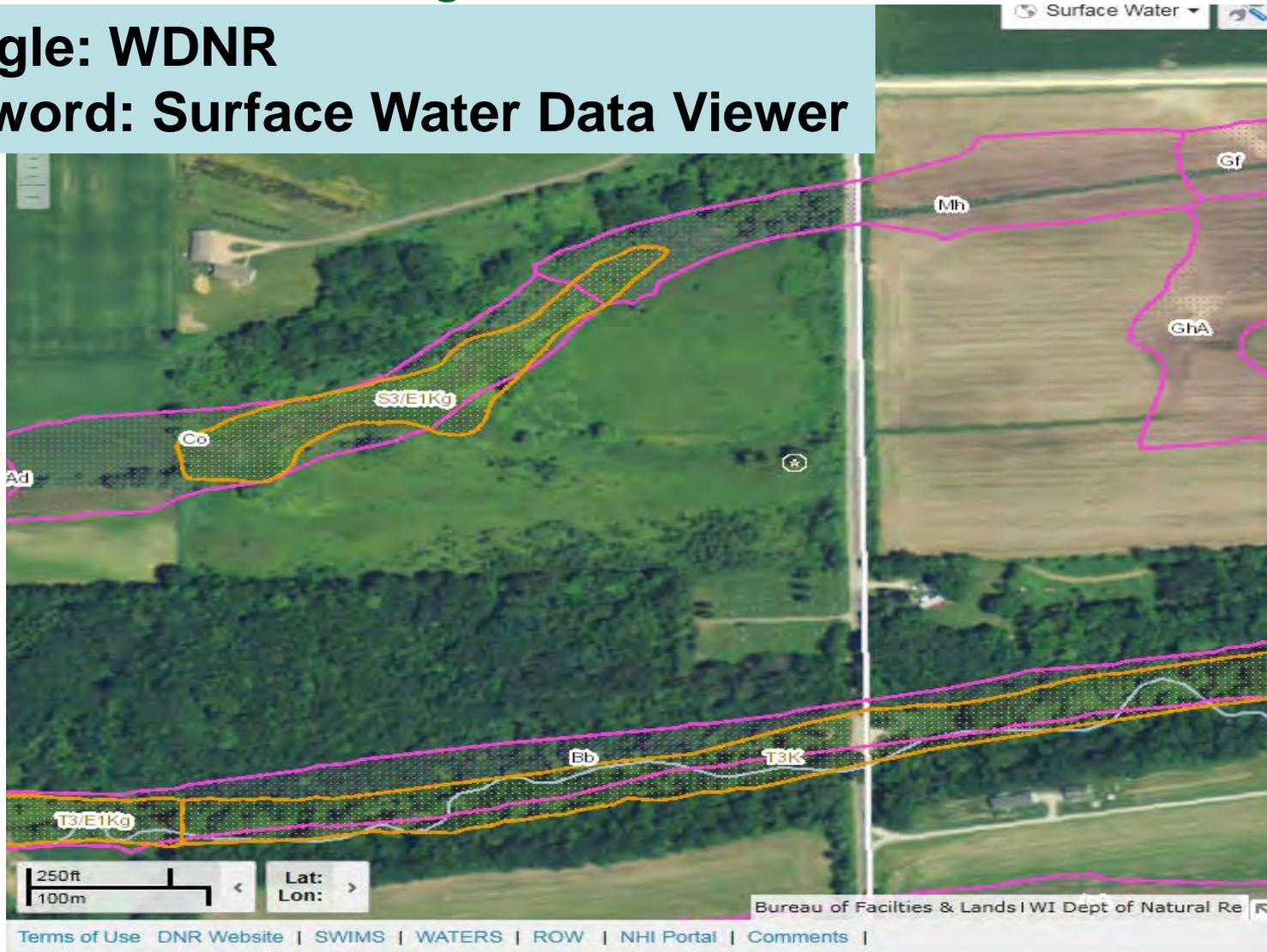
- Are there waterways?  
Wetlands? Check-in with DNR!
- Size road-stream crossings to fit waterway & road
- Follow in-stream restrictions protecting fish spawning and movement
- Prepare erosion control plan
- Initial erosion control installation prior to ground disturbance



# BMP's Before Construction Waterway or Wetland Present?

Google: WDNR

Keyword: Surface Water Data Viewer



# BMP's Before Construction

## Fitting Road-Stream Crossings



*Longer Lifespan*  
*Less Maintenance*  
*More Resilient to Flooding*

# BMP's Before Construction

## Fitting Road-Stream Crossings

Before



After

# BMP's Before Construction

## Fish Spawning & Movement



Northern Pike



Spawning Channel

March 1<sup>st</sup> through June 15<sup>th</sup> for all non-trout streams

# BMP's Before Construction

## Fish Spawning & Movement



Trout



September 15<sup>th</sup> through May 15<sup>th</sup> for all trout streams

# BMP's Before Construction

## Prepare an Erosion Control Plan

- Plan for BMP's that will protect the wetlands and waterway not impacted by the project
- Helps establish a budget
- Communicates expectations with the contractor
- Consider consulting with county or state road-building authorities



# BMP's for Culverts

\*\*\* See Handout

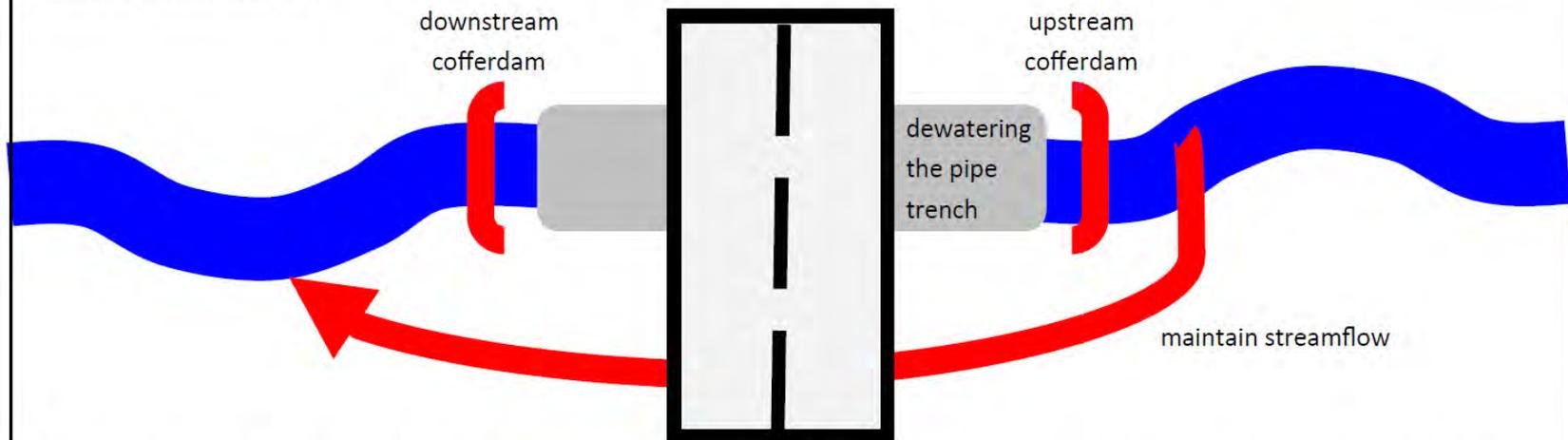
## STREAM CULVERTS (NAVIGABLE WATERWAYS)—BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (Sept. 2015)

The following example describes typical best management practices that are needed to protect water quality at culvert replacement projects.



**BEFORE Construction:** Devise an erosion control plan for the project site. Be sure the plans include stockpile protection. Further, be sure all stockpiles and borrow/waste sites are setback from waterways, wetlands, and floodplains. Begin to install erosion control items before any ground is disturbed. *Common methods include: construction site diversion, silt fence, ditch checks, vegetative buffers, inlet protection, sediment traps, and tracking pads.*

### **DURING Construction:**



- **Non-erodible coffer dams** up and downstream to isolate the pipe during excavation. *Common methods include sand bags wrapped in plastic sheeting, other reinforced plastic sheeting, steel sheeting, and water bladder barrier.*

# BMP's Before Construction

## Initial Erosion Control Installation

Construction Site  
Diversion

*Silt Fence*

*Ditch Checks*

Vegetative Buffers

*Inlet Protection*

Sediment Traps

Tracking Pads

For Detailed Technical Standards Visit:

[http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/Stormwater/standards/const\\_standards.html](http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/Stormwater/standards/const_standards.html)

# BMP's Before Construction

## Initial Erosion Control For Bridges and Culverts

### Silt Fence



# BMP's Before Construction

Initial Erosion Control For Bridges and Culverts

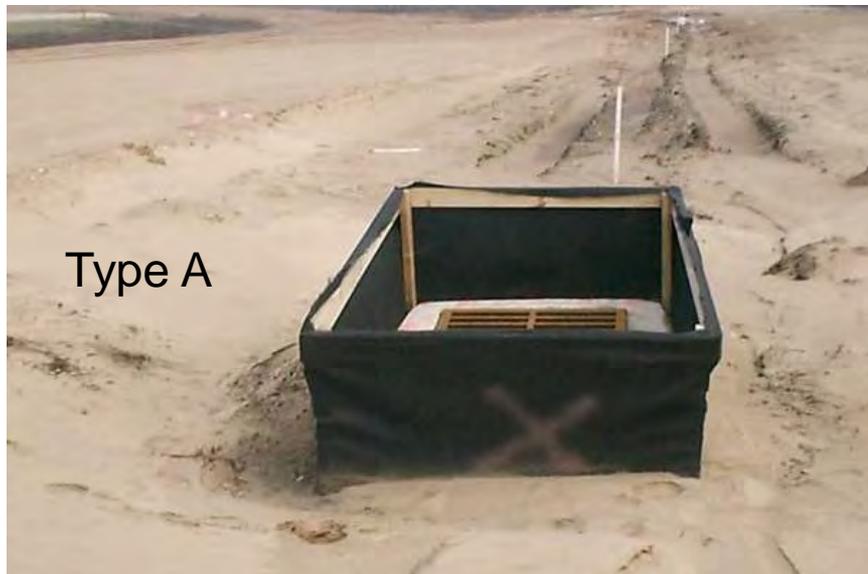
Ditch Checks



# BMP's Before Construction

## Initial Erosion Control For Bridges and Culverts

### Inlet Protection



# BMP's During Construction

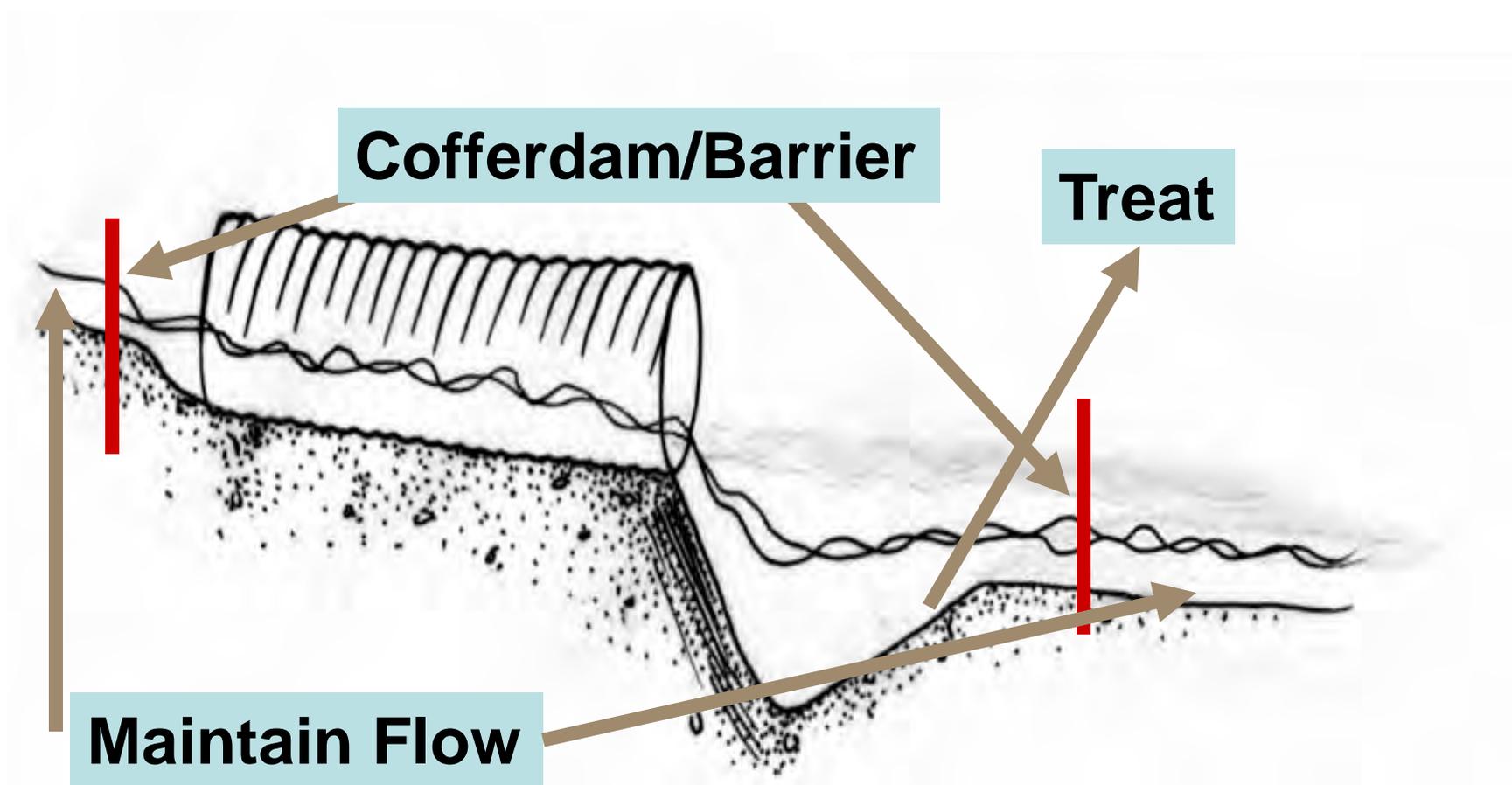
- Non-erodible cofferdams/barriers to isolate work area
- Treat water from within the work area
- Maintain streamflow downstream



For Detailed Technical Standards Visit:

[http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/Stormwater/standards/const\\_standards.html](http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/Stormwater/standards/const_standards.html)

# BMP's During Construction



# BMP's During Construction

## Non-erodible Barriers

*Isolating the Work Area*



# BMP's During Construction

## Non-errodible Barriers

*Isolating the Work Area*



Turbidity Barrier



Coffer Dam

# BMP's During Construction

## *Dewatering & Water Applied Polymers*



### Filtration Basins & Polymer

*\*\*\*See Dewatering Matrix & Approved Water Applied Polymer list*

# BMP's During Construction

## *Dewatering & Water Applied Polymers*



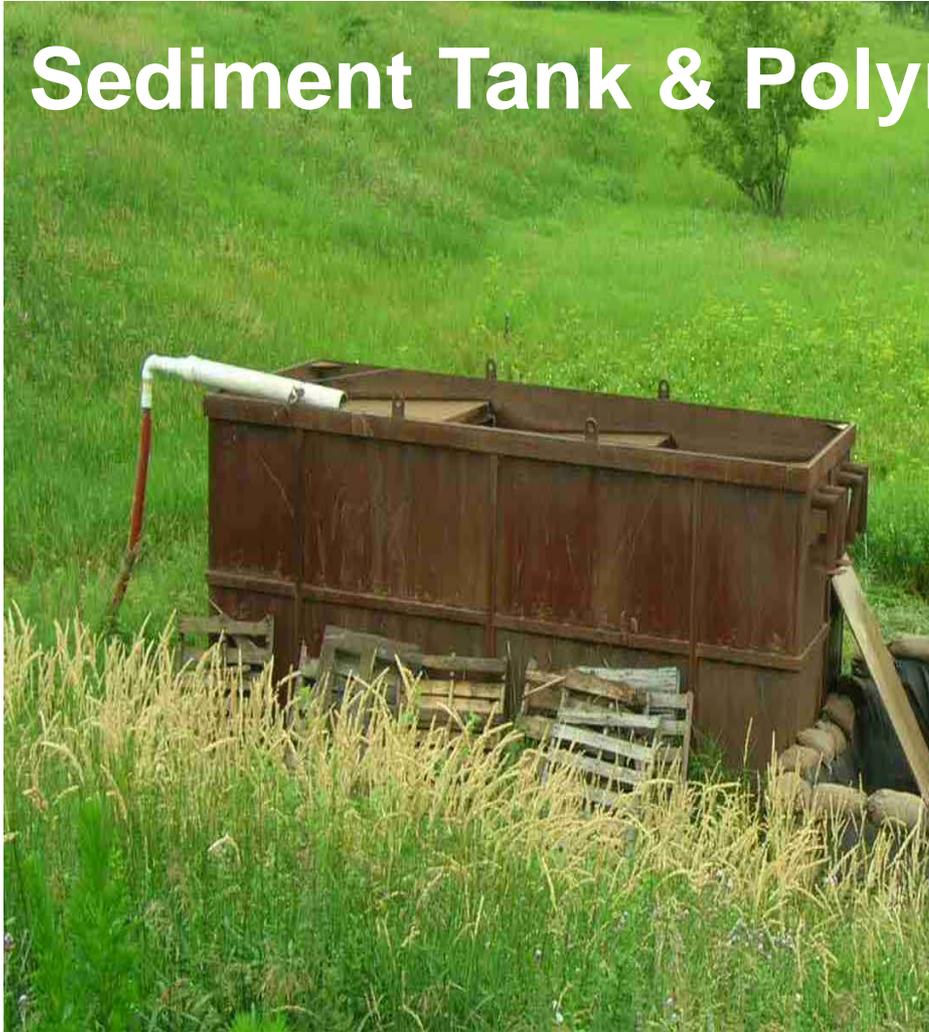
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Filter Bag & Polymer

# BMP's During Construction

## Dewatering & Applied Polymers

### Sediment Tank & Polymer



# BMP's During Construction

## Maintaining Streamflow

### *Bypass Pumping & Channels*

Intake Pump



Discharge

# BMP's During Construction

## Maintaining Streamflow

### *Bypass Pumping & Channels*



# BMP's After Construction

- Riprap
- Topsoil, Seed, Mat/Mulch
- Silt fence, fiber logs, etc.



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# BMP's After Construction

## *Transitioning to Grading*



Photo Credit: Matt Schaeve

# BMP's After Construction

## *Riprap*



# BMP's After Construction

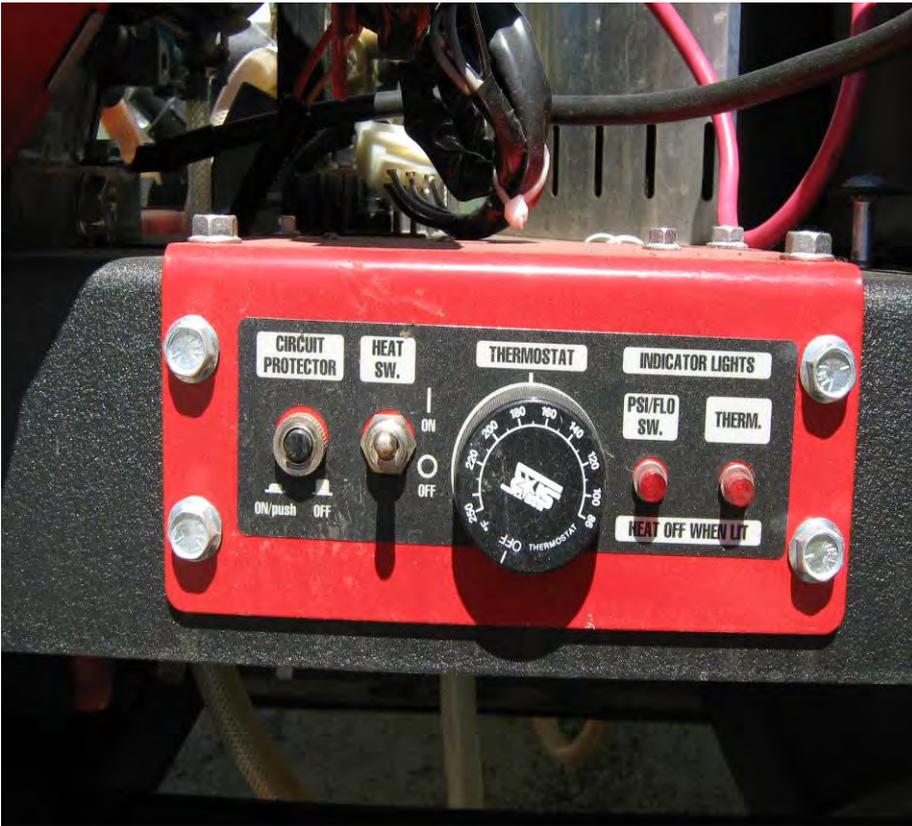
*Topsoil, Seed, and Mulch or Mat, & Silt Fence*



**\*\*\*See Slope & Channel EC Control Matrices**

# Other Considerations

## *Cleaning Equipment for Invasive Species*



# Other Considerations

## *Endangered Resources*



# Summary & Questions

