

Right-sizing Stream Crossings for Fish, Wildlife, and Resiliency

January 2021





STREAM CROSSINGS

This brochure was developed for those involved in designing and constructing stream crossings with an eye toward protecting and restoring stream continuity.

The guidelines and standards presented here describe minimum criteria to avoid fragmentation of streams. The objective is to maintain natural conditions that do not restrict the movement of fish and wildlife through the stream system. Although these guidelines meet this objective, additional engineering design may be necessary to ensure structural integrity and appropriate hydraulic capacity.

Fish Friendly Culverts

Proper design, installation, and maintenance can protect both roadways and fish

Wisconsin DNR

U.S. Department of Agriculture

Forest Service

National Technology and Development Program

7700—Transportation Mgmt 0877 1801—SDTDC August 2008

AREA FOR HUMBUG AND EAST

O BE APPROVED BY THE CO



Titles for

10 Placement

STREAM SIMULATION: An Ecological Approach to Providing Passage for Aquatic Organisms at Road-Stream Crossings

Ecologically speaking, what are streams?

Streams are "long linear ecosystems"

- USFS Stream Simulation Manual

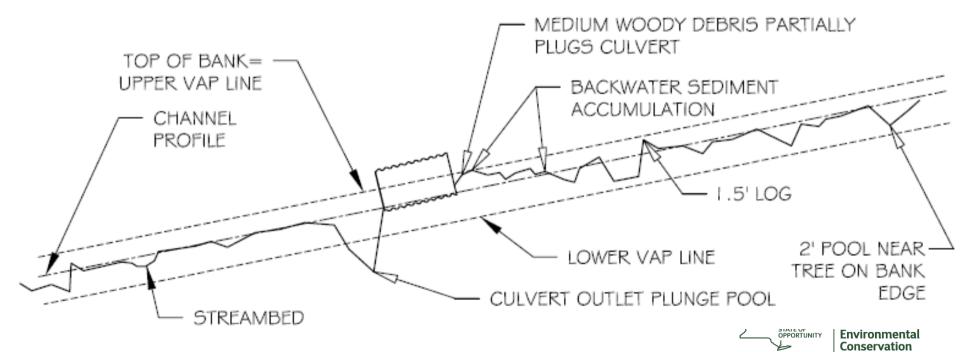
More than that, streams are long linear interconnected ecosystems.



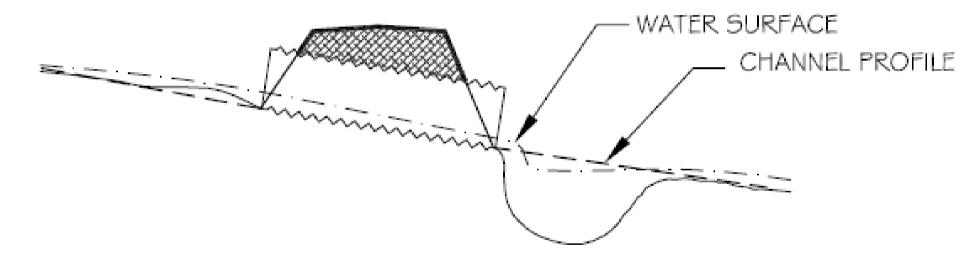
Aquatic barriers "...a growing ecological and fiscal liability"

National Forest System Legacy Roads and Trails program 2013

Profile view of an undersized / non-embedded culvert interacting with stream



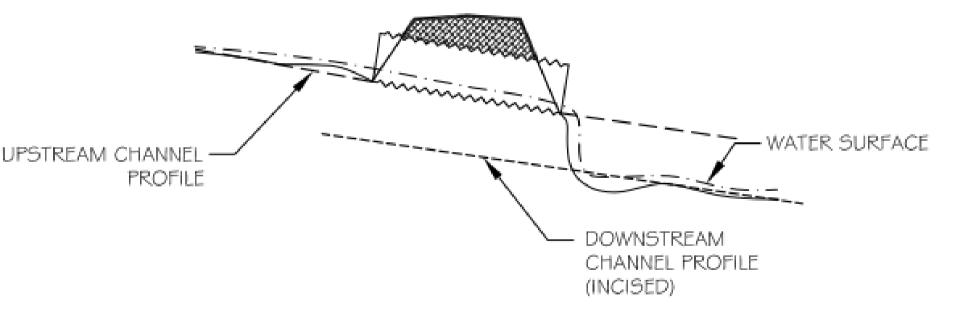
US Forest Service Stream Simulation Manual

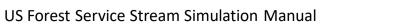




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US Forest Service Stream Simulation Manual

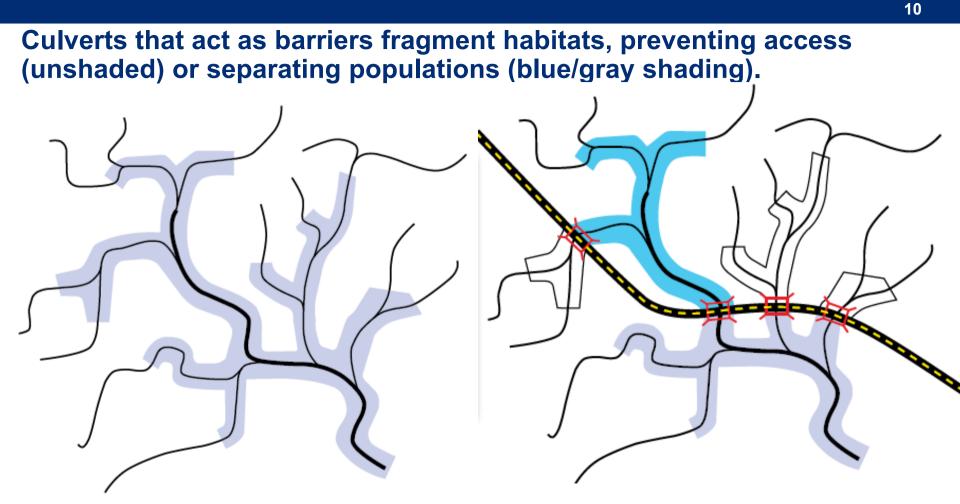






Culvert pipe preventing AOP (Aquatic Organism Passage) Upstream view, inlet view, outlet view

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US Forest Service Stream Simulation Manual





Shared Objective

Flooding Resiliency





Asset Mgmt. & Maintenance





Connectivity



Optimized Road/Stream Crossings

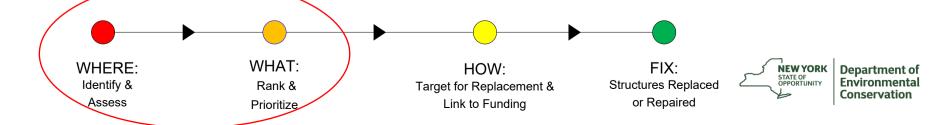


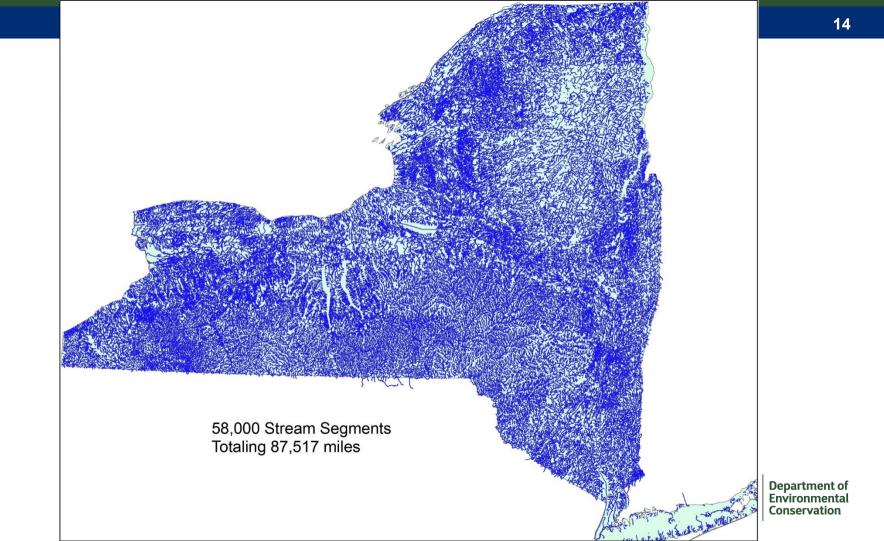
Connectivity

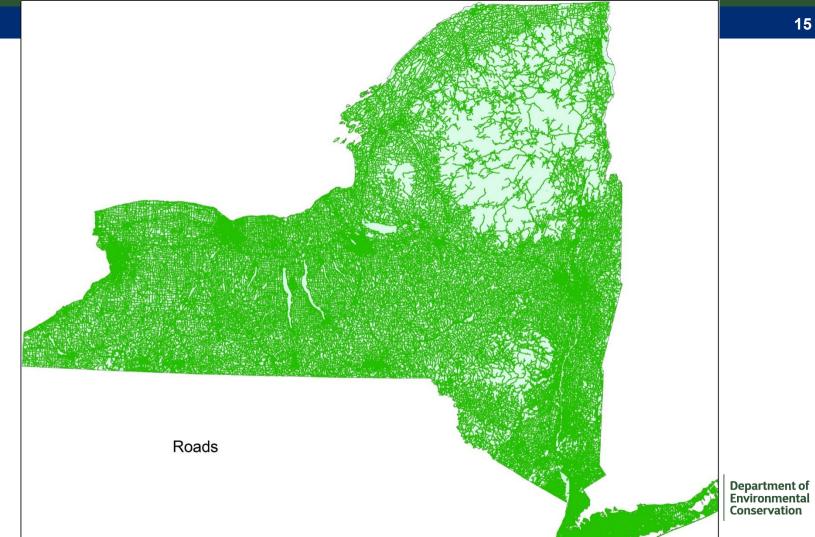


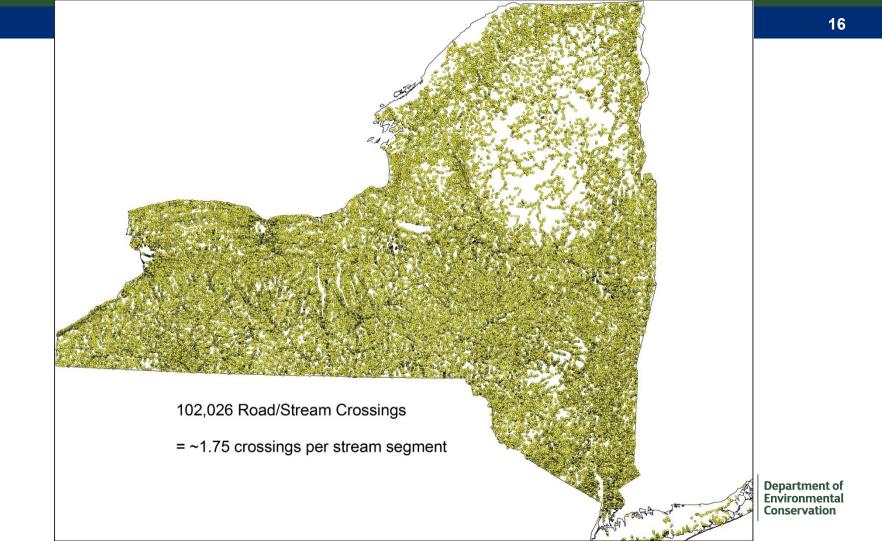












Problem

- Disconnected studies and databases of road/stream crossings
- Dissimilar assessment standards, no consistency
- No central source of information
- Not all publicly available
- Not effective for programmatic or statewide goals linking *funding*
- Need hydrologic, condition and resiliency planning components

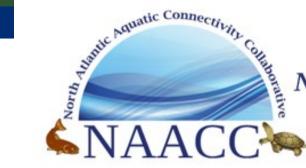


Solution

Comprehensive standardized methodology for assessing road/stream crossings and Consolidated, user-friendly database







North Atlantic Aquatic Connectivity Collaborative

NAACC Project completed June, 2015



44 confirmed participants from:

- Federal agencies: NOAA, USFWS, USFS
- State Environment / F&W agencies:
 - CT, MA, NH, NJ, NY, PA, VA
- DOTs: MA, MD, ME, NH, NY, VT
- Conservation groups: TU, TNC, American Rivers
- Regional groups/engineers





Elements of NAACC in NY:

- 1. Field survey protocol with data collection (digital & paper)
- 2. Public database and mapping tools
- 3. Training on use of protocol, data QA/QC
- 4. Automated scoring systems (passability scoring, critical linkages)
- 5. Capacity modeling (Cornell tool post processing)
- 6. Module expansion: Condition assessment, terrestrial, tidal



Where can I learn more?

Web portal - <u>https://streamcontinuity.org</u>

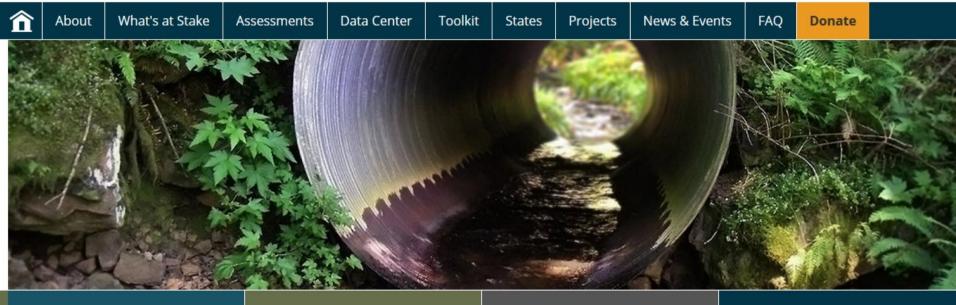
NAACC homepage - https://streamcontinuity.org/NAACC

NAACC database homepage - https://NAACC.org





North Atlantic Aquatic Connectivity Collaborative



NAACC Data Center

Toolkit

Participating States

Get Involved!

The North Atlantic Aquatic Connectivity Collaborative (NAACC) is a network of individuals from universities, conservation organizations, and state and federal natural resource and transportation departments focused on improving aquatic connectivity across a thirteen-state region, from Maine to West Virginia. See below for some of our stream crossing assessments.

Welcome to the NAACC Data Center!

This website stores all the North Atlantic Aquatic Connectivity Collaborative (NAACC) data for road-stream crossings assessments. You may search, view, map and download most of the data in Excel or Shapefile format without logging on. If you are logged on, pages accessed from the navigation bar allow for entering and correcting crossing records. If logged on, you may also manage user data and download the <u>Offline</u> <u>Data Manager</u>. Only certified NAACC lead observers and coordinators can log on.

About the NAACC

The <u>NAACC</u> is a network of individuals from agencies and organizations focused on improving aquatic connectivity across a thirteen-state region. The NAACC provides protocols for road-stream crossings (culverts and bridges) to assess and score crossings for fish and wildlife passability, as well as culvert condition and other data useful for evaluating risk of failure.

Contact

contact@naacc.org

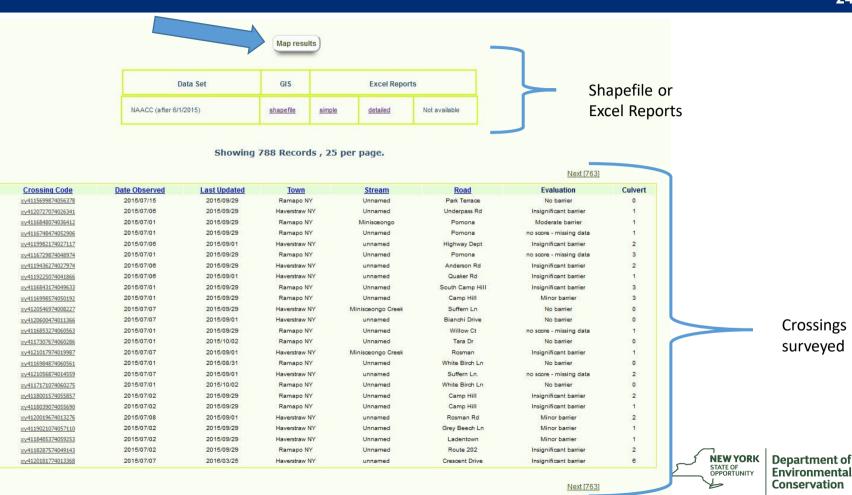
© 2019 North Atlantic Aquatic Connectivity Collaborative You are not <u>logged in</u>

NAACC.org

Narrow your search, then click "search"

Location (choose multiple towns, watersheds):	Other:	Dates:
All States [43015]	Survey ID:	Last updated from
All NHD-HUC8 Watersheds	Crossing Code:	All Last updated until All
Allagash Appomattox		Date observed from
Personnel:	25 per page 🗸	Date observed until
Any Observer Any Coordinator	Choose Data Sets (choose multiple):	All
Any Coordinator	NAACC (after 6/1/2015) UMass Stream Continuity Project (2005-2017) Connecticut (2004-2013) Vermont (11/20/2002-10/29/2015) Maine (2007-2015) New Hampshire (2006 - 2016)	

Search

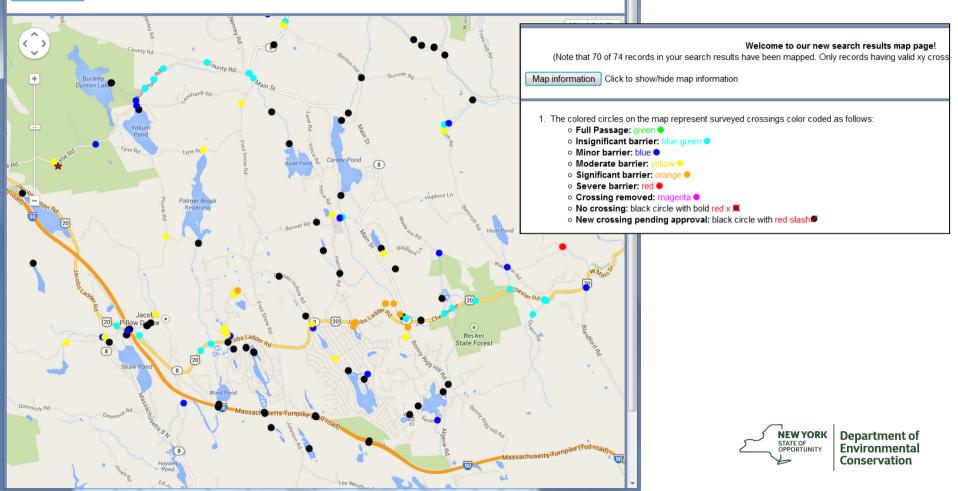


Survey ID

Welcome to our new search results map page!

(Note that 70 of 74 records in your search results have been mapped. Only records having valid xy crossing codes or GPS information can be mapped.)

Map information Click to show/hide map information

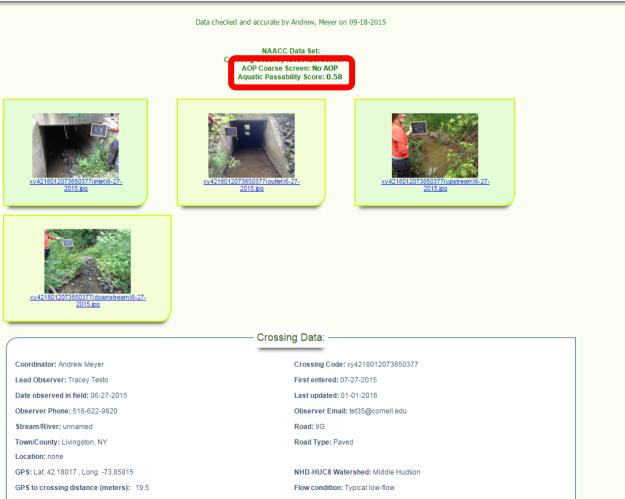


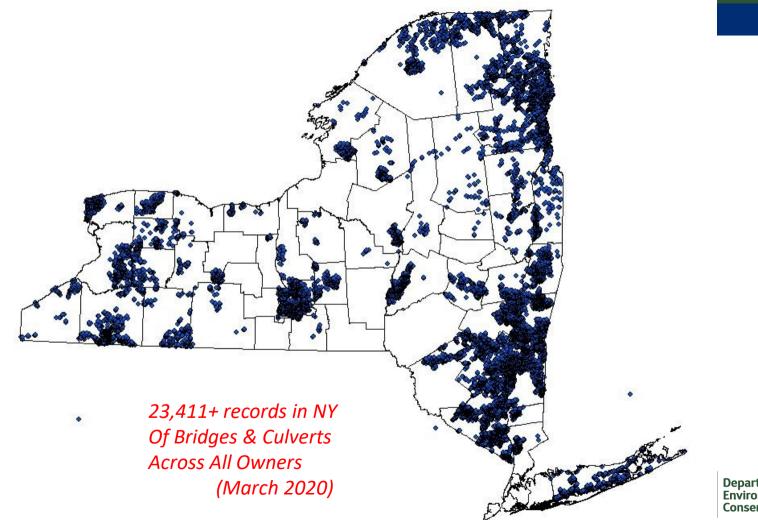


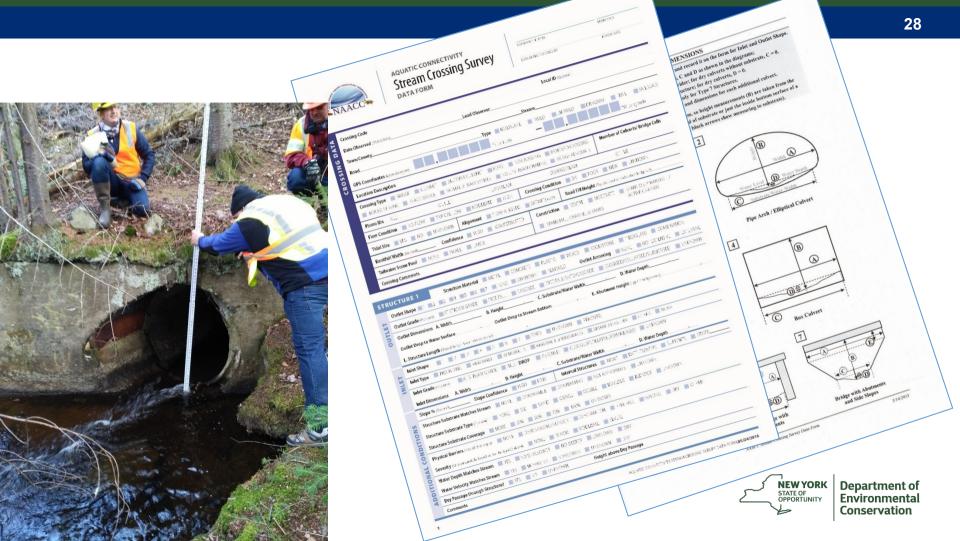
Search Crossings LogIn

North Atlantic Aquatic Connectivity Collaborative

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Roles within NAACC L1 (Level 1) Coordinators **Lead Observers**

Certified to assess stream crossings in the field.

- Lead survey teams (*one LO per crew*)
- Coordinate survey materials and schedules •
- Collect field data (paper or electronic) •
- Match survey locations to xycodes •
- Ensure assessments are done safely •
- Enter data into the online database •

Training Requirements:

- Online "protocols" training with tests (16 modules) •
- Field training (1-2 days)/Shadow a certified lead observer (20 crossings)

Database credentials to upload data

Oversee and organize observers.

- Recruit and supervise lead observers
- Establish standards and expectations for safety
- Ensure adherence to protocols and QA/QC procedures Field audit 10% of a lead observer's first 50 records
- Review and approve data entered into database

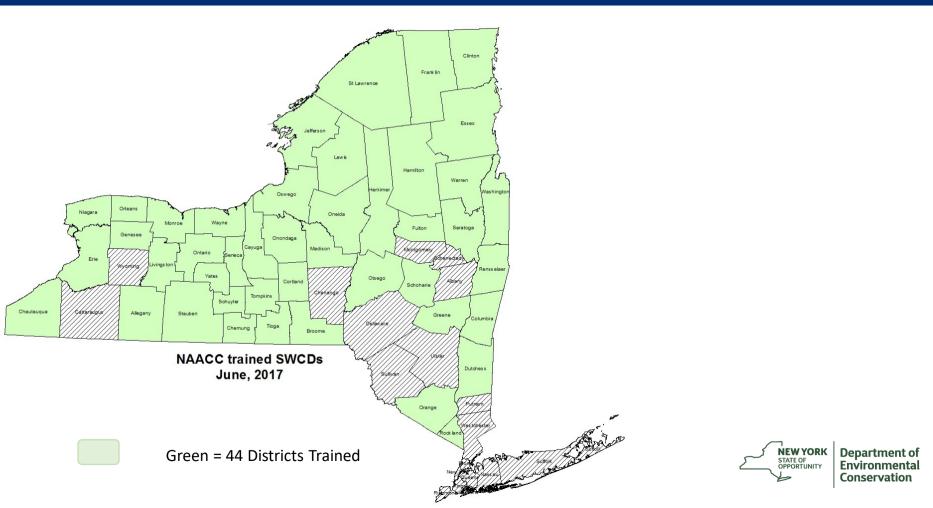
Training Requirements:

- Certification as a lead observer
- Online coordinator training unit
- Must pass online coordinator training unit test •

Database credentials to enter and edit data, and add and edit observers.



Oversee surveys across a fairly large geographic area (state, large watershed).



What have we learned so far?



Passability Scoring – how it works...

Numeric scoring algorithm using categorical and numeric data associated with the following variables:

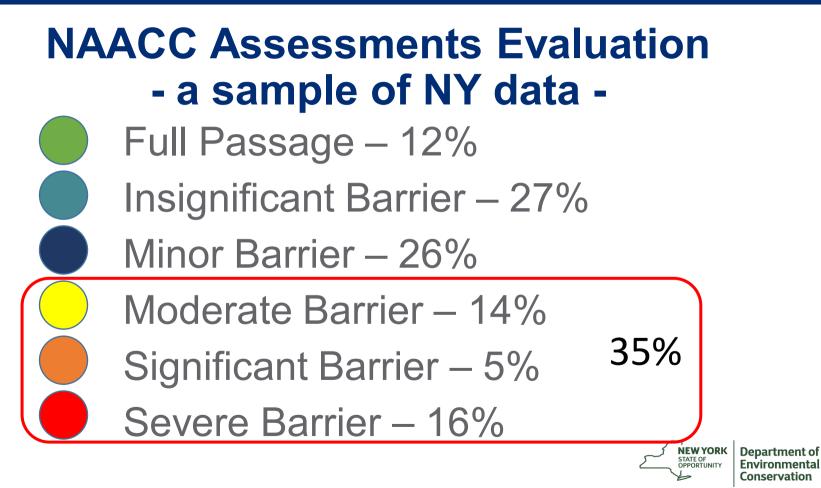
 Inlet grade, outlet drop, physical barriers, constriction, water depth, water velocity, scour pool, substrate matching stream, substrate coverage, openness, height, outlet armoring, internal structures.



NAACC AOP scoring breakdown

Descriptor	Aquatic Passability Score(s)
No barrier	1.0
Insignificant barrier	0.80 - 0.99
Minor barrier	0.60 - 0.79
Moderate barrier	0.40 - 0.59
Significant barrier	0.20 - 0.39
Severe barrier	0.00 - 0.19







Cornell University

Determining Peak Flow Under Different Scenarios and Identifying Undersized Culverts Objective

To identify undersized culverts, for both current and future precipitation conditions.

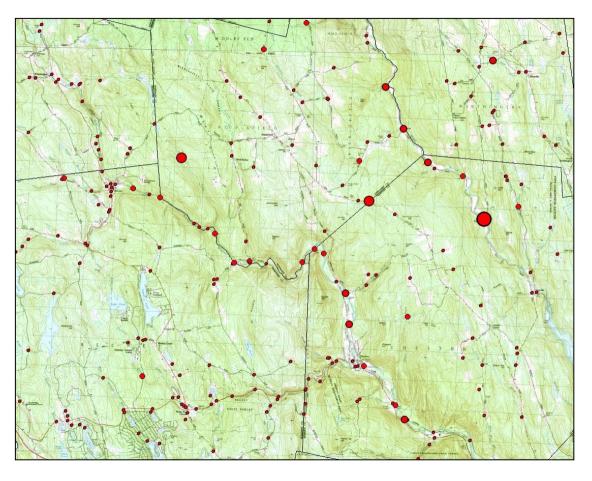
Flow Capacity Modeling

- GIS model & calculations
- Delineation of watershed to pour point using DEMs
- Calculation of covertypes for runoff coefficients and hydrograph generation
- Precipitation model (current & future)
- Flow estimates applied to pipe flow equation and road fill height



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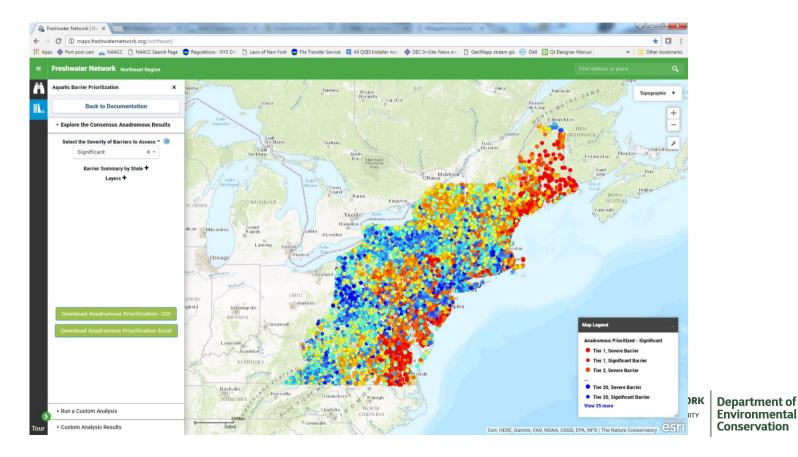
NAACC Applications – Critical Linkages





NAACC Applications – TNC Barrier Prioritization Web Tool

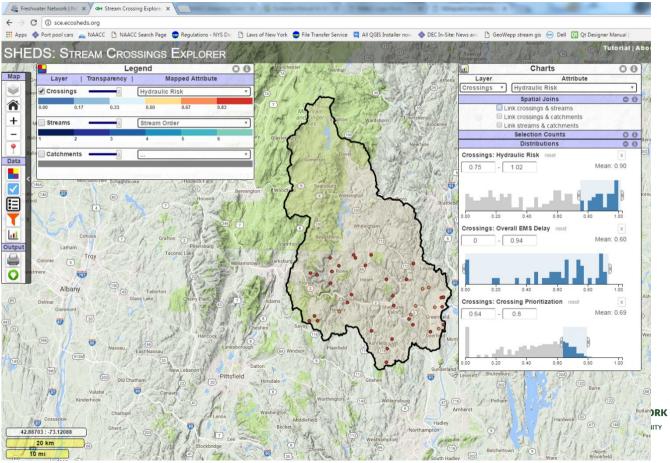
http://maps.freshwaternetwork.org/northeast/



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NAACC Applications – Stream Crossings Explorer Web Tool

http://sce.ecosheds.org/



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- Use NAACC database to learn about project sites, prepare permit applications and/or review applications
- Use prioritization in web tools to identify most appropriate designs considering connectivity & flooding resiliency
- Use prioritization within funding programs to identify/rank/replace structures (WQIP, SWG, BridgeNY etc.)





Water Quality Improvement Project (WQIP) Program

"The Water Quality Improvement Project (WQIP) program is a competitive, statewide reimbursement grant program open to local governments and not-for-profit corporations to implement projects that directly address documented water quality impairments or protect a drinking water source. This funding is for construction/implementation projects, not projects that are exclusively for planning."



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Project Types (2019)

- Wastewater Treatment Improvement
- Non-Agricultural Nonpoint Source Abatement and Control
- Land Acquisition for Source Water Protection
- Salt Storage
- <u>Aquatic Connectivity Restoration</u>
- Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4s)

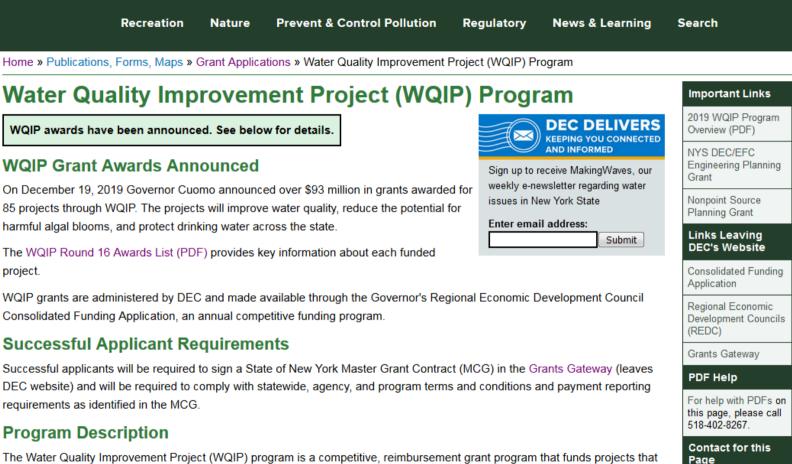


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Water Quality Improvement Project (WQIP) Program

WQIP Contract Process, Documents and Forms

WQIP Land Acquisition Projects for Source Water Protection Toolkit



Division of Water 625 Broadway

Albany, NY 12233-3502

E40 400 0470

The Water Quality Improvement Project (WQIP) program is a competitive, reimbursement grant program that funds projects th directly address documented water quality impairments or protect a drinking water source.

The Round 16 (2019) WQIP Program included the following project types and required match amounts:

Wastewater Treatment Improvement (high priority projects 25%, general projects 60%)

Aquatic Connectivity Restoration (2019)

Projects that improve aquatic habitat connectivity at road/stream crossings or dams	\$250,000	25% of award amount	Projects must focus on culverts, bridges or dams that are causing the aquatic connectivity obstructions.
			Applicant must own the property or obtain an access agreement for the proposed site.
			Projects with a total cost that exceeds the maximum award amount must demonstrate in their application that they have secured funding for the remainder of the project cost to be eligible. Projects should remove barriers to aquatic connectivity.
			Sample projects include but are not limited to: upgrade and replacement of road stream crossing structures (culverts and bridges) to a larger size and appropriate

Nonpoint Source (2019)

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Culvert Repair and Replacement	Projects to address erosion and erosion risks caused by failing or inadequately sized culverts through culvert repair or replacement	\$1,000,000	25% of award amount	The primary purpose of the project must be to address erosion and/or erosion risks caused by failing or inadequately sized culverts, as documented in the WI/PWL segment assessment or photographs (must show erosion on the upstream
				side of the culvert). Proposals to repair or replace culverts at two or more locations should apply under the Nonpoint Source Program subtype (below).
				Projects that also improve aquatic organism connectivity, reduce flooding and protect infrastructure will receive additional points. However, projects that are for the primary goal of improving aquatic organism passage should apply under the Aquatic Connectivity Restoration project type.

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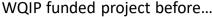




Photo credit: Jared Popoli





Thank You!

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