# Douglas County Government Planning for Wildlife and Mobility Across Transportation Corridors

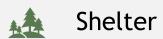
Compiled by Andy Hough, Environmental Resources Coordinator
Douglas County Open Space and Natural Resources
Some information vetted jointly by CDOT, CPW, and Douglas County
(Indicated by logos on individual slides)

#### **Topics**

- Habitat conservation and protection
- Conserving a sustainable wildlife system
- ► Facilitating wildlife movement across transportation corridors
- ► I-25 Gap example

# What is Wildlife Habitat???







Juxtaposition/arrangement



# Douglas County Methodology

Ecosystem approach

Larger blocks where possible

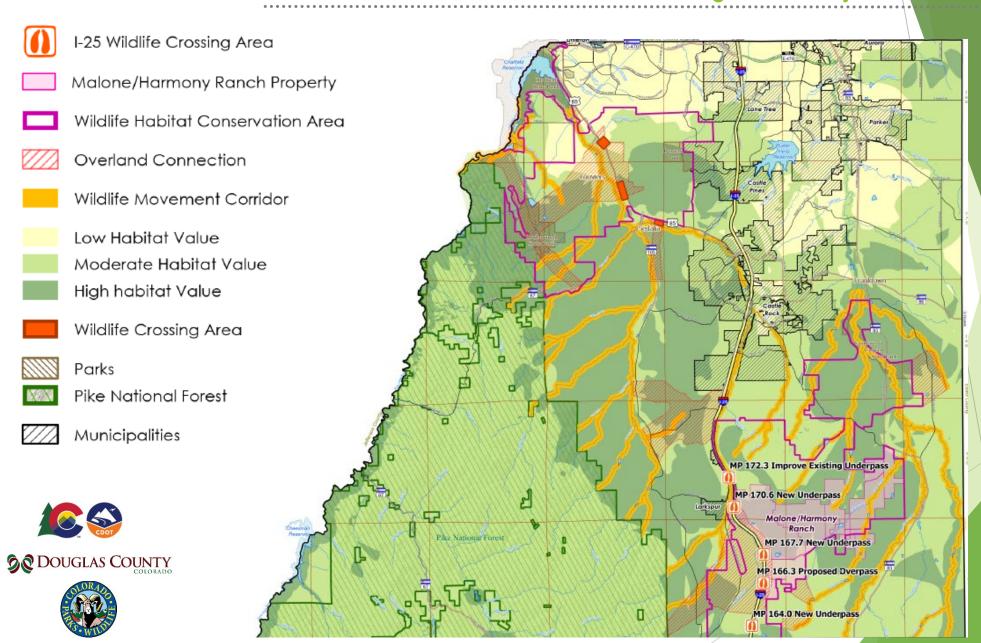
Secure various habitat types

Contiguity

Movement corridors

Look for stream corridor opportunities

#### Wildlife Habitat & Corridors in Douglas County



# Methods of Protection

- Purchase-Fee Title
- Conservation Easement
- Open Space Agreement
- Deed Restriction
- Viable Farm or Ranch
- Regulation

# Regulation in Douglas County

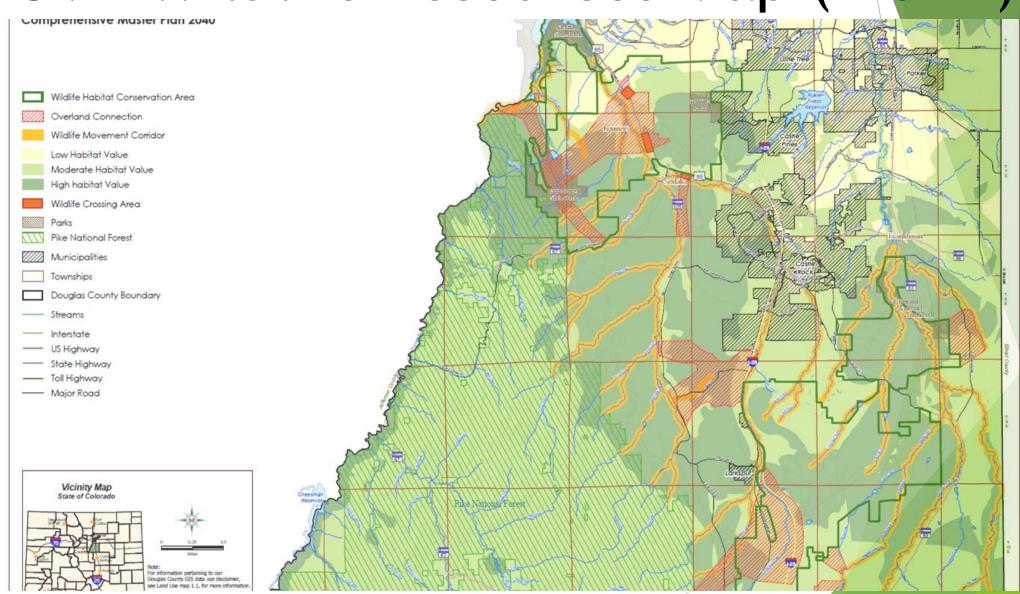
#### Comprehensive Master Plan (CMP)

- Section 9: Wildlife
  - Tier 1 Wildlife Resources Map
  - Polices & Objectives

#### Subdivision & Zoning Resolutions

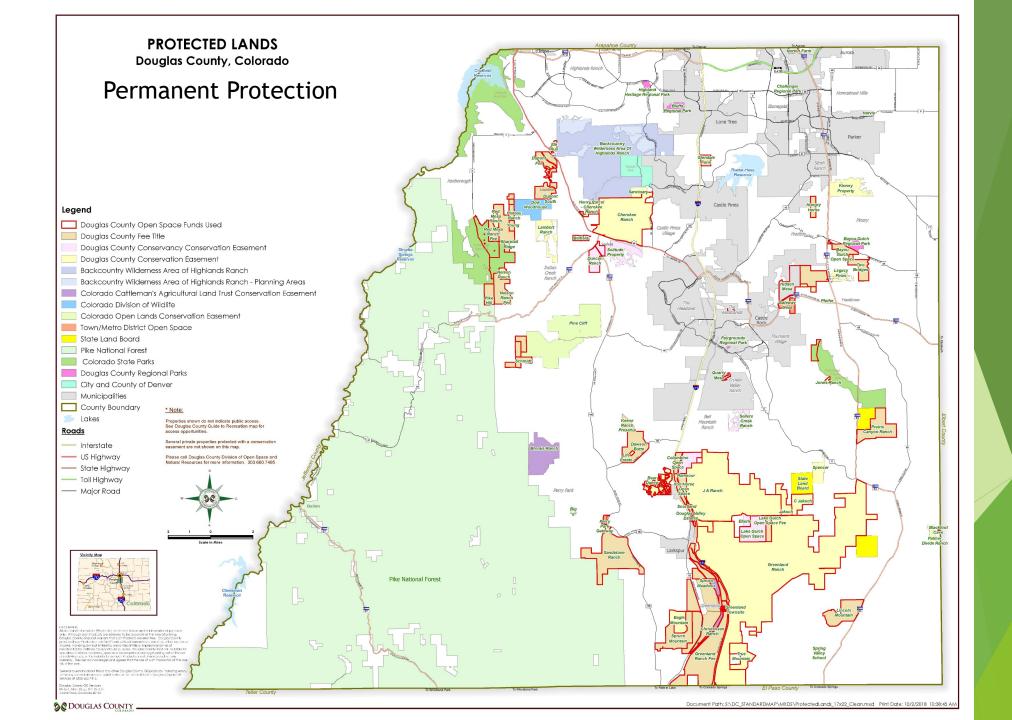
- Compliance with CMP
- Zone District use limitations
- Density bonus for cluster design
- Conservation of natural resources
- Open space & parks dedications

CMP Wildlife Resources Map (Tier 1)



#### Some CMP Policies (partial list)

- ▶ POLICY 9-1B.2: Consider wildlife opportunities on neighboring lands, as well as a countywide scale, when evaluating land use applications.
- ▶ POLICY 9-1B.3: Link wildlife habitat and movement corridors, wherever possible.
- ▶ POLICY 9-1B.4: Locate development outside of important wildlife habitat and movement corridors.
- ▶ POLICY 9-1B.5: Balance the location and design of transportation infrastructure with accommodation of wildlife habitat and movement values.
- ▶ POLICY 9-1B.6: Minimize fencing that is exclusionary or dangerous to wildlife, except when necessary for human safety, commercial and industrial uses, protection of at-risk crops, and domestic animal containment. All other fencing should be wildlife friendly.
- ▶ POLICY 9-1B.9: Require habitat restoration, improvement, and management practices such as restoration of native or beneficial flora; stream stabilization; erosion control; maintenance of residual cover during the winter; and proper pasture management on new development and special uses, as appropriate.



#### Over \$292M spent over 30 years

County purchases

Grant assistance

Partner land purchases

Conservation easements

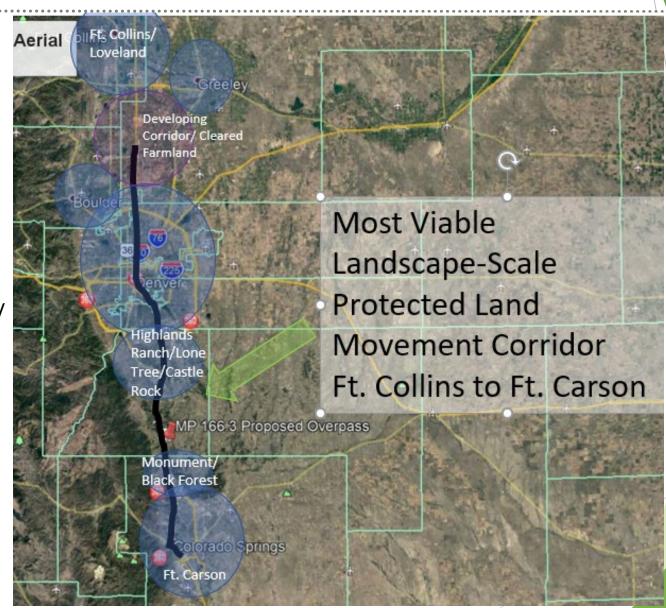
Highway improvements for wildlife movement

#### East/West Wildlife Movement Along the Front Range

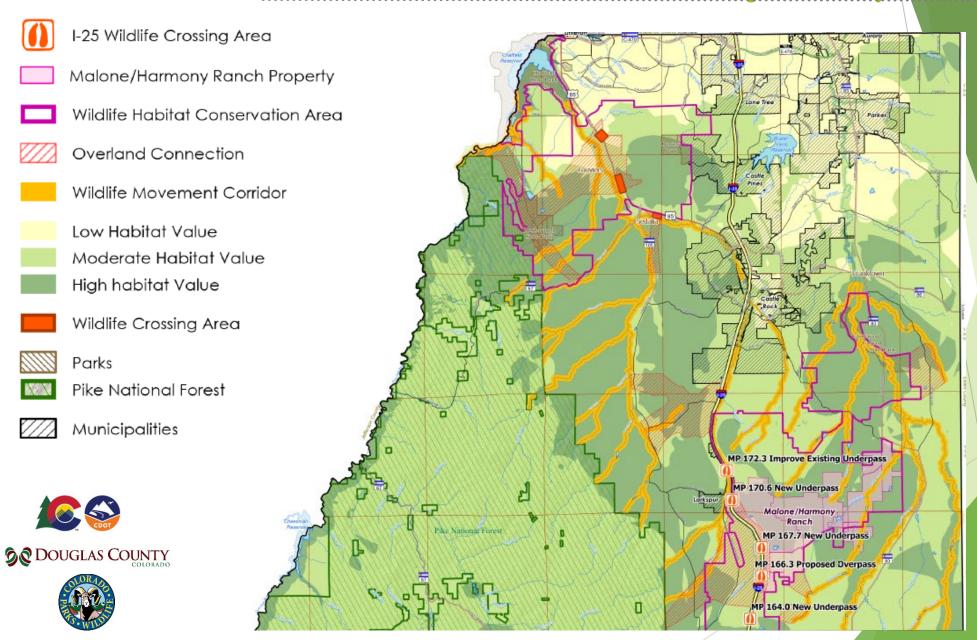




- = Developed/ Urbanizing Area
- = Developing Corridor/ Cleared Farmland



#### Wildlife Movement in Douglas County



## US DOT Act of 1966 Section 4(f)

- Section 4(f) refers to the original section within the US Department of Transportation Act of 1966 which established the requirement for consideration of park and recreational lands, wildlife and waterfowl refuges, and historic sites in transportation project development.
- Section 4(f) applies to projects that receive funding from or require approval by an agency of the U.S. Department of Transportation

https://www.dot.ny.gov/divisions/engineering/environmental-analysis/manuals-and-guidance/epm/repository/Section\_4f\_at\_a\_Glance.pdf

# Determine impacts are de minimis

#### Or undertake 4(f) Evaluation

- If viable alternative avoiding 4(f) properties It must be selected
- If no viable alternative
  - FHWA may select alternative of least impact
  - Must minimize harm to 4(f) properties

#### I-25 Gap Project 4-F Rule Mitigations

- \$20M in wildlife mitigations out of \$450M overall project
  - 5 wildlife underpasses
  - Wildlife exclusionary fencing
  - Deer guards (to keep wildlife off the highway at openings/intersections)
  - Wildlife jumpouts to allow wildlife on highway corridor to escape

#### Other I-25 Mitigations

- \$15M wildlife overpass at Greenland
  - One of the largest in the world
- > \$1.5-2M on wildlife exclusionary fencing N. of Castle Rock to reduce collisions

#### I-25 Gap Wildlife Movement Barriers

- New design changes from 'at grade'
- ▶ To separated grade north vs south bound
- Exclusionary fencing required
- Now blocks all wildlife movement in corridor







#### Wildlife in the Gap





I-25 bisects 55 square miles of conservation easements in Douglas County

Largest contiguous preserved habitat along the Front Range

An important wildlife connection between foothills and plains & Pike National Forest

Large local elk and deer herds forced to cross I-25 at-grade

4(f) Rule required mitigation

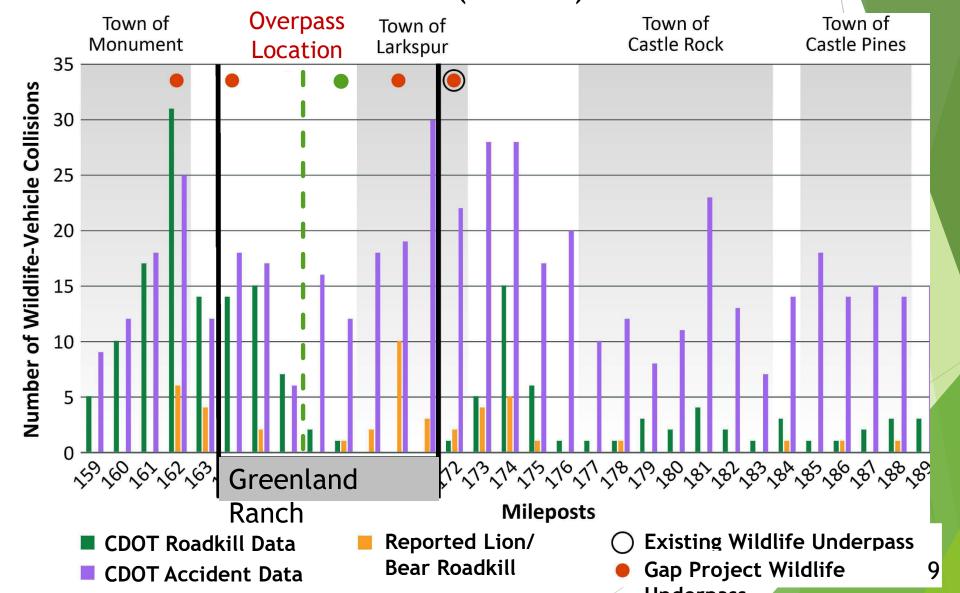
More than one deer/elk hit on I-25 every day in peak season (June and November)

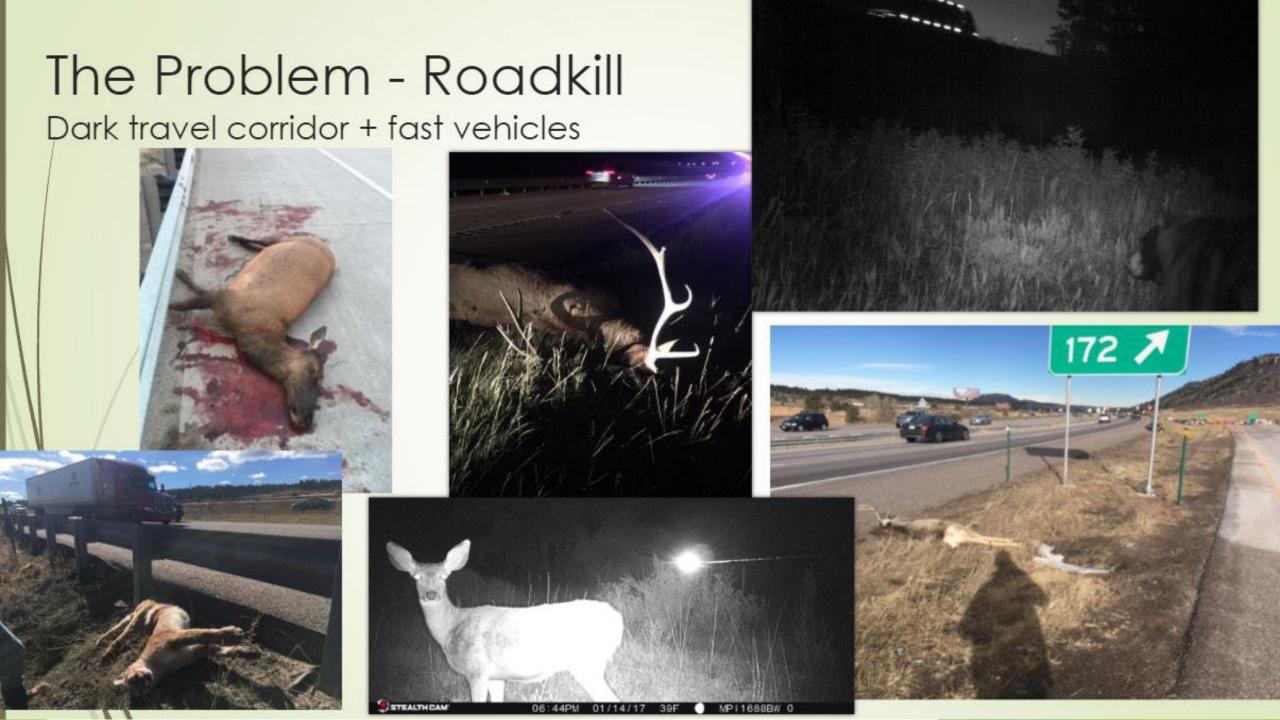


#### Wildlife-Vehicle Collisions (WVCs) on













#### How CDOT addressed WVCs in the Gap

improved underpass at E. Plum Creek

Wildlife underpass (CDOT Rest Stop)

Wildlife underpass (N of Greenland Rd.)

3.7 (1 to 1.5 mile spacing optimal)

Wildlife underpass (N of County Line)

Wildlife underpass (Monument Hill)





## **Previous Culvert Crossing**



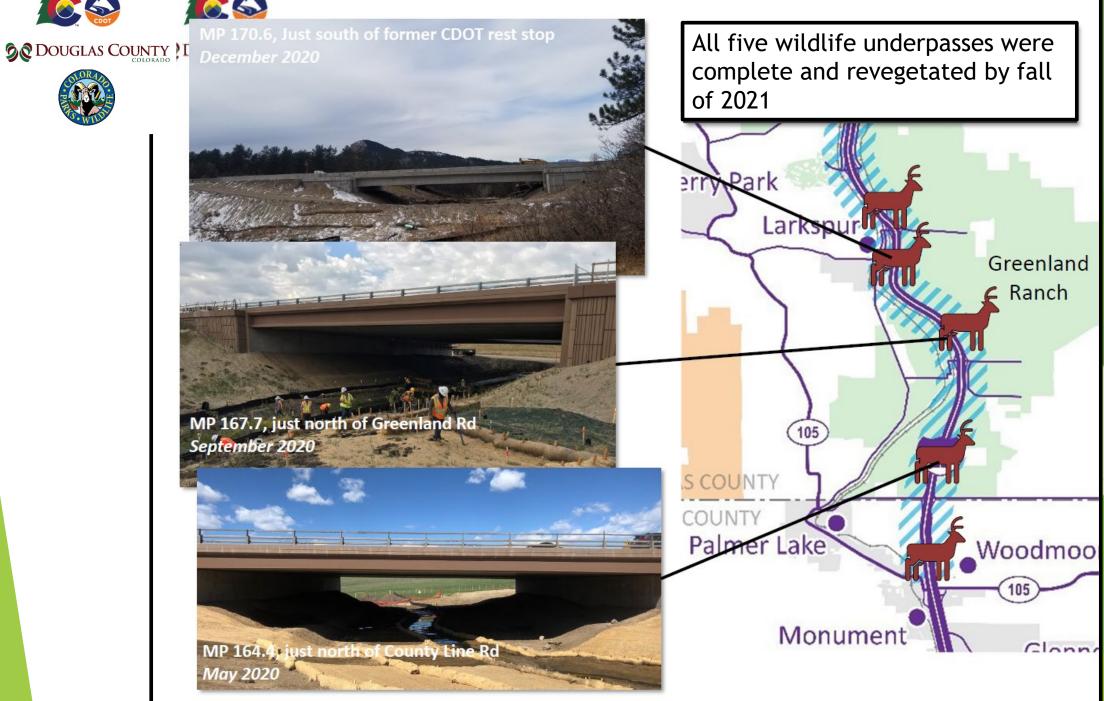
### Upgraded to this wildlife Underpass!



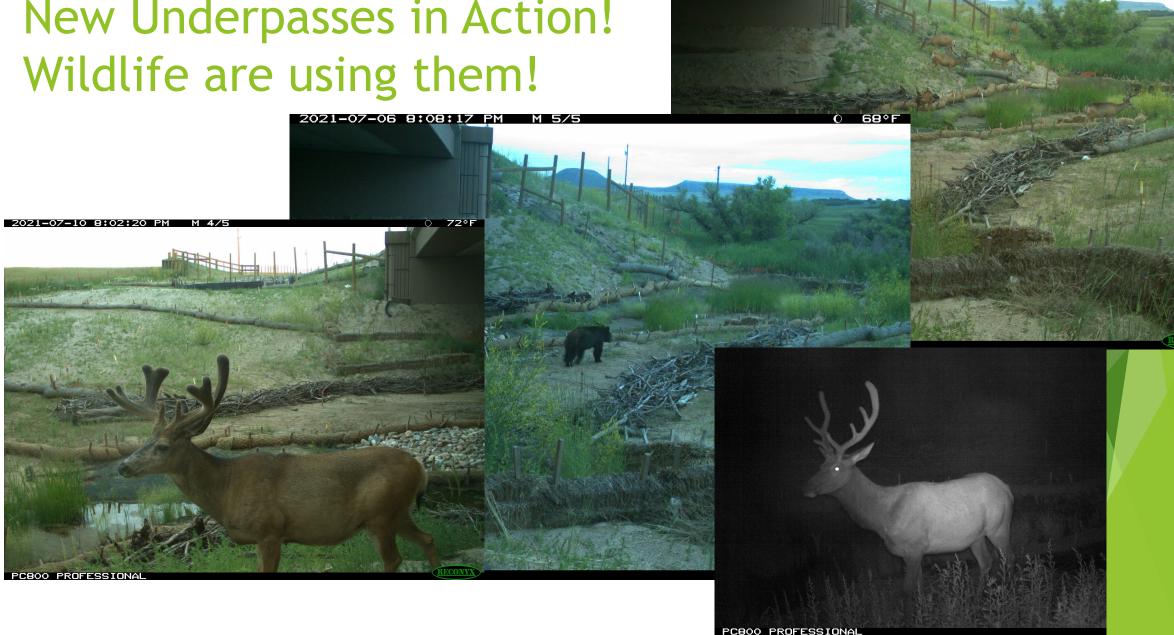








New Underpasses in Action!







# CDOT Mitigation on Adjacent Open Space

**Beaver Dam Analogues** 

Taken over by beavers... major stream restoration!

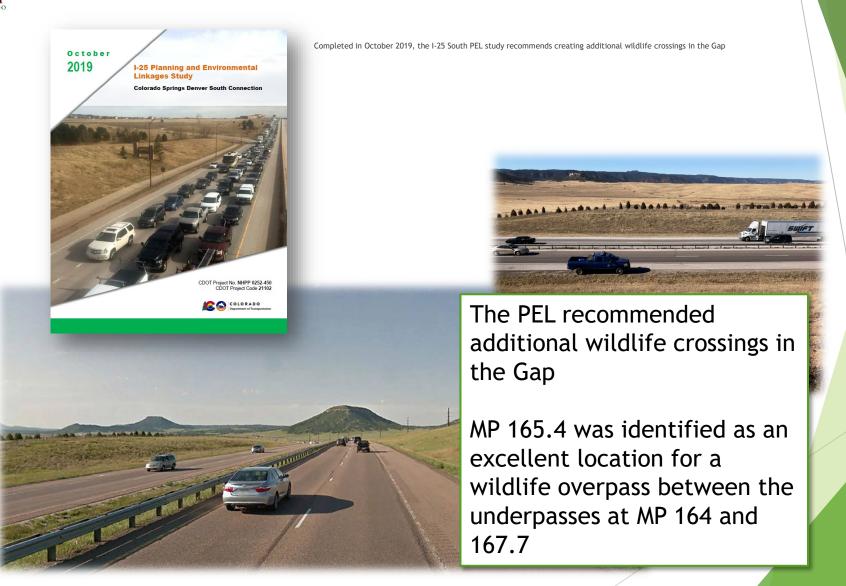


Preble's mouse habitat improvements & field sampling



#### I-25 South PEL Recommendations

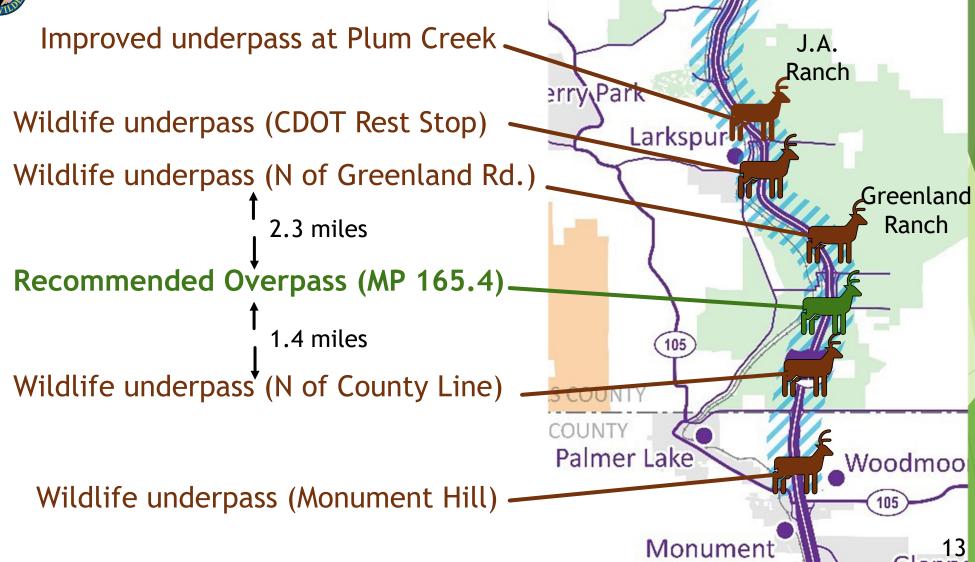






#### Recommended Overpass Location







## Why an Overpass?



- The terrain in this portion of the Gap is better suited for an overpass than an underpass
- Creating diverse structure types in the Gap will accommodate a greater variety of species
- The wildlife overpass is better suited for elk - a vigilant species that generally prefers overpasses
- Combined, the Gap wildlife crossings are expected to reduce wildlife-vehicle collisions by up to 90% and are expected to pay for themselves in about 15 years



















#### **Overpass Design and Construction**

- Cost \$15 million
- Incorporates innovative, lightweight construction materials
- Standard CDOT bridge design minimizes design cost
- Required easements from adjacent properties

# Questions?



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