

Hardin County Brush Control Policy

Integrated Roadside Vegetation Management (IRVM)

March 15th, 2018

It is the policy of Hardin County that the vegetation of its roadsides be preserved, planted, and maintained to be safe, visually attractive, ecologically integrated, and useful for many purposes. (See Iowa Code section 314.22 for full statement of the purpose of this policy.)

This policy addresses the procedures and methods for the proactive management of woody vegetation adjacent to roads under the jurisdiction of the Hardin County Board of Supervisors. It is the duty of the Board of Supervisors, Hardin County Secondary Roads Department and the Hardin County IRVM Department to maintain a county road system that is safe and convenient for public travel and to manage roadside resources with an eye toward, promotion and preservation of beneficial plant communities.

This policy represents the County's authority, in its discretion, to:

- ❖ Cut and/or spray any woody vegetation in the right-of-way which pose a current or future hazard to the traveling public. Such safety threats may include:
 - Snow traps (drifts, drifting) and/or shading of the road.
 - Site distance problems relating to road signs or intersections.
 - Conditions that impede maintenance of or improvements to the right-of-way.
 - Width or height restrictions imposed on vehicles or equipment using the roadway.

Small/medium woody materials cut or sprayed will be left to decompose in the right-of-way. Cut material if left would cause an obstruction will be hulled away or wood chipped in the ditch.

- ❖ Burn roadside vegetation to destroy small brush and stimulate desirable vegetation.

Hardin County's Integrated Roadside Vegetation Management (IRVM) Program, with assistance from Secondary Roads Department, will use several management techniques to provide a safe and environmentally sound roadway.

RIGHT-OF-WAY AREAS TO BE TREATED

Along all county roads, paved, gravel, and dirt, the County's normal procedure will be to clear the entire right-of-way, utilizing level cuts as low as possible, including immediate stump treatment, with a few general exceptions provided for trees and shrubs positioned near dwellings. (For exceptions, refer to the Tree and Shrub Plantings section of this policy.)

There are certain conditions within the right-of-way in which brush or trees present clear hazards. In these situations, the brush and trees which are near the road surface must be removed. Trees within the right-of-way but farther than 30 feet from the road surface present reduced hazard and may be considered individually.

Areas in which brush and trees must be managed to promote safety:

- 1). All brush and trees on the foreslope and ditch bottom must be removed.
- 2). Brush at intersections must be removed to a minimum distance of 700 feet to provide visibility of hazards or oncoming vehicles.
- 3). Brush must be removed around traffic warning signs to a minimum distance of 700 feet, allowing viewing at typical road speeds.
- 4). Brush on inside horizontal curves at points obscuring driver vision.
- 5). Brush on outside horizontal curves and trees in a target position for errant vehicles.
- 6). Trees and limbs overhanging road surfaces, creating icing or snow drifting hazards, providing too little vertical or horizontal clearance, or which cause a vehicle to move out of the proper lane must be either pruned or removed.

Trees/brush will also be considered for removal in these instances:

- 1). Accident frequency (evidence of vehicle/tree accident), either from actual reports or scarring.
- 2). Trees/brush deemed problem species which encourage the spread of disease or which have been designated by USDA/IDALS or Hardin County as invasive, noxious, or undesirable.
- 3) Violating Iowa Code Chapter 318 (obstructions in the ROW) by planting trees in the right-of-way.

If the following conditions exist within the right-of-way, it may be possible to retain trees that would otherwise be considered for removal:

- 1). There are trees of endangered/threatened species, as defined by state or federal listings,
- 2). Trees behind guardrails,
- 3). Trees within the right-of-way which are greater than 30 feet from the traveled portion of the road, or
- 4). Where removal would adversely affect wetlands or water quality.
- 5). Approved tree or shrub species, which, when located on the backslope, and are not causing drifting, icing, visibility problems, or other road hazards, should be left for wildlife habitat.

Situations will be inspected individually by Hardin County's Roadside Vegetation Management Biologist.

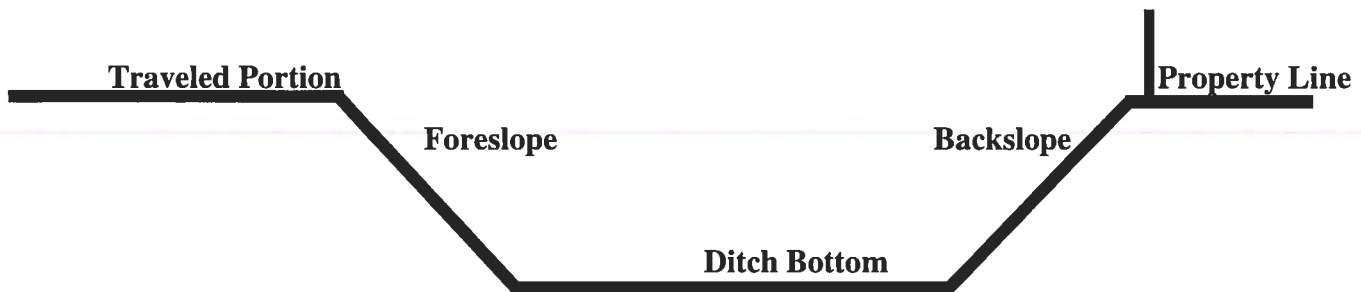
HARDIN COUNTY BRUSH CONTROL POLICY SUMMARY

Locations where brush and trees are managed in the county right-of-way

1. ALL brush and trees will be removed from the shoulder and ditch bottom.
2. ALL brush and trees will be removed at least 700 feet from all intersections and in front of traffic warning signs.
3. ALL brush and trees on inside or outside corners.
4. ALL brush and trees in locations:
 - ❖ Obstructing driver vision.
 - ❖ Causing drifting or icing hazards.
 - ❖ Which made a vehicle move out of its appropriate travel lane.
 - ❖ Which are in a target position for errant vehicles will be removed or pruned.
5. Brush and trees overhanging the traveled portion of the road (25 feet minimum height required).
6. Brush located on the backslope of the road which will exceed 4 inches in diameter at maturity will be removed (i.e. Elm, Mulberry, Oak, Boxelder, etc.).

Possible Suitable Locations for Brush and Trees in County Right-of-way

1. Brush and tree species with less than 4-inch stem diameter at maturity, which when located on the backslope, and are not causing a visibility, drifting, icing or other problem, may be left. Requirements of #2 and #4 above must still be met for signs and intersections.
2. Brush and tree species with greater than 4-inch stem diameter at maturity, which when located greater than 30 feet from the traveled portion of the road and do not present a hazard for errant vehicles, will be considered individually for management.
3. Brush and trees behind guardrails.



Typical Road Cross Section and Locations

TREATMENT METHODS

Hardin County will provide regular, ongoing training on various brush and tree control methods to employees. Training will be on topics such as: traffic and equipment safety; tree and plant identification; safe and correct use of herbicide application, equipment and products; proper pruning techniques; and IRVM fundamentals including prescribed burning, prairie planting, seeding and mowing techniques. The county is committed to providing education to employees about right-of-way vegetation management and ways to improve roadsides. Training will be conducted by the Roadside Vegetation Manager or by using appropriate training professionals.

Mechanical-

Naturally occurring remnant prairies will have brush removed by hand. Reconstructed prairies will be subject to listed management methods, with the goal of avoiding disturbance to beneficial plant communities.

Physical removal of trees and brush with large equipment (excavators, bulldozers, etc.), or hand cut with chainsaws, etc. Brush control may be either by mechanical means or hand-cutting consistent with the physical and cost restraints of limited equipment, time, personnel, and funds for this purpose.

Mechanical brush cutters will be used in rural non-residential areas with small scattered brush and trees where debris will be allowed to lie on slopes. Trees larger than 8 inches in diameter will be cut with chain saws, or excavator, and will be cut flush to the ground whenever possible. Large side branches will be trimmed to the main trunk of the first lateral branch.

Mowing-

Removal of small trees or brush and chemically treating stumps (when practical) to prevent resprouting. This may entail mowing of foreslope, ditch bottom, or backslope which are infested with brush and small trees.

Prescribed Burning-

Using controlled fire to stunt or kill small brush species and to prevent woody encroachment into remnant or established prairie locations. This is not effective on larger trees (i.e., > 2-3 inches diameter).

Chemical-

No foliar application for woody species control will be done in naturally occurring remnant prairies.

Using a spot herbicide application program with IRVM goals to control small brush within the right-of-way. The spot application is designed to target specific problem species to avoid disturbance to more beneficial plant communities. The herbicides used will be only those approved by appropriate state and federal agencies for this purpose and in this location. All applicators shall receive annual training on herbicide use and safety, and plant identification. Herbicides shall be applied only by state licensed and properly trained or supervised personnel, using appropriate equipment, and shall be applied in a timely fashion, with the intent of killing, or significantly retarding, woody plant growth. This includes cut stump, frill, basal bark, and limited foliar applications. Foliar applications shall be limited to spot spraying of small individual brush in problem locations. No blanket foliar spraying will be done. Foliar applications will only be used in areas where other treatment methods are ineffective.

Hardin County is committed to the wise use of herbicides on its roadsides and being consistent with employee and environmental safety and with regulations controlling the use of roadside application of pesticides in the state.

Competitive Seeding-

Planting of native prairie vegetation or other hardy perennial plants, where feasible, to help control encroaching brush and weeds and to reduce long-term area maintenance costs. This method shall be used in large brush removal areas as time and funds permit.

Property Owners-

No Spray Applications, along with an Alteration of the Right-of-Way Permit, are available to allow the property owner to manage vegetation within the right-of-way adjacent to their property without the use of spot herbicide applications. Vegetation must be maintained in accordance with Hardin County Brush Control and Noxious Weed Policies. The property owners must annually fill out the No Spray Application and have completed an Alteration of the Right-of-Way Permit (both forms found online or obtained from the IRVM department). Organic producers, beekeepers, etc. are encouraged to obtain a No Spray Application and post official signs at property borders. All land owners with sensitive crops are required to register such sites with the State of Iowa at: <http://www.fieldwatch.com/fieldwatch-state-registries/>

TREE AND SHRUB PLANTINGS

No tree or shrub species will be planted in naturally occurring remnant or reconstructed prairies.

Trees or shrubs shall not be planted or allowed to grow in the right-of-way within 30 feet of the traveled portion of a public road (Iowa Code 318).

Existing trees or shrub plantings adjacent to a home or dwelling which have been planted in close proximity to the roadway, or are causing a vision problem, i.e. inside curves, intersections, or are causing a snow drifting or icing problem, will be removed. Landowners shall have the option to transplant these trees or shrubs, at their expense, out of the public right-of-way adjacent to their property. Landowners shall be notified to remove these trees or undesirable vegetation, with 30 days to complete the work (unless otherwise specified). This gives the landowner ample time to move the trees or vegetation to a more desirable location. If, after 30 days, the work has not been satisfactorily completed, a follow up letter will be sent specifying the removal will be done by Hardin County when conditions permit.

1. Trees and shrubs that extend into residential yards or acreages whose bases are inside the right-of-way line by no more than 5 feet may remain, if so desired by the landowner and the county, but limbs must be pruned back to the nearest lateral branch, so that limbs extend no further than 8 feet into the right-of-way. A written notice of the County's intended work will be sent or delivered to these property owners a minimum of seven (7) days prior to the commencement of work. This notice will provide the landowner an opportunity to arrange for his/her own trimming and/or to request any larger material for firewood. (Landowner will be responsible for cutting wood into lengths and removing from ditch.)
2. Side trimming of limbs of trees will be done by pruning them back to no more than eight (8) feet from the right-of-way line when the tree base is actually outside the right-of-way.

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

An ongoing inventory of roadside vegetation resources and problems will be developed in order to facilitate better management. The inventory will contain information on prairie locations, areas of tree and brush infestations, noxious weed infestations, etc. This inventory process can help to identify areas which need special consideration and treatment, as well as problem areas which need attention. This inventorying process will also help to identify and protect naturally occurring remnant plant communities.

Trees/limbs within the right-of-way which are diseased/dead and could fall onto the roadway shall be removed. Trees which fall off private property onto the roadway will be removed/trimmed within the borders of the public right-of-way. Trees which fall off the public right-of-way onto private land will be removed by the County. The County assumes no liability for damages caused by, or removal of, said trees.


Brush and trees removed within the right-of-way will be handled differently depending on situation and location. Brush will be either: chipped into roadside, chipped and hauled away, left in roadside, buried, hauled away, or burned. Low impact control methods shall be used, if possible, in areas of naturally occurring native plant communities including prairies, savanna, and wetlands.

This policy is proposed because of the need to address woody plant species within the County Right of Way. There is a clear need to have a set policy in regards to tree and brush removal, which is based on public safety, and sound environmental management practices. Using Integrated Roadside Vegetation Management to provide a proactive approach to brush and tree management is both publicly and environmentally friendly. Additionally, using several management tools for woody plant species control gives the IRVM program the flexibility needed to provide Hardin County with a safe and attractive roadside, along with improved wildlife habitat and erosion control.


Hardin County Board of Supervisors

 Date: 4/4/2018
Bj Hoffman, Chair

IRVM Department

 Date: 4/9/18
Megan Dohrman, Roadside Vegetation Management Biologist

Hardin County Secondary Roads Department

 Date: 4/9/18
Taylor Roll, County Engineer