

2016 Railroad Environmental Conference Champaign, II.



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Geosyntec consultants

engineers | scientists | innovators

Valley Park Site

Located in Hagerstown, Maryland (approx. 75 miles NW of Baltimore)



Facility Boundaries





History

- Property was first used for RR by Western Maryland Railway Company in early 1900's
- ➤ Mid-century (30's to 50's) a 41-acre portion of the site was used for wood treating by a previous owner
- > Remaining 84 acres remains generally undeveloped





Former Koppers Parcel

1960's to 1980's: 41-acre parcel was used as a railroad switchyard/staging area



Historical Aerial Photographs







Maryland Voluntary Cleanup Program

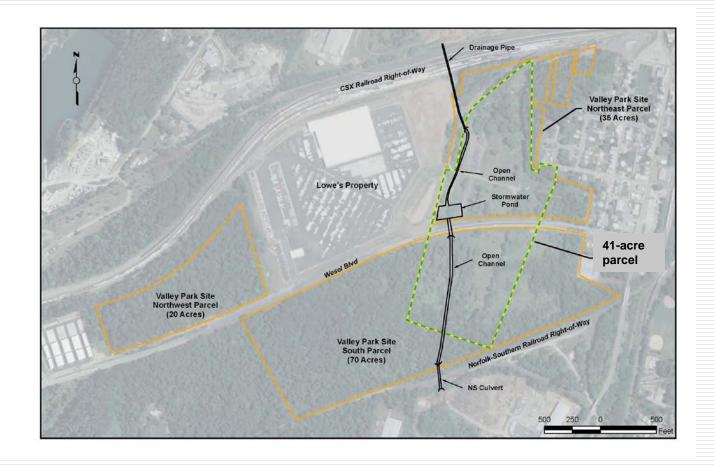
- CSXT entered the Site into the Maryland Voluntary Cleanup Program (VCP) in 2006.
 - A Response Action Plan (RAP) was prepared
- The purpose of the RAP was to address releases associated with historic operations at the site considering current and future property use
 - Focus of the RAP was on the former wood treating area
 - RAP implementation involved replacing 20,000 CY of soil
- VCP remediation was completed in 2013.



Hagerstown Public Works

- Simultaneous to RAP development:
 - New housing development north of the site needed to route storm water through the site and into the City's storm water detention pond located south of the site.
 - An investigation was performed to assess whether the storm water channel would pass through areas that were potentially impacted by the historic wood treating operations.
 - Based on this data, the city's engineer and developer prepared a drainage system design that was consistent with VCP requirements and would not worsen site conditions

City Storm Water Swale



Post RAP

- Environmental covenant restrictions prohibit post-remediation redevelopment following VCP closure, leaving the Site vacant and unutilized.
- In 2014, Geosyntec presented the option of CSXT implementing habitat enhancements and enrolling the site in the Wildlife Habitat Council's Conservation Certification™ program. (formerly Wildlife at Work program)

Wildlife Habitat Council

- > (From the WHC website) Promotes and certifies habitat conservation and management on corporate lands through partnerships and education.
 - Current Class 1 RR partners are CSXT and UP
- Their goal is to encourage support of the environment by their partners through biodiversity, sustainability, employee engagement and community relations goal.









Conservation Certification Opportunities

- Opportunities identified :
 - Early successional habitat management program
 - Early successional habitats are very important for wildlife, as they provide the diverse habitats needed for nesting, rearing, feeding, and cover for many species of birds and small mammals.
 - Raptor management program
 - The early successional habitat provides excellent habitat for small mammals and other raptor prey items.

Conservation Certification Opportunities (cont.)

- Opportunities identified:
 - Forest Management
 - Smaller forest patches can serve as habitat for many species, and as an important stop-over habitat for migratory birds.
 - Non-Native, Invasive Plant Management
 - Invasive plants aggressively dominate landscapes outside of their natural range, negatively affecting biodiversity.



Selected Opportunities

- The Site's Wildlife Management Team selected two habitat restoration projects:
 - Early successional habitat management program; and
 - Raptor management program.
- The other opportunities identified in the Wildlife Opportunities Report may be implemented at a later date.

Early Successional Habitat Management

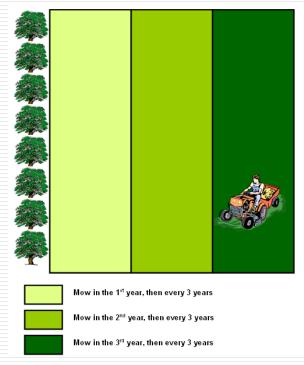
- ➤ Early successional habitats are in the beginning stages of a transition to a more mature habitat type.
 - If left unmanaged, the early successional habitat will eventually evolve to become hardwood forest.
- They are typically dominated by grasses, shrubs, and some small trees.
 - Often referred to as old fields or shrub-lands





Early Successional Habitat Management

- > Selected rotational mowing program to manage the early successional habit.
 - Involves segmenting the old field into three mowing units
- ➤ Each of the first three years, one-third of the old field is mowed.
- Year four, begin the rotation again
- Allows the animals that need the shrub-land habitat to continue to thrive



Source: WHC





Raptor Management

- Provide perches for raptors
 - Allows them to hunt the small animals living in the early successional habitat
 - Doesn't mean new perches must be installed; Wildlife Team may identify pre-existing perches (utility poles with "T" at top, dead or dying tree with naked limbs overhanging habitat)



Inspections

- WHC prefers inspections occur three times per year (Program minimum inspection frequency is once per year)
- Document plant diversity in the early successional habitat
- Make note of fauna observed
- Observe and document feathers, scat, kill remnants, etc. at the base of the raptor perches





Observations

Plot	Vegetation Type	Species Present # Individuals/ Species		% Ground Cover	Height
1 (Northeast Parcel)	Wildflower	Common Goldenrod	16	10	16 - 34"
1 (Northeast Parcel)	Wildflower	Queen Anne's Lace	6	35	21 - 31"
1 (Northeast Parcel)	Wildflower	Bird's-foot Trefoil	Many	50	0 - 13"
1 (Northeast Parcel)	-	No Groundcover	-	5	-
2 (Northeast Parcel)	Wildflower	Queen Anne's Lace	Many	40	9 - 31"
2 (Northeast Parcel)	Wildflower	Bird's-foot Trefoil	Many	50	0 - 19"
2 (Northeast Parcel)	Wildflower	Spotted Knapweed	Many	10	12 - 15"
3 (Northeast Parcel)	Wildflower	Queen Anne's Lace	Many	40	12 - 35"
3 (Northeast Parcel)	Wildflower	Bird's-foot Trefoil	Many	60	0 - 25"
4 (Northeast Parcel)	Wildflower	Queen Anne's Lace	Many	40	13 - 31"
4 (Northeast Parcel)	Wildflower	Common Goldenrod	22	29	16 - 19"
4 (Northesst Parcel)	Wildflower	Spotted Knapweed	3	1	-
5 (Northesst Parcel)	Wildflower	Bird's-foot Trefoil	Many	98	0 - 14"
5 (Northesst Parcel)	Wildflower	Queen Anne's Lace	1	1	12"
5 (Northesst Parcel)	Wildflower	Spotted Knapweed	2	1	12 - 19"
6 (South Parcel)	Wildflower	Queen Anne's Lace	Many	18	5 - 29"
6 (South Parcel)	Wildflower	Crown Vetch	Many	80	0 - 14"
6 (South Parcel)	Wildflower	Spotted Knapweed	2	1	14 - 30"
6 (South Parcel)	Wildflower	Teasel	2	1	12 - 20"
7 (South Parcel)	Wildflower	Queen Anne's Lace	Many	35	11 - 35"
7 (South Parcel)	Wildflower	Common Goldenrod	15	34	9 - 36"
7 (South Parcel)	Wildflower	Daisy Fleabane	1	1	18"

Observations

Date	Time	Weather	Species	# of individuals	Location	Notes
7/31/2015	10:45/13: 15	80's, sunny	White-tailed deer	3	Path to NE Parcel/S Parcel	
7/31/2015	10:45	80's, sunny	Mourning Dove	2	Path to NE Parcel	
7/31/2015	10:55	80's, sunny	Northern Cardinal	1	NE Parcel	
7/31/2015	10:55	80's, sunny	Northern Mockingbird	3	NE Parcel	
7/31/2015	All day	80's, sunny	Orange Sulpher	Many	NE and S Parcels	
7/31/2015	All day	80's, sunny	Cloudless Sulphur	Many	NE and S Parcels	
7/31/2015	All day	80's, sunny	Cabbage White	Many	NE and S Parcels	
7/31/2015	11:20	80's, sunny	Widow Skimmer	1	NE Parcel	
7/31/2015	All day	80's, sunny	Differential Grasshopper	Many	NE and S Parcels	
7/31/2015	All day	80's, sunny	Field Cricket	Many	NE and S Parcels	
7/31/2015	All day	80's, sunny	American Bumblebee	Several	NE and S Parcels	
7/31/2015	All day	80's, sunny	Bluets	Many	NE and S Parcels	

Inspection Photographs













Benefits

- Encourages strong environmental biodiversity
- Demonstrates "good neighbor" attitude to the rest of the community
- Can improve site worker morale
- Reduces opportunity for illegal dumping, transient camping, etc.
- > Saves money (e.g., 1/3 of mowing fees per year)
- Opportunity to team with local colleges, scouting programs, Audubon Society, etc.



How tomorrow moves



