# Important Information Regarding the Contents of this Document

Please note that the policies and information presented in this document are current through the date given below. The documents made available within the <u>Center's Conservation Districts web pages</u> are intended to serve as a guide for the policies set by each Conservation District. While these policies may in fact be current at the time of your viewing, it is strongly recommended to contact the relevant Conservation District for the most current version.

**Document Current Date: July 25, 2017** 

## Dirt, Gravel, and Low Volume Road

**Grant Application Ranking** 7/25/2017

Select type of application				
	Unpaved (Dirt and Gravel)			
	Paved (Low Volume Road)			

#### **SECTION 1: APPLICATION VALIDATION**

Does this road site negatively impact a stream, lake, wetland, or other water body? YES NO Will the proposed project reduce environmental impacts to a water body? YES NO Is someone from the applying entity "ESM Certified" within the past 5 year? YES NO Does the proposed application meet all SCC requirements (non-pollution, pipe size, etc) YES NO Does the proposed application meet all policies adopted by the Schuylkill County QAB? YES NO Are all previous contracts with applicant in good standing? NO YES Has the applicant identified and agreed to obtain all necessary permits? YES NO Has the applicant included prevailing wage rates if total project exceeds \$25,000? YES NO LVR ONLY: If the traffic count is known, is it 500 vehicles per day or less? YES NO Unavailable

If any of the questions above are answered "NO", the application is currently not eligible for funding.

#### **SECTION 2: APPLICATION RANKING**

#### SEVERITY OF PROBLEM

1.

Worksite Assessment:					
a. Road Drainage to Stream: none- <u>0</u> Slight- <u>5</u> Moderate- <u>10</u> Severe-	<u>15</u> (15)				
b. Wet Site Conditions: Dry- <u>0</u> Saturated Ditches- <u>3</u> Roadside Springs- <u>5</u>	(10)				
Flow in Ditches-7 Saturated Base-10					
c. Road Surface Condition	(15)				
i. LVR Pavement Condition: good-0 fair, some cracking-5					
Poor, cracking, unevenness-7 Damaged-10 Severely Damaged-15					
ii. <b>D&amp;G</b> : Hard Gravel- <b>0</b> Mixed Stone- <b>5</b> Soft Stone- <b>7</b>					
Mixed stone/dirt/dust-10 Severe Dust-15					
d. <b>Road Slope:</b> <5%- <u>0</u> 5-10%- <u>5</u> >10%- <u>10</u>	(10)				
e. Road Shape (cross-slope/crown): Good- <u>0</u> Fair- <u>3</u> Poor- <u>5</u>	(5)				
f. <b>Slope to Stream:</b> <30%- <u>0</u> 30-60%- <u>3</u> >60%- <u>5</u>	(5)				
g. <b>Distance to Stream:</b> >100'- <u>0</u> 50'-100'- <u>3</u> <50'/crossing- <u>5</u>	(5)				
h. <b>Outlets to Stream:</b> None- <b>0</b> Near Stream- <b>3</b> Directly to Stream- <b>5</b>	(5)				
i. <b>Outlet/Bleeder Stability:</b> Stable- <u>0</u> Moderate- <u>3</u> Unstable- <u>5</u>	(5)				
j. <b>Road Ditch Stability:</b> Stable- <u>0</u> Fair- <u>3</u> Poor- <u>7</u> Unstable- <u>10</u>	(10)				
k. <b>Road Bank Stability:</b> Stable- <u>0</u> Fair- <u>3</u> Poor- <u>7</u> Unstable- <u>10</u>	(10)				
l. <b>Average Canopy Cover:</b> Minimal- <u>0</u> Moderate- <u>3</u> Heavy- <u>5</u>	(5)				
m. Off-ROW impacts resolved: None- <u>0</u> Minimal- <u>3</u> Some- <u>7</u> Many- <u>10</u>	(10)				

Schuvlkill	Conservation	District

Assessment Subtotal: \_\_\_\_\_ (110)

2.		<b>on of stream</b> r Fishery- <u>10</u>			d: HQ/EV/drinking water- <u>30</u>	(30)
EFFECT	TIVENESS OF	SOLUTION				
3.	Degree to	which project	remediat	es impact to	waterbody:	
	Slightly- <u>0</u>	Moderately-	· <u>10</u>	Highly- <u><b>30</b></u>	Almost completely- <u>50</u>	(50)
4.	Degree to	which project	improves	road:		
	Slightly- <u>0</u>	Moderately-	· <u>5</u>	Highly- <u>1<b>0</b></u>	Extremely high- <u>15</u>	(15)
5.					benefit per dollar" (benefit per d 5- <u>30</u> Very high ben/\$- <u>50</u>	ost)? (50)
OTHER	R FACTORS					
6.	In-Kind Co 1to 10%- <u>5</u>	ntributions fr 10-2	om Applic 25%- <u>10</u>		<u>5</u>	(15)
7.	Did applica	int contact Cl	about th	is specific pro	pject <u>before</u> submitting application	on: (15)
	No- <u>0</u>	Discussed si	te details v	with CD- <u>10</u>	Met w/CD on site- <u>15</u>	
8.	Is applican	t maintaining	recently f	unded Progra	am projects properly:	(15)
	No- <u>0</u>	Recent proje	ects still fu	nctional- <u>10</u>	Yes (or first project)- <u><b>15</b></u>	
						Point Summary
					Severity of Problem:	(140 possible points
					Effectiveness of Solution:	(115 possible points
					Other Factors:	(45 possible points
					TOTAL SCORE:	(300 possible points

### Notes and descriptions for ranking criteria:

- 1. <u>"Modified" Worksite Assessment</u>: Detailed description of assessment criteria is available online at: <a href="http://www.dirtandgravel.psu.edu/pa">http://www.dirtandgravel.psu.edu/pa</a> program/gis/gis help/Assessment Guide 2007-08.pdf
- 2. <u>Classification of stream or waterbody impacted</u>: self-explanatory.
- 3. <u>Degree to which project remediates impact to waterbody</u>: How much of the identified environmental problem will be remediated as a result of the project? For example, an application for pavement or DSA that ignores drainage may only provide marginal environmental benefit, while a comprehensive drainage improvement project may all but eliminate road impacts on the stream.
- 4. <u>Degree to which project improves road</u>: How much of the problems with the road itself will be remediated as a result of the project? For example, a base-stabilization project on a road that is cracking, rutting, or potholed would rank high. A project that focuses solely on environmental benefits (streambank stabilization, Off ROW issues, etc.) may not provide much road improvement.
- 5. Cost effectiveness: How much "environmental benefit per dollar" (benefit per cost)?: Examples of high "benefit per dollar" projects may include: projects that focus on low-cost drainage improvements (new pipes, underdrain, French mattress, etc.) over road surface improvements; projects that replace stream crossing structures to stabilize a stream channel and avoid gravel bar formation. Examples of low "benefit per dollar" project may include projects that focus on base stabilization and road surface over drainage improvements; or projects focusing on expensive engineered BMPs.
- **6.** <u>In-Kind Contributions from Applicant</u>: Total in kind contributions from applicant, divided by total grant requested. Note that there are no statewide in-kind requirements. While in-kind should be encouraged, assigning too much value to in-kind in an application ranking process would work against poorer townships that may need grant funding the most.
- **7.** <u>Did applicant contact district before submitting application</u>: Pre-applications meetings and site visits are highly encouraged in order to implement a project that is beneficial to all parties.
- **8.** Is applicant maintaining past Program projects properly: The extent to which applicants have maintained past funded projects within a reasonable project life expectancy. For example, are pipes and headwalls still functional; have they graded DSA to maintain road shape; etc. Districts can adopt their own policies and procedures for evaluation past projects.