Worksite Assessment

Overview

1/31/2017 Starts at 9am Toggle Fullscreen mode with this button above



Assessment G	rant Application	n Contract	Ame	button above
≅ ? ▼				
	Assessment [Date: 5/20/20	08	Distance to Stream: < 50'/Crossing
Road Sedime	nt in Stream:	Moderate		Outlets to Stream: Directly to Stream
Wet Si	te Conditions:	Flow in Ditche	S	Outlet/Bleeder Stability: Moderate
Road Sur	face Material:	Soft Stone/Du	st	Road Ditch Stability: Poor
Road	Slope/Grade:	5 - 10%		Road Bank Stability: Poor
	Road Shape:	Fair		Average Canopy Cover: Moderate
Slop	pe to Stream:	30 - 60%		Off-ROW Impacts: Minimal



Worksite Assessment Score: 62 Modified Assessment Score: 65

If you are reading this, then you are successfully seeing the webinar video. In addition to audio on the webinar, we have opened a phone conference line to allow attendees to listen and ask questions directly: **866-823-7699**. Please use either the webinar audio or conference line, but not both (will produce feedback).

Audio also available via phone: 866-823-7699



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Participant phone lines will be muted until after initial presentation



Audio also available via phone: 866-823-7699

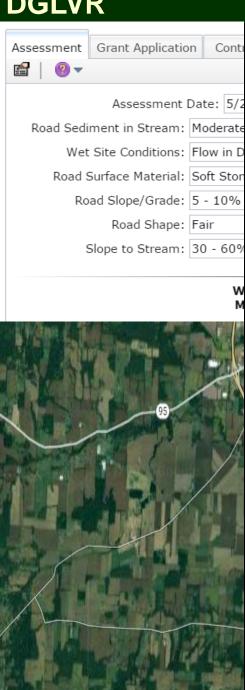
Purpose:

Provide background, overview, and additional reference material on worksite assessments.

Many new faces in the CD and DGLVR world never had any Assessment training.

- Where did my potential sites come from?
- What is this "dirty dozen" evaluation?
- Is there any reference material for it?
- Should I be using it?

Audio also available via phone: 866-823-7699



Process Overview

Current Use

Assessment and LVRs

What is a "Worksite Assessment"

 Identification of segment of road contributing to stream pollution

Evaluation of that segment using established criteria

WORKSITE: An identified segment of unpaved road where runoff is affecting a stream.

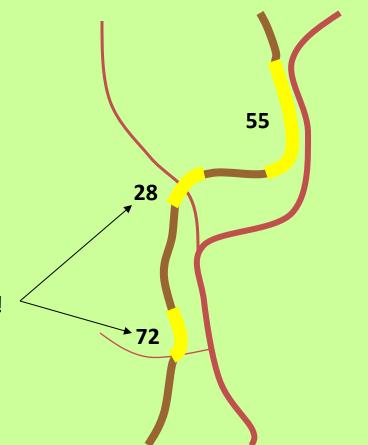


ASSESSMENT: Process of inspecting an unpaved road to determine where runoff is affecting a stream.

Turning **NON-POINT SOURCE** pollution into...

POINT SOURCES

And providing quantification of pollution potential! WORKSITES!



Worksite Assess	sments
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HISTORY

1997 TU Assmt in HQ/EV (900 sites)

2000 CD Assmt Statewide (12,000 sites)

2008 CD Assmt Statewide (16,000 sites)

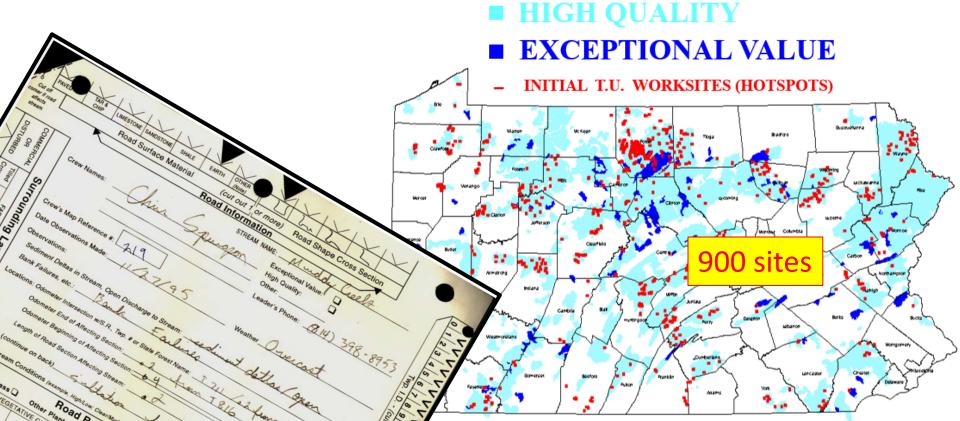
1996-1998 TU Volunteer Assessment <u>HISTORY</u>

1997 TU Assmt in HQ/EV (900 sites)

2000 CD Assmt Statewide (12,000 sites)

2008 CD Assmt Statewide (16,000 sites)

- Protected Watersheds only
- 900 worksites statewide



1996-1998 TU Volunteer Assessment

HISTORY

1997 TU Assmt in HQ/EV (900 sites)

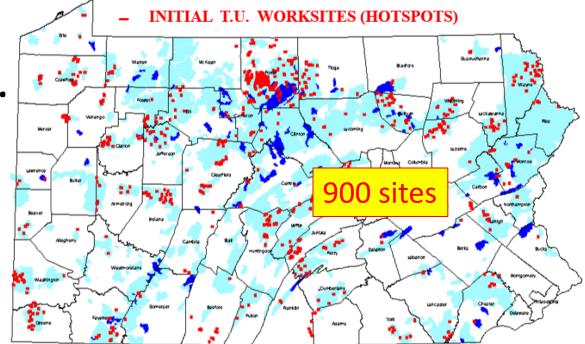
2000 CD Assmt Statewide (12,000 sites)

2008 CD Assmt Statewide (16,000 sites)

- Established "verified need" for Program, and justified funding.
- Were only sites funded in first few years.
- More extensive assessment needed.

HIGH QUALITY

EXCEPTIONAL VALUE



2000

CD Statewide Assessment

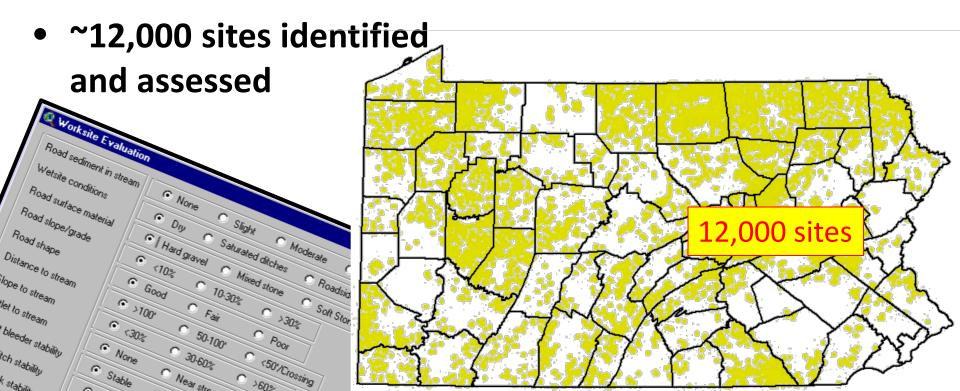
<u>HISTORY</u>

1997 TU Assmt in HQ/EV (900 sites)

2000 CD Assmt Statewide (12,000 sites)

2008 CD Assmt Statewide (16,000 sites)

- Used first version of GIS, introduced "dirty dozen".
- Had to ask twps. where unpaved roads were!
- ALL watersheds assessed.



2000

CD Statewide Assessment

HISTORY

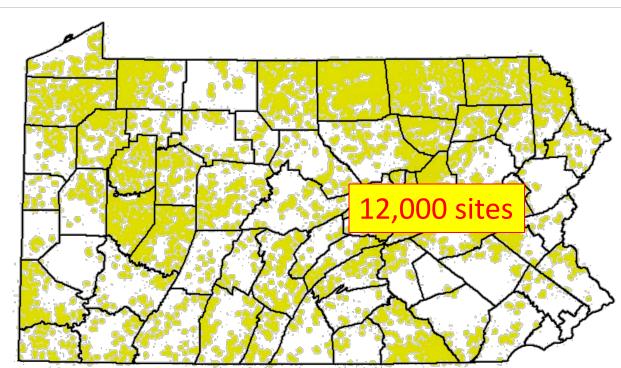
1997 TU Assmt in HQ/EV (900 sites)

2000 CD Assmt Statewide (12,000 sites)

2008 CD Assmt Statewide (16,000 sites)

- 12,000 sites formed basis of projects for Program.
- Formed basis for CD allocations.
- By 2006-2007, some CDs requesting opportunity to

re-assess.



2007-08

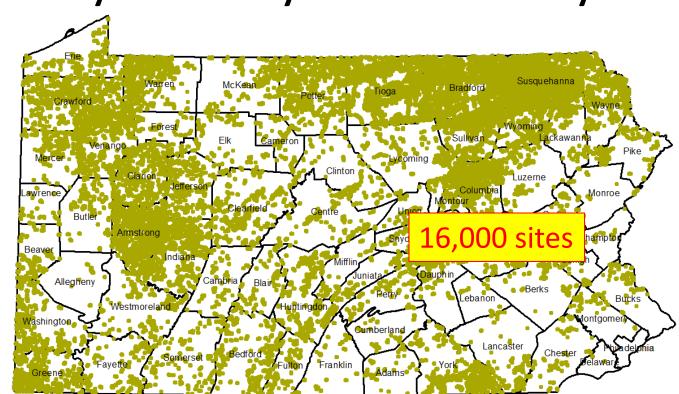
CD Statewide Assessment

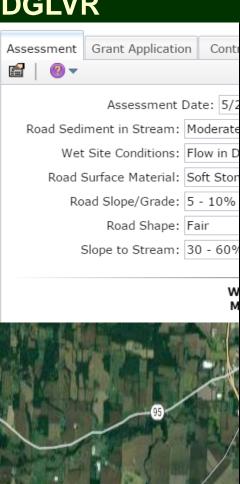
HISTORY

1997 TU Assmt in HQ/EV (900 sites) **2000** CD Assmt Statewide (12,000 sites)

2008 CD Assmt Statewide (16,000 sites)

- Voluntary assessment period.
- Increased to 16,000 worksites.
- The basis for those yellow sites you see in GIS today!



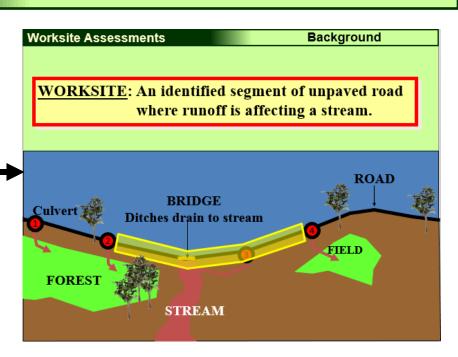


Process Overview

Current Use

Assessment and LVRs

Once you have identified a "worksite"...



... You need criteria to evaluate it

Audio also available via phone: 866-823-7699

The "Dirty Dozen"

- 12 factors evaluate "pollution potential"
- Assigns score from 0 (no impact) to 100 (worst impact)

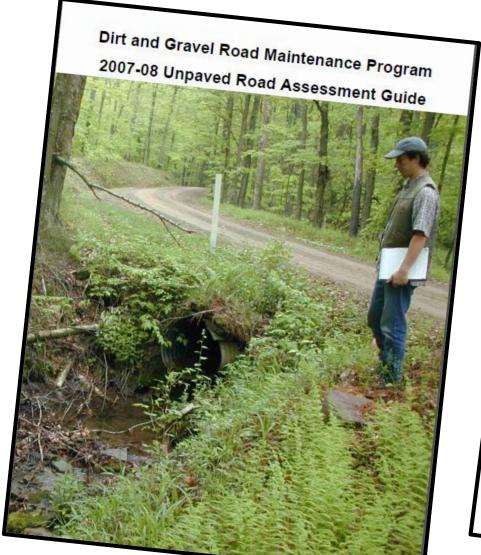


The "Dirty Dozen"

- In field trainings held in 2008.
- Assessment Scores are NO LONGER part of allocation formulas.
- Purpose here is just to familiarize you and show you where to go for more info.

The "Dirty Dozen" Resources:

FIELD GUIDE



2-page QUICK REFERENCE

Quick Reference Sheet for Road DGRoads GIS Road Assessment - 4/2007

"Dirty Dozen" Road Assessment Evaluation Criteria

The 12 criteria below attempt to provide a "pollution potential" rating for each worksite. The 12 criteria velow anemps to provide a pollution potential rating for each worksite.

Base evaluation on average conditions over site. If a significant change in assessment conditions exists, consider making the commentals.

- Road Sediment in Stream: Overall sediment delivery to stream. Remember that intermittent streams count too.

 Name (In No road radionart in stream). Durage is buffered before the stream (Charles in the stream). None (0): No road sediment in stream. Runoff is buffered before entering stream. (Should it be a worksite?!?)

- Moderate (10): Ditches or ditch outlets drain directly into stream. Road sediment may be visible in channel.

 | Moderate (10): Ditches or ditch outlets drain directly into stream. Road sediment may be visible in channel. Severe / Stream Encroachment (15): Significant road area drains to stream. Include fords, sediment deltas,

- Wet Site Conditions: General water table conditions of the road area. Consider time of year and recent weather. • Saturated Ditches (3): Road ditches are damp. May contain standing water or wetland plants. Roadside Springs (5): Again onches are damp, way comain standing water or welland price.

 Roadside Springs (5): Springs present on upfull side of road or seeps present under road.

- Against esprings (3). Springs present on upinit sage of road of seeps present under road.
 Flow in Ditches (7): Water moving in ditches from springs and seeps. Significant water problems. Strow in Dicties (1). Water moving in outcies from springs and seeps. Significant water prooreins.
 Saturated Base (10): Significant road area is wet due to springs and seeps in road ditches, banks and base.

Road Surface Material: The approximate makeup of the arriving surface.

- Hard Gravel (0): Predominantly limestone or sandstone. Not necessarily DSA, just hard gravel.
- Mixed Stone (5): A variety of stone material with no dominant type. Commonly with some hard stone. • Soft Stone / dust (7): A warrery or stone material with no community type. Commonly with some nare stone.

 • Soft Stone / dust (7): A my other type of dominant natural stone material with some soil, or a light dust problem.

Stone/dirt / dust (10): A mixture of soft stone and native dirt/earth, or a dust problem and loss of fines. Severe dust (15): Earthen material with little to no stone aggregate. Muddy when wet, and dusty when dry. Road Slope (Grade): Measure of the average steepness of the road in feet of rise in height per feet of road distance.

- 10 30% (5): Steep slope. Rises 1 3 feet for every 10 feet of road length.
- >30% (10): Extremely Steep slope. Rises more than 3 feet for every 10 feet of road length.

- Road Shape: Cross sectional shape of the road for proper ranoff pattern. Good slope is ½" to ½" per foot. Koad Shape: Cross sectional shape of the road for proper ranoff patterns. Good slope is 1/2 to 1/2 per 1001.

 - Good (0): Needs no grading work for proper runoff patterns. This includes crowned, in-slope, and out-slope. Good (0): Needs no grading work for proper runoff patterns.

 Ints includes crowned, in-stope, and out-stope.

 Date (5): Needs grading to reestablish proper runoff patterns. Small wheel ruts/grader berm trap water on road.

 Date (5): Needs grading to reestablish proper runoff patterns. Fair (3): Needs grading to reestablish proper runori patterns. Small wheel ruis/grader berm trap water on road
 Poor (3): No specific cross section shape or flat. Rufted or showing signs of water being retained on surface.

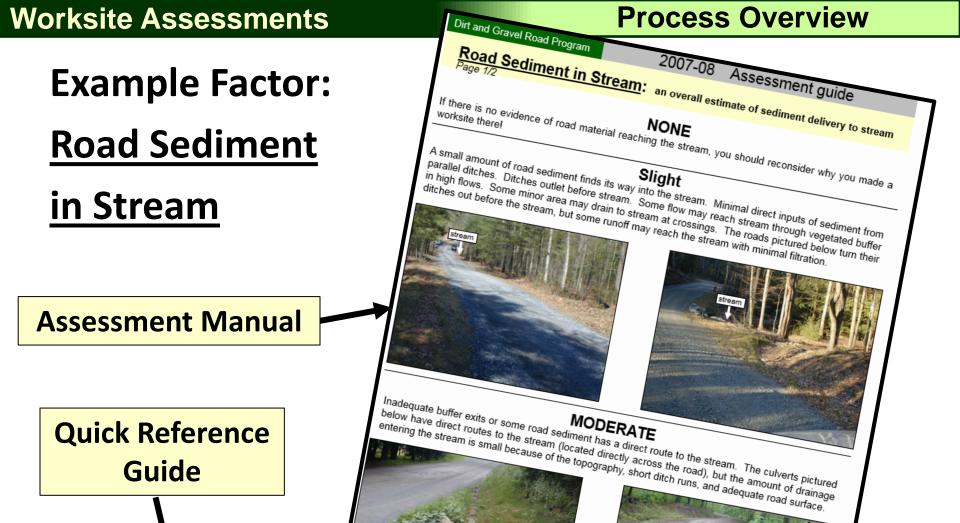
Slope to Stream: Slope of the land from the side of the road to the stream.

- 30% (0): Gentle bank slope from road to stream. Falls less than 3 feet at 10 feet away from road. • 30 - 60% (3): Fairly steep bank slope from road to stream. Falls 3 to 6 feet at 10 feet away from road. • >60% (5): Steep bank slope from road to stream. Falls more than 6 feet at 10 feet away from road.

Distance to Stream: Distance in feet from the side of the road to the stream. Streams can be any size or even dry! • 50'-100' (3): Average parallel distance from road to stream is between 50 and 100 feet.

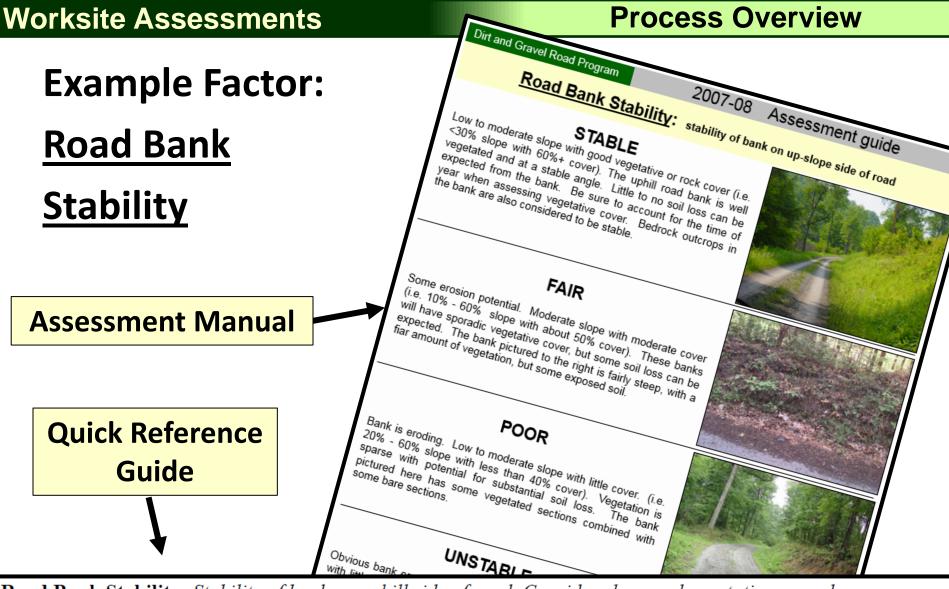
- <50' / crossing (5): Average parallel distance to stream is less than 50 feet or road crosses stream.
- Outlets to Stream: Location of outlet discharge relative to stream.

- None (0): Significant buffer or filter exists between outlets and stream. No channels are cut to stream.
- None (0): Significant outrier of timer exists octovern outries and sileant. Two channels are cut to sileant.
 Near stream (3): Outlets discharge near stream. Runoff and sediment reach stream without proper filtration.



Road Sediment in Stream: Overall sediment delivery to stream. Remember that intermittent streams count too.

- None (0): No road sediment in stream. Runoff is buffered before entering stream. (Should it be a worksite?!?)
- Slight (5): Any material from the road area makes it to the edge of the stream
- Moderate (10): Ditches or ditch outlets drain directly into stream. Road sediment may be visible in channel
- Severe / Stream Encroachment (15): Significant road area drains to stream. Include fords, sediment deltas, stream cutting into road, etc.



Road Bank Stability: Stability of bank on <u>uphill</u> side of road. Consider slope and vegetative or rock cover.

- **Stable** (0): Minimal erosion. Low to moderate slope, good cover (i.e. <30% slope with 60%+ cover).
- Fair (3): Some erosion potential. Moderate slope with some cover (i.e. 10% 60% slope with 50% cover).
- Poor (7): Bank is eroding. Low to moderate slope with little cover (i.e. 20% 60% slope with <40% cover).
- Unstable (10): Obvious bank erosion. Steep slope with little cover (i.e. >30% slope with <30% cover).

The "Dirty Dozen" Resources:

FIELD GUIDE

2-page QUICK REFERENCE

Dirt and Gravel Road Maintenance Program 2007-08 Unpaved Road Assessment Guide

Quick Reference Sheet for Road DGRoads GIS Road Assessment - 4/2007 "Dirty Dozen" Road Assessment Evaluation Criteria The 12 criteria below attempt to provide a "pollution potential" rating for each worksite. Base evaluation on average conditions over site. If a significant change in assessment conditions exists, consider making near workship and workship and making near workship. Road Sediment in Stream: Overall sediment delivery to stream Ro

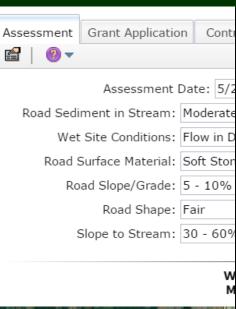
- None (0): No road sediment in stream. Runoff

Documentation Online:

www.dirtandgravelroads.org

- PA Program Resources
- **Program Resources**
- Blank Forms scroll to bottom

near stream. Runoff and sediment reach stream without proper filtration. ream (5): Outlets cut channel to stream or enter stream directly from road.



Process Overview

Current Use

Assessment and LVRs



Assessments

- No current plan for another statewide assessment.
- Assessment scores NO LONGER a factor in CD Allocations.

- **Assessment are not required** (but many CDs use it in their ranking criteria)

Current Use

<u>Assessments</u>

- ~75% of sites have existing assessment, most are 8-16 years old.

 Most CDs use "Dirty Dozen" in ranking criteria. This document is provided only as an example. County QABs can use as little or as much of the information here as they desire to establish local priorities in project ranking.

Example Dirt, Gravel, and Low-Volume Road Grant Application Ranking 8/13/14

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

SECTION 1: APPLICATION VALIDATION

Note the validation criteria in Section 1 serve to insure a project is

Does this road site negatively imp
Will the proposed project reduce
Is someone from the applying ent
Does the proposed application me
Does the proposed application me
Has the applicant identified and a
LVR ONLY: If the traffic count is kn
(pape, traffic count is required by

If you use assessment score in ranking, you should re-evaluate instead of relying on 8 to 16 year old data

SECTION 2: APPLICATION RANKING

If any of the questions abo

Feel free to delete criteria, add criteria, or change weighting of criteria to better fit local County needs.

SEVERITY OF PROBLEM

"Modified" Worksite Assessment:

a. Road Sediment in Stream: none-0 Slight-5 Moderate-10 Severe-15

b. Wet Site Conditions: Dry-0 Saturated Ditches-3 Roadside Springs-5 Flow in Ditches-7 Saturated Base-10

c. Road Surface Condition ______(15)

 <u>LVR</u> EVALUATION: Pavement Condition: good-0 fair, some cracking-5 Poor, cracking, unevenness-7 Damaged-10 Severely Damaged-15

ii. <u>D&G</u> EVALUATION: Hard Gravel-<u>0</u> Mixed Stone-<u>5</u> Soft Stone-<u>7</u>
Mixed stone/dirt/dust-<u>10</u> Severe Dust-<u>15</u>

d. Road Slope: <5%-<u>0</u> 5-10%-<u>5</u> >10%-<u>10</u>

e. Road Shape (cross-slope/crown): Good-0 Fair-3 Poor-5

f. Slope to Stream: <30%-<u>0</u> 30-60%-<u>3</u> >60%-<u>5</u>

g. Distance to Stream: >100'-0 50'-100'-3 <50'/crossing-5

h. Outlets to Stream: None-0 Near Stream-3 Directly to Stream-5

i. Outlet/Bleeder Stability: Stable-0 Moderate-3 Unstable-5
i. Road Ditch Stability: Stable-0 Fair-3 Poor-7 Unstable-10

k. Road Bank Stability: Stable-0 Fair-3 Poor-7 Unstable-10

k. Road Bank Stability: Stable-0 Fair-3 Poor-7 Unstable-10 (10)

I. Average Canopy Cover: Moderate-0 Minimal-3 Heavy-5 (5)

m. Off-ROW Impacts resolved: None-0 Minimal-3 Some-7 Many-10 ______(10)

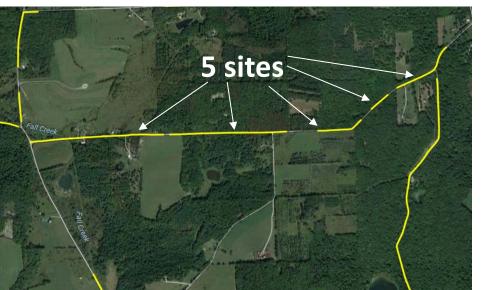
Note the assessment above has been modified from the original version. Feel free to use the original version or change the scores to reflect county priorities. Regardless of the method used, sites should be re-evaluated when they are applied for. Outdated GIS assessment scores should not be used for project ranking.

Modified Assessment Subtotal: ______(110)

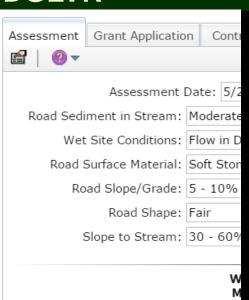
Audio also available via phone: 866-823-7699

<u>Assessments</u>

- CDs can add and assess potential sites to GIS at any time. Please notify CDGRS/SCC if you plan to do any kind of significant assessment effort.
- Old potential sites can be combined, moved, lengthened, or deleted in GIS as necessary.







Process Overview

Current Use

Assessment and LVRs

 With exception of "road surface condition" LVR and D&G Assessments are identical:

c. Road Surface Condition _____(15)

- i. <u>LVR</u> EVALUATION: Pavement Condition: good-<u>0</u> fair, some cracking-<u>5</u> Poor, cracking, unevenness-<u>7</u> Damaged-<u>10</u> Severely Damaged-<u>15</u>
- ii. <u>D&G</u> EVALUATION: Hard Gravel-<u>0</u> Mixed Stone-<u>5</u> Soft Stone-<u>7</u> Mixed stone/dirt/dust-<u>10</u> Severe Dust-<u>15</u>

- Did you notice in GIS?



- Unpaved worksites need a "potential" site first.

- LVR worksites don't have "potential" sites, they are made directly on LVRs.

- Because there is no historical "assessment" of LVRs.



There is no current or planned LVR Statewide Assessment

WHY NOT?

- No comprehensive statewide traffic count exists to tell us which roads are Low Volume.
- That leaves ~60,000+ miles of potential LVRs.
- Estimated 4-5 person-years to complete assessment, not including doing traffic counts!

Create LVR worksites for new contracts. Assessment is needed if it is part of your ranking criteria.

Process Overview

Questions?

