# 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: May 27, 2015** 

# **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**

circle choice 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 local County QAB? YES NO Has the applicant identified and agreed to obtain all necessary permits? YES NO YES LVR ONLY: If the traffic count is known at this point, is it 500 vehicles per day or less? NO unavailable

(note traffic count is required before contract is signed)

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.

"Modified" Worksite Assessment:					
a. <b>Road Drainage to Stream:</b> none- <b>0</b> Slight- <b>5</b> Moderate- <b>10</b> Severe- <b>15</b>	(15)				
b. Wet Site Conditions: Dry- <u>0</u> Saturated Ditches- <u>3</u> Roadside Springs- <u>5</u>	(10)				
Flow in Ditches- <u>7</u> Saturated Base- <u>10</u>					
c. Road Surface Condition	(15)				
i. LVR EVALUATION: Pavement Condition: good-0 fair, some cracking-5					
Poor, cracking, unevenness- <u>7</u> Damaged- <u>10</u> Severely Damaged- <u>15</u>					
ii. <u>D&amp;G</u> EVALUATION: Hard Gravel- <u>0</u> Mixed Stone- <u>5</u> Soft Stone- <u>7</u>					
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- <b>0</b> Moderate- <b>3</b> Unstable- <b>5</b>	(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. Road Bank Stability: Stable- <u>0</u> Fair- <u>3</u> Poor- <u>7</u> Unstable- <u>10</u>	(10)				
l. <b>Average Canopy Cover:</b> Moderate- <u>0</u> Minimal- <u>3</u> Heavy- <u>5</u>	(5)				
m. <b>Off-ROW Impacts resolved:</b> None- <u>0</u> Minimal- <u>3</u> Some- <u>7</u> Many- <u>10</u>	(10)				

iviodified Assessment Subtotal: (11	Modified Assessment Subtotal:	(110
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2.	Classificati	on of stream	or waterb	ody impacted	ed:				
	Warmwate	er Fishery- <u>10</u>	Coldwate	er Fishery- <u>20</u>	HQ/I	EV/drinking	g water- <u><b>30</b></u>		(30)
<u>EFFEC</u>	TIVENESS OF	SOLUTION							
3.	Degree to	which project	t remediat	es impact to	waterb	ody:			
	Slightly- <u>0</u>	Moderately	- <u>10</u>	Highly- <u><b>30</b></u>	Al	most comp	letely- <u>5<b>0</b></u>		(50)
4.	Degree to	which project	t improves	road:					
	Slightly- <u>0</u>	Moderately	- <u>5</u>	Highly- <u>1<b>0</b></u>	Ex	tremely hig	gh- <u><b>15</b></u>		(15)
5.	Cost effect	iveness: How	much "en	vironmental	l benefi	t per dolla	r" (benefit pe	r cost)?	
	Low ben/\$	- <u>0</u> Moderate	e ben/\$- <u><b>10</b></u>	High ben/\$	\$- <u><b>30</b></u> \	ery high be	en/\$- <u><b>50</b></u>		(50)
OTHE	R FACTORS								
6.	In-Kind Co	ntributions fr	om Applic	ant:					(15)
	1to 10%- <u>5</u>	10-2	25%- <u><b>10</b></u>	Over 25%- <u>1</u>	<u>15</u>				
7.	Did applica	ant contact Cl	D about th	is specific pro	oject <u>be</u>	<u>efore</u> subm	itting applica	tion:	(15)
	No- <u>0</u>	Discussed si	te details v	vith CD- <u><b>10</b></u>	Met w	/CD on site	- <u>15</u>		
8.	Is applican	t maintaining	recently f	unded Progra	ram pro	jects prope	erly:		(15)
	No- <u>0</u>	Recent proje	ects still fu	nctional- <u>10</u>	Ye	es (or first p	roject)- <u><b>15</b></u>		
									Point Summary:
						Severity	of Problem: _		(140 possible points)
					Eff				(115 possible points)
						Ot	her Factors:		(45 possible points)
						<u>TO</u>	TAL 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\_program/gis/gis\_help/Assessment\_Guide\_2007-08.pdf">http://www.dirtandgravel.psu.edu/pa\_program/gis/gis\_help/Assessment\_Guide\_2007-08.pdf</a>
- **2.** Classification of stream or waterbody impacted: 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.** <u>Is applicant maintaining past Program projects properly</u>: 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.