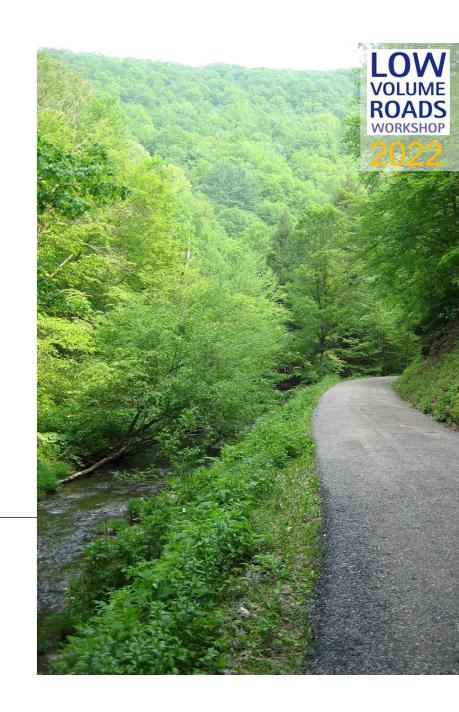


Better Roads, Cleaner Streams. Lessons from Pennsylvania

STEVE BLOSER | PENN STATE UNIVERSITY



Steve Bloser



Director: Penn State University Center for Dirt and Gravel Road Studies With CDGRS since 2001, director since 2013.

Center provides education, outreach, and technical assistance to Pennsylvania's \$35M per year "Dirt, Gravel, and Low Volume Road Maintenance Program.

<u>smb201@psu.edu</u> <u>www.dirtandgravelroads.org</u>

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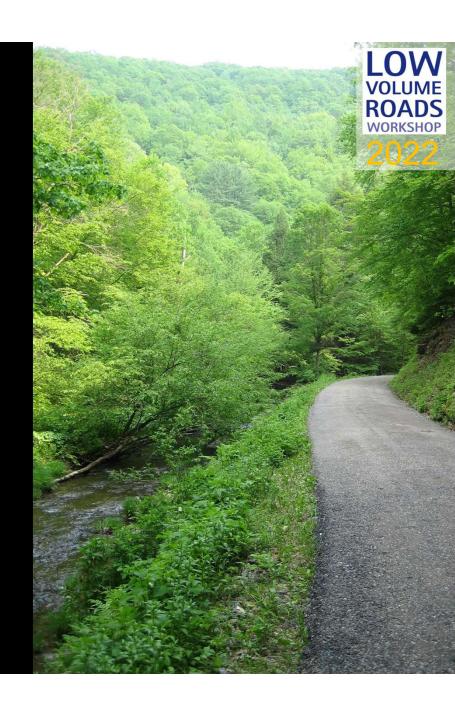
PA DGLVR Program:

- Better Roads, Cleaner Stream
- Big change using small money

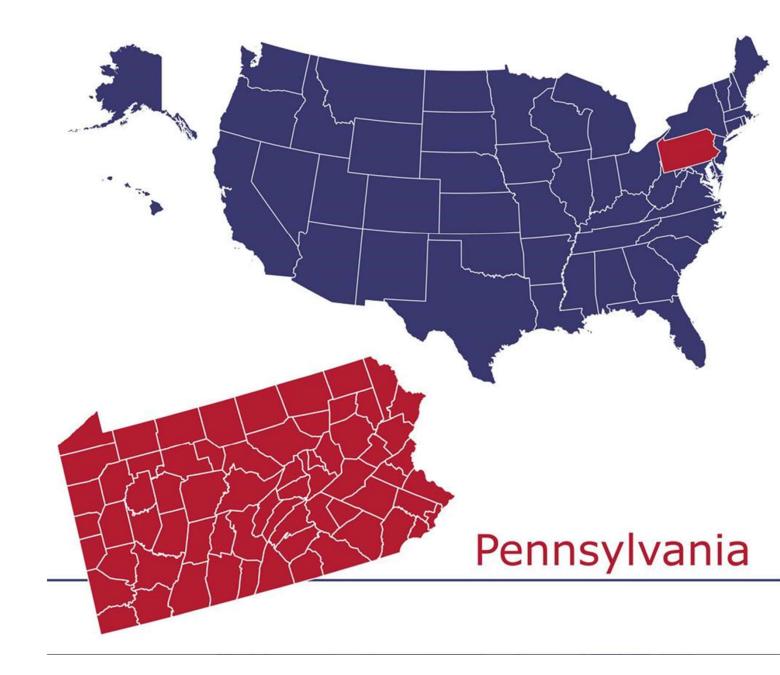


Presentation Outline

- Introduction
- DGLVR Program
 - Purpose
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- Driving Surface Aggregate Primer









Pennsylvania





Area:

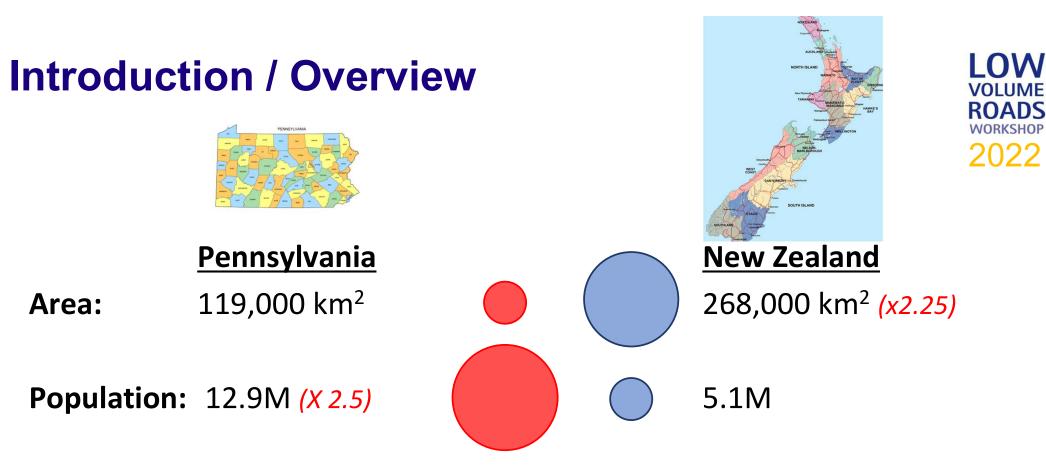
Population:

All Roads:

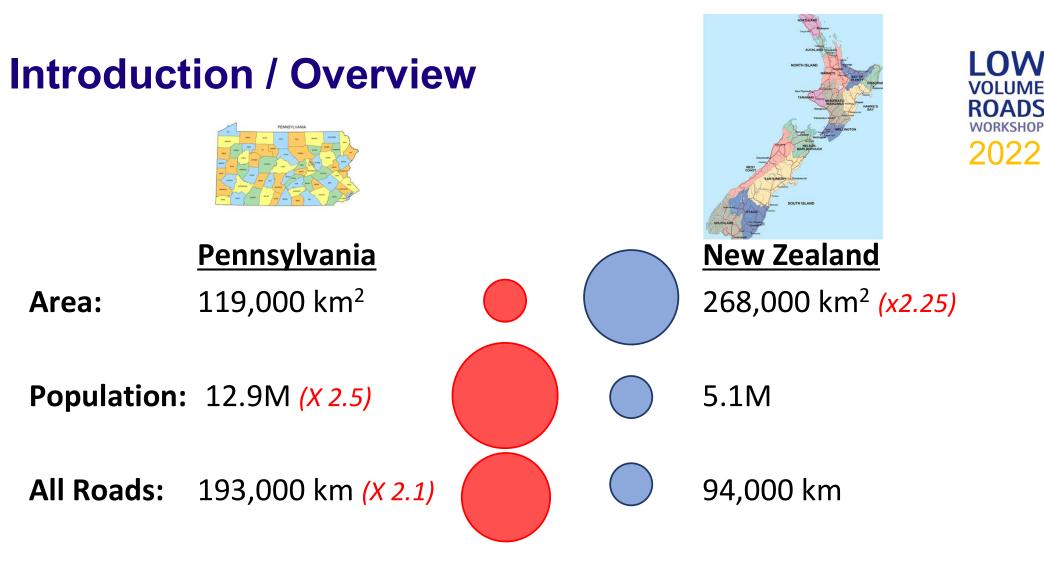


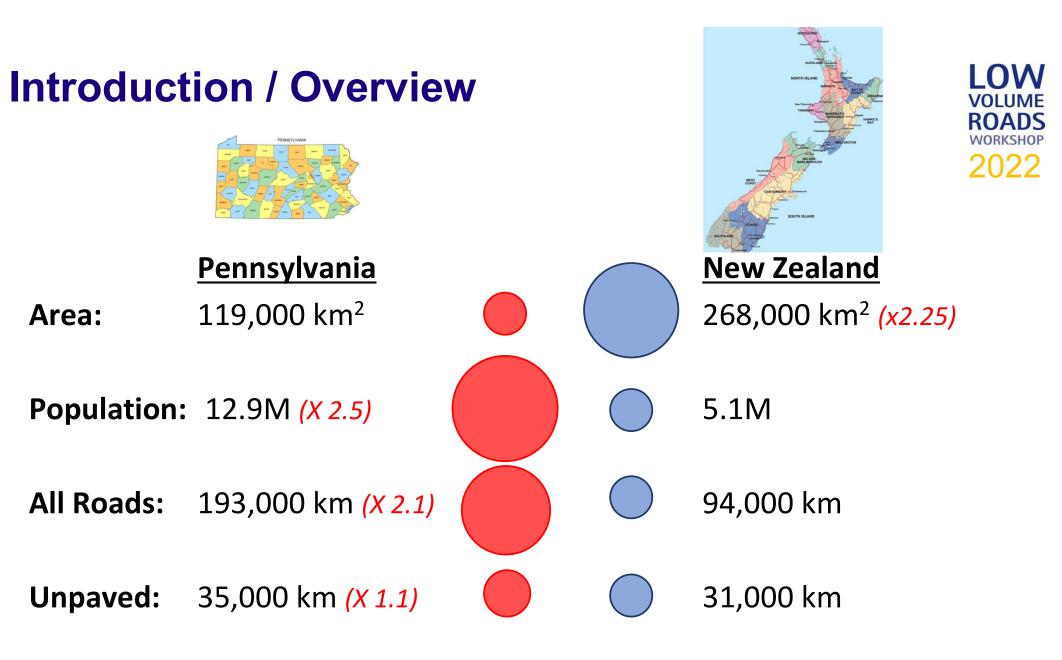
Population:

All Roads:



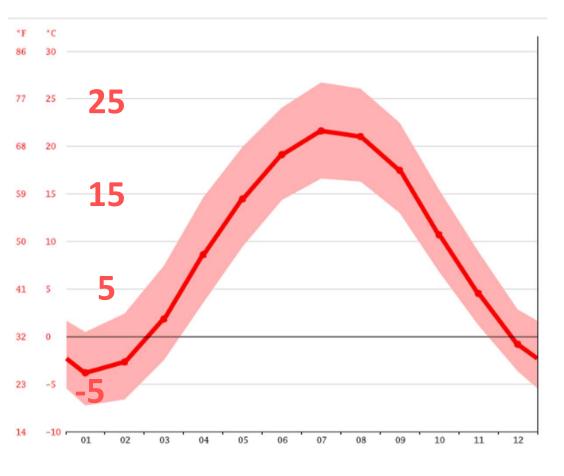
All Roads:



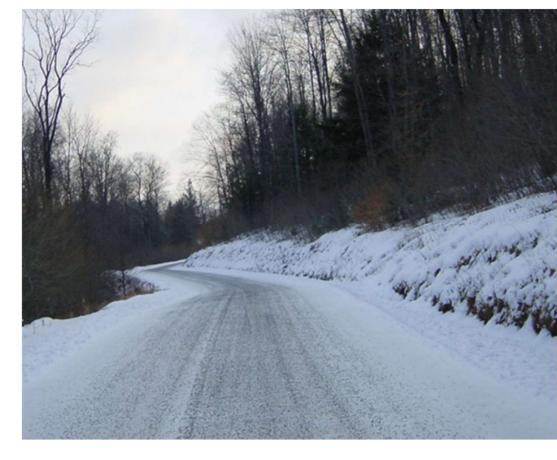




Climate: highly seasonal







Introduction / Overview Land Use

Pbgh

Ridge and Valley Agriculture Philly Heavy W

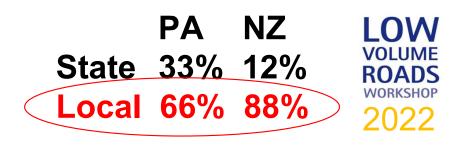
JME

NDS SHOP

22

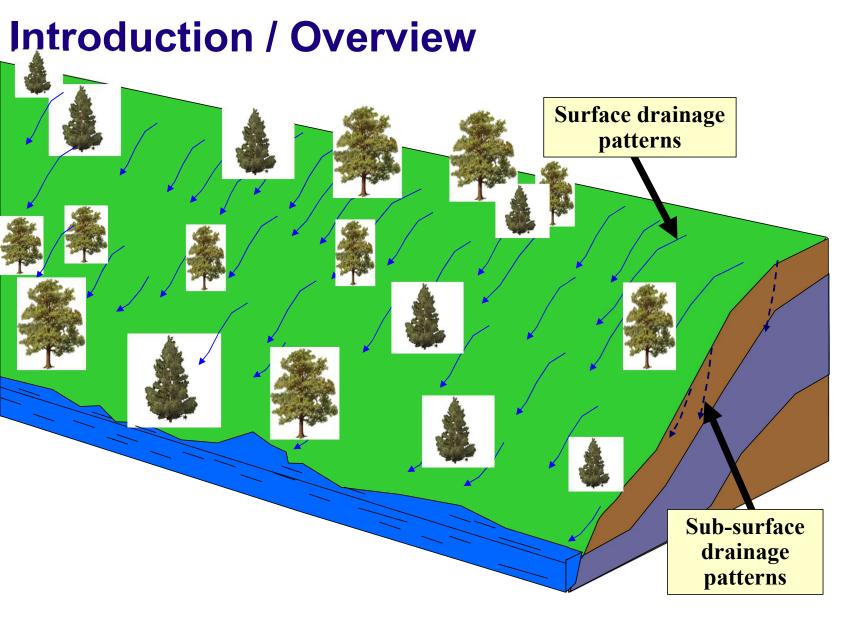
PA NZ **Introduction / Overview** State 33% 12% WORKSHOP Local 66% 88% PA and NZ share a fractured 2022 road ownership system ~2,500+ municipalities own and maintain roads 17 in PA Small budget **Small crew** Little education Some big projects are contracted out, but most road work done by State or local entities





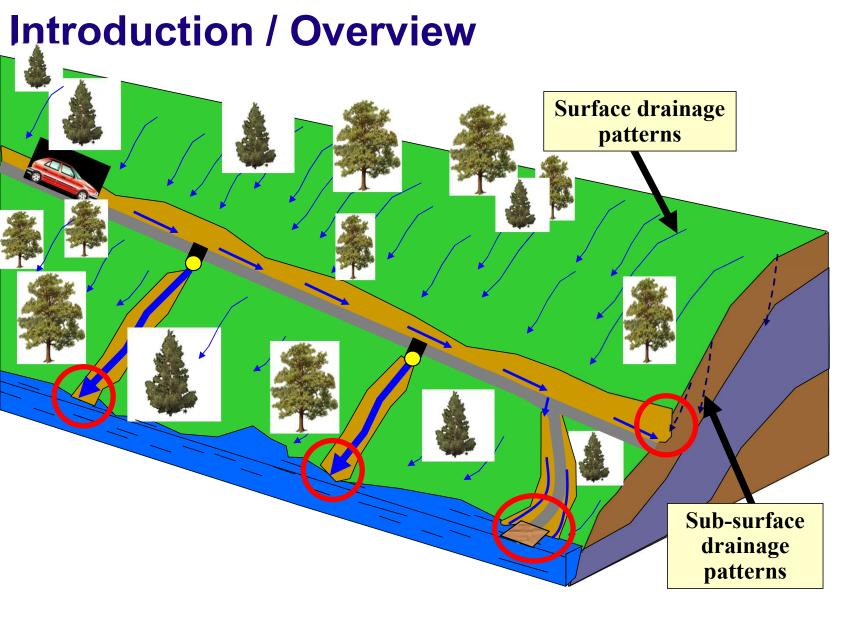
Unpaved and Paved LV Roads are often "neglected" as funds are diverted to ever more expensive high traffic roads.

Fractured road ownership has local advantages, but makes any kind of large-scale effort for change or education very problematic





Natural Drainage



LOW VOLUME ROADS WORKSHOP 2022

Road Interrupted Drainage

Environmental Impacts of Road Runoff

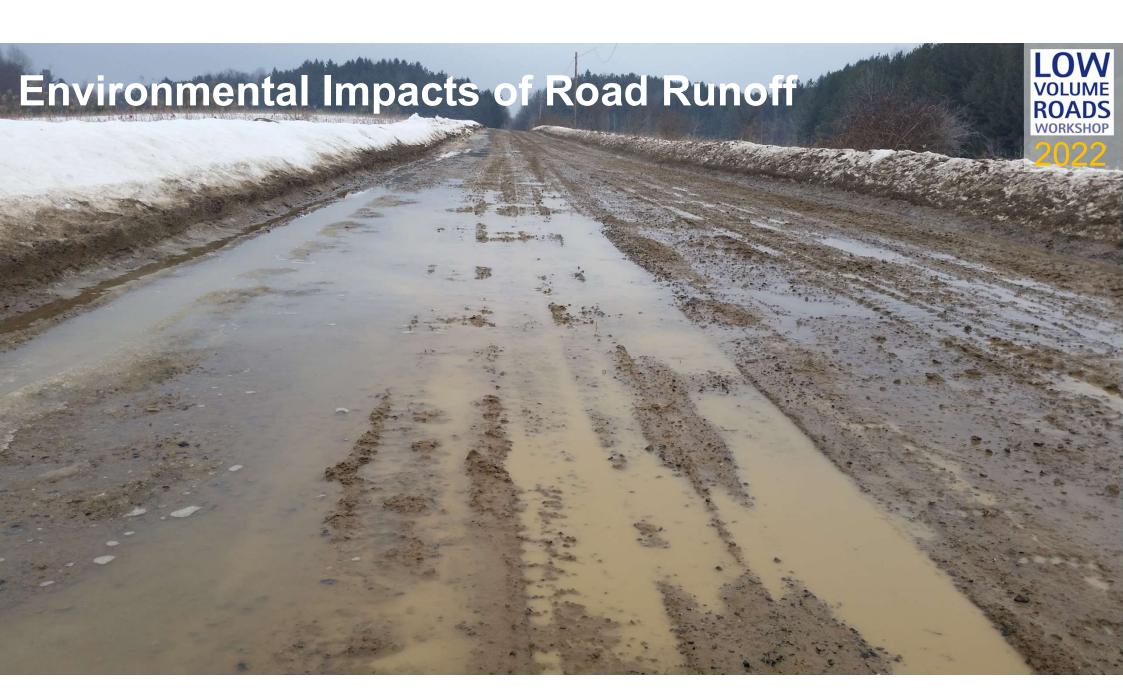






Environmental Impacts of Road Runoff







Environmental Im

Cornell Local Roads Program

LOW VOLUME ROADS WORKSHOP

TIONEX

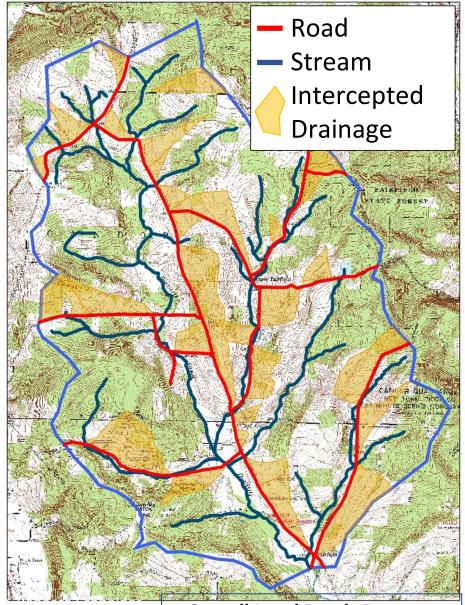




Environmental Impacts of Road Runoff

- Road ditches can intercept up to ¼ of a watershed
- Increase stream flooding
- Funnel sediment/nutrients from adjacent land uses





Cornell Local Roads Program

- •Water collection and transport
- •Channel armoring
- •Urban practices in a rural setting





- •Water collection and transport
- •Channel armoring
- •Urban practices in a rural setting





- •Water collection and transport
- Channel armoring
- •Urban practices in a rural setting





- Water collection and transport
- Channel armoring
- Urban practices in a rural setting

Environmentally Sensitive Maintenance Practice

- •Water dispersal
- Sheet flow
- Water infiltration
- •Restore natural drainage

The best ditch...is no ditch!





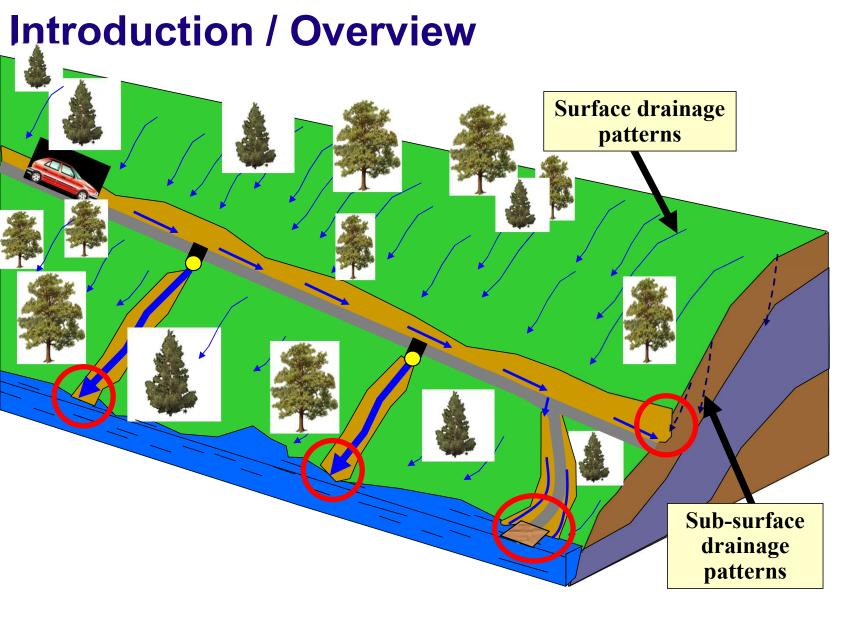


This Program has an environmental improvement focus.

Erosion reduction

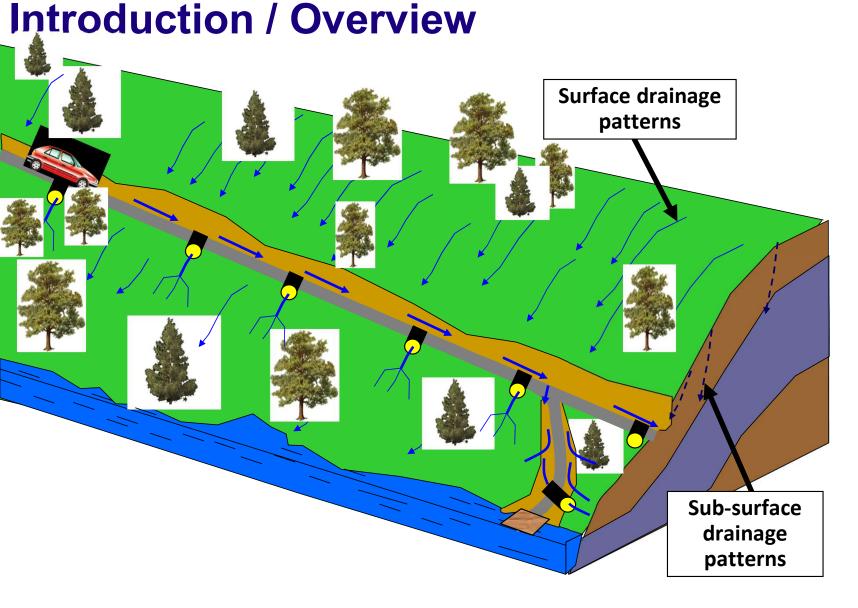
Sediment transport reduction

Encourage "natural" drainage.



LOW VOLUME ROADS WORKSHOP 2022

Road Interrupted Drainage



LOW VOLUME ROADS WORKSHOP 2022

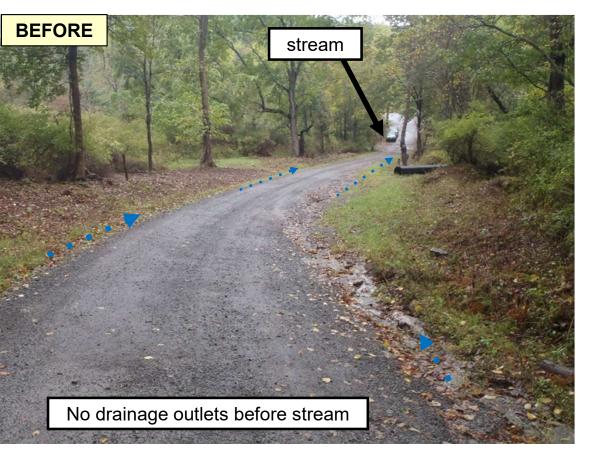
"Simplified" fix to <u>Restore</u> <u>Natural</u> <u>Drainage</u>

Actual project examples to come

2017 Sample Project

- \$25K Spent, \$9K in kind
- •4 new pipes, several turnouts
- Road fill and berm removal
- Driving surface aggregate





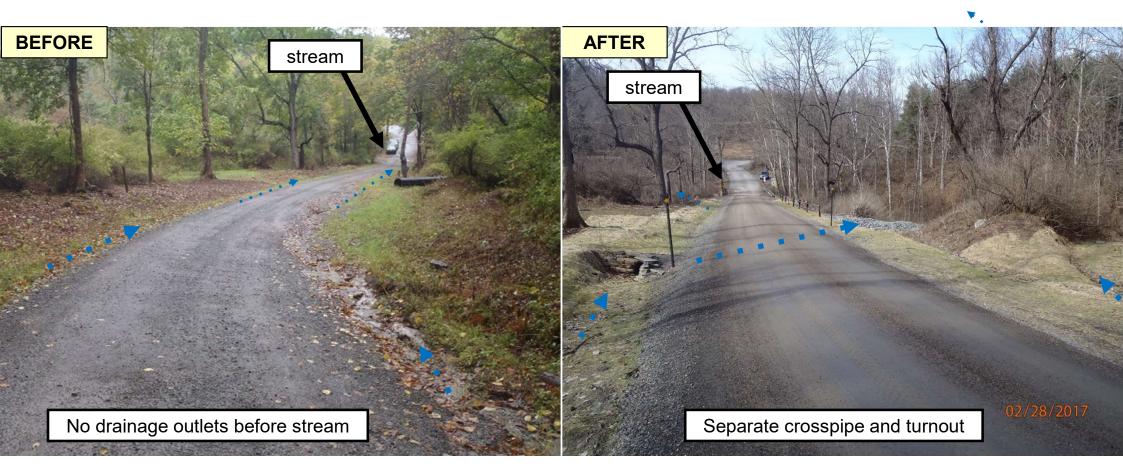
2017 Sample Project

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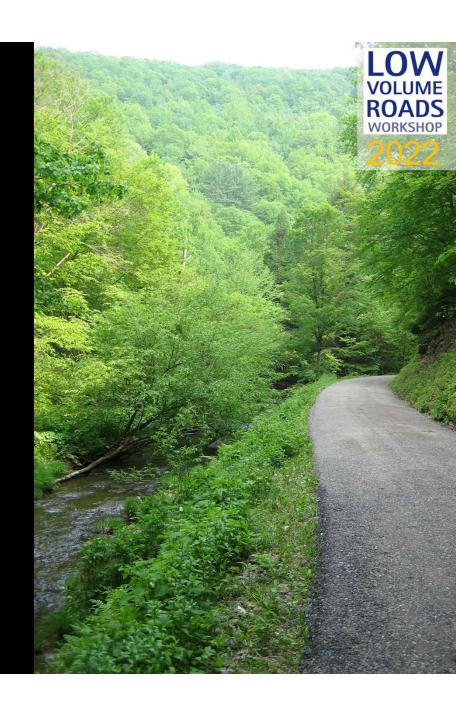


Presentation Outline

Introduction

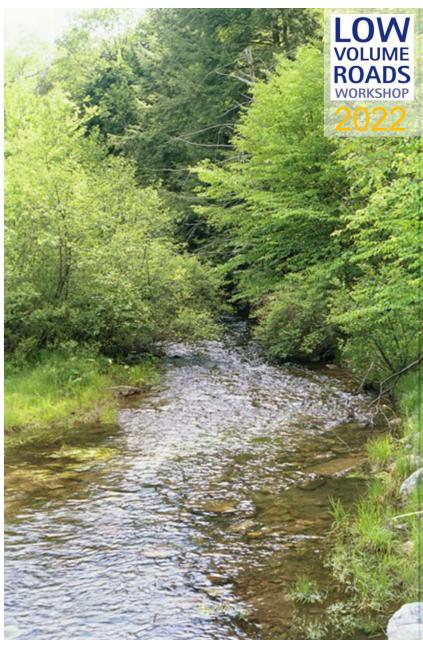
DGLVR Program

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A group of folks were fishing in Central Pennsylvania



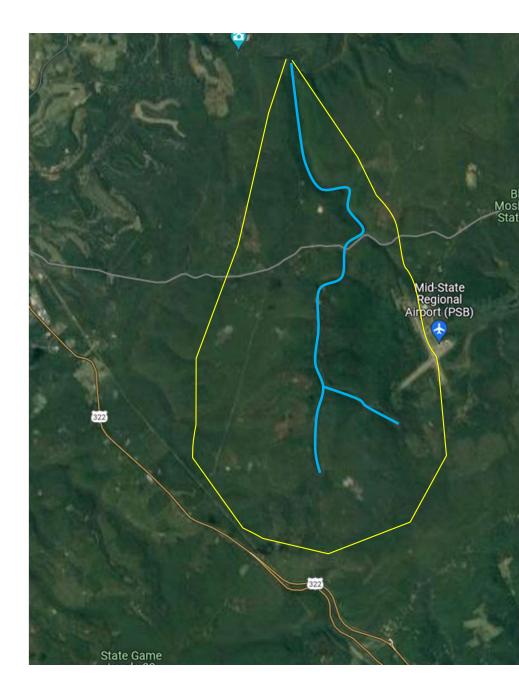


Thunderstorms moved through, they went to their cabin for a while, and went back out later that afternoon...



Went investigating:

- Development?
- Logging?
- Clearcut?



The only source of sediment was unpaved roads





The only source of sediment was unpaved roads

Program History:

Mid 1990s:

- Task force to address problem
- Inventory of protected watersheds

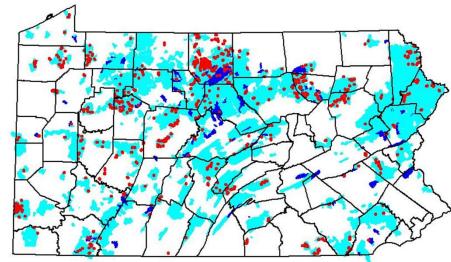
1997:

- DGLVR Program established
- \$4Million annual Allocation

2014:

- Funding increased to \$28M annually
- Includes \$8M for paved LVRs (500ADT)





Section 9106 of Pa. Motor Vehicle Code

- § 9106. Dirt and Gravel Road Maintenance
 (a) Statement of purpose. It is the intent and purpose of this section:
 (1) To fund safe, efficient, and environmentally sound maintenance of
 - (i) to the add of dirt and gravel roads which have been identified as sources of dust and sediment pollution.
 (2) To establish a dedicated and earmarked funding mechanism that provides streamlined apportionment to the county level and enables local officials
- bit and appendix on the other other of the thermal characteristic of the set of the se of Conservation and Natural Resources for the maintenance and mitigation of dust and sediment pollution from forestry roads. Funds in the amount of \$4,000,000 shall be apportioned annually to the State Conservation Commission and administered in a non-lapsing, nontransferable account restricted to maintenance and improvement of dirt and gravel roads. The State Conservation Commission shall apportion the funds based on written criteria it develops to establish priorities based on preventing dust and sediment pollution. In the first fiscal year, top priority shall be given to specific trouble spot locations already mapped by the Task Force on Dirt and Gravel Roads and distributed to each CD.
- (c) Apportionment Criteria. The apportionment criteria shall (1) Be based on verified need to correct pollution problems related to the
- (2) Consider the total miles of dirt and gravel roads maintained by local municipalities or state agencies that are open to the public during any
- (3) Consider total miles of dirt and gravel roads within watersheds protected as of November 1996 as exceptional value or high quality waters of this Constructed by the second se Commonwealth. (4) Consider allowances for the local cost of limestone aggrega
- c) consuder an overances nor the local cost or inflexible aggregate.
 (c) Consider the commitments of grant applicants to comply with the non-pollution requirements established.
 (d) State Conservation Commission. The State Conservation Commission shall:

 (1) Adopt performance standards
- (2) Provide for a system of audit
- (a) Provide on a system of abati-(a) Annually assess the program and annually report to the Transportation Committee of the Senate and the Transportation Committee of the House of Representatives on its acceptance and effectiveness. The State Conservation Commission shall be entitled to withhold and expend the costs of the audit and report preparation up to the maximum limit of 2% of the funds administered
- (e) Quality Assurance Boards. Apportioned funds are to be dispersed to the county conservation districts which apply for then and are to be used by State. agencies and local municipalities that maintain roads within the county and

fulfill certain requirements specified under subsection (g). Within the turni requirements spectree under subsection (g). Within the conservation district a Quality Assurance Board shall be impaneled to establish and administer the grant program. The four member Quality Assurance Board is to be comprised of a nonvoting chairman appointed by the conservation district directors and one local representative appointed by each of the following entities

- of the following entities: (1) The Federal Natural Resource Conservation Service (2) The Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission (3) The courty conservation district ff circumstances require, the chairman may vote to decide a tie vote. (f) Administration. The Quality Assurance Board's administration of funding
- Administration in the quarky essentiate obtains a administration of nating shall include:
 (1) Adoption of written criteria to assure equal access for all eligible applicants within specified funding categories.
 (2) Provision of documentation that application has been made for all required
- nermits (3) Adoption of procedures that assure a minimal amount of procedural
- paperwork. (4) Adoption of written criteria to specify priorities:
- (i) Adoption of funding categories to provide separate budgeting for:
 (i) Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Bureau of Forestry roads.
 (ii) Municipal government roads.

- (ii) Road demonstration projects.
 (iii) Road demonstration projects.
 (iv) Training grants restricted to 15% of funding.
 (iv) Administrative costs, limited to actual documented costs and restricted to a maximum of 10%.
 (i) Adoption of incentives for training road managers and equipment
- (7) Adoption of standards that prohibit use of materials or practices which are
- (a) Adoption of standards that pointed use of matches of plactices which environmentally harmful.
 (8) Adoption of site inspection requirements to verify completion of work.
 (g) Grant Application. Each grant application shall:
- (1) Be specific to one work site or one type of work except that all State
- (1) Be specific to one work ate or one type of work: except that all State Forest roads within one county and within one Forest District may be authorized on a single grant.
 (2) Expedite the approval process by allowing the Quality Assurance Board to insert additional requirements that complete and qualify the grant for approval and which when accepted by the applicant become a binding
- approval and which when accepted by the applicant become a binding obligation on the applicant.
 (3) Require minimal handwritten information such as location, problem beir solved, basis of cost estimate, project work schedule, basis of successful completion, and type and amount of pollution reduced.
- The grant application shall not exceed one page with reference to published standards

being acceptable. (Apr. 17, 1997, P.L.6, No.3, off July1, 1997) 1997 Amendment. Act 3 added social 9106

Program History:

Over \$250,000,000 in projects put on the ground to date

Program Funding is Supplementary, not part of regular road budgets.

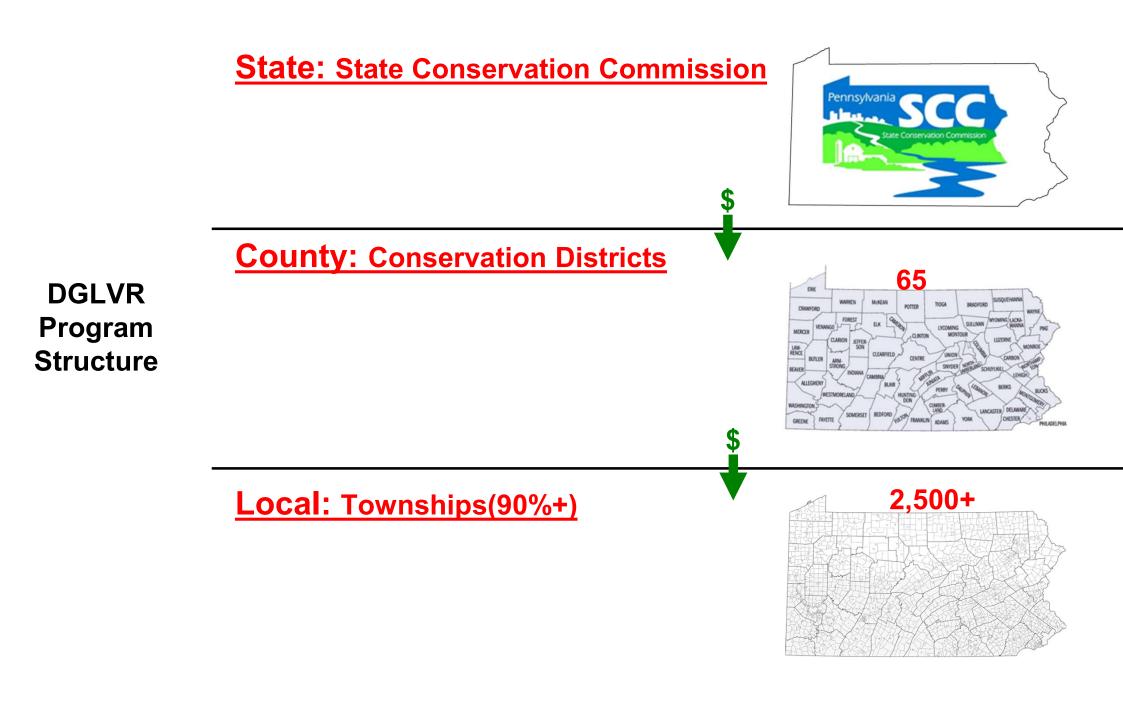
Focus on specific project to reduce environmental impact and long term maintenance

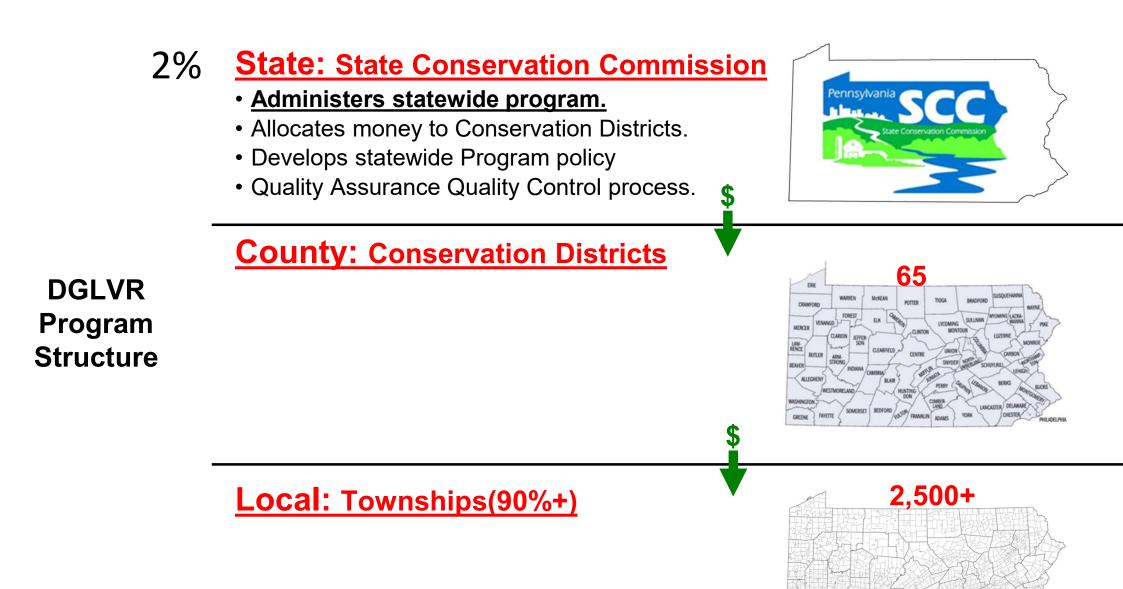
Program Structure:

• \$28Million in <u>Supplemental</u> grant funding



- Run through PA Department of Agriculture and County Conservation Districts (non road agencies)
- Environmentally Focused Projects
- Local Control
- Focus on Education





2% State: State Conservation Commission

- Administers statewide program.
- Allocates money to Conservation Districts.
- Develops statewide Program policy
- Quality Assurance Quality Control process.



10% County: Conservation Districts

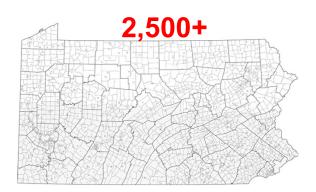
DGLVR Program Structure

Administer Program at county level.

- Receive money based on roads & pollution sites.
- Work with applicants to develop work plans.
- Provide grants to successful applicants
- Conduct inspection after work is completed.
- Keep records and report to State annually.

Local: Townships(90%+)





7% State: State Conservation Commission

- Administers statewide program.
- Allocates money to Conservation Districts.
- Develops statewide Program policy
- Quality Assurance Quality Control process.



10% County: Conservation Districts

DGLVR Program Structure

Administer Program at county level.

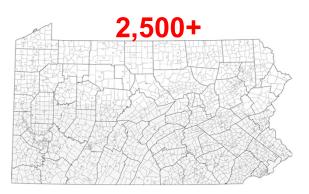
- Receive money based on roads & pollution sites.
- Work with applicants to develop work plans.
- Provide grants to successful applicants
- Conduct inspection after work is completed.
- Keep records and report to State annually.

+80% of funds go "on the ground"

Local: Townships(90%+)

- Boroughs, cities, and state agencies also eligible
- Must attend training within last 5 years.
- Apply to Conservation District for funding.
- Enter into contract with Conservation District.
- Complete project work or hire sub-contractors.



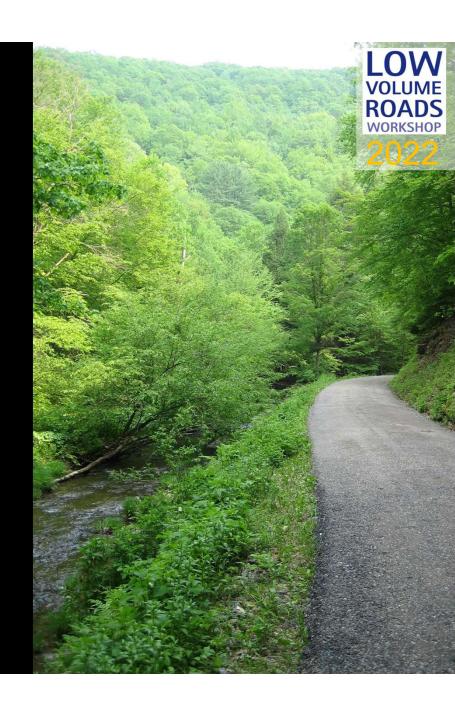


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Wetland created to treat road ditch drainage before stream

DnG Project in Centre County: \$12K Spent, \$19 in kind



Grass swale over new storm sewer

2016 LVR Project in Montgomery County: \$24K Spent, \$2 in kind



Extensive road fill, sheet flow and new crosspipes

2016 DnG Project in Bradford County: \$107K Spent, \$14 in kind



Stream pipe replacement. Fill, Mattress, new pavement

2017: D&G Project Cumberland County, \$138K Spent, \$43K in kind



Road shifted away from stream. Bank armoring and in-stream flow controls

Elk County \$60K Grant, 52K In-kind



French Mattress and road fill.

> Centre County \$35K grant



9,000 tons fill

1,300 ft underdrain

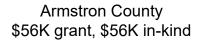
8 new pipes

Bradford County \$92K grant, \$15K in-kind

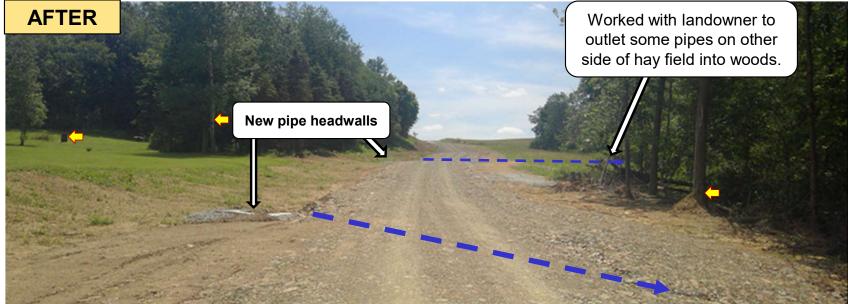


10,000 tons fill

10 new pipes







Base improvement

New surface

10+ new pipes

Wayne County \$92K grant, \$17K in-kind



Two new bridges

Opened up 11+ miles of native trout habitat.

Tioga County \$259K grant, \$156K in-kind



Better Roads, Cleaner Streams.

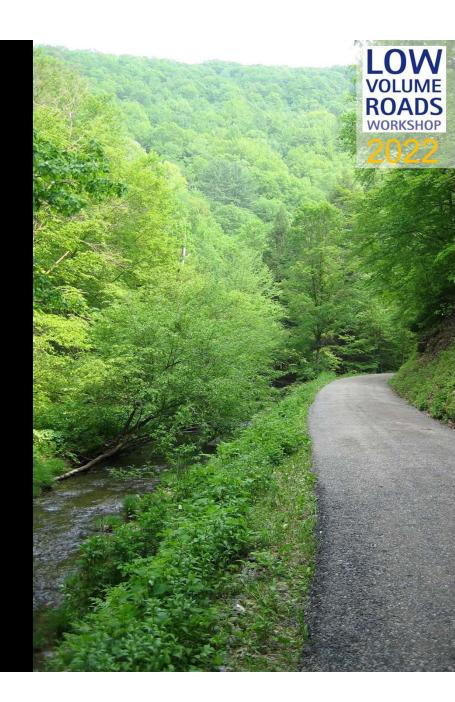


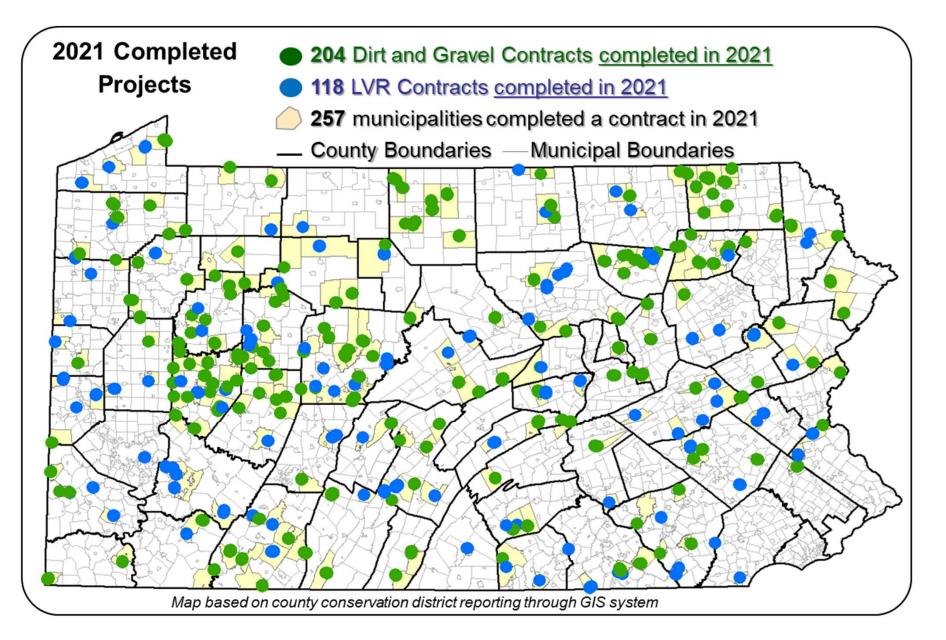
This Program has an environmental improvement focus.

Reducing erosion also saves money and lengthens maintenance cycles

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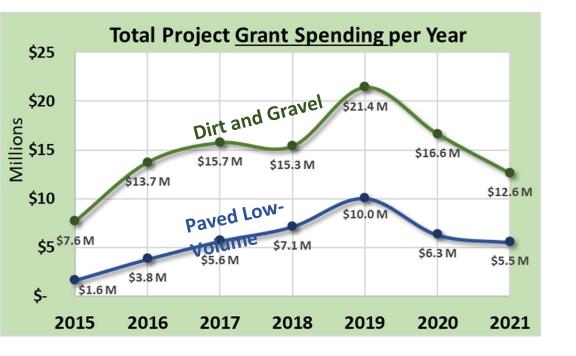




LOW VOLUME ROADS WORKSHOP 2022

Program Status

- 300-500 projects completed annually
- \$23 Million put "on the ground" annually



Program Status

- 300-500 projects completed annually
- \$23 Million put "on the ground" annually
- Additional \$6 \$8 Million <u>in-kind</u> annually
- Program is ~110% efficient when including in-



Program Status

- Average Annually
- ~250 Unpaved Road Projects ~100 LV Paved Projects
- 700 new crosspipes
- 32 miles of underdrain
- 85 stream crossings
- 120,000 tons Aggregate (5,400+ trucks)
- 400,000 tons fill (18,000+ trucks)



Program Future:

Current Program Challenges

Stream Crossings



- Most in PA are undersized and causing issues
- New Program "Stream Crossing Replacement Standard" adopted in 2022.
- Retention and turnover at county and local level
- Erosion of funding due to costs
- Expanding practices to other road-owning entities

Program Lessons:

What would happen if you gave a large state/federal DOT \$35 Million a year?



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Program Lessons:

What would happen if you gave a large state/federal DOT \$35 Million a year?

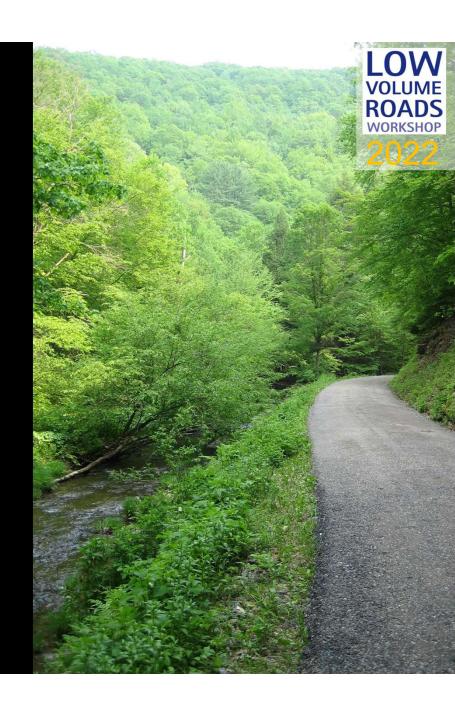
You can make impactful change:

- Dedicated <u>focused</u> funding
- Local control
- Education



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Efforts



Note: just brief one slide summaries

I am available to discuss more details of anything of interest

Efforts

Invasive Species

Japanese stilt grass spread by road maintenance practices (grading



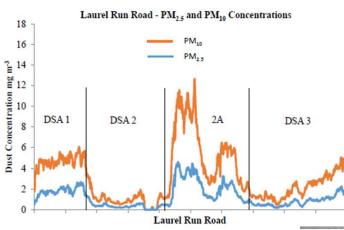
Acid Rain Remediation

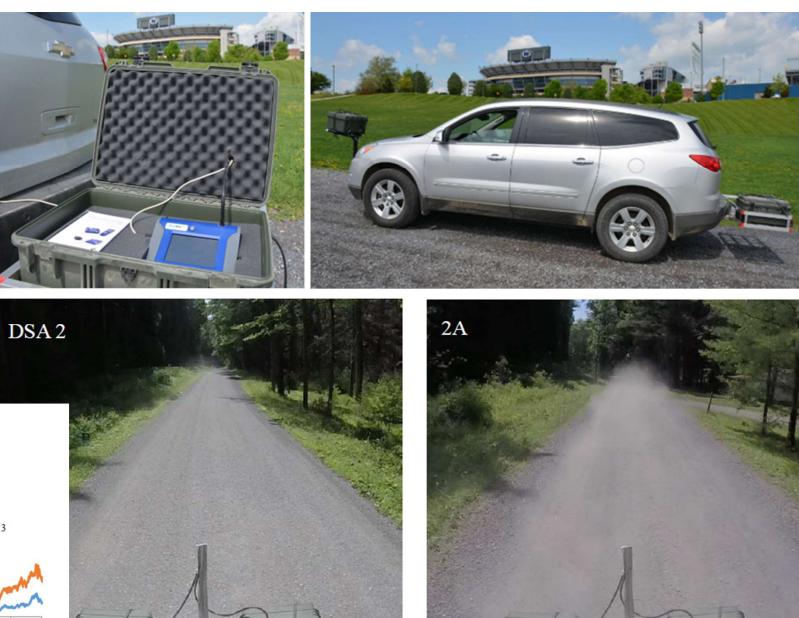
Use of road drainage to dose runoff to remediate acid rain impacts.



Dust Quantification

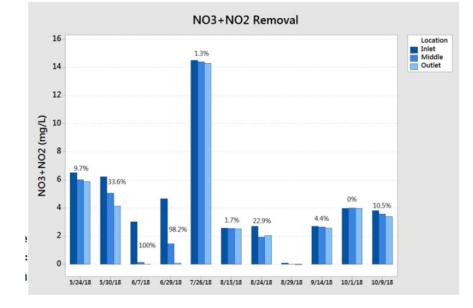
Development of real-time dust monitor system.





Road Ditch Bioreactor

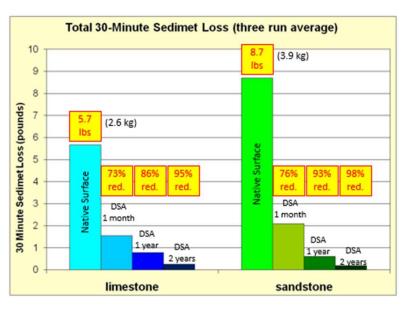
- Installed in high use
 agriculture areas
- Nitrogen removal





Mobile Rainfall Simulator

- Controlled rain event on 30M of road
- Sediment runoff quantification





Aggregate Studies

Cost Durability Longevity Sediment production



More information:

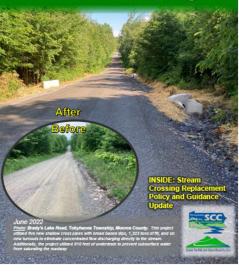
Limited quantities: on registration table

USFS Practice Guide



Program Report

2021 Annual Summary Report Pennsylvania Dirt, Gravel, and Low Volume Road Maintenance Program



Program Details

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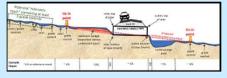


Stream Crossings



Provided by: The Pennytvania State Conservation Commission and The Pennytvania State University Center for Dirt and Gravel Road Studie





7/2022

More information:

www.dirtandgravelroads.org

LOW

ROADS WORKSHOP

2022



Latest News

2021 Annual Summary Report The annual report highlights projects, practices, and expenditures for 2021. Visit ...

Upcoming Events

ESM Training: Potter County

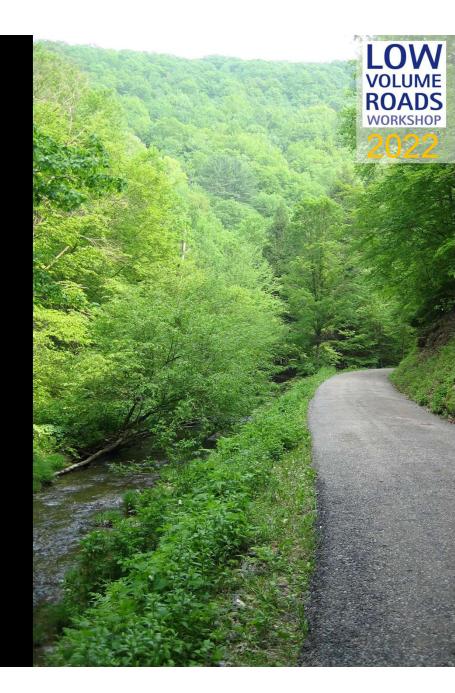
9 Visit the ESM Course page for detailed information and to register for this training

Quick Links



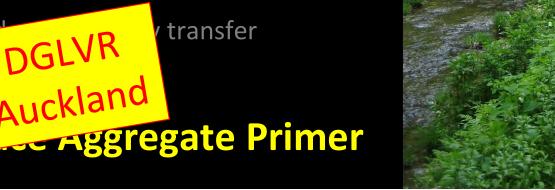
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- **BONUS: DGLVR** Dr Effort in Auckland • Re •







Mahurangi Unsealed Road Project

Auckland Region

Mahurangi East Land Restoration Programme

Auckland Region



MELR

 MELR is an MFE Jobs for Nature funded catchment restoration programme. The programme is co-governed by Ngāti Manuhiri Settlement Trust and Auckland Council

2022

- Sediment is ranked the third-highest threat to marine habitats in New Zealand and it is estimated that 21,000 tonnes is lost every year from the Mahurangi catchment.
- \$5 million over 5 years to address sedimentation of the harbour.
- 1 area of focus is the sediment resulting from accelerated erosion on the catchments unsealed roads

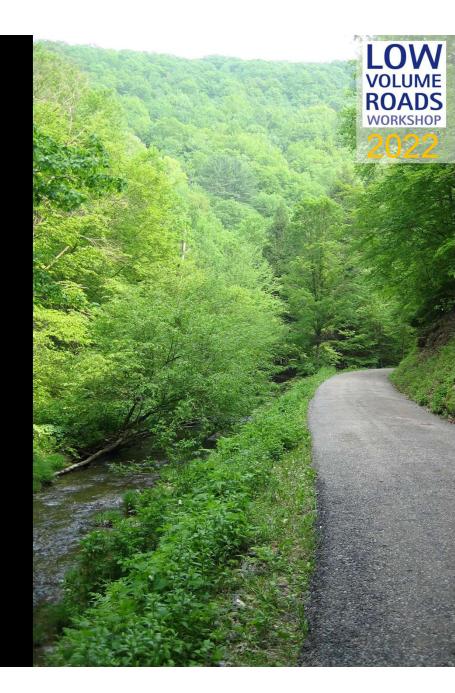
Project Overview

- Programme team worked with local community groups and advisory committees to identify key areas and quickly eroding roads that had connectivity to a waterbody (fresh or salt)
- Potential pilot sites were identified, evaluated, and a final pilot site was selected that met programme criteria
- Sites identified all had inadequate drainage, degraded road shape and rapidly eroding drainage channels
- Programme Team is partnering with Auckland Transport to address issues on the selected pilot site
- Project will begin construction in 2023

- LOVV VOLUME ROADS WORKSHOP 2022
- The final site selected will receive placement of driving surface aggregate (DSA), improved stormwater drainage, will be re-shaped, and local maintenance teams will receive ESM training for longterm unsealed road asset improvements
- Other issues to be addressed
 - Limitations of additional discharge points onto neighbouring properties
 - Regulatory obstacles involving Overland-flow paths
 - Improve understanding of the role stormwater management plays in the long-term care and function of unsealed roads

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Driving Surface Aggregate

Presentation Friday



Specifically designed as surface for unbound roads

Over 1.1 Million Tones placed by Program (lifetime) - ~55,000 triaxle loads

Tighter specification with more non-clay fines than "traditional" aggregates

Paver placement to reduce segregation

Less dust and longer maintenance intervals

Thank you: Neil Bennett Joanne Reddock Planning Committee COVID (for canceling the last two

times so I could visit in person)

Questions?



Will be here until lunch tomorrow for specific discussions

Steve Bloser

Director: Penn State University Center for Dirt and Gravel Road Studies

smb201@psu.edu

www.dirtandgravelroads.org

