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Re-plumbing the Chesapeake Watershed: Improving roadside ditch management to meet TMDL Goals

Workshop Findings and Recommendations
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Workshop Goals

- Increase awareness of the critical impacts of roadside ditches and best management practices to reduce these impacts.
- 2. Inventory the current status of ditch management across the Chesapeake Watershed.
- 3. Develop recommendations for how best to improve roadside ditch management to meet TMDL goals, reduce flooding and buffer impacts of climate change.



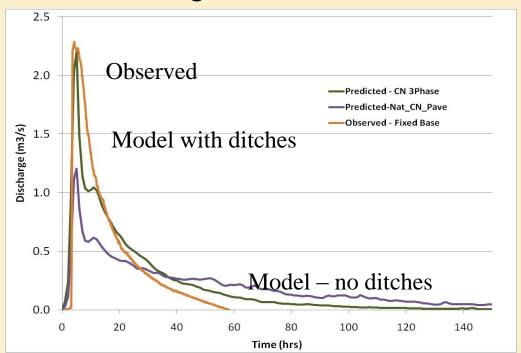
Take-home Message

"Roadside ditches have had a significant but previously unrecognized impact on the Chesapeake Bay for almost a century. The audience of 71 water resource professionals, highway practitioners, scientists, and policy-makers unanimously agreed that roadside ditch management represents a critical but overlooked opportunity to help meet TMDL and habitat goals. Additionally, improved ditch management provides a strategy for buffering the impacts of high intensity rainfalls and other extremes expected with climate change. "

Key Findings – Ditch Impacts

Three main areas of roadside ditch impacts:

 Hydrologic impacts, including increased storm runoff peak flows, flashier stream discharge, and more frequent downstream flooding.



Key Findings – Ditch Impacts

2. Water quality impacts, with ditches acting variously as **conduit**, **source** or **transformer** of nutrients, sediment, microbial pathogens, and other contaminants.





Key Findings – Ditch Impacts

3. The shunting of both runoff and contaminants into the stream network at numerous locations degrades habitat, drives regional stream systems towards disequilibrium, and encourages invasives.



Key Findings - Management

Diverse array of BMPs to reduce impacts:

- 1. BMPS which hold or redirect stormwater runoff, and reduce flooding downstream;
- 2. BMPS which slow down flow and filter out contaminants, which reduce pollution;
- 3. BMPS which improve habitat.







Key Findings - Management

Challenges and barriers to improving ditch management

- 1. Unclear tools and guidance on their use;
- 2. Lack of efficient communications network among the hundreds of jurisdictions;
- 3. Unmapped ditch networks;
- 4. Pervasive unawareness by public, who control ROWs;
- Problematic, conflicting policies concerning adoption of roadside ditch BMPS;
- 6. Insufficient resources, equipment, manpower;
- 7. Exacerbation of ditch impacts due to climate extremes.

Key Findings - Management

Critical elements of successful programs

(PA Center for Dirt and Gravel Roads, Cornell Local Roads, NYS Soil and Water Conservation District, Lake Champlain Basin TMDL Program)

- 1. Mapping of roadside ditch networks and their condition;
- 2. Cooperation and cross-agency partnerships;
- 3. Education of all stakeholders;
- 4. Good leadership.

1 Develop a watershed-wide program to promote "re-plumbing" of roadside ditch networks throughout the Chesapeake Bay watershed.

- Needs to be geographically comprehensive because roadside ditch networks, like streams, ignore political boundaries
- Poor practices in upstream municipalities contribute to flooding and pollution in downstream areas.
- Should address the diversity of government structure, highway maintenance needs, and landscape settings throughout the region.

2 To ensure success, the program must employ a full suite of strategies to incentivize better roadside ditch management:

- Education and awareness campaigns specifically tailored to different stakeholder groups;
- A carefully selected set of regulatory incentives and deterrents;
- Increased access to equipment and other resources;
- Funding for implementation and for targeted research.

3 Develop a broad-based education and outreach program to increase awareness and provide guidance to key stakeholder groups:

- Build on successes of existing programs and Local Technical Assistance Program training centers;
- Stakeholders: highway staff, policy-makers; agency staff; NGOs and private landowners.

4 Develop comprehensive BMP implementation guidelines, that include a full, organized inventory of BMPs:

- A plethora of relevant and successful BMPS exist but guidance is lacking on when and where a given BMP is appropriate;
- Information is needed on performance and costeffectiveness;
- Tie BMPS to TMDL regulatory framework;
- A well-organized website could address this need.

5 Create a Roadside Ditch Management Executive Team, with representatives from all relevant agencies from federal to town levels, along with other stakeholders including scientists and NPOs.

- This team will avoid redundancy or conflicting requirements among agencies and develop recommendations that work across political boundaries.
- Urban Stormwater Wkgp, Watershed Technical Wkgp, and Agriculture Workgroup of the CBP should develop ditch management recommendations collaboratively.

6 Support funding for roadside ditch improvement and maintenance practices.

- Highway staff unanimously report limited manpower, time, and equipment.
- Current pools of related funding for green infrastructure, stormwater management, or conservation may be relevant but grant writing support to highway staff will be helpful.

7 Prioritize applied research that address knowledge gaps limiting the reliability of decision tools and guidelines

- Effectiveness of BMPs in different settings;
- Chemical contaminant transformations in ditches, e.g. nitrogen, phosphorus;
- Impacts of the altered hydrology on downstream aquatic ecosystems;
- Additional contaminants needing attention.

- 8 Link science and management efforts, specifically research models to the development of targeting tools or guidelines and promote monitoring to evaluate success.
- The CBP Land Use Workgroup should consider whether current land use inventories and the CBP hydrologic modeling framework adequately capture impacts from roadside ditch networks.

Questions?

