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INCORPORATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL FEATURES IN FLOOD
CONTROL CHANNEL PROJECTS(U) ARMY ENGINEER WATERWAYS
EXPERIMENT STATION VICKSBURG MS ENVIR.

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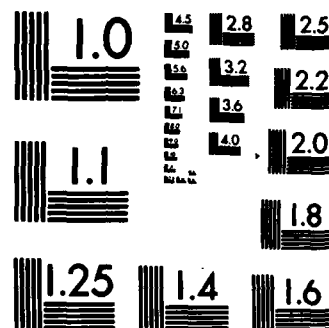
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the preceding list (paragraph 345), which are not allowed under present policy. It is clear that no project with a recreation component similar to that of Indian Bend Wash could be built under present policies. This section is confined to discussion of recreation facilities especially suited to flood channel projects and to unusual or innovative designs recommended for environmental reasons. General guidance for the planning and design of recreation facilities is provided in EM 1110-2-400 (OCE 1971b).

Trails

347. Discussion. Trails are the most popular recreational feature on CE flood channel projects. Trails intended for use by hikers and bikers are most often constructed of asphalt or concrete, although other materials are sometimes used. Table 18 lists the types of materials used and some representative costs. On the other hand, equestrian trails are usually graded soil and are correspondingly cheaper to build. In cold climates hiking, biking, and equestrian trails can double as snowmobile trails during winter.

348. Ancillary facilities that are often associated with hike-bike trails include parking and access areas, benches, picnic tables, water fountains, comfort stations, lighting facilities, and fencing. Equestrian trails have many of the same facilities, but also require staging areas with watering troughs.

349. Design considerations. The appropriateness of trails for channel projects is attested to by the fact that almost every project with a recreation component has a trail system. Foot and bicycle trails are used to interconnect recreation areas, connect project facilities to outside areas, tie into existing trail systems, and provide safe walking and riding in a pleasant environment. Trail design and operation should preclude conflicts between different types of users (e.g., equestrians, hikers, and bikers). Fences may be required along trails that pass through industrial neighborhoods or other areas where user safety could be a problem. Barricades should be provided in hazardous areas, and bollards (post and chain barriers) may be required to exclude off-the-road vehicles and other motorized vehicles from trails intended for

pedestrians and cyclists. Trails for motorized vehicles, such as trail bikes and snowmobiles, should be located far enough from sites used for unrelated activities that noise will not be a problem. Trails that tie into existing trail systems should be compatible in appearance and constructed to equivalent standards. Standards for trail construction can be found in National Park Service (1968) and Bureau of Land Management (1965).

350. Surfaces. Walking trails are generally surfaced for all-weather use. Wood chips or gravel can be used in normal traffic areas. In heavy-use areas and on dual-purpose hike-bike trails, asphalt or concrete is suggested. Hard-surfaced walkways and bike trails seemed to have fairly standard designs with compacted subgrades, a layer of gravel or slag, and a 2- to 4-in. layer of concrete or asphalt. An innovative grassed-bituminous trail consisting of 6 in. of slag or crushed stone over a compacted subgrade was proposed for Chartiers Creek (Figure 66).

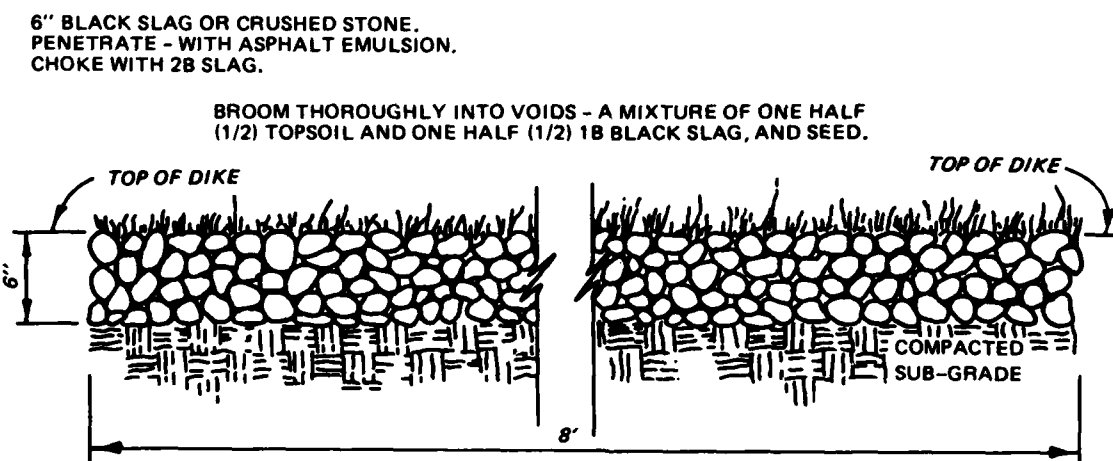


Figure 66. All-weather trail design, Chartier's Creek, Pennsylvania. This unique design consisted of grass planted on a surface paved with slag. (USAED, Pittsburgh 1973, 1974)

The slag was to be penetrated with asphalt emulsion and choked with 2B slag. A mixture of half topsoil and half 1B black slag and seed was to be brushed into the voids to establish the vegetative cover (USAED, Pittsburgh 1973, 1974). The contractor was not able to implement the concept successfully, even though it had been used successfully in a

local park. When the contractor reached the final stage at which the mixture of topsoil and grass seed was to be swept into the voids, no voids were left, and a rough bituminous path was the result. The walkway in the park supports about a 50 percent cover of grass that is natural in appearance and does not require mowing. Equestrian trails are usually constructed of graded soil. A good system of signs that provide directions, distances, and locations for major points of interest can enhance the value of a trail system. Well-designed signage also can help establish a motif and improve project aesthetics.

351. Extensive trail systems usually require grade separated crossings at street and road intersections for safety reasons. Underpasses that parallel channel alignments are common (Figure 67). Bridges or low water crossings are used where trails intersect channels. Design of these facilities is discussed in paragraph 344. Consideration should be given to access by handicapped persons in designing hiking trails in urban areas.

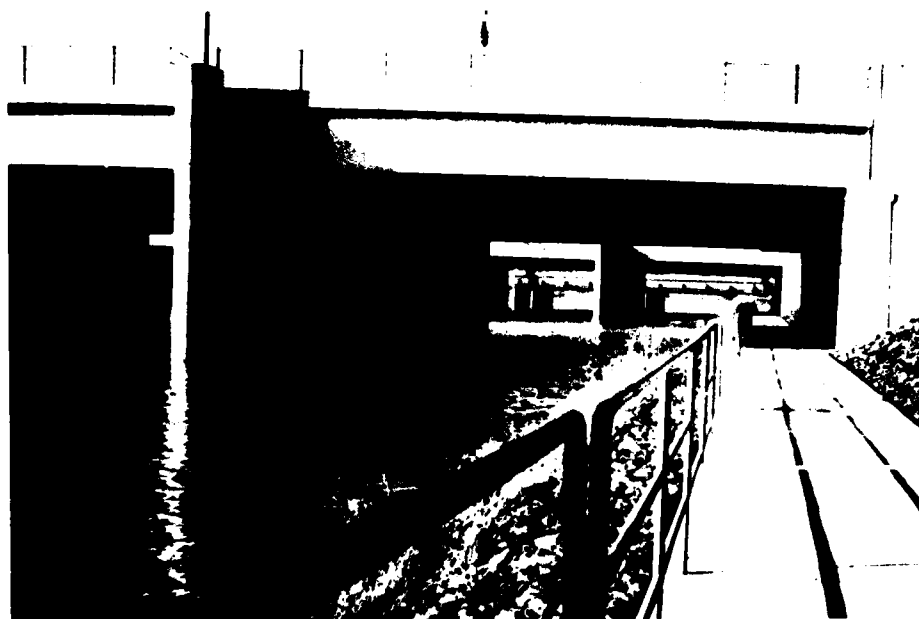


Figure 67. Trail underpass, Fourmile Run, Maryland. For safety reasons, most trails require grade separated crossings where they intersect major streets or thoroughfares.

Playgrounds and playing fields

352. Discussion. Playgrounds and sport facilities are popular components of many flood channel projects that incorporated public parks and greenways. These parks often contained swimming pools, tennis courts, ball diamonds, soccer and football fields, and other facilities built for specific games. Under current CE policy, such facilities are ineligible for Corps participation. General purpose play areas and playgrounds are eligible so long as the playgrounds contain no elaborate equipment (paragraph 345).

353. Design considerations. Local sponsors of urban flood control projects often request recreation plans that include playgrounds and game areas. Though current policy no longer permits construction of special purpose facilities such as tennis courts and softball diamonds, general-purpose playing fields can be constructed. Children's playgrounds can also be included so long as they do not employ very elaborate designs. Playgrounds and playing fields are well suited for projects that include parks and campgrounds.

Nature areas and trails

354. Discussion. Severed bendways, cutoff islands, and wetlands maintained in their natural state and areas developed for wildlife habitat are often used as nature study areas. Trails constructed in nature areas are usually primitive in design and require little more than vegetative clearing and marking, although if they experience heavy use, wood chips, gravel, or other cover may be required to prevent erosion. Nature areas are sometimes designated as wildlife conservation areas and may be fenced for protection. Facilities found at nature areas range from none in some cases to parking areas, restrooms, interpretive displays, and signs identifying features of interest.

355. Design considerations. Locations that are best suited for development as nature areas are natural areas that support unusual or unique ecosystems, which possess a variety of natural conditions (geology, soils, etc.), or which are rich in biological diversity. Nature trails with interpretive displays and signs identifying features of interest have increased value as outdoor classrooms and learning resources.

Trails, signs, and structures should not detract from the natural theme of nature areas. "Rustic" designs are often favored (Figure 68).

Fishing access areas

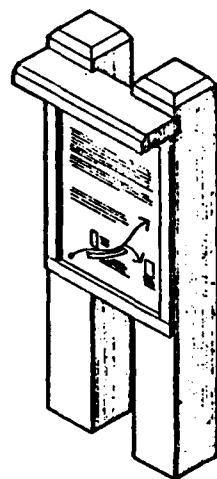
356. Discussion. Fishermen are often attracted to weir pools, stilling basins, and other locations with deep water or good fish habitat. Developed fishing access areas encourage fishing activity while protecting banks and streamside vegetation at other locations from traffic. The Chillicothe Local Protection Project (USAED, Huntington 1975) included \$15,000 (1973 price level) to build three simple structures at popular bank fishing sites (Figure 69). The design for the Hocking River at Logan, Ohio, includes an eight-car parking lot and a 1000-ft streamside trail for fishing access (USAED, Huntington 1978).

357. Design considerations. Fishing access areas are usually located at easily accessible pools or structures that attract fish. Access areas may include parking space, boat ramps, water supply and sanitary facilities, trails, and structures. Fishing structures can consist of platforms, piers, or bulkheads such as the one shown in Figure 69. For safety reasons, fences or railings should be provided along platforms or steep banks.

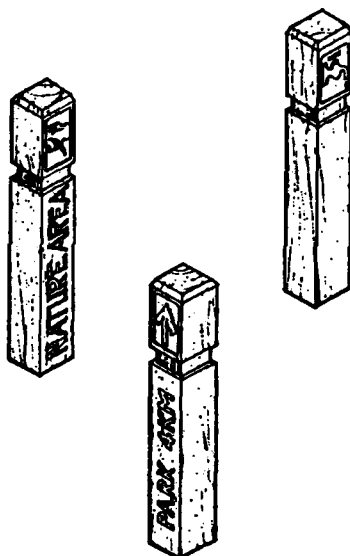
Boating, canoeing, and rafting

358. Discussion. Recreational boating is a popular activity on many flood control channels. If heavy boating use is anticipated, channels should be designed to provide adequate access, suitable low flow depths, and as few obstructions as possible. Minimum dimensions of low flow channels that will accommodate rowboats and canoes are discussed in paragraph 128. Sills and fish habitat structures should be designed so that they will not present obstacles and danger to boaters during low flow conditions, and safe portages should be provided around obstacles such as drop structures and weirs. Appropriate warning signs are needed upstream of such structures. Boating is normally prohibited when discharges exceed a certain amount.

359. It is often possible to modify dams and other structures to allow passage of canoes and rafts. A fabridam located on a reach of the South Platte River downstream of a proposed CE channel project was

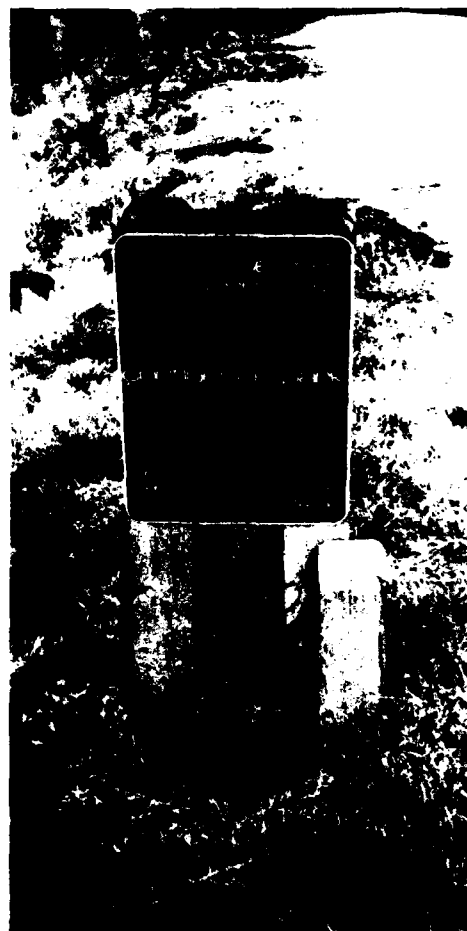


Information Sign
general info; regulations;
nature study info; trail maps



Trailside Information Signs
6 x 6 post; routed, painted letters

a. Wooden signs with routed painted letters blend well with natural settings such as nature areas and trails (after USAED San Francisco 1979)



b. Platte River Greenway trail sign

Figure 68. Information signs

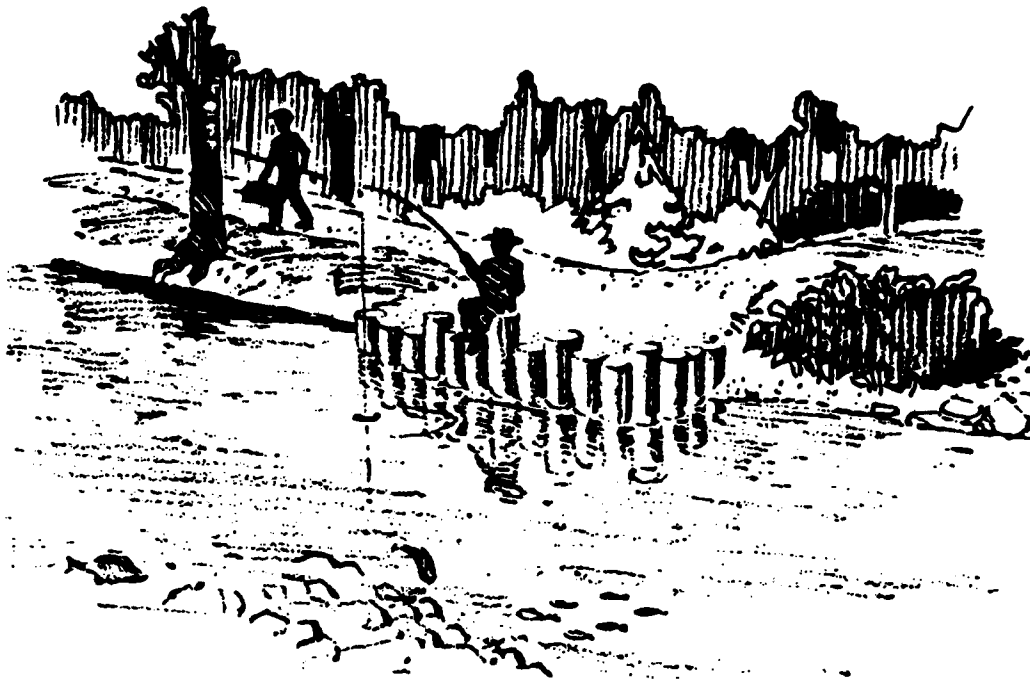


Figure 69. Bank fishing structure. Three of these bulkhead-type structures are planned for the Chillicothe Local Protection Project. (USAED, Huntington 1975)

modified in 1977, at a cost of \$140,000, to allow passage by skilled boaters. The boat chute is a concrete and metal slide hinged at the base and resting on the inflatable rubber dam (Figure 70). A second boat chute, designed to accommodate novice boaters and inner tubes, was constructed further downstream on the South Platte in 1975. The Confluence Park chute consists of 12 pools and weirs dropping a total of 10 ft over a run of 330 ft (Figure 71). Flow is regulated by a fabric dam at the upstream end. However, the flow regulation is for water rights stipulations, not boating. "Carry-down" boat ramps are provided at numerous access points along the stream.

360. Recreational boating on streams has increased in popularity in recent years. A 1980 survey of whitewater boating in Colorado revealed that boating use days on the South Platte River through Denver increased from 1500 days in 1976 to 2900 days in 1980 (Environmental Research and Technology 1980). This indicates that facilities such as the



Figure 70. Zuni boat chute, South Platte River, Denver. The rubber fabridam has been modified with a concrete and metal slide to allow passage of canoes and rafts.



Figure 71. Confluence Park boat chute, South Platte, River, Denver. Confluence Park chute consists of a series of 12 pools and weirs that drop 10 ft over a run of 330 ft. Poles mark a kayak slalom course.

Confluence Park boat chute included in CE projects could attract large numbers of users. Flood control channels are often well suited for boatways because of public control of streamside areas.

361. Design considerations. Studies should be undertaken to ensure that flows and water quality are adequate before boatways are planned for flood channels. A whitewater boat chute similar to the one on the South Platte can be provided on flood channels with moderately steep reaches that fall several feet over a relatively short distance. Boat chutes are simple to design, consisting of a series of low rock sills (notched or unnotched) or paired flow deflectors that drop 6 to 12 in. each. Paddleways can be developed on streams with low gradients. If necessary, water depths can be increased by using low flow subchannels or by constructing a series of water control structures to create pools that extend from the base of one structure to the crest of the next structure downstream.

362. Development of successful whitewater streams and paddleways requires that weirs, drop structures, and other barriers be bypassed or modified for boat passage, or that safe portages be provided around those that cannot be modified. Appropriate warning signs are needed upstream of boating hazards, obstacles, and boat chutes. For safety reasons, all boating is usually prohibited when discharges exceed a certain amount. Provision should be made for indicating unsafe discharges. Clearly marked staff gages or removable warning signs should be located at all boating access points. A sufficient number of access points with adequate parking must be provided for launching boats.

Scenic overlooks

363. Description. Scenic overlooks are often planned for accessible sites with attractive views. Parking areas are usually provided at overlooks, and some also have picnic facilities, restrooms, and associated facilities. Overlooks are relatively inexpensive compared to some other recreational facilities, but they can effectively enhance project visitation.

364. Design considerations. Overlooks should be located at sites that provide attractive views of flood channels and the surrounding area.

Overlook parking areas should contain a minimum of 10 spaces (10 by 20 ft), but no more than 30 (OCE 1971b). Additional facilities that may be included are buildings, covered observation platforms, benches, restrooms, water supplies, trash receptacles, and signs or displays that describe the nature and extent of the project.

Campgrounds and picnic areas

365. Discussion. Picnic areas are the second most often included recreational facility found on CE channel projects. Although some picnic areas contain little more than tables, benches, and trash cans, others include shelters, grills, restrooms, parking areas, lights, etc. Small picnic areas are often placed at scenic overlooks and at attractive areas along trails. Large picnic areas are most often associated with urban parks and campgrounds.

366. Few campgrounds were found on the projects surveyed for this report, despite the fact that they are listed as one of the basic recreation facilities that facilitate public use and enjoyment of project resources. One reason is that so many of the flood channel projects are found in urban areas where other types of facilities are in greater demand and are more appropriate.

367. Design considerations. Water resource projects often contain an abundance of sites suited for development as picnic or campground areas, and these facilities are popular visitor attractions. Facilities located in flood-prone areas should have floodproof designs or be removable during flood season, as in the design for Mississippi River State Park (USAED, Memphis 1974). Guidance on selecting numbers and types of facilities based on anticipated use and on layout and placement of facilities is available in EM 1110-2-400 (OCE 1971b). Additional guidance can be found in American Camping Association (1965), National Recreation and Park Association (1961), and State of Michigan Department of Natural Resources (undated).

Historic sites and structures

368. Description. CE regulations require that significant historic sites or resources be considered in formulating recommendations for project authorization and implementation (OCE 1982c). Where

historic sites exist and can be preserved, they can often be incorporated into aesthetic and recreational plans as centers of attraction for local citizens and tourists. The San Antonio River channel contained the remains of the raceway and foundation of an old grist mill built in 1868 (Figure 72). The site, known as Guenther's Upper Mill site, is located



Figure 72. Guenther's Upper Mill site, San Antonio. The old mill site is located in the King William Historic District.

in the King William Historic District, which contains several buildings listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Many houses in the neighborhood have been restored. The flood channel for this reach was designed to minimize disturbance of historic properties in the area and included reconstruction of the mill's raceway and foundation within the flood channel (USAED, Fort Worth 1981).

369. One of the San Antonio River channel improvement projects was implemented to save a historic structure. Espada Acequia is an old Spanish irrigation aqueduct threatened by channel erosion from Six Mile Creek which passed under the structure (Figure 73). A floodway was



a. Circa 1900



b. Circa 1977

Figure 73. Espada Acequia, San Antonio, an old Spanish aqueduct that was being threatened by channel erosion (photos by Fort Worth District)

built to carry flood flows directly to the San Antonio River, while normal flows are diverted through the original Six Mile Creek channel. The headwall of the diversion culvert was veneered with native stone to blend with the old aqueduct and its surroundings (Figure 74) (USAED, Fort Worth 1977).



Figure 74. Native stone veneer, Espada Acequia. The culvert headwall was veneered with natural stone to complement the old stone aqueduct.

370. Design. Guidance for consideration of historic preservation in Civil Works planning studies is provided in ER 1105-2-50 (OCE 1982c). This regulation defines historic property or historic resources as any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register. Historic resources must be taken into account in formulating recommendations for project authorization and implementation. Preservation of significant historic properties through avoidance of effects is preferable to any other form of mitigation (OCE 1982c).

Environmental Considerations in Maintenance

371. Official CE policy for inspection and maintenance of CE flood control channel projects is found in Section 208.10, Title 33 of the Code of Federal Regulations, ER 1130-2-303, Maintenance Guide (OCE 1967b), and ER 1130-2-339, Inspection of Local Flood Protection Projects (OCE 1973). These regulations provide guidelines for project maintenance to ensure efficient and reliable performance. They do not address environmental concerns regarding maintenance.

372. Although local interests are normally responsible for performing CE flood channel maintenance, the CE can influence environmental aspects of maintenance by design of maintenance-related features. Accordingly, design of channel projects should include consideration of maintenance requirements and environmental effects of maintenance policy. In addition, the CE often plays a regulatory role for maintenance of non-Federal projects.

373. The major environmental impacts of channel maintenance are associated primarily with destruction of streambank and streamside vegetative cover, especially woody vegetation, and interference with biologic processes and recreational uses. Many undesirable impacts can be reduced by careful scheduling, minimizing use of heavy equipment, and practicing selective vegetative maintenance.

Scheduling

374. Frequency and timing of maintenance can affect environmental quality. Vegetative maintenance of channels and banks should be performed no more frequently than is required to maintain a hydraulically efficient channel. Measurements made on small channels (up to 50-ft bottom width) by Pickles (1931) and Wilson (1973) indicate Manning roughness coefficients in the range of 0.45 to 0.50 for summer foliage after 1 year's growth (vegetation 3 to 4 ft high). These measurements indicate that the hydraulic efficiency of flood channels designed with roughness values in the range of 0.35 to 0.40 probably would not be seriously impaired by vegetative regrowth in less than two growing seasons. As a general rule, vegetative clearing of channel areas is

probably not needed until channel roughness has increased by 25 percent above the design value. Except in parks and built-up urban areas, vegetation outside the flood conveyance zone may require little or no maintenance other than for access required for channel inspection and maintenance.

375. Proper timing of all channel maintenance can reduce impacts to fish and wildlife and inconvenience to sportsmen and recreationists. Maintenance should be scheduled to avoid fish spawning and migration periods, nesting seasons, prime hunting and fishing seasons, and periods of heavy recreation use.

Equipment access

376. Permanently maintained travelways and access routes should not be included in a project unless essential, and their number and size should be minimized. The need for permanent equipment access can be reduced or virtually eliminated by relying on manual labor and small equipment that is easily maneuvered. When hand maintenance and selective removal of vegetation is not feasible, equipment such as mowers mounted on hydraulic booms may be used to mow areas that are difficult to access or that might be damaged by heavy traffic. If hydraulic dredges can be used to remove sediment accumulations, the dredged material can be pumped long distances to disposal or collection areas. In many cases this is superior to the near-channel disposal required for draglines and other types of equipment. Extremely small dredges are commercially available.

Vegetative maintenance practices

377. Vegetative maintenance practices that promote vegetative diversity are preferred. Special care should be taken to avoid disturbing sensitive areas or valuable habitat; dens, burrows, and nesting sites should be avoided. Brush removed from channel areas can be used to provide habitat for small mammals and ground-dwelling birds. However, any brush or other debris deposited on the floodplain should be securely anchored. Hynson et al. (1985) discuss environmentally desirable vegetative maintenance practices for flood control channels and levees. Additional information is provided in the section on selective clearing and snagging (paragraphs 102-121).

378. When vegetation is incorporated in channel designs, funding and effort for adequate and thorough maintenance should be allocated. Ornamental plantings frequently must be replanted, so planting contracts should specify a certain survival rate and require removal of dead plants. Poorly maintained vegetation can be detrimental rather than beneficial to aesthetic and ecological resources. Proposed landscaping maintenance requirements for the Walnut Creek Flood Control Project are presented in Appendix E (USAED, San Francisco 1979). However, if plantings are intended to promote wildlife, often no maintenance is needed once they are well established.

PART V: SELECTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL FEATURES

379. General environmental objectives should be established simultaneously with other project objectives early in the planning process. Several options may exist for achieving a specific environmental objective, as illustrated by Table 19, which is designed as a matrix for selecting environmental features. Columns are environmental objectives and rows are environmental features. Cells containing an X indicate that the environmental feature on that row generally may be an appropriate way to achieve the environmental objective in that column. For example, the aquatic productivity of channels may be increased by incorporating features such as pools and riffles, single-bank construction, bed armor, habitat structures, water control structures, fishways, substrate construction, oxbow and bendway maintenance, scheduling of work to avoid environmentally sensitive periods, and vegetative buffer strips.

380. Although environmental objectives guide the selection process, stream and watershed conditions may influence the successful operation and maintenance of environmental features and must be considered. Table 20 provides a quick way to assess the suitability of an environmental feature. Environmental features are listed across the top, and stream reach and watershed characteristics are listed on the left side. Cells with an X indicate that the environmental feature represented by that column is probably inappropriate for the stream characteristic or watershed conditions represented in that row. Cells with slashes indicate that the feature may be inappropriate, depending on the specific design and precise stream characteristics. For example, instream habitat structures generally are inappropriate for streams that have characteristics such as braided channels, high bedload transport, steep gradients, high discharge, intermittent flow conditions, poor water quality, or no existing fishery, or that drain arid watersheds. In addition, some instream habitat structures may be inappropriate on streams with high suspended loads, bedrock or sand beds, low slopes, discharges between 1,000 and 10,000 cfs, highly variable flows, or

warmwater fisheries; streams that freeze over; or streams that drain urban, agricultural, semiarid, or highly disturbed watersheds. Habitat structure designs that depend on scouring for their effect usually will not work well on bedrock streams, whereas many kinds of designs will not last on mobile, sand bed streams due to undercutting and flanking. The likelihood of success in using a particular design may be difficult to assess unless the environmental feature has been tried under a variety of conditions. The use of Table 20 requires that sufficient data be collected to adequately characterize the stream and its watershed. Section IVA of Appendix B outlines the types of data that should be collected to assess existing conditions and provide the data required for project planning and design.

PART VI: SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Summary

381. Channels modified for flood control often experience severe environmental degradation. The most common problems include erosion and sedimentation that result in property loss, threaten structures, and reduce channel and reservoir capacities; loss of riparian vegetation and the shade, habitat, and organic matter that it provides; loss of aquatic habitat and reduced habitat diversity due to reduced channel length, removal of cover, alteration of substrate, and more uniform flow depths and velocities; loss of terrestrial habitat and reduced diversity caused by extensive clearing, spoil disposal, and altered drainage; and a modified channel that is often aesthetically inferior to the original channel.

382. Many of the impacts encountered in flood control channel modification can be attributed to a failure to recognize that streams do not exist as separate, isolated physical entities that can be manipulated without concern for what happens in adjacent reaches, related systems, or the watershed at large. Instead, streams should be viewed as one part of the fluvial system, which, in turn, strongly interacts with the biological system. When viewed in this systems context, many secondary effects that occur when flood channels are altered are predictable, at least in a qualitative sense. Such predictions are possible because the available knowledge about stream processes and the experience with modified channels are sufficient to establish functional relationships among some of the major components of the fluvial system. These relationships are expressed in Equations 5-21.

383. Many negative environmental impacts of flood channel modifications can be reduced or eliminated by incorporating environmental features into flood control channel designs. Environmental features are defined as any structures or actions employed in planning, designing, constructing, or maintaining flood control channels that improve the net environmental effect. Environmental features may include modifications

of standard techniques, such as selective clearing and snagging or single-bank construction; modified channel designs, such as low flow channels, pools and riffles, and meandering alignments; structures for erosion and sediment control, water level management, and instream habitat; design and maintenance of projects to improve aquatic and terrestrial habitat; inclusion of recreational facilities in project design; and special designs and treatments for aesthetic purposes.

Recommendations

384. Environmental objectives should be given equal consideration with economic objectives in the planning, design, construction, and maintenance of flood control channel projects. Environmental features discussed in Part IV of this report can be used to achieve environmental objectives. Experience with environmental features in flood control channels has been generally positive. However, not all features have performed as anticipated. Experience gained from both failures and successes is valuable in developing design guidance. The design considerations presented in Part IV are based largely on prior experience with the use of environmental features in modified channels. Some features have received little use; thus, there is little basis for evaluation and development of design guidance. In these cases, guidance is based largely on fluvial processes and natural stream geometry.

385. Specific recommendations for improving the environmental quality of flood control channels are as follows:

- a. Formulate general environmental objectives early in the planning process.
- b. Use Table 19 to select potential environmental features for accomplishing environmental objectives.
- c. Eliminate features unsuitable because of stream or watershed conditions (Table 20).
- d. Plan, design, construct, and maintain environmental features according to procedures presented in Part IV of this report. An interdisciplinary team approach that includes representatives from disciplines dealing with the major environmental resources affected by the project is highly recommended.

386. Development of sound design guidance requires feedback on project performance. Designers need to know the conditions under which features perform as expected and the conditions under which they fail. Inspection and maintenance procedures employed on most flood control channel projects are intended to maintain project components in proper functioning condition and to identify and repair deteriorated or failed components. Inspections are not intended to evaluate the overall performance of the project design or of specific components. Continued development and improvement of design guidance for environmental features will depend on the development of procedures for regular inspection and evaluation of environmental features used on CE flood control channel projects. Ideally, standard evaluation procedures should be developed for each type of feature, and evaluations should be incorporated into inspection visits on an annual basis. These evaluations could be made available to investigators charged with extending and modifying official CE guidance.

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Table 1
Channel Projects that Include Environmental Features

Project	Location	CE District/Division or Other Agency	Major Environmental Features
Apache Creek	San Antonio, Texas	Fort Worth District	Special channel linings, low flow channel, low water crossing, recreation, aesthetic treatments
Ballona Creek	Los Angeles County, California	Los Angeles District	Recreation
Black River	Dunn, North Carolina	Wilmington District	One-sided construction with pools
Boggy Creek	Austin, Texas	Fort Worth District	Special channel linings, water level control, riffles, recreation, aesthetic treatments
Bull Creek	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania Department of Transportation	Sediment control during construction, culvert fishway, fish habitat structures
Byram River	Greenwich, Connecticut Port Chester, New York	New York District	Low flow channel, pools and riffles, single-bank construction, aesthetic treatments, fish habitat structures
Chartiers Creek	Southwestern Pennsylvania	Pittsburgh District	Floodway, flow diversion through natural channel, recreation, aesthetic treatments
Chicod Creek	Pitt County, North Carolina	Soil Conservation Service	Modified clearing and snagging
Chillicothe Local Protection Works	Chillicothe, Ohio	Huntington District	Recreation, aesthetic treatments
Chippewa Creek	Ohio	Soil Conservation Service	Fish habitat structures
Clark Fork	Montana	Montana Highway Department	Meander geometry
Corte Madera Creek	Marin County, California	San Francisco District	Low flow channel, fish habitat devices, pools and riffles, fishways, spawning channel, aesthetic treatments
Crow Creek	Alabama	Soil Conservation Service	Fish habitat structures

(Continued)

Table 1 (Continued)

Project	Location	CE District/Division or Other Agency	Major Environmental Features
Cucamonga Creek	near Cucamonga, California	Los Angeles District	Debris basins, aesthetic treatments, recreation
Duck Creek	Garland, Texas	Fort Worth District	Sills with low water crossing, recreation, aesthetic treatments
Ellicott Creek	Buffalo, New York, area	Buffalo District	Floodways, recreation, and aesthetic treatments
Espada Acequia	San Antonio, Texas	Fort Worth District	Floodway, historic preservation, aesthetic treatments
Fisher River	Montana	Seattle District	Fish habitat structures
Flint River	Flint, Michigan	Detroit District	Recreation, aesthetic treatments
Fourmile Run	Washington, D. C., area	Baltimore District	Recreation and aesthetic treatments
Hayward Creek	Quincy, Massachusetts	New England Division	Fishway
Hocking River	Logan and Nelsonville, Ohio	Huntington District	Low flow channel, floodway, artificial riffles, habitat structures, aesthetic treatments, recreation
Iao Stream	Maui, Hawaii	Honolulu District	Low flow channel, special channel lining
Indian Bend Wash	Scottsdale, Arizona	Los Angeles District	Low flow channel, erosion control stabilizers, recreation, aesthetic features
Johnson Creek	Oregon	Portland District	Fish ladder
Little Blue River	Independence, Missouri	Kansas City District	One-sided construction, bendway maintenance, floodways, water level control, clay liner for channel, recreation, aesthetic treatments
Little Juniata	Tyrone, Pennsylvania	Baltimore District	Low flow channel, fish ladder, fish habitat structures, riffles and pools
Log Pond	Newark, Ohio	Huntington District	Floodway, artificial riffles, gravel-lined channel

(Continued)

(Sheet 2 of 5)

Table 1 (Continued)

Project	Location	CE District/Division or Other Agency	Major Environmental Features	
			Soil Conservation Service	Water level control structures with fish passage
Lower Little Black Watershed	Missouri	Soil Conservation Service		
Lower Rio Grande	Texas	Galveston District		Special sediment control features, creation and maintenance of wetlands and terrestrial habitat
Mamaronock-Sheldrake Rivers	Mamaronock, New York	New York District		Single-bank construction, low flow channel, pools and riffles, fish habitat structures, aesthetic treatments
Mill Creek Local Protection	Mill Creek, Ohio	Louisville District		Recreation, aesthetic treatments
Mississippi River State Park	Grider, Arkansas	Memphis District		Recreation
Namo River	Guam	Pacific Ocean Division		Combination riprap and grass-lined channel
New Gila River	Phoenix, Arizona	Los Angeles District		Floodway, recreation, sediment control basins, aesthetic treatments
Olentangy River	Ohio	Ohio Department of Transportation		Artificial riffles, fish habitat structures
Park River	Grafton, North Dakota	St. Paul District		Water level control, bendway maintenance, wildlife plantings, wetlands habitat
Placer Creek	Idaho	Seattle District		Debris basins, modified construction techniques
Prairie Creek	Tennessee	Soil Conservation Service		Fish habitat structures
Rapid Creek	South Dakota			Fish habitat structures
Red River	Arkansas	New Orleans District		One-sided construction, water level control, aesthetic treatments
River Rouge	Detroit, Michigan	Detroit District		Recreation, aesthetic treatments

(Continued)

(Sheet 3 of 5)

Table 1 (Continued)

Project	Location		CE District/Division or Other Agency	Major Environmental Features	
	Ohio	Wyoming		Fish habitat structures	Fish habitat structures
River Styx			Soil Conservation Service		
Rock Creek			Wyoming Highway Department		
Roseau River	Northwestern Minnesota		St. Paul District	Natural channel maintained as low flow channel, bendway maintenance, fish habitat structures	
Sabine River	Greenville, Texas		Fort Worth District	Recreation	
San Antonio River	San Antonio, Texas		Fort Worth District	Special construction techniques, historical preservation, recreation, aesthetic treatments	
Sandy Lick Creek	DuBois, Pennsylvania		Pittsburgh District	Low flow channel, bendway maintenance, recreation, aesthetic treatments	
Santa Paula Creek (terminated)	Ventura County, California		Los Angeles District	Fabridam for water control, fish habitat, recreation, aesthetic treatments	
Saw Mill River	Chappaqua, New York		New York District	Low flow channel, pools and riffles, aesthetic treatments	
Scajaquada Creek	Buffalo, New York, area		Buffalo District	Floodways, special bank protection, aesthetic treatments	
Six Mile Creek (see Espada Acequia)					
Souris River	Minot, North Dakota		St. Paul District	Selective clearing and snagging, water level control structures, recreation, aesthetic treatments	
South Fork Zumbro River	Rochester, Minnesota		St. Paul District	Low flow channel, fish habitat improvement, wildlife plantings, floodway with single bank construction, recreation, aesthetic treatments	
South Platte	Denver, Colorado		City of Denver	Fabridam, boat chutes, recreation, aesthetic treatments	

(Continued)

(Sheet 4 of 5)

Table 1 (Concluded)

Project	Location	CE District/Division or Other Agency	Major Environmental Features
South Platte	Denver, Colorado	Omaha District	Fish habitat, boatway, recreation, aesthetic treatments
Stanefer Creek	Amory, Mississippi	Mobile District	Floodway, water level control, bendway maintenance
Swamp Creek	Ohio	Soil Conservation Service	Fish habitat structures
Swan Lake, Steele Bayou	Western Mississippi	Vicksburg District	Wildlife plantings
Tamalpais Creek (see Corte Madera)			
Taylor's Bayou	Beaumont-Fort Arthur, Texas, area	Galveston District	Floodway, wetlands habitat with water level control, special construction techniques
Tenmile Creek	East Marianna, Pennsylvania	Pittsburgh District	Low flow channel, gabion riffles, recreation, aesthetic treatments
Threemile Creek	Mobile, Alabama	Mobile District	Water level control, recreation
Tujunga Wash	Los Angeles metropolitan area	Los Angeles District	Recreation, aesthetic treatments
Walnut Creek	Contra Costa County, California	Sacramento District	Floodway with low flow diversion through natural channel, recreation, aesthetic treatments
Weber River	Utah	Utah Highway Department	Fish habitat structures
West Little Pine	Etna, Pennsylvania	Pittsburgh District	Low flow channel, fishway, water level control structures, fish habitat structures
West Tennessee Tributaries	Western Tennessee	Memphis District	Erosion control structures, creation and management of wetlands
Wolf River	Western Tennessee	Soil Conservation Service	Modified clearing and snagging
Zumbro River	Kellogg, Minnesota	St. Paul District	Bendway maintenance

(Sheet 5 of 5)

Table 2

Values of Manning's "n" Reported for Snags and Vegetation

Author	Source of Estimate	Condition	Manning's "n"
Wilson (1973)	50-ft-wide, 12-ft-deep channelized stream near Jackson, Mississippi	Clean After one growing season, summer foliage	0.022 0.045
Pickles (1931)	15- to 55-ft drainage ditches in central Illinois	After 6 yr, summer foliage After 8 yr, winter foliage	0.070 0.070
Burkham (1976)	Gila River at flood	Clear Weeds and bushy willows 3 to 4 ft high	0.032 0.050
Bruk and Zolf (1967)	Natural river floodplain	Dense growth of mesquite and saltcedar After eradication	0.080 0.024
Barnes (1967)	Natural floodplain	Grassed Tree plantation Naturally forested	0.073 0.094 0.104
Ramser (1929)	Natural river	Trees up to 6-in. diameter	0.097
Simons*	Loup, Cowlitz, and Snake Rivers, some Alaskan streams	Sinuuous, snag choked, sandy	0.150
USAED, St. Paul (1975)	Souris River	Braided rivers with bars around snags After snagging Channel Overbank areas	0.045-0.050 0.035-0.045 0.033-0.058 0.060-0.120

* Personal Communication, November 1982, D. B. Simons, Associate Dean of Research and Professor of Civil Engineering, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colo.

Table 3

Meander Equations*

Equation	Source	Comment
Meander wavelength (λ)		
$\lambda = 6.6W$	Inglis (1949)	U. S. rivers
$\lambda = 10.9W$	Leopold and Wolman (1957)	U. S. river data
$\lambda = 106.1Q_a^{0.46}$	Carlston (1965)	U. S. rivers
$\lambda = 8.2Q_b^{0.62}$	Carlston (1965)	U. S. rivers
$\lambda = 27.4Q_{max}^{0.5}$	Unidentified	Indian rivers, 29,000 < Q < 61,000 cfs
$\lambda = 36.4Q_d^{0.5}$	Inglis (1949)	Flume data
$\lambda = 37.8Q^{0.5}$	Ackers and Charlton (1970)	Flume data
$\lambda = 234.Q_{max}^{0.5}M^{-0.74}$	Schumm (1969)	U. S. and Australian rivers
Meander amplitude, or width (B)		
$B = 18.6W$	Inglis (1949)	U. S. rivers

(Continued)

* Reproduced from Gregory and Walling (1973). Table originally compiled by Shahjahan (1970). For simplification, exponents differing from unity by 0.03 or less have been dropped, exponents differing from 0.5 by 0.03 or less have been rounded to 0.5, and coefficients have been rounded to the nearest tenth.

Table 3 (Concluded)

Equation	Source	Comment
$B = 57.8Q_{\max}^{0.5}$	Unidentified	Indian rivers, 29,000 < Q < 61,000 cfs
$B = 36Q^{0.5}$	Leopold and Wolman (1957)	Flume data
$B = 16Q_d^{0.5}$	Inglis (1949)	Flume data
$B = 65.8Q_b^{0.5}$	Carlston (1965)	U. S. rivers
Radius of curvature (R)		
$R = 2.4W$	Leopold and Wolman (1957)	U. S. rivers
$R = 10W$	Vanoni (1975)	Missouri River

where

λ = meander wavelength	Q_d = dominant discharge
W = channel width	Q = flume discharge
Q_a = mean annual discharge	M = percentage silt clay in channel perimeter
Q_b = bankfull discharge	B = meander width
$Q_{\max}$ = maximum discharge	R = radius of curvature

Table 4
Summary of Environmental Impacts, Costs and Maintenance, Channel Linings, and Bank Protection Measures

	Relative Environmental Impacts				Cost (dollars)	Unit	Base Year	Anticipated Project Life	Relative Maintenance Costs	Failure Rate
	Aesthetics	Water quality	Aquatic habitat	Terrestrial habitat						
Soil binding and stabilization										
Clay blanket (vegetated)	+	+	+	+	2.00*	yd ²	1974	Long	Moderate	Moderate
Lime stabilization (vegetated)	?	?	?	?	7.68	yd ²	1981	Temporary	Measure	
Lime stabilization (unvegetated)	-	?	?	-	4.68	yd ²	1981	Temporary	Measure	
Soil cement blanket	?	?	?	?	3.65-6.43**	ft	1981			
Lime-cement	?	?	?	?	11-17	yd ²	1980			
Vegetation										
Grasses and legumes (seeded)	+	+	+	+	0.18-0.45	yd ²	1980	Long	Low to high	Moderate
Grasses & legumes (sodded)	+	+	+	+	2.50	yd ²	1976	Long	Low to high	Moderate
Woody vegetation	+	+	+	+	0.72-1.80	yd ²	1981	Long	Low to high	Low to moderate
Rigid linings										
Concrete (reinforced)	-	-	-	-	Highly variable			Long	Low	Low
Grouted riprap	±	0	-	-				Moderate	Low	Moderate
Bagged cement & soil-cement	-	0	-	-	58-165**	ft	1981	Moderate	?	Moderate to high
Flexible, porous covers										
Articulated concrete mattress	-	0	-	-				Long	Low	Low
Used tire mats	-	0	?	+	61-683**	ft	1981	Moderate to short	High	High
Manufactured covers										
Filled mats (membranes fill with soil)	-	0	-	-	32.49	yd ²	1981	Short to moderate	High	High
Membranes	-	0	-	-	29.34	yd ²	1981	Short	High	High
Erosion control matting (fiber mesh)	+	+	+	+	0.50-0.65	yd ²	1976	Temporary	Protection	Protection
Monoslab	-	0	-	-	57	ft	1981	Long	Moderate	High
Cellular concrete	+	+	+	0	23	yd ²	1980	Long	Moderate	Moderate to High
Cabion mattress (12 in.)	-	+	+	-	22.50	yd ²	1975	Moderate	Moderate	High
Gravel armor (over riprap)	+	+	+	-	69	yd ²	1978	Long	?	?
Riprap										
Screened (18 in.)	±	+	+	-	15	yd ²	1975	Long	Moderate	Low
Quarry run	±	+	+	-	1.90-16	yd ²	1976	Long	Moderate	Low
Cobble (18 in.)	±	+	+	-	26	yd ²	1974	Long	Moderate	Low
Rubble	-	+	+	-	1.25-3.81	ft	1981	Moderate	Moderate to high	Moderate to high
Longitudinal control										
Fences	-	0	0	0	22-3.41	ft	1981	Moderate	High	Moderate to high
Rockfill	-	0	0	0	14-5.20	ft	1981	Short to moderate	High to moderate	High to moderate
Jacks	-	0	0	0	18-85	ft	1981	Long	Low	Moderate
Anchored trees	0	0	+	0	15-73	ft	1981	Short	Low	Moderate
Concrete cribs	-	0	0	0	6.25	ft	1981	Short	High	Moderate to high
Fence cribs	-	0	0	0	22-3.41	ft	1981	Short	High	Moderate to high
Timber cribs	-	0	0	0	2.33	ft	1981	Short	High	Moderate to high
Tire retards	-	0	0	0	1.50-2.00	ft	1981	Short	High	High
Longard fabric tubes	-	0	-	-	56-2.05	ft	1981	?	?	High

* Does not include seeding of vegetation.

** Higher costs apply to large, navigable streams.
Without irrigation.
Subject to vandalism.

Source: Compiled from OCE (1981b) and flood project survey files. Entries under headings "Relative Environmental Impacts," "Anticipated Project Life," "Relative Maintenance Costs," and "Failure Rate" represent authors' interpretations of data and opinions based on field observations.

Table 5
Permissible Velocities for Channels in Cecil Sandy Loam
Having Vegetal Linings of the Kinds Studied*

<u>Channel Lining Species and Condition</u>	<u>Bed Slope percent</u>	<u>Experiments number</u>	<u>Permissible Velocity ft/sec</u>
<u>Bermuda grass:</u>			
Green:			
Long	3	2	*
	10	2	8.0
	20	2	7.0
Short, kept cut	3	None	--
	10	1	9.0
	20	None	--
Short, cut just before test	3	2	*
	10	0	6.5
	20	1	5.0
Dormant:			
Long	3	1	*
	10	1	8.0
	20	1	6.0
Short, kept cut	3	5	8.0
Short, cut just before test	3	1	6.0
<u>Centipede grass:</u>			
Green, long	10	1	9.0
Dormant, long	10	1	8.0
<u>Dallis grass and crabgrass:</u>			
Green, long	6	1	3.5
<u>Kudzu:</u>			
Live, heavy growth:			
Uncut	3	1	4.0
Cut	3	1	3.0
Dormant, heavy growth, uncut	3	1	2.5

(Continued)

* Velocity developed in tests was insufficient to permit estimate.
 From Ree and Palmer (1949).

Table 5 (Concluded)

Channel Lining Species and Condition	Bed Slope percent	Experiments number	Permissible Velocity ft/sec
<u>Lespedeza:</u>			
Green:			
Uncut (spring)	3	1	5.5
Long (summer)	6	1	5.5
Short, cut just before test	3	1	4.5
Dead, uncut stubble:			
Spring	3	1	1.0
Fall	3	1	3.5
<u>Sericea lespedeza:</u>			
Green:			
Uncut (not yet woody)	3	2	5.5
Medium long (woody)	6	1	3.0
Short, cut just before test	3	1	3.5
Dormant:			
Uncut	6	1	2.5
Uncut	3	1	3.0
Short, cut previous fall	3	1	3.0
<u>Sudan grass:</u>			
Green, good stand	3	0	4.0
Dead, long	3	1	3.0
Grass mixture:			
Green, long (summer)	3	2	6.5
Green and dormant, short:			
Spring and early summer	3	2	5.0
Fall	3	1	6.5

Table 6
Equivalent Stone Sizes for Bermuda Grass Linings

<u>Condition of Bermuda Grass</u>	<u>Allowable Shear Stress lb/sq ft</u>	<u>Hydraulically Equivalent Stone Diameter in.</u>
Fair stand, short, * dormant	0.9	2
Good stand, kept short, dormant	1.1	2
Good stand, long, ** dormant	2.8	5.5
Excellent stand, kept short, green	2.7	5.5
Good stand, long, green	3.2	6.5

-
- * Less than 5 in. high.
 ** Greater than 8 in. high (from Parsons 1963).

Table 7
Water Diversion Costs on CE Flood Channel Projects

<u>Project</u>	<u>Design Discharge in cfs</u>	<u>Length of Channel Improvement</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Base Year</u>
Little Juniata, Pa.	40,300	13,100 ft	\$135,000 [*]	1975
San Antonio River, Tex.	14,300	3,050 ft	\$836,000 ^{**}	1981
New Gila River, Ariz.	36,000	12.9 mi	\$ 9,000 [*]	1975
Santa Paula Creek, Calif.	27,000	3.5 mi	\$ 54,000 [*]	1971
Byram River, Conn.-N. Y.	6,920	2,700 ft	\$ 10,000 [†]	1976
Mamaroneck-Sheldrake Rivers, N. Y.	3,455-4,689	12,000 ft	\$150,000 ^{†,††}	1976
Placer Creek, Idaho	4,600	4,800 ft	\$320,000 [*]	1979

-
- * Estimate from General Design Memorandum.
 ** Contractor's bid.
 † Estimate from feasibility report.
 †† Estimate does not include Sheldrake River section.

Table 8

Habitat Structures Used on Flood Control Channels

Project	Type of Structure	Size	Cost (\$)	Base Year
Little Juniata, Pa.	Boulders	500-2,000 lb	50 ea	1975
Little Juniata, Pa.	Fishway	13,100 ft x 3-20 ft x 2-8 ft (1 x w x d)	1,040,000	1975
Byram River, Conn.- N. Y.	Fish pools	30 ft x 15 ft x 5 ft	1,000 ea	1976
	Boulders or gabions	unspecified	1,000	1976
Mamaroneck-Sheldrake Rivers, N.Y.	Fish pools	40 ft x 20 ft x 5 ft	2,200 ea	1976
South Platte, Colo.	Boulders, individually and in groups - random placement	3- to 5-ft diameter	20,000 (\$75-\$100 ea)	1983
Tennile Creek, Pa.	Gabion riffles	40 ft x 10 ft x 1 ft	5,100	1977
Roseau River, Minn. (not implemented)	Triangular deflectors with preformed scour holes, gravel substrate, and boulders	4.5 ft high with scour holes 5 ft deep and 10 ft wide, 18- to 30-in. boulders	36,000 ea	1980

(Continued)

* All costs are Design Memorandum estimates.

Table 8 (Concluded)

Project	Type of Structure	Size	Cost (\$)	Base Year
Corte Madera, Calif.	Spawning channel	100 ft x 6 ft x 3 ft, with 2-ft gravel layer	4,600	1978
	Anchored stumps	Unspecified	140-190 ea	1978
	Resting pools	4 ft x 13 ft x 1 ft	700 ea	1978

Table 9

Project Descriptions for Modified Channels with Habitat Structures

Stream	Constructing Agency	Mean Daily Flow, cfs	Channel Capacity, cfs	Channel Slope	Bottom Width ft	Total Length of Modified Reaches, mile
Fisher River, Mont.	Corps of Engineers	520	7,800	0.007	100-125	4.3
Rapid Creek, S. D.	Corps of Engineers	30	500	0.005	30	0.6
Weber River, Utah	Utah Highway Department	255	5,400	0.025-0.047	70	1.6
Olentangy River, Ohio	Ohio Department of Transportation	460	8-10,000	0.0007	120	0.8
Rock Creek, Wyo.	Wyoming Highway Department	82	3,000	0.0145	50	0.2
Crow Creek, Ala.	Soil Conservation Service	200-300	2,000	0.001	30-60	9.2
Prairie Creek, Tenn.	Soil Conservation Service	25	160-640	0.001	8-28	4.0
Chippewa Creek, Ohio	Soil Conservation Service	25	280-1,900	0.0002-0.0008	12-60	10.4
River Styx, Ohio	Soil Conservation Service	15	210-1,000	0.0004-0.0014	8-34	7.9

Source: Shields, 1983.

Table 10

Experiences with Habitat Structures in Modified Channels

Stream	Design	Material	Dimensions, feet				Bed Material	Effectiveness
			Height Above Grade	Key-in Depth	Crest Width	Spacing		
Fisher River, Mont.	Sills with low flow notch off center	Stones weighing between 200 and 2000 lb with 50% heavier than 100 lb on 1-ft gravel bedding	2	2.5	2	125	Sandy silty gravel with cobbles and boulders	Several structures failed in high flows. Trout populations not enhanced because of increased sediment load and removal of riparian vegetation
Rapid Creek, S. D.	Triangular deflectors, revetments	Stones 1-3 ft in diam in a 6-ft-thick layer over stream gravel	1.5	1.5	N/A	Varies	Gravel, rubble.	Preliminary indications are favorable. Structures are providing good habitat and speeding trout reproduction in the modified reach
Weber River, Utah	Deflectors, sills, random rocks	Gabions, boulders weighing 1-4 tons	1.5-2	2.5-3	4	Varies	Gravel, rubble	Aquatic community in modified reaches similar to unchanged reaches 2-3 years after construction. Recovery aided by presence of several unaltered reaches. Some gabion baskets failed
Olentangy River, Ohio	Sills in low-flow channel. Crest 0.5 ft underwater at normal flow.	Rock mostly 1.5-ft diam or larger over earthen fill	3	0-5	20	840	Clay, silt, sand, and gravel	Reach with structures recovered fish and benthic populations much more quickly than modified reach without structure. Still inferior to unaltered conditions.
Rock Creek, Wyo.	Random rocks in a pattern. Groupings of two and four boulders on alternating sides of channel	Boulders about 5 ft in diam weighing 7-8 tons	4	1	N/A	50-90	Cobble	Trout population recovered from a very limited density to a density comparable to a control (unaltered) section within 2 years
Crow Creek, Ala.	Sills of various design	Riprap, sheet piling, timber. Some sills capped with reinforced concrete	Varies	Varies	Varies	Varies	Gravel, sand, some clay and silt	Some structures placed too high and too close together to create a physically diverse pool-riffle sequence. Structures that produced pools and riffles did provide good habitat
Prairie Creek, Tenn.	Sills with a central gap and preformed scour hole, lined with stone	Stones weighing between 25 and 150 lb with 25%-50% heavier than 100 lb	2	2	2	900	Silty clay, sandy clay, and gravelly sandy clay	Structures provide superior habitat to modified channel without structure
Chippewa Creek, Ohio	Sills similar to Prairie Creek structures	Stones weighing between 10 and 300 lb with 25%-70% heavier than 100 lb	2	1	2	Varies	Silt, sand, and gravel	Fish species diversity, density, and biomass much greater in reaches with structures
River Styx, Ohio	Two sill designs - one similar to Prairie Creek, another similar to Olentangy River. Deflectors	Stones such that 80% are larger than a 0.75-ft-square opening	2	1	2	220	Sand	Minimal effectiveness due to structural damage by ice. No pool-riffle sequence developed

Source: Shields, 1983.

Table 11
Costs of Water Control Structures on Corps of Engineers
Flood Control Channels

Project	Channel Capacity cfs	Dimensions, ft (Height x Crest Length x Base Width)	Type of Structure	Cost, \$	Base Year
Flint River, Mich.	11,400	6 x 100 x 3	Fabridam	501,000*	1976
Threemile Creek, Ala.	12,500	10 x 190 (approximate)	Sheet pile drop structure	260,000**	1982
Red River, Ark.	22,000†	5 x 80 x 2	Concrete weir	24,000	1972
Roseau River, Minn. (not implemented)	7,950	7.3 x 139 x 21.9	Gabion	77,000	1980
		Variable	Unexcavated channel plugs	1,300**	1980
Souris River, N. D.	5,000	10 x 165 x 2	Concrete	200,000*	1975
		3 x 30 x 40	Gabion	50,000*	1975
Stanefer Creek, Miss.	1,750	5.7 x 150	Sheet pile	22,000	1968

* Bid costs. All other costs based on General Design Memorandum estimates.

** Average cost (total cost/number of structures).

† Capacity between levees.

Table 12

Space Requirements for Spawning Fish

<u>Fish Species</u>	<u>Approx. Average Weight, lb</u>	<u>Average Area of Redd sq yd</u>	<u>Area Recommended per Spawning Pair, sq yd</u>
Chinook			
a. summer and fall run	25	6.1	24.0
b. spring run	15	3.9	16.0
Coho	9	3.4	14.0
Chums	10	2.7	11.0
Sockeye	3	2.1	8.0
Chinook (spring run)		13.0	
Pinks	5	0.7	0.7
Trout	1(?)	0.3	2.0

Table 13
Fishways in Modified Channels

Project	Flood Channel Capacity, cfs	Obstacle	Fishway Type	Dimensions, ft (l x w x h) *	Operating Discharge, cfs	Cost	Base Year
Johnson Creek, Oreg.	4400	10-ft drop structure	Hell's Gate	72 x 6 x 12	--	44,000	1973
Corte Madera, Calif. **	6900	6-ft drop structure	Dual Denil	25.5 x 4.5 x 5.5 31.5 x 4.5 x 5.5	10-100 100-240	10,500	1978
Bull Creek, Pa.	Not available	870-ft-long culvert with 0.002 slope	Baffles with rock-lined pools	870 x 21.6 x 1.7	Not available	Not available	
Hayward Creek, Mass.	85	Drop inlet	Pool and weir	26 x 2 x 4.2	0.1-3	3,000	1978

* For Denil and vertical slot structures, H is the height of structure at the downstream end when fully submerged. For weir structures, H is the difference in elevation of highest weir and channel invert below structure.

** Not yet constructed.

Table 14

Corps of Engineers Projects Designed with Aquatic and Wetlands Habitat

Project	Concept	Cost	Year
Zumbro River, Minn.	Plugged meander loop for wildlife habitat. Upstream plug has a flap-gated culvert to allow filling at high flow	\$53,000	1971
Souris River, N. D.	Flow maintenance in bendways. Low sills in lower end of bendway for ponding. Gabion and concrete water level structures in bypass channels for water diversion. Sluice-gated barriers at both ends of some oxbows	Less than \$50,000 to more than \$200,000, depending on type and size of structure	1976
Lower Rio Grande, Tex.	Diking of low swales. Water control structures for Laguna Madre marsh. Diversion ditch	\$1,508,000	1982
Taylors Bayou, Tex.	Water ponded in 4 disposal areas for waterfowl. Water level maintained by adjustable weirs. Water control structure	\$245,000*	1982

(Continued)

* In lieu of managing two of the disposal areas, local interests, at their own initiative and expense, acquired additional wetlands at an estimated cost of \$1,771,000.

Table 14 (Concluded)

<u>Project</u>	<u>Concept</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Year</u>
Little Blue River, Mo.	4 oxbow lakes; 15 flow-through oxbow fisheries	Not available	
West Tennessee Tributaries, Tenn.	21 bendway impoundments; 60 greentree reservoirs	Typical gated corrugated metal pipe \$25,000; typical gated drop structure \$50,000; typical nongated drop structure \$37,000	1981

Table 15
Preservation and Development of Terrestrial Habitat
on Flood Control Channel Projects

<u>Project</u>	<u>Habitat Concepts</u>	<u>Cost (\$)</u>	<u>Base Year</u>
Byram River, Conn.- N. Y.	Trees and shrubs removed in construction will be replaced with same species or species of equivalent wildlife value	67,000	1976
Mamaroneck-Sheldrake Rivers, N. Y.	Trees and shrubs removed in construction will be replaced with same species or species of equivalent wildlife value	123,000*	1976
Swan Lake, Steele Bayou, Miss.	22 acres of plantings for wildlife food 1,200 acres of reforestation	1,000/acre 125/acre	1979 1979
Park River, N. D. (proposed)	10 acres planted to trees for wildlife habitat	Not itemized	
South Fork Zumbro River, Minn.	Sharecropping of wildlife food plots; plant mast-producing trees; posting and fencing of wildlife management area	Not itemized	
	Acquisition of 145 acres for mitigation	215,000	1982
Hocking River, Ohio	Adjustments of channel alignment to save a vegetative buffer zone and quality trees and shrubs; wildlife plantings	Not available	
Lower Rio Grande Basin, Tex.	Development of 6057 acres (4088 on disposal areas) of brushland and grassland habitats; 200 miles fencing to protect wildlife management areas	4,395,000	1982

* Estimate does not include costs for Sheldrake River section.

Table 16
Examples of Aesthetic Treatments on CE Flood Channel Projects

Type of Feature	Project	Dimensions	Total or Unit Cost (\$)*	Base Year
<u>Special treatments for flood channels and paved surfaces</u>				
Brushed concrete with color	Indian Bend Wash, Ariz.	--	1.50/sq. ft	1977
Forms for molded concrete	Duck Creek, Tex.	**	3,200	1970
	Corte Madera, Calif.	48 in. 22 in.	10,000	1968
	Indian Bend Wash, Ariz.	**	2,500	1977
Exposed aggregate	Indian Bend Wash, Ariz.	--	1.30/sq ft	1977
Decomposed granite	Indian Bend Wash, Ariz.	--	20/sq ft	1977
Cobbles in grout	Indian Bend Wash, Ariz.	--	1.25/sq ft	1977
Cobble paving on granite	Indian Bend Wash, Ariz.	--	3.33/sq ft	1977
Cobblestone paving	Indian Bend Wash, Ariz.	--	1.50/sq ft	1977
Cobble channel bottom	Indian Bend Wash	--	2.90/sq ft	1977
Stone facing for concrete	San Antonio River, Tex.	**		
Seeding of riprap	Corte Madera Creek, Calif.	--	10/sq yd	1978
Topsoil		--	0.05/sq ft	1978
Hydromulching		--		
<u>Landscaping planters</u>				
Concrete walls	San Antonio River, Tex.	80 16 5	29,000 (B)	1981
Walls and curbing	Flint River, Mich.	2675 lin ft	72,225	1974
	Tujunga Wash, Calif.	25,000/sq ft	37,500	1975
	Corte Madera, Calif.	**	3,500	1978
<u>Tree well</u>				
<u>Tree protection during construction</u> (includes cost of shims and avoiding trees during construction)				
	San Antonio River, Tex.	**	1,700/tree (B)	1981
<u>Fencing</u>				
Vinyl-covered chainlink	River Rouge, Mich.	34,172 6 ft	6.50/Ft (B)	1976
Wooden rail	Cucamonga, Calif.	13,000 ft	3.00/ft	1973
Redwood	Corte Madera, Calif.	4 ft high	**	
<u>Columns (pilasters) for floodwalls</u>				
Stone faced	San Antonio River, Tex.	--		
Stone faced	Corte Madera, Calif.	--	40/sq ft	1978
<u>Water displays</u>				
Water cascade	Flint River, Mich.	**	**	
Water cascade	Indian Bend Wash, Ariz.	**	50,000	1977
Reflecting pools	Duck Creek, Tex.	**	1,000 ea	1970
Fountain	Indian Bend Wash, Ariz.	**	39,000	1977
<u>Low Water Crossings</u>				
Concrete sill with stepping stones	Apache Creek, Tex.	**	**	
Grouted sill with stepping stones	Duck Creek, Tex.	**	1,000 ea	1970
<u>Grass and other planted ground covers</u>				
Sodding, topsoil, and fertilizer	Flint River, Mich.	sq yd	2.50/sq yd	1976
Seeding, topsoil, and fertilizer	Flint River, Mich.	sq yd	1.00/sq yd	1976
Turf with auto irrigation	Indian Bend Wash, Ariz.	sq yd	1.50/sq yd	1974
Hydromulched multiseed mixture	South Platte, Colo.	sq yd	0.93/sq yd	1983
Seeding without irrigation	West Tennessee Tributaries	sq yd	0.05/sq yd	1981
<u>Irrigation systems</u>				
	South Platte, Colo.	sq ft	0.35-0.70/sq ft	1976
	Corte Madera, Calif.	sq ft	0.60/sq ft	1978
	Cucamonga, Calif.	sq ft	0.25/sq ft	1973

* Costs other than those denoted B (bid price) are estimates.
** Not available.

Table 17

[illegible]

Table 18

Trails Incorporated in Flood Control Channel Projects

Project	District	Type of Surface	Cost (\$ per sq yd)*	Base Year
<u>Hike and Bike Trails</u>				
Chartiers Creek, Pa.	Pittsburgh	Bituminous	9.50 (B)	1975
Fourmile Run, Md.	Baltimore	Concrete	12.00	1972
		Bituminous	5.97 (B)	1980
Ellicott Creek, N. Y.	New York	Asphalt/concrete	11.20	1982
South Platte River, Colo.	Omaha	Regular concrete, 8 ft x 4 in.	10.00	1983
Flint River, Mich.	Detroit	Scored concrete	45.00	1976
Flint River, Mich.	Detroit	Regular concrete	22.50	1976
<u>Equestrian Trails</u>				
Cucamonga Creek, Calif.	Los Angeles	Graded soil	1.80	1973
South Platte River, Colo.	Omaha	Graded soil	0.70	1976

* Costs other than those denoted B (bid price) are estimates from project General Design Memorandums.

Table 19

Selecting Features to Achieve Environmental Objectives

ENVIRONMENTAL FEATURE	LIMIT BED AND BANK EROSION	AVOID BED AGGRADATION	PREVENT GROUND-WATER LOWERING	IMPROVE LOW-FLOW CONDITIONS	IMPROVE WATER QUALITY	PRESERVE FISH HABITAT	IMPROVE AQUATIC HABITAT DIVERSITY	REDUCE LOSS OF RIPARIAN VEGETATION	IMPROVE TERRESTRIAL HABITAT DIVERSITY	MITIGATE WETLANDS	IMPROVE INSTREAM AESTHETICS	IMPROVE STREAMSIDE AESTHETICS	IMPROVE INSTREAM RECREATION	IMPROVE STREAMSIDE RECREATION
SELECTIVE CLEARING AND SNAGGING		O	O	O	O			O	O		O		O	O
TRADITIONAL CLEARING AND SNAGGING		O												
LOW- AND NORMAL-FLOW CHANNELS		O		O	O		O				O		O	
FLOODWAYS AND IMPASS CHANNELS				O										
MEANDERING ALIGNMENTS		O					O				O			
POOL AND RIFFLE GRADES				O	O	O	O				O		O	
SINGLE BANK MODIFICATION		O			O	O	O	O	O		O	O		O
GRADE CONTROL STRUCTURES		O												
ARMOR		O				O	O				O			
RIGID LININGS		O												
BANK PROTECTION		O	O											
INSTREAM HABITAT STRUCTURES				O	O	O	O				O		O	
WATER LEVEL CONTROL STRUCTURES				O	O	O	O				O		O	
FISHWAYS						O								
SUBSTRATE CONSTRUCTION		O				O	O							
OXBOW AND BENDWAY MAINTENANCE				O	O	O	O			O	O		O	
GREENTREE AREAS			O					O	O	O		O		O
VEGETATIVE PLANTINGS		O						O	O			O		
PLACEMENT AND SHAPING OF SPOIL									O	O		O		
PRESERVATION OF CUTOFF ISLANDS								O	O			O		O
SEDIMENT TRAPS		O		O							O			
SCHEDULING WORK FOR ENVIRONMENTAL REASONS						O							O	
VEGETATIVE BUFFER STRIPS		O	O		O	O		O	O			O		O
REVEGETATION OF DISTURBED AREAS		O	O					O	O			O		
SPECIAL ARCHITECTURAL DESIGNS											O	O		
SPECIAL MATERIALS AND FINISHES											O	O		
WATER DISPLAYS											O	O		
SPECIAL STRUCTURES FOR STREAM-BASED RECREATION													O	
TRAILS														O
PICNIC AREAS, CAMPGROUNDS, ETC														O
PLAYGROUNDS, SPORT FIELDS, ETC														O
"PASSIVE" RECREATIONAL AREAS														O

NOTE "O" INDICATES THAT THE ENVIRONMENTAL FEATURE HAS BEEN OR CAN BE USED TO ACHIEVE THE ENVIRONMENTAL GOAL

Table 20

Suitability of Features for Various Preproject Stream
and Watershed Characteristics

	SELECTIVE CLEARING AND SNAGGING	LOW AND NORMAL FLOW CHANNELS	FLOODWAYS AND BYPASS CHANNELS	MEANDERING ALIGNMENTS	POOL AND RIFFLE GRADES	SINGLE BANK MODIFICATION	GRADE CONTROL STRUCTURES	ARMOR	RIGID LININGS	BANK PROTECTION	INSTREAM HABITAT STRUCTURES	WATER LEVEL CONTROL STRUCTURES	FISHWAYS	SUBSTRATE CONSTRUCTION	OSBOW AND BENDWAY MAINTENANCE	GREENTREE AREAS	VEGETATIVE PLANTINGS	PLACEMENT AND SHAPING OF SPOIL	PRESERVATION OF CUTOFF ISLANDS	SEDIMENT TRAPS	SCHEDULING WORK FOR ENV. REASONS	VEGETATIVE BUFFER STRIPS	REVEGETATION OF DISTURBED AREAS	SPECIAL ARCHITECTURAL DESIGNS	SPECIAL MATERIALS AND FINISHES	WATER DISPLAYS	SPECIAL STRUCTURES FOR STREAM-BASED RECREATION	TRAILS	PICNIC AREAS, CAMPGROUNDS, ETC	PLAYGROUNDS, SPORT FIELDS, ETC	"PASSIVE" RECREATIONAL AREAS
STREAM REACH CHARACTERISTICS																															
CHANNEL PATTERN																															
BRAIDED		□	□	□				□		□	□	□	□							△											
MEANDERING			○	○																											
STRAIGHT TO SINUOUS				△																											
POOL-RIFFLE SEQUENCE																															
WELL DEVELOPED					○																										
NOT WELL DEVELOPED					△																										
SEDIMENT TRANSPORT																															
HIGH BEDLOAD		□		△	△			△			□	□		□	△	△				○											
HIGH SUSPENDED LOAD											□	□			△	△				○											
MODERATE TO LOW		○									△	○			○																
CHANNEL STABILITY																															
STABLE								○																							
UNSTABLE		△		△	△			△			△			□															□		
SUBSTRATE																															
BEDROCK				△				□			△																				
GRAVEL								□			△	○																			
SAND		△			□			□			△	△			□	□				○											
SILT-CLAY-ORGANIC								△																							
BANK COHESIVENESS																															
HIGH					△	△		△																							
LOW																															
SLOPE																															
HIGH (>0.04)											□	□																			
MODERATE (0.002-0.04)											□																				
HIGH (<0.002)				△							△																				
SETTING																															
URBAN																															
RURAL																															
DISCHARGE (BANKFULL)																															
LOW <1,000 CFS											○																				
MED. 1,000-10,000 CFS											△																				
HIGH >10,000 CFS								△			□																				
ANNUAL FLOW REGIME																															
EPHEMERAL		□			□						□	□	□	□	△	□												△			
EXTREME VARIATION											△																				
NORMAL																															
WATER QUALITY, CHEMICAL																															
POOR		□									□	△	□	□	△	△												△	□		
FAIR																															
GOOD																															
FISHERY																															
LITTLE OR NONE											□	□		□	□																
COLD WATER											□																				
WARM WATER											△																				
WATERSHED CHARACTERISTICS																															
LAND USE																															
URBAN											△																				
AGRICULTURAL											△																				
RANGELAND																															
FORESTED																															
PRECIPITATION																															
ARID												△			△																
SEMIARID											△																				
HUMID																															
WINTER TEMPERATURE																															
COLD (STREAMS FREEZE OVER)											△	△																			
MODERATE TO WARM																															
TERRAIN																															
MOUNTAINOUS																															
HILLY																															
FLAT																															
WATERSHED EQUILIBRIUM																															
RELATIVELY UNDISTURBED											○																				
HIGHLY DISTURBED		△			△		△				○		△																		

NOTE □ — HAS PROVEN UNSUCCESSFUL IN MOST CASES. LIKELY TO BE UNSUCCESSFUL DUE TO PHYSICAL CONSTRAINTS, OR INAPPROPRIATE
 △ — POTENTIAL PROBLEMS LIKELY TO BE ENCOUNTERED. SUCCESSFUL APPLICATIONS MAY REQUIRE SPECIAL DESIGNS OR CONSIDERABLE MAINTENANCE
 ○ — HAS OFTEN PROVEN SUCCESSFUL
 BLANK — LITTLE OR NO INFORMATION, OR CONDITIONS NOT A CONSIDERATION

APPENDIX A: GLOSSARY

aggradation Deposition of sediment in a channel, on a floodplain, or other surface in sufficient quantity to increase local elevation.

annual series The discharge record consisting of the greatest discharge each year during the period of record.

armor A coarse layer of gravel or cobble that develops on a streambed through winnowing away of fines.

baffle A plate, wall, screen, or other device to deflect or impede flow.

bedforms Ripples, waves, dunes, and related forms that develop under various flow conditions on the beds of alluvial streams with significant bedload transport.

bedload Sediment, usually sand size or larger, that is transported along the bed by rolling, skipping, dragging, or saltation.

benthic Of, pertaining to, or related to the bottom of a stream or other body of water.

berm A terrace or ledge formed within a channel at base of the stream-bank. Also a terrace or ledge cut on a slope or embankment to divert water or intercept sliding earth.

bollards Heavy post and chain fixtures used to exclude wheeled vehicles from protected areas.

braided channel A channel pattern characterized by numerous intertwined channelways, steep gradient, and coarse bed material.

bypass channel A short flood diversion channel constructed to bypass a tortuous reach of natural stream or features of special interest such as wetlands. Bypass channels may be constructed to convey all flows or flood discharges only.

check dam A low dam constructed of logs, loose rock, or other material to control water flow and check erosion.

cobble Gravel and stones that have been rounded by abrasive action of flowing water or waves.

coldwater stream Headwater stream located at an elevation or latitude sufficient to produce water temperatures low enough to support salmonid fishes.

cross-sectional area The area of a section of a channel at right angles to the direction of flow.

cutoff island An island created in a bend or meander by excavating a bypass or diversion channel across the meander neck.

debris basin A basin constructed, usually at the mouth of a canyon or steep mountain stream, to trap sediment or debris that would clog or damage a flood channel.

Denil fishway A fishway design that uses side and bottom vanes inside a steep trough to create countercurrents that slow velocities.

drop structure A grade control structure which provides for a vertical drop in the channel invert between the upstream and downstream sides.

ephemeral stream A stream that flows only during or immediately after periods of rainfall or snowmelt.

equilibrium A condition of fluvial systems in which slope, discharge, channel pattern, channel morphology, and sediment supply are balanced.

evapotranspiration The combined moisture loss from evaporation and transpiration.

fabridam A dam constructed of fabric and rubber that can be inflated with air or water.

fish ladder A fishway that provides passage over or around a vertical obstruction.

fishway A structure designed to allow fish passage around, over, or through obstacles.

flap gate A gate hinged at the top and allowing flow in only one direction.

flood channel Any partially or completely excavated channel intended to convey flows above normal discharges. Flood channels may be sized to convey any return interval discharge above the 2-year or other normal bankfull discharge.

flood diversion channel (See floodway).

floodway A natural or constructed channel which conveys flood flows.

flume An open channel constructed of wood, steel, or reinforced concrete and used to convey water for various purposes, including grade control.

form liner A liner for concrete forms designed to produce a special finish.

gabions Rock-filled wire cages used on streams for erosion protection and construction of dams and other structures.

grade control structure Any of several types of structures used to control erosion on channels with steep grades (see stabilizer, drop structure, and flume).

greenbelt A linear park, usually located along a stream corridor or other right-of-way.

greentree reservoir A shallow reservoir in which water levels are manipulated for wildlife and timber production.

headcut A point of abrupt change in the longitudinal profile of a stream. Headcuts typically migrate upstream through time.

Hells Gate fishway A fishway design which combines principles of the Denil fishway with a vertical slot design.

high flow channel A channel design employing a subchannel for normal and low flows and high flow berms that are flooded on an infrequent basis. When the existing natural channel is used for the subchannel, excavation may take place from one or both sides, but the existing channel is disturbed as little as possible.

hydraulic radius Equal to A/P , where A is cross-sectional area and P is wetted perimeter. Roughly comparable to average depth in wide, shallow streams.

intermittent stream A stream which flows most of the time, but ceases to flow seasonally or occasionally because bed seepage and evaporation exceed the supply of water.

invert The bed of a channel or culvert.

knickpoint (Same as headcut).

low flow channel A subchannel designed to concentrate low flows for biologic, recreation, or aesthetic reasons.

macroinvertebrates Large invertebrates found in streams and consisting largely of larval insects, worms, and related organisms.

Manning's n A resistance coefficient used in the Manning equation for uniform steady flow, $V = \frac{1.49}{n} R^{2/3} S^{1/2}$ where V is mean velocity, R is hydraulic radius, and S is slope, all expressed in English units.

meander A broad, looping bend in a stream channel.

meander amplitude Meander width, usually expressed as a multiple of stream width (see Figure 20).

meander wavelength The average distance from crest to crest, or trough to trough, in a series of meander waves (see Figure 20).

natural stream channel A channel whose alignment, dimensions, cross-sectional shape, and grade have not been intentionally modified by humans.

oxbow lake A lake formed in a former stream meander that has been abandoned naturally or cut off during channel construction for navigation or flood control purposes.

paddleway A reach of a low gradient stream developed for canoeing.

point bar A crescent shaped bar of coarse sediment built out from the convex bank of a meander.

pool Topographically low area produced by scour and which generally contains fine-grained sediments. Pools are usually associated with point bars on meandering streams.

pool and orifice fishway A fishway designed with a series of baffles or weirs with openings or orifices in them, through which fish pass.

pool and weir fishway A fishway consisting of low weirs in series. Fish ascend by jumping from pool to pool.

propagule Seed, cutting, tuber, bulb, rhizome, or other vegetative component used to propagate plants.

regime theory Theory that channel morphology can be related quantitatively to discharge for streams that are stable or in equilibrium.

resistance coefficient An empirically derived coefficient used in uniform flow equations to account for flow resistance.

riffle A topographically high area in a channel created by the accumulation of relatively coarse-grained sediments.

riparian vegetation Vegetation along the bank of a watercourse.

salmonid or salminoid Collective term referring to salmon, trout, grayling, or white fish, all of which prefer coldwater environments.

saltation Movement of sediment along a channel bed by intermittent bouncing.

SCS curve number Values ranging between 1 and 100 that are used in calculating runoff rates by the SCS method. The more impervious a surface is, the higher the curve number.

sediment basin A basin constructed to trap sediment eroded from a slope or being transported by a stream.

selective clearing and snagging A modified version of clearing and snagging which limits the types and amount of snags and vegetation removed and uses construction methods that create minimal disturbance.

shear stress Stress imposed on the streambed and banks by flowing water.

sill A low dam designed to prevent erosion or create pools for fish habitat.

sinuosity A measure of meandering calculated as a ratio of stream length to valley length.

stable channel A channel which neither erodes nor deposits over a period of several years; a graded stream.

stabilizer A low sill across a channel, used to prevent bed erosion (see Figure 15a).

stilling basin An enlarged area in a channel that is deep enough to reduce flow velocity.

stream power The product of a stream's discharge rate (Q) and slope (S).

subchannel A channel inside a larger flood control channel that is used to convey low and/or normal flows (see low flow channel).

substrate Surface to which stream biota adhere or within which they live.

suspended load That portion of a stream's sediment load that is carried in suspension.

thalweg A line connecting the deepest points along a channel.

through flow That part of storm runoff that moves through the soil (same as interflow).

threshold A point or value which, if exceeded, creates either positive or negative feedback. Positive feedback destroys equilibrium conditions in fluvial systems, whereas negative feedback tends to restore them.

toe slope The lowest portion of a bank slope where it merges with the channel invert.

tractive force (See shear stress).

turbidity Reduction in transparency caused by suspended solids or colloidal liquid droplets.

unit discharge Discharge rate per unit width (Q/W).

Universal Soil Loss Equation (USLE) An equation used to calculate average annual sheet and rill erosion from a land surface area.

warmwater stream A stream with water too warm to support salmonid fishes.

water control structure A device, such as a weir or gated structure, used primarily to control water level.

wing deflector A low structure used to create scour holes for fish habitat purposes (see Figure 38).

APPENDIX B: GENERAL PROCEDURE FOR THE DESIGN OF
CONTROL CHANNEL PROJECTS

- I. Establish Project Objectives
 - A. Flood damage reduction--level of protection desired
 - B. Environmental
 1. Water quality
 2. Recreation
 3. Fish and wildlife
- II. Choose Alternatives for Achieving Project Objectives
 - A. Nonstructural
 - B. Structural
 1. Reservoirs
 2. Levees
 3. Flood control channels
- III. Evaluate Alternatives and Select General Plan
- IV. Detailed Project Design for Flood Control Channels
 - A. Data collection and analysis, existing conditions
 1. Watershed conditions
 - a) Climate
 - b) Topography
 - c) Soils/geology
 - d) Sediment yield
 - e) Land use/cover (existing and recent changes)
 - f) Hydrology
 2. Stream and floodplain (each reach)
 - a) Hydrology
 - i. Generate flood frequency series
 - ii. Determine corresponding stage data
 - iii. Calculate flow duration curves (hydrographs)
 - b) Hydraulics
 - i. Identify resistance components and determine existing n values at various discharges
 - ii. Determine amount and size distribution of bedload and suspended load

- c) Geomorphology
 - i. Survey cross section and existing channel grade
 - ii. Establish relationship of cross-section geometry to discharge using Equations 22 and 23
 - iii. Measure pool-riffle spacing and meander geometry and relate to discharge and channel width (using formulas tabulated in paragraph 60)
 - iv. Evaluate stability of bed and banks
 - v. Measure size distribution of bed and bank material
 - vi. Measure cohesiveness of banks
 - vii. Identify and map locations of "hardpoints" in bed or bank
- d) Stratigraphy (from test borings, exposed sections)
 - i. Determine stratigraphic sequence
 - ii. Describe stratigraphic units in detail
 - iii. Establish average depth to seasonal water tables
- e) Existing structures
 - i. Types
 - ii. Locations
 - iii. Design
 - iv. Scour and deposition patterns
- f) Ice
 - i. Recorded thickness
 - ii. Average dates of freeze and breakup
 - iii. Damage
 - iv. Flow patterns and blockages
- g) Ecology
 - i. Map riparian vegetation and locate and identify unique or valuable trees
 - ii. Describe terrestrial ecology
 - iii. Describe aquatic ecology
- h) Water quality
 - i. Turbidity
 - ii. Chemical
 - iii. Temperature
- i) Aesthetic resources - identify, describe, and photograph major components
- j) Cultural and recreational resources - identify and describe major resources, with particular attention to historical and archeological components

B. Flood control channel design

1. Fix exact location and alignment geometry of channels (for meandering alignments, follow procedure in paragraphs 165-169)
 2. Hydraulic design
 - a. Rapid flow channels - use lined channels; choice of environmental features severely limited (for design guidance see OCE (1970) or SCS (1977))
 - b. Tranquil flow channels
 - i. Select best combination of channel cross-section alignments and construction techniques to meet flood control and environmental objectives (use selection process described in Part V)
 - ii. Select additional features to meet environmental objectives (use matrices in Part V)
 - iii. Establish downstream water surface elevation and the water surface control line, including freeboard
 - iv. Select n values for each reach
 - v. Size channel
 - vi. Check channel stability (if unstable, stabilize by one or more of the following: adjust cross section; adjust grade, line, or armor channel; provide grade control; provide bank protection)
 3. Review design for maintenance consideration; adjust if necessary
 4. Review design for aesthetics; adjust if needed
- C. Design environmental features of project that are not part of the flood channel proper
- D. Develop detailed cost estimates; if cost too high, modify project design beginning at Step IVB

APPENDIX C: CHECKLIST OF DATA SOURCES

Type of Data	Sources
1. <u>Watershed conditions</u>	
a. Climate	National Weather Service climatic summaries; U. S. Weather Bureau Technical Paper 40, "Rainfall Frequency, Atlas of the United States"
b. Topography	USGS topographic maps; city and county topographic surveys; aerial photos
c. Soils/geology	County soil surveys, state geologic survey sheets; aerial photos
d. Sediment yield	Local SCS office; state natural resource surveys
e. Land use/cover	Local planning agencies, USGS 1:250,000 land use quadrangles (LUDA sheets); aerial photos
f. Hydrology	(See sources under climate); USGS National Water Data Exchange (NAWDEX) file; drainage district maps
2. <u>Stream and Flood Plain</u>	
a. Stream morphology	Large-scale topographic maps; aerial photos; field measurements; close-range photography; drainage district records
b. Streambank stratigraphy	Exposed sections; construction test borings; soil maps; drainage district records
3. <u>Historic data on land use, floods, prior modifications</u>	Drainage districts, courthouse records, old surveys, longtime residents, archives, newspaper files
4. <u>Unique resources</u>	
a) Historical sites, including prehistoric	National Register of Historical Places, local historians and historical societies
b) Trees	National and state tree registers
c) Rare and endangered species	List of Rare and Endangered Species; Audubon Society; Sierra Club; Soil Conservation Society of America

APPENDIX D: SPECIFICATIONS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF CLAY BLANKET*

Fills

1. Embankment for the channel blocks and fills other than channel fill shall be constructed to the plan grade and cross section shown on the design drawings without additional allowance for shrinkage of the fill. Materials shall be obtained from required excavation. The classification of any material, rather than the origin, will determine where it may be used. Material shall be classified in accordance with the procedures specified hereinafter and shall be placed at the proper locations as approved by the Contracting Officer.

Materials

2. Impervious material shall be fine-grained materials of low permeability, consisting of clays (CH), clays (CL), or silts (ML), and shall be free of plant growth, roots, and humus. The particle size of impervious material shall be such that a minimum of 50 percent of the soil particles shall pass a U. S. Standard No. 200 screen, and where available, shall be material classified as CL or CH on the plasticity chart of the Unified Soil Classification Chart, Revised 1960, and published in Waterways Experiment Station Technical Memorandum 3-357.

3. Clay blanket material shall be impervious material as defined above, but restricted to clays (CH) and clays (CL) with a minimum liquid limit of 40.

Placement and Compaction

4. Clay blanket shall consist of clay blanket materials placed to the lines and grades shown, at the locations indicated as determined by the Contracting Officer. Material shall be placed in one lift so that

* Source: U. S. Army Engineer District, Kansas City, 1972.

the final compacted thickness is a minimum of 12 in. Material shall be compacted with two passes of a crawler tractor.

Quality Control

Sampling, testing, and approval of materials

5. Tests, except as otherwise specified herein, shall be performed by the Contractor as a part of the quality control program. The Contractor shall obtain representative samples of the materials required for the tests. In addition, and upon request, samples shall be submitted to the Contracting Officer for Government testing. Tests performed on materials which do not meet specifications will not be counted as part of the required tests. Tests shall be performed in accordance with the following requirements.

- a. Atterberg limits shall be determined in accordance with the Engineer Manual (EM) 1110-2-1906, Appendix III.
- b. The maximum dry density and the optimum moisture content of the impervious material shall be determined in accordance with EM 1110-2-1906, Appendix VI, paragraph 2. A minimum of four points shall be run for each curve. Additional points shall be added to fully develop the curve in the range of specified moisture content.
- c. Density tests on compacted materials shall be taken in the field in accordance with ASTM Standard D 1556.
- d. Water content tests based on oven-dry specimens shall be in accordance with EM 1110-2-1906, Appendix I.

Initial tests

6. The Contractor shall test all material from required excavations that he plans to utilize as impervious fill. The location and elevation sampled shall be carefully selected to truly represent the material to be utilized and to show the range in properties of these materials. The Contractor shall perform the following minimum initial tests prior to the actual placement of material. Additional tests shall be run whenever a variation in material occurs.

<u>Type of Test</u>	<u>Material</u>	<u>Number of Tests</u>
Compaction test	Impervious	As required to develop a full family of compaction curves for each material source
Atterberg limits	Impervious	One per compaction test and as required to delineate acceptability of material prior to placement in the embankment and fill
Atterberg limits	Clay blanket material	One per 1000 cu yd of material in loose lift
Moisture content	Impervious	As required for control

APPENDIX E: PROPOSED LANDSCAPING MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS FOR
WALNUT CREEK FLOOD CONTROL PROJECT*

Description

1. Trees and shrubs have been planted and irrigation systems installed at various sites along Walnut Creek and its tributaries. Aesthetic and functional considerations were requisites in the design and planting of these sites and should be the guiding criteria in their continuing maintenance.

Maintenance

2. Landscaped areas should be maintained as originally designed unless experience indicates that changes are required. After the expiration of maintenance required under the landscaping contract, it is the responsibility of the Superintendent to maintain landscaped and planted areas on a continuing basis. Some specific requirements are:

- a. From May through October, watering is required in an amount sufficient to ensure moisture in the root zone of trees and shrubs to maintain good growing conditions. Sidewalls of water basins at the base of trees and large shrubs should be maintained to a height between 4 to 6 in.
- b. Grass and weeds should be hoed out or trimmed to a 5-ft radius around trees and large shrubs as a fire guard. In lieu thereof, grass and weeds may be controlled by use of herbicides as authorized by local ordinance and appropriate regulatory agencies. Herbicides must be applied carefully to prevent damage to plantings.
- c. Plantings should be fertilized to the extent necessary to maintain vigorous growth.
- d. Trees and shrubs should be pruned and trimmed to preserve aesthetic value and promote healthy growth.
- e. Tree stakes and ties should be checked at intervals to prevent girdling. Ties should be loosened as trees grow and replaced as old ties break. Ties should be loose

* Source: U. S. Army Engineer District, San Francisco 1979.

enough to permit movement and growth. Stakes and ties should be removed when a tree no longer needs support.

- f. Dead trees, shrubs, and other plantings should be replaced as necessary to preserve the aesthetic and functional value of the landscaping.

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Alazan Creek, Tex., 108
Apache Creek, Tex., 63-64, 92, 101, 108, 179, 181, 183; Table 1

Ballona Creek, Tex., Tables 1, 17
Big Beef Creek, Wash., 18
Big Creek, N. Y., 97
Black River Basin, N. C., 19-22; Table 1
Blackwater River, Mo., 17
Boggy Creek, Tex., Tables 1, 17
Bull Creek, Pa., 150; Tables 1, 13
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