Natural Resources Conservation Service

CONSERVATION PRACTICE STANDARD

OPEN CHANNEL

CODE 582

(ft)

DEFINITION

An open channel is a natural or artificial channel in which water flows with a free surface.

PURPOSE

This practice is used to accomplish one or more of the following purposes–

- Construct, improve, or restore an open channel to convey water required for flood prevention, drainage, wildlife habitat protection or enhancement, or other authorized water management purpose

CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES

This standard applies to the construction of open channels or modifications of existing streams or ditches with drainage areas exceeding one (1) mi2 (1.6 km2). This standard does not apply to Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Conservation Practice Standards (CPSs) Codes 362, Diversions; 412, Grassed Waterways; 388, Irrigation Field Ditches; 607, Surface Drain, Field Ditch; or 320, Irrigation Canal or Lateral.

CRITERIA

General Criteria Applicable to All Purposes

Use NRCS Engineering Technical Releases (TR), 210-25, Design of Open Channels; NRCS National Engineering Handbook (NEH), Part 653, Stream Corridor Restoration: Principles, Processes, and Practices; and NRCS NEH, Part 654, Stream Restoration Design, as applicable in surveys, planning, site investigations, and design of channel work.

Do not modify the horizontal or vertical alignment of a channel to the extent of endangering the stability of the channel or its laterals.

Construction of open channels or modifications to existing streams or ditches under this standard shall meet all applicable local, state, and federal laws and regulations. The NRCS Biologist may need to be contacted during initial planning to help determine additional steps that may be necessary including consultation with OEPA and permitting. Document all planning decisions and consultations.

Classify existing channels according to “designated use” as listed under Ohio’s Water Body Use Designation (Ohio Administrative Code §3745-1-07 through §3745-1-30). Channel modifications under this standard are limited to streams classified as “Modified Warmwater Habitat” or “Limited Resource Waters.”

Streams classified as “Warmwater Habitat” or better must also include improvements under Conservation Practice Standard 395 - Stream Habitat Improvement and Management. Document the consultation between the NRCS Wildlife Biologist and Ohio EPA.

Geologic Investigation
Perform geologic investigations according to the requirements set forth in National Engineering Manual, Part 531 - Geology. Sampling and associated lab testing must be adequate to determine soil properties necessary to document stable channel design.

Capacity
Determine the capacity for open channels according to procedures applicable to the purposes of the channel and according to related engineering standards and guidelines in approved references and handbooks. Designs must consider low flows, average flows, frequent storm flows, and high (infrequent) storm flows.

Determine the water surface profile or hydraulic grade line for design flow using guidelines for hydraulic design in NRCS TR-210-25 and/or NRCS NEH, Part 654. Select a Manning’s n value for the condition representing an aged channel. Base the selection on the expected vegetation and other factors such as the level of maintenance prescribed in the operation and maintenance plan.

Establish the required flow capacity by considering volume-duration removal rates, peak flow, or a combination of the two, as determined by the topography, purpose of the channel, desired level of protection, and economic feasibility. Design conditions cannot result in flood impacts to adjacent properties without addressing through the appropriate authorities.

Cross section
Determine the required channel cross section and grade by the plan objectives, the design capacity, the channel materials, the vegetative establishment program, and the requirements for operation and maintenance. As necessary, provide a minimum depth to allow adequate outlets for subsurface drains, tributary ditches, or streams. In urban areas, consider the design impacts on high- value developments.

Where a low-flow or two-stage channel is planned, use the design process in NRCS National Engineering Handbook (NEH), Part 654 – Stream Restoration Design, Chapter 10 – Two-stage Channel Design.

Use side slopes of 2H:1V or flatter, that are stable, and designed based on site conditions. Side slopes steeper than 2:1 must be approved by the State Conservation Engineer.

Channel stability
A stable channel has the following characteristics:

- The channel neither aggrades nor degrades beyond tolerable limits
- The channel banks do not erode to the extent that an appreciable change in channel cross-section results
- Excessive sediment bars do not develop
- Gullies do not form or enlarge because of the entry of uncontrolled surface flow to the channel

Design all channel construction and modification (including clearing and snagging) to result in a stable channel with reasonable maintenance costs. Use vegetation, riprap, revetments, linings, structures, or other measures if necessary to ensure stability.

Use the methods in NRCS TR-210-25 and/or NRCS NEH, Part 654 to determine the stability of proposed channel improvements.

Bank-full flow is the discharge that fills a channel to an elevation where flow begins to spill onto the active floodplain.

Channels must be stable under conditions existing immediately after construction (as-built condition) and under conditions existing during effective design life (aged condition).

Determine channel stability for discharges under the following conditions:

- As-built condition.—Bank-full flow, design discharge, or 10-year frequency flow, whichever is smallest, but not less than 50 percent of design discharge.
    - The designer may increase the allowable as-built velocity (regardless of type of stability analysis) in the newly constructed channel by a maximum of 20 percent if—
        - The soils at the site in which the channel is to be constructed are suitable for rapid establishment and support of erosion-controlling vegetation.
        - Species of erosion-controlling vegetation adapted to the area and proven methods of establishment are known.
        - The channel design includes detailed plans for establishing vegetation on the channel side slopes.
- Aged condition.—Bank-full flow or design discharge, whichever is larger, except that it is not necessary to check stability for discharge greater than the 100-year frequency.

Stability checks that are flow related are not required if the velocity is 2 ft/s (0.6 m/s) or less.

For newly constructed channels in fine-grained soils and sands, determine the Manning's n values according to procedures in Chapter 6 of NRCS TR-210-25. Use caution selecting values greater than 0.025. In channels modified by clearing and snagging, determine the Manning's n value according to the expected channel condition following completion of the work. Guidance is also available in NRCS NEH, Part 654.

Appurtenant structures
Include all structures required for proper functioning of the channel and its laterals, as well as travel ways for operation and maintenance. Minimize the erosion or degradation from inlets and structures needed for entry of surface and subsurface flow into channels. Provide necessary floodgates, water-level-control devices, bays used in connection with pumping plants and any other appurtenances essential to the functioning of the channels. If needed, use protective structures or treatment at junctions between channels, to ensure stability at these critical locations.

Evaluate the effect of channel work on existing culverts, bridges, buried cables, pipelines, irrigation flumes, inlet structures, surface drainage systems, and subsurface drainage systems to determine the need for modification or replacement.

Assure that culverts and bridges modified or added as part of a channel project meet reasonable standards for the type of structure and have a minimum capacity equal to the design discharge or state agency design requirements, whichever is greater. Increase the capacity of culverts and bridges above the design discharge as necessary to assure the channel and associated floodway meet design capacity.

Design low-water ford type crossings in accordance with the requirements in CPS 578, Stream Crossing.

In natural channels, evaluate the effect of the grade control structure on channel and bank stability. Determine backwater effects and the effects of modification of sediment transport through the reach.

Disposal of spoil
Dispose of spoil material from clearing, grubbing, and channel excavation in a manner that will—

- Not modify flows or cause channel instability when the discharge is greater than the bank-full flow.
- Provide for the free flow of water between the channel and floodplain unless the presence of continuous dikes establishes the basis for the valley routing and water surface profile.
- Not hinder the development of travel ways for maintenance.

- Leave the right-of-way in the best condition for the project purposes and adjacent land uses.
- Direct water accumulating on or behind spoil areas to protected outlets.
- Maintain or improve the visual quality of the site to the extent feasible.

Erosion Control During Construction
Provisions will be made to include temporary measures for control of erosion during construction. Mechanical measures in addition to vegetative measures will be specified as needed.

Vegetation of channel
Establish vegetation on all channel slopes, berms, spoil, and other disturbed areas according to CPS Codes 342, Critical Area Planting; or 580, Streambank and Shoreline Protection.

Seed channel side slopes as soon as possible after excavation. Use daily seeding.

Cultural resources
Consider existence of cultural resources in the project area and any project impacts on such resources. Consider conservation and stabilization of archeological, historic, structural, and traditional cultural properties when appropriate.

CONSIDERATIONS

Visual resource design
Carefully consider the visual design of channels in areas of high public visibility and those associated with recreation. The underlying criterion for all visual design is appropriateness. The shape and form of channels, excavated material, and plantings are to relate visually to their surroundings and to their function.

Fish and wildlife
This practice may influence important fish and wildlife habitats such as streams, creeks, riparian areas, floodplains, and wetlands. Evaluate aquatic organism passage concerns (e.g., velocity, depth, slope, air entrainment, screening, etc.) to enhance positive impacts and minimize negative impacts.

Select project location and construction methods that minimize the impacts to existing fish and wildlife habitat.

Include measures necessary to mitigate unavoidable losses to fish or wildlife habitat in the design. Maintain the quality of the landscape by both the location of channel works and plantings, as appropriate.

Vegetation
Stockpile topsoil for placement on disturbed areas to facilitate revegetation.

Consider placement and selection of vegetation to improve fish and wildlife habitat and species diversity.

Water quality
Consider the effects of—

- Erosion and the movement of sediment, pathogens, and soluble and sediment-attached substances that runoff carries.
- Short-term and construction-related effects of this practice on the quality of downstream watercourses.
- Effect on ground water recharge and quality of ground water.
- Wetlands and water-related wildlife habitats.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

Prepare plans and specifications that describe the requirements for applying the practice according to this standard. Requirements for all drawings prepared by NRCS/SWCD as well as by others (Professional Engineer or Registered Architect) are contained in the National Engineering Manual (NEM) Part 541-Drafting and Drawings.

As a minimum, include the following items:

- Location map including roadways
- Watershed boundary
- A plan view of the layout of the channel and appurtenant features
- Typical profiles and cross sections of the channel and flood plain, as needed; show grade break stations and elevations on the profiles; show side slopes and bottom width on the cross sections
- Hydraulic grade line (HGL) is optional on the profile but the HGL calculations must be in the design file; the hydraulic design data may be optionally shown on the drawings
- Erosion and sediment control measures
- Bridge and culvert stationing, dimensions, footer elevations, etc.
- Spoil disposition
- Soil borings (location & profile)
- Location of spoil (including spoil gaps when applicable)
- Appurtenant features as needed
- Structural drawings, as needed
- Requirements for vegetative establishment and/or mulching, as needed
- Safety features
- Site-specific construction and material requirements
- Quantities

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Prepare an operation and maintenance plan for the operator. Minimum requirements for operation, maintenance and replacement shall be consistent with the design objectives. This includes consideration of fish and wildlife habitat, quality of the landscape, water quality, mitigation features, methods, equipment, costs, stability, function for design life, frequency, and time of year for accomplishing the work. Detailed provisions for operation and maintenance must be made where complex features such as water level control structures and pumping plants are required. A maintenance program will be established by the landowner/user to maintain capacity and vegetative cover.

As a minimum, include the following items in the operation and maintenance plan:

- Periodic inspections of all structures, channel surfaces, safety components and significant appurtenances.
- Prompt repair or replacement of damaged components.
- Prompt removal of sediment when it reaches pre-determined elevations.
- Periodic removal of undesirable trees, brush, and invasive species.
- Maintenance of vegetative protection and immediate seeding or replanting of damaged areas, as needed

Other items to consider are:

- Do not graze protected area during vegetative establishment and when soil conditions are wet.
- Fertilize to maintain a vigorous vegetative cover. Caution should be used with fertilization to

maintain water quality.

- Promptly repair eroded areas.
- Keep inlets to side drainage structures open.
- Keep subsurface drain outlet pipes open and protected. Maintain animal guards in proper operation.
- Periodically inspect area for signs of undermining or instability and, if any are observed, take immediate action to protect from further damage.

Maintenance Access

Travelways for maintenance will normally be provided as a part of all channel work. This requirement may be met by providing ready access points to sections of channel where this will permit adequate maintenance in conformance with the operation and maintenance plan.

A travelway shall be provided on each side of large channels if necessary for use of maintenance equipment. Travelways must be adequate for movement and operation of equipment required for maintenance of the channel. The travelway may be located adjacent to the channel on a berm or on the spread spoil. The travelway, including access points, must blend into the topography, landscape, and adjacent land uses.

Safety

Open channels can create a safety hazard. Appropriate safety features and devices should be installed to protect people and animals from accidents such as falling or drowning. Fencing shall not be placed across navigable streams.

REFERENCES

USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service. Engineering Technical Releases, TR-210-25, Design of Open Channels. Washington, DC.

USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service. National Engineering Handbook (NEH), Part 653, Stream Corridor Restoration: Principles, Processes, and Practices. Washington, DC.

USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service. NEH, Part 654, Stream Restoration Design. Washington, DC.