

Practice: 580 - Streambank and Shoreline Protection

Scenario: #1 - Bank Shaping

Scenario Description:

Protection of streambanks consisting of shaping banks to a stable slope and conventional plantings of vegetation to stabilize and protect against scour and erosion.

The purpose of this practice is to maintain, improve, or restore physical, chemical, and biological functions of a stream to provide diverse aquatic communities to improve habitat for desired aquatic species. Payment cost include shaping bank; a 6-foot high bank at 3(H):1(V) slope for 1000 linear feet (0.46 acres) is used for estimation purposes.

Resource Concerns: Soil Erosion - Excessive Bank Erosion from Streams, Shoreline and Water Conveyance Channels; Water Quality Degradation - Excessive Sediment in Surface Waters; Water Quality Degradation - Elevated Water Temperature; Excess/Insufficient Water - Excessive Sediment in Surface Waters; Inadequate Habitat for Fish and Wildlife- Habitat Degradation.

Associated Practices include: 560 - Access Road; 342 - Critical Area Planting; 382 - Fence; 391 - Riparian Forest Buffer; 390 - Riparian Herbaceous Cover; 395 - Stream Habitat Improvement and Management; 614 - Watering Facility; 484-Mulching; 570-Stormwater Runoff Control.

Before Situation:

A stream bisects the agricultural property and has had all of the woody vegetation removed due to overgrazing or human manipulation; the stream has marginally degraded streambanks that are unstable and show signs of active erosion.

Soil Erosion: The streambank is unstable.

Water Quality Degradation: The sediment load has increased in the stream resulting in elevated water temperatures.

Excess/Insufficient Water: The excessive sediment load has reduced the water conveyance capacity, storage capacity and flow within the stream.

Inadequate Habitat for Fish and Wildlife: The deficiencies in the stream's habitat limit survival, growth, reproduction, and/or diversity of aquatic organisms within the stream.

After Situation:

The streambank is stable against further erosion and encourages natural sediment transport and deposition. Loss of riparian areas and sediment load is reduced in the stream. Critical Area Planting (342) is included for establishment of vegetation. If erosion control blankets or mulching for seedbed establishment/protection are needed, use conservation practice Mulching (484).

For Soil Erosion: The streambank is stable.

For Water Quality Degradation: The sediment load has decreased in the stream resulting in improved aquatic habitat.

For Excess/Insufficient Water: The water conveyance capacity, storage capacity and flow within the stream has been stabilized.

For Inadequate Habitat for Fish and Wildlife: The reduction in the sediment load promotes survival, growth, reproduction, and/or diversity of aquatic organisms within the stream's habitat.

Scenario Feature Measure: Linear Feet of Streambank/Shoreline Protected

Scenario Unit: Linear Foot

Scenario Typical Size: 1,000

Scenario Cost: \$9,257.58

Scenario Cost/Unit: \$9.26

Cost Details (by category):

Component Name	ID	Component Description	Unit	Price (\$/unit)	Quantity	Cost
Equipment/Installation						
Dozer, 80 HP	929	Track mounted Dozer with horsepower range of 60 to 90. Equipment and power unit costs. Labor not included.	Hour	\$68.02	16	\$1,088.32
Excavation, Common Earth, side cast, small equipment	48	Bulk excavation and side casting of common earth with hydraulic excavator with less than 1 CY capacity. Includes equipment and labor.	Cubic yard	\$2.08	2500	\$5,200.00
Labor						
Equipment Operators, Light	232	Includes: Skid Steer Loaders, Hydraulic Excavators <50 HP, Trenchers <12", Ag Equipment <150 HP, Pickup Trucks, Forklifts, Mulchers	Hour	\$22.06	16	\$352.96
Supervisor or Manager	234	Labor involving supervision or management activities. Includes crew supervisors, foremen and farm/ranch managers time required for adopting new technology, etc.	Hour	\$37.40	56	\$2,094.40
Mobilization						
Mobilization, medium equipment	1139	Equipment with 70-150 HP or typical weights between 14,000 and 30,000 pounds.	Each	\$260.95	2	\$521.90

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Scenario: #2 - Bioengineered

Scenario Description:

Protection of streambanks consisting of a bioengineered technique comprised of non-structural measures such as earth revetments and benches with vegetative measures to stabilize and protect the streambank against scour and erosion. Soil bioengineering is a system of living plant materials used as structural components. Adapted types of woody vegetation (shrubs and trees) are initially installed in specified configurations that offer immediate soil protection and reinforcement. In addition, soil bioengineering systems create resistance to sliding or shear displacement in a streambank as they develop roots or fibrous inclusions. Environmental benefits derived from woody vegetation include diverse and productive riparian habitats, shade, organic additions to the stream, cover for fish, and improvements in aesthetic value and water quality. Under certain conditions, soil bioengineering installations work well in conjunction with structures to provide more permanent protection and healthy function, enhance aesthetics, and create a more environmentally acceptable product. Soil bioengineering systems normally use unrooted plant parts in the form of cut branches and rooted plants. For streambanks, living systems include brushmattresses, live stakes, joint plantings, vegetated geogrids, branchpacking, and live fascines.

The purpose of this practice is to maintain, improve, or restore physical, chemical, and biological functions of a stream to provide diverse aquatic communities to improve habitat for desired aquatic species. Payment cost include shaping bank and willow tree planting. A 6-foot high bank at 3(H):1(V) slope for 1000 linear feet (0.46 acres) is used for estimation purposes.

Resource Concerns: Soil Erosion - Excessive Bank Erosion from Streams, Shoreline and Water Conveyance Channels; Water Quality Degradation - Excessive Sediment in Surface Waters; Water Quality Degradation - Elevated Water Temperature; Excess/Insufficient Water - Excessive Sediment in Surface Waters; Inadequate Habitat for Fish and Wildlife- Habitat Degradation.

Associated Practices include: 560 - Access Road; 342 - Critical Area Planting; 382 - Fence; 391 - Riparian Forest Buffer; 390 - Riparian Herbaceous Cover; 395 - Stream Habitat Improvement and Management; 614 - Watering Facility; 484-Mulching; 570-Stormwater Runoff Control.

Before Situation:

A stream bisects the agricultural property and has had all of the woody vegetation removed due to overgrazing or human manipulation; the stream has moderately degraded streambanks that are unstable and show signs of active erosion.

Soil Erosion: The streambank is unstable.

Water Quality Degradation: The sediment load has increased in the stream resulting in elevated water temperatures.

Excess/Insufficient Water: The excessive sediment load has reduced the water conveyance capacity, storage capacity and flow within the stream.

Inadequate Habitat for Fish and Wildlife: The deficiencies in the stream's habitat limit survival, growth, reproduction, and/or diversity of aquatic organisms within the stream.

After Situation:

The streambank is stable against further erosion and encourages natural sediment transport and deposition. Loss of riparian areas and sediment load is reduced in the stream. Critical Area Planting (342) is included for establishment of vegetation if needed. If erosion control blankets or mulching for seedbed establishment/protection are needed, use conservation practice Mulching (484).

For Soil Erosion: The streambank is stable.

For Water Quality Degradation: The sediment load has decreased in the stream resulting in improved aquatic habitat.

For Excess/Insufficient Water: The water conveyance capacity, storage capacity and flow within the stream has been stabilized.

For Inadequate Habitat for Fish and Wildlife: The reduction in the sediment load promotes survival, growth, reproduction, and/or diversity of aquatic organisms within the stream's habitat.

Scenario Feature Measure: Linear Feet of Streambank/Shoreline Protected

Scenario Unit: Linear Foot

Scenario Typical Size: 1,000

Scenario Cost: \$20,040.78

Scenario Cost/Unit: \$20.04

Cost Details (by category):

Component Name	ID	Component Description	Unit	Price (\$/unit)	Quantity	Cost
Equipment/Installation						
Excavation, Common Earth, side cast, small equipment	48	Bulk excavation and side casting of common earth with hydraulic excavator with less than 1 CY capacity. Includes equipment and labor.	Cubic yard	\$2.08	2500	\$5,200.00
Dozer, 80 HP	929	Track mounted Dozer with horsepower range of 60 to 90. Equipment and power unit costs. Labor not included.	Hour	\$68.02	16	\$1,088.32
Labor						
Supervisor or Manager	234	Labor involving supervision or management activities. Includes crew supervisors, foremen and farm/ranch managers time required for adopting new technology, etc.	Hour	\$37.40	80	\$2,992.00

Labor

General Labor	231	Labor performed using basic tools such as power tool, shovels, and other tools that do not require extensive training. Ex. pipe layer, herder, concrete placement, materials spreader, flagger, etc.	Hour	\$22.43	320	\$7,177.60
Equipment Operators, Light	232	Includes: Skid Steer Loaders, Hydraulic Excavators <50 HP, Trenchers <12", Ag Equipment <150 HP, Pickup Trucks, Forklifts, Mulchers	Hour	\$22.06	16	\$352.96
Equipment Operators, Heavy	233	Includes: Cranes, Hydraulic Excavators >=50 HP, Dozers, Paving Machines, Rock Trenchers, Trenchers >=12", Dump Trucks, Ag Equipment >=150 HP, Scrapers, Water Wagons.	Hour	\$27.84	75	\$2,088.00

Materials

Tree, willow	1426	Willow tree for planting, 18" to 36" seedling. Includes materials and shipping only.	Each	\$0.62	1000	\$620.00
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Mobilization

Mobilization, medium equipment	1139	Equipment with 70-150 HP or typical weights between 14,000 and 30,000 pounds.	Each	\$260.95	2	\$521.90
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Practice: 580 - Streambank and Shoreline Protection

Scenario: #3 - Structural

Scenario Description:

Protection of streambanks using rock riprap to stabilize and protect banks of streams or excavated channels against scour and erosion. Additional structural measures may also include tree revetments; log, rootwad and boulder revetments; dormant post plantings; piling revetments with wire or geotextile fencing; piling revetments with slotted fencing; jacks or jack fields; rock riprap; stream jetties; stream bars; and gabions.

The purpose of this practice is to maintain, improve, or restore physical, chemical, and biological functions of a stream to provide diverse aquatic communities to improve habitat for desired aquatic species. Payment cost include shaping bank, critical area vegetation, geotextile, and rock rip rap; a 10-foot high bank at 2(H):1(V) slope for 500 linear feet is used for estimation purposes. The rock will be 2' thick and 10' high. The bank above the riprap will be graded to a stable slope and revegetated.

Resource Concerns: Soil Erosion - Excessive Bank Erosion from Streams, Shoreline and Water Conveyance Channels; Water Quality Degradation - Excessive Sediment in Surface Waters; Water Quality Degradation - Elevated Water Temperature; Excess/Insufficient Water - Excessive Sediment in Surface Waters; Inadequate Habitat for Fish and Wildlife- Habitat Degradation.

Associated Practices include: 560 - Access Road; 342 - Critical Area Planting; 382 - Fence; 391 - Riparian Forest Buffer; 390 - Riparian Herbaceous Cover; 395 - Stream Habitat Improvement and Management; 614 - Watering Facility; 484-Mulching; 570-Stormwater Runoff Control.

Before Situation:

A stream bisects the agricultural property and has had all of the woody vegetation removed due to overgrazing or human manipulation; the stream has severely degraded streambanks that are unstable and show signs of active erosion.

Soil Erosion: The streambank is unstable.

Water Quality Degradation: The sediment load has increased in the stream resulting in elevated water temperatures.

Excess/Insufficient Water: The excessive sediment load has reduced the water conveyance capacity, storage capacity and flow within the stream.

Inadequate Habitat for Fish and Wildlife: The deficiencies in the stream's habitat limit survival, growth, reproduction, and/or diversity of aquatic organisms within the stream.

After Situation:

The streambank is stable against further erosion and encourages natural sediment transport and deposition. Loss of riparian areas and sediment load is reduced in the stream.

For Soil Erosion: The streambank is stable.

For Water Quality Degradation: The sediment load has decreased in the stream resulting in improved aquatic habitat.

For Excess/Insufficient Water: The water conveyance capacity, storage capacity and flow within the stream has been stabilized.

For Inadequate Habitat for Fish and Wildlife: The reduction in the sediment load promotes survival, growth, reproduction, and/or diversity of aquatic organisms within the stream's habitat.

Scenario Feature Measure: Cubic Yard of Riprap

Scenario Unit: Cubic Yard

Scenario Typical Size: 833

Scenario Cost: \$39,856.41

Scenario Cost/Unit: \$47.85

Cost Details (by category):

Component Name	ID	Component Description	Unit	Price (\$/unit)	Quantity	Cost
Equipment/Installation						
Geotextile, woven	42	Woven Geotextile Fabric. Includes materials, equipment and labor	Square Yard	\$2.15	1222	\$2,627.30
Hydraulic Excavator, 2 CY	932	Track mounted hydraulic excavator with bucket capacity range of 1.5 to 2.5 CY. Equipment and power unit costs. Labor not included.	Hour	\$192.98	32	\$6,175.36
Labor						
Equipment Operators, Light	232	Includes: Skid Steer Loaders, Hydraulic Excavators <50 HP, Trenchers <12", Ag Equipment <150 HP, Pickup Trucks, Forklifts, Mulchers	Hour	\$22.06	32	\$705.92
Supervisor or Manager	234	Labor involving supervision or management activities. Includes crew supervisors, foremen and farm/ranch managers time required for adopting new technology, etc.	Hour	\$37.40	4	\$149.60
Materials						
Rock Riprap, graded, angular, material and shipping	1200	Graded Rock Riprap for all gradation ranges. Includes materials and delivery only.	Ton	\$23.76	1250	\$29,700.00

Mobilization

Mobilization, large equipment	1140	Equipment >150HP or typical weights greater than 30,000 pounds or loads requiring over width or over length permits.	Each	\$498.23	1	\$498.23
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Practice: 580 - Streambank and Shoreline Protection

Scenario: #4 - Stream Barb/LPSTP-Longitudinal Peaked Stone Toe Protection-small Streams

Scenario Description:

Protection of streambanks using longitudinal peaked stone toe protection to stabilize and protect banks of streams or excavated channels against scour and erosion. Additional structural measures may also include tree revetments; log, rootwad and boulder revetments; dormant post plantings; piling revetments with wire or geotextile fencing; piling revetments with slotted fencing; jacks or jack fields; rock riprap; stream jetties; stream barbs; J-Hooks and gabions.

The purpose of this practice is to maintain, improve, or restore physical, chemical, and biological functions of a stream to provide diverse aquatic communities to improve habitat for desired aquatic species. Payment cost includes rock rip rap and placement. A 4' high stone toe with 1.5:1 sideslopes, 275 linear feet in length is used for estimation purposes. The bank behind the riprap will not be modified. Stream with less than 100 sq miles drainage area.

Resource Concerns: Soil Erosion - Excessive Bank Erosion from Streams, Shoreline and Water Conveyance Channels; Water Quality Degradation - Excessive Sediment in Surface Waters; Water Quality Degradation - Elevated Water Temperature; Excess/Insufficient Water - Excessive Sediment in Surface Waters; Inadequate Habitat for Fish and Wildlife- Habitat Degradation.

Associated Practices include: 560 - Access Road; 342 - Critical Area Planting; 382 - Fence; 391 - Riparian Forest Buffer; 390 - Riparian Herbaceous Cover; 395 - Stream Habitat Improvement and Management; 614 - Watering Facility; 484-Mulching; 570-Stormwater Runoff Control.

Before Situation:

A stream bisects the agricultural property and has had all of the woody vegetation removed due to overgrazing or human manipulation; the stream has severely degraded streambanks that are unstable and show signs of active erosion.

Soil Erosion: The streambank is unstable.

Water Quality Degradation: The sediment load has increased in the stream resulting in elevated water temperatures.

Excess/Insufficient Water: The excessive sediment load has reduced the water conveyance capacity, storage capacity and flow within the stream.

Inadequate Habitat for Fish and Wildlife: The deficiencies in the stream's habitat limit survival, growth, reproduction, and/or diversity of aquatic organisms within the stream.

After Situation:

The streambank is stable against further erosion and encourages natural sediment transport and deposition. Loss of riparian areas and sediment load is reduced in the stream.

For Soil Erosion: The streambank is stable.

For Water Quality Degradation: The sediment load has decreased in the stream resulting in improved aquatic habitat.

For Excess/Insufficient Water: The water conveyance capacity, storage capacity and flow within the stream has been stabilized.

For Inadequate Habitat for Fish and Wildlife: The reduction in the sediment load promotes survival, growth, reproduction, and/or diversity of aquatic organisms within the stream's habitat.

Scenario Feature Measure: Linear foot of bank protected

Scenario Unit: Linear Foot

Scenario Typical Size: 275

Scenario Cost: \$9,245.99

Scenario Cost/Unit: \$33.62

Cost Details (by category):

Component Name	ID	Component Description	Unit	Price (\$/unit)	Quantity	Cost
Equipment/Installation						
Excavation, common earth, wet, side cast, large equipment	1228	Bulk excavation and side casting of wet common earth with hydraulic excavator or dragline with greater than 1 CY capacity. Includes equipment and labor.	Cubic Yard	\$4.29	24	\$102.96
Hydraulic Excavator, 1 CY	931	Track mounted hydraulic excavator with bucket capacity range of 0.8 to 1.5 CY. Equipment and power unit costs. Labor not included.	Hour	\$115.45	8	\$923.60
Labor						
Supervisor or Manager	234	Labor involving supervision or management activities. Includes crew supervisors, foremen and farm/ranch managers time required for adopting new technology, etc.	Hour	\$37.40	8	\$299.20
Equipment Operators, Heavy	233	Includes: Cranes, Hydraulic Excavators >=50 HP, Dozers, Paving Machines, Rock Trenchers, Trenchers >=12", Dump Trucks, Ag Equipment >=150 HP, Scrapers, Water Wagons.	Hour	\$27.84	8	\$222.72

Materials

Materials

Rock Riprap, graded, angular, material and shipping	1200	Graded Rock Riprap for all gradation ranges. Includes materials and delivery only.	Ton	\$23.76	303	\$7,199.28
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Mobilization

Mobilization, large equipment	1140	Equipment >150HP or typical weights greater than 30,000 pounds or loads requiring over width or over length permits.	Each	\$498.23	1	\$498.23
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