

Practice: 396 - Aquatic Organism Passage

Scenario: #3 - Blockage Removal

Scenario Description: Removal of passage barriers, including small relict earthen diversions (e.g., splash dams), failing or undersized culverts, and sediment or large woody material (>10cm diameter and 2m length) from mass wasting or major flood events. Instream material associated with the previously mentioned circumstances or structures prevents aquatic organism passage by the creation of channel-spanning blockages, or areas of shallow depth, high velocities, or extensive changes in water surface elevation. In addition, these features may encourage abrupt channel changes that endanger adjacent capital infrastructure or transportation corridors. Excessive streambank erosion by flows deflected around or impounded behind these features may impair water quality by introducing fine sediment out of phase with the natural hydrograph and the life history requirements of native aquatic species. A hydraulic analysis of the up and downstream impacts including potential loss of flood protection, irrigation, recreation, etc. must be completed and approved with the associated state and/or federal requirements, environmental impact statement. Even though the structure is on private property state and federal regulations must be followed and signed off by a PE. Removal is done with an assortment of equipment, including tracked excavators outfitted with buckets with "thumbs", bull dozers, skid steers, front-end loaders, and dump trucks. The channel and adjacent floodplain are restored to pre-blockage conditions to the fullest extent practicable. Removed materials are trucked away and disposed or recycled off-site, unless native streambed material found in the blockage can be used in site reclamation. Large woody material, if present, is used for instream reclamation, replaced in the channel downstream of the blockage, or trucked offsite for disposal or stockpiling for future projects. Disturbed areas are revegetated using Critical Area Planting (342). Scenario does not include additional measures needed in the active channel and floodplain. **RESOURCE CONCERNS:** INADEQUATE HABITAT FOR FISH AND WILDLIFE –Habitat degradation; EXCESS WATER – Ponding, flooding, seasonal high water table, seeps, and drifted snow; WATER QUALITY DEGRADATION – Elevated water temperature; SOIL EROSION– Excessive bank erosion from streams shorelines or water conveyance channels Payments for these associated practices are made separately and are covered by other typical scenarios and payment schedules. See relevant CPS for additional information. ---Site Preparation and Reclamation associated with project footprint: (342) Critical Area Planting, (382) Fence, (390) Riparian Herbaceous Cover, (391) Riparian Forest Buffer, (612) Tree/Shrub Establishment; (643) Restoration and Management of Rare and Declining Habitats. ---Reach Planning/Habitat Enhancement: (395) Stream Habitat Improvement and Management, ---Structural Measures Associated with Scenario but outside of project footprint: (410) Grade Stabilization Structure, (584) Channel Bed Stabilization, (580) Streambank and Shoreline Protection

Before Situation: An instream feature spanning the active channel creates hydraulic conditions that exceed the swimming or crawling abilities of native aquatic organisms. Event-driven mass wasting or instream deposits of coarse sediment create channel blockages or areas of shallow, fast-moving water. An instream plug of material transported to the site by flood flows or delivered to the channel from a hillslope failure not only blocks passage, but may deflect the stream toward a new course than endangers adjacent capital infrastructure or transportation corridors. Elevated risks associated with eventual over-topping or failure of the blockage to downstream features or communities are imminent in the event of a blockage that forms a temporary dam. Accelerated instream or lateral channel erosion may introduce fine sediment that impairs water quality.

After Situation: The instream barrier is removed by a combination of methods and equipment and the channel and affected floodplain are restored to pre-blockage conditions to the fullest extent practicable. Resource Concerns are addressed within the context of the site.

Scenario Feature Measure: Cubic Yards of mineral sediment, fill or large woody material

Scenario Unit: Cubic Yard

Scenario Typical Size: 200

Total Scenario Cost: \$21,809.34

Scenario Cost/Unit: \$109.05

Cost Details

Component Name	Id	Description	Unit	Cost	Qty	Total
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Labor

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	\$24.21	140	\$3,389.51
Skilled Labor	230	Labor requiring a high level skill set: Includes carpenters, welders, electricians, conservation professionals involved with data collection, monitoring, and or record keeping, etc.	Hour	\$25.14	40	\$1,005.53
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	\$39.78	40	\$1,591.33

Equipment Installation

Backhoe, 80 HP	926	Wheel mounted backhoe excavator with horsepower range of 60 to 90. Equipment and power unit costs. Labor not included.	Hour	\$55.63	40	\$2,225.05
Hauling, bulk, highway truck	1615	Hauling of bulk earthfill, rockfill, waste or debris. One-way travel distance using fully loaded highway dump trucks (typically 16 CY or 20 TN capacity). Includes equipment and labor for truck only. Does not include cost for loading truck.	Cubic Yard Mile	\$0.33	2000	\$660.99
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	\$163.20	40	\$6,528.06

Skidsteer, 80 HP	933	Skidsteer loader with horsepower range of 60 to 90. Equipment and power unit costs. Labor not included.	Hour	\$44.26	40	\$1,770.42
Truck, dump, 18 CY	1400	Dump truck for moving bulk material. Typically capacity is 25 ton or 18 cubic yards. Includes equipment only.	Hour	\$120.72	20	\$2,414.38
Water management, Flooding &dewatering	969	Includes equipment and power unit. Labor not included.	Acre Foot	\$123.16	10	\$1,231.57

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	\$484.73	1	\$484.73
Mobilization, medium equipment	1139	Equipment with 70-150 HP or typical weights between 14,000 and 30,000 pounds.	Each	\$253.88	2	\$507.76

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Scenario: #5 - CMP Culvert

Scenario Description: A corrugated metal (galvanized steel or aluminum) pipe culvert (CMP) of any shape (round, elliptical, or squash) used at a road-stream crossing to provide aquatic organism passage (AOP) and promote stream ecological and geomorphic function. CMPs used for AOP are sized according to geomorphic analyses, not just an estimate of runoff and streamflow at the site from the contributing watershed. In addition, CMPs used for AOP are filled with a mixture of rock and gravel sized to emulate site stream conditions and geomorphic units in the channel. The simulated streambed material is continuous throughout the culvert barrel, and blended with the intact streambed at the culvert inlet and outlet. The first estimate of culvert size--diameter or span--is obtained by analyzing bankfull channel width on a reach of stream not affected by an existing road crossing or other conditions that alter self-formed conditions. In the case of a culvert replacement, bankfull investigations are begun at least 10-20 estimated bankfull channel widths above the existing stream crossing. Culvert diameter or span is then increased according to channel bed composition and texture, bank characteristics, channel alignment at the crossing section, and other parameters that may affect channel dynamics and stability. Once the CMP diameter or span is determined, culvert length will be determined by roadway geometry and loading requirements, and site stream conditions. Concrete headwalls and/or wingwalls may be necessary in shorter installations and/or where fill/roadway cover is limited or the stream alignment is not perpendicular to the road axis. Culvert wall thickness and corrugations are determined by road loading requirements. Stream geomorphic characteristics, including the reach longitudinal profile, channel cross-sectional shape, substrate composition and arrangement, and bank shape and composition are determined. CMPs are installed with an assortment of equipment used for excavation, placing material, and delivering and removing material. Construction elements generally include an assortment of rock used to create riffles, cascades, or riffle-pool sequences with between 6 to 12 inches of water surface elevation drop between adjacent structures. Stream dewatering and diversion around the work site is often required, and temporary road closure or re-routing may also be required. Channel bed material within the culvert barrel varies according to prevailing stream characteristics at the crossing site. The culvert is placed within the roadway on a subexcavated compacted bed, set at a slope that matches the design longitudinal profile, and backfilled with a bed mixture that mimics adjacent stream characteristics with special attention to channel pattern. Backfill depths are typically at least 20% of the culvert diameter or rise, but may deviate based on the shape of the culvert used, channel dimensions, substrate size, and the site longitudinal profile. Special equipment such as motorized wheelbarrows may be necessary to backfill smaller CMPs. Once the simulated streambed in the culvert barrel is complete, the roadway is replaced and any necessary armoring and revegetating material is placed at the culvert inlet and outlet where it intersects the road fill prism. Other actions include construction staking and signage, soil erosion and pollution control, removal and disposal of the old culvert, and topsoil conservation for site reclamation. Disturbed areas are revegetated using Critical Area Planting (342). Scenario does not include additional measures needed to address channel incision, bank stability, and other factors associated with the presence of the stream crossing. **RESOURCE CONCERNS:** INADEQUATE HABITAT FOR FISH AND WILDLIFE –Habitat degradation; EXCESS WATER – Ponding, flooding, seasonal high water table, seeps, and drifted snow; WATER QUALITY DEGRADATION – Elevated water temperature; SOIL EROSION– Excessive bank erosion from streams shorelines or water conveyance channels Payments for these associated practices are made separately and are covered by other typical scenarios and payment schedules. See relevant CPS for additional information. ---Site Preparation and Reclamation associated with project footprint: (342) Critical Area Planting, (382) Fence, (390) Riparian Herbaceous Cover, (391) Riparian Forest Buffer, (612) Tree/Shrub Establishment; ---Reach Planning/Habitat Enhancement: (395) Stream Habitat Improvement and Management, ---Structural Measures Associated with Scenario but outside of project footprint: (410) Grade Stabilization Structure, (584) Channel Bed Stabilization, (580) Streambank and Shoreline Protection

Before Situation: An existing undersized culvert as contributed to general bed and bank scour downstream of a road crossing, and may have contributed to the deposition of a wedge of sediment upstream of the road crossing. The road may be overtopped by high flows, resulting in outright failure, landowner accessibility problems, access by and to emergency services, and hamper post-flood recovery efforts. An upstream impoundment created by the undersized culvert has contributed to water quality problems including high water temperatures and the deposition and later mobilization of polluted fine sediment. Native aquatic organisms are unable to pass through the road crossing because the culvert outlet is perched above the downstream pool, and high velocities are not negotiable by animals that are able to leap into the culvert barrel.

After Situation: The undersized culvert is replaced with a CMP sized, placed, and backfilled with material determined by geomorphic analyses performed in a reference reach upstream of the crossing location. Geomorphic and ecological functions are preserved through the crossing site, enhancing AOP, water quality, and culvert longevity. In addition, because the culvert is sized to promote the transport of streamflow and the materials it carries, it requires decreased maintenance activities over time. Landowners are able to access their holdings across a range of flows, and are able to seek and receive emergency and post-flood recovery services. Resource Concerns are addressed within the context of the site.

Scenario Feature Measure: CMP

Scenario Unit: Foot

Scenario Typical Size: 40

Total Scenario Cost: \$29,468.17

Scenario Cost/Unit: \$736.70

Cost Details

Component Name	Id	Description	Unit	Cost	Qty	Total
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Equipment Installation

Geotextile, woven	42	Woven Geotextile Fabric. Includes materials, equipment and labor	Square Yard	\$2.19	100	\$219.43
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	\$163.20	40	\$6,528.06
Skidsteer, 80 HP	933	Skidsteer loader with horsepower range of 60 to 90. Equipment and power unit costs. Labor not included.	Hour	\$44.26	40	\$1,770.42
Truck, dump, 18 CY	1400	Dump truck for moving bulk material. Typically capacity is 25 ton or 18 cubic yards. Includes equipment only.	Hour	\$120.72	40	\$4,828.76
Water management, Flooding &dewatering	969	Includes equipment and power unit. Labor not included.	Acre Foot	\$123.16	25	\$3,078.93

Labor

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	\$24.21	120	\$2,905.29
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	\$20.07	40	\$802.78
Skilled Labor	230	Labor requiring a high level skill set: Includes carpenters, welders, electricians, conservation professionals involved with data collection, monitoring, and or record keeping, etc.	Hour	\$25.14	40	\$1,005.53
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	\$39.78	40	\$1,591.33

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	\$484.73	1	\$484.73
Mobilization, medium equipment	1139	Equipment with 70-150 HP or typical weights between 14,000 and 30,000 pounds.	Each	\$253.88	1	\$253.88

Materials

Aggregate, river rock	1834	Well graded, rounded mineral substrates derived from local riverine settings. Includes materials and local delivery	Ton	\$33.91	75	\$2,543.55
Pipe, CMP, 96", 14 Gauge	1835	96" Corrugated Metal Pipe, Galvanized, Uncoated, 14 gage. Material cost only.	Foot	\$86.39	40	\$3,455.47

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Scenario: #16 - Step Pool Weir

Scenario Description: Step pool weirs are constructed features that provide passage around an instream barrier or in place of a removed barrier. Step Pool Weirs are constructed with an assortment of equipment used for excavation, placing material, and delivering and removing material. Disturbed areas are revegetated using Critical Area Planting (342) and access control and signage are provided. Scenario does not include additional measures needed in the active channel and floodplain or at an existing dam necessary to control flow associated with nature-like fishway. **RESOURCE CONCERNS:** INADEQUATE HABITAT FOR FISH AND WILDLIFE –Habitat degradation; EXCESS WATER – Ponding, flooding, seasonal high water table, seeps, and drifted snow; WATER QUALITY DEGRADATION – Elevated water temperature; EROSION– Excessive bank erosion from streams shorelines or water conveyance channels Associated Practices (326) Clearing and Snagging, (342) Critical Area Planting, (382) Fence, (390) Riparian Herbaceous Cover, (391) Riparian Forest Buffer, (612) Tree/Shrub Establishment, 580 Streambank and Shoreline Protection, (395) Stream Habitat Improvement and Management, (410) Grade Stabilization Structure, (582) Open Channel, (584) Channel Bed Stabilization, (580) Streambank and Shoreline Protection, (587) Structure for Water Control 580 Streambank and Shoreline Protection. Use (578) Stream Crossing when the primary intent is not a biological concern, but hydrologic or for moving animals, vehicles or humans across or fording stream.

Before Situation: An instream barrier prevents upstream migration of native aquatic organisms and no support exists for removal. Similarly, an instream barrier is removed, and interested parties require maintenance of an upstream pool or pond.

After Situation: A step pool weir is constructed in place of a removed barrier. The step pool weir is constructed of rock that provides quality passage conditions for a number of species and geomorphic stability over a range of flows. Resource Concerns are addressed within the context of the site. The typical scenario is for a 35' wide channel 100 feet long with weirs every 10'.

Scenario Feature Measure: Cubic Yard of Material

Scenario Unit: Cubic Yard

Scenario Typical Size: 800

Total Scenario Cost: \$89,943.15

Scenario Cost/Unit: \$112.43

Cost Details

Component Name	Id	Description	Unit	Cost	Qty	Total
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Equipment Installation

Geotextile, woven	42	Woven Geotextile Fabric. Includes materials, equipment and labor	Square Yard	\$2.19	390	\$855.78
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	\$163.20	80	\$13,056.12
Skidsteer, 80 HP	933	Skidsteer loader with horsepower range of 60 to 90. Equipment and power unit costs. Labor not included.	Hour	\$44.26	80	\$3,540.85
Truck, dump, 18 CY	1400	Dump truck for moving bulk material. Typically capacity is 25 ton or 18 cubic yards. Includes equipment only.	Hour	\$120.72	40	\$4,828.76
Water management, Flooding & dewatering	969	Includes equipment and power unit. Labor not included.	Acre Foot	\$123.16	10	\$1,231.57

Labor

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	\$24.21	200	\$4,842.16
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	\$20.07	40	\$802.78
Skilled Labor	230	Labor requiring a high level skill set: Includes carpenters, welders, electricians, conservation professionals involved with data collection, monitoring, and or record keeping, etc.	Hour	\$25.14	22	\$553.04
Specialist Labor	235	Labor requiring a specialized skill set: Includes Agronomists, Foresters, Biologists, etc. to provide additional technical information during the planning and implementation of the practice. Does not include NRCS or TSP services.	Hour	\$100.14	80	\$8,011.45
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	\$39.78	10	\$397.83

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	\$484.73	1	\$484.73
Mobilization, medium equipment	1139	Equipment with 70-150 HP or typical weights between 14,000 and 30,000 pounds.	Each	\$253.88	1	\$253.88

Materials

Aggregate, river rock	1834	Well graded, rounded mineral substrates derived from local riverine settings. Includes materials and local delivery	Ton	\$33.91	292	\$9,902.89
Boulder	1761	Rock boulders (approximately 5 ft dia. 6.67 Tons) Includes materials and delivery (up to 100 miles) only.	Ton	\$34.32	1200	\$41,181.31