

Practice: 584 - Channel Bed Stabilization

Scenario: #1 - Bio-engineering

Scenario Description: Stabilize the bottom and slope of a stream channel using bioengineering methods. Bio-engineering methods include live stakes, fascines, plantings, bare root stock, willow waddles, and live stakes. Re-vegetation of exposed surfaces will be completed using 342 - Critical Area Planting. Typical stream has 50 foot bottom width and 6 foot banks. Length of area 100 feet. Planting entire area at a 2x2 grid with live stakes, potted plants, and bare root mix

Before Situation: Bed of an existing or newly constructed alluvial or threshold channel is undergoing damaging aggradation or degradation. Stream cannot be feasibly controlled with clearing and snagging, vegetation, bank protection or upstream water control. Soil Erosion: The stream 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: Stream channel is stable and vegetated. Other associated practices could be (326) Clearing and Snagging, (396) Aquatic Organism Passage, (395) Stream Habitat Improvement and Management, (580) Streambank and Shoreline Protection, or (587) Structure for Water Control. 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: Area of planting

Scenario Unit: Square Foot

Scenario Typical Size: 2500

Total Scenario Cost: \$10,225.73

Scenario Cost/Unit: \$4.09

Cost Details

Component Name	Id	Description	Unit	Cost	Qty	Total
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Labor

Equipment Operators, Light	232	Includes: Skid Steer Loaders, Hydraulic Excavators <50 HP, Trenchers <12", Ag Equipment <150 HP, Pickup Trucks, Forklifts, Mulchers	Hour	\$25.30	40	\$1,012.00
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	\$24.26	120	\$2,911.76
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	\$43.17	40	\$1,726.78

Equipment Installation

Stripping and stockpiling, topsoil	1199	Stripping and stockpiling of topsoil adjacent to stripping area. Includes equipment and labor.	Cubic Yard	\$0.86	200	\$171.60
Tractor, agricultural, 60 HP	963	Agricultural tractor with horsepower range of 50 to 90. Equipment and power unit costs. Labor not included.	Hour	\$23.94	40	\$957.41

Materials

Erosion Control Blanket, biodegradable	1213	Biodegradable erosion control blanket, typically a composite of natural fibers with reinforcing polymer netting. Materials and shipping only.	Square Yard	\$1.24	800	\$992.52
Tree, willow	1426	Willow tree for planting, 18" to 36" seedling. Includes materials and shipping only.	Each	\$0.67	1500	\$1,003.49
Wattles or facines, 6 to 8 inch diameter	1904	Facines, or wattles: bundles of live tree stems of species that sprout roots, bound together. 6"-8" diameter. Includes materials and shipping only.	Foot	\$7.25	200	\$1,450.16

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Scenario: #2 - Rock structures

Scenario Description: Stabilize the bottom and slope of a stream channel using rock riprap or engineered products that consist primarily of rock or concrete. This includes but not limited to gabions, rock weirs, concrete blocks, etc. Typical stream has 50 foot bottom width and 6 foot banks. Length of area 100 feet. Based on degrading channel that needs to be riprapped its entire wetted perimeter.

Before Situation: Bed of an existing or newly constructed alluvial or threshold channel is undergoing damaging aggradation or degradation. Changes cannot be controlled feasibly with clearing and snagging, vegetation, bank protection or upstream water control. Soil Erosion: The stream 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: Stream channel is stable. Re-vegetation of exposed surfaces will be completed using 342 - Critical Area Planting. Other associated practices could be (326) Clearing and Snagging, (396) Aquatic Organism Passage, (395) Stream Habitat Improvement and Management, (580) Streambank and Shoreline Protection, or (587) Structure for Water Control. 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: Area to be stabilized.

Scenario Unit: Cubic Yard

Scenario Typical Size: 575

Total Scenario Cost: \$44,763.86

Scenario Cost/Unit: \$77.85

Cost Details

Component Name	Id	Description	Unit	Cost	Qty	Total
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Equipment Installation

Clearing and Grubbing	40	Clearing and Grubbing, includes materials, equipment and labor	Acre	\$265.24	0.2	\$53.05
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Materials

Rock Riprap, Placed with geotextile	44	Rock Riprap, placed with geotextile, includes materials, equipment and labor to transport and place	Cubic Yard	\$73.07	600	\$43,844.56
Tree, willow	1426	Willow tree for planting, 18" to 36" seedling. Includes materials and shipping only.	Each	\$0.67	200	\$133.80

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	\$24.26	20	\$485.29
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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	\$247.16	1	\$247.16
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Scenario: #3 - Wood structures

Scenario Description: Stabilize the bottom and slope of a stream channel using engineered structures consisting primarily of wood. This includes but not limited to toe wood, log weirs, log vanes, root wads, log step pools, etc. Re-vegetation of exposed surfaces will be completed using 342 - Critical Area Planting. Typical stream has 50 foot bottom width and 6 foot banks. Length of area 100 feet. Structures spaced at 50 foot intervals.

Before Situation: Bed of an existing or newly constructed alluvial or threshold channel is undergoing damaging aggradation or degradation. Changes cannot be controlled feasibly with clearing and snagging, vegetation, bank protection or upstream water control. Soil Erosion: The stream 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: Stream channel is stable. Re-vegetation of exposed surfaces will be completed using 342 - Critical Area Planting. Other associated practices could be (326) Clearing and Snagging, (396) Aquatic Organism Passage, (395) Stream Habitat Improvement and Management, (580) Streambank and Shoreline Protection, or (587) Structure for Water Control. 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: Number of structures

Scenario Unit: Each

Scenario Typical Size: 3

Total Scenario Cost: \$8,389.11

Scenario Cost/Unit: \$2,796.37

Cost Details

Component Name	Id	Description	Unit	Cost	Qty	Total
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Materials

Rock Riprap, Placed with geotextile	44	Rock Riprap, placed with geotextile, includes materials, equipment and labor to transport and place	Cubic Yard	\$73.07	75	\$5,480.57
Wattles or facines, 9 to 12 inch diameter	1905	Facines, or wattles: bundles of live tree stems of species that sprout roots, bound together. 9"- 12" diameter. Includes materials and shipping only.	Foot	\$12.32	150	\$1,848.65

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	\$2.23	40	\$89.30
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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	\$24.26	40	\$970.59
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