MISSISSIPPI RIVER

POOL 11 ISLANDS SUNFISH LAKE AND MUD LAKE

GRANT COUNTY, WISCONSIN AND DUBUQUE COUNTY, IOWA

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM
HABITAT REHABILITATION AND ENHANCEMENT PROJECT

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE MANUAL

AUGUST 2012



U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
ROCK ISLAND DISTRICT
CLOCK TOWER BUILDING
PO BOX 2004
ROCK ISLAND, ILLINOIS 61204

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE MANUAL POOL 11 ISLANDS SUNFISH LAKE AND MUD LAKE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM HABITAT REHABILITATION AND ENHANCEMENT PROJECT

MISSISSIPPI RIVER MILES 583.3 TO 593.0 GRANT COUNTY, WISCONSIN AND DUBUQUE COUNTY, IOWA

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Sunfish Lake and Mud Lake

Environmental Management Program Habitat Rehabilitation and Enhancement Project

Grant County, Wisconsin and Dubuque County, Iowa AUGUST 2012

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OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE MANUAL

Pool 11 Islands Sunfish Lake and Mud Lake Environmental Management Program Project

Grant County, Wisconsin and Dubuque County, Iowa AUGUST 2012

PREFACE

This Operation and Maintenance (O&M) manual is for the Pool 11 Islands Environmental Management Program (EMP) Habitat Rehabilitation and Enhancement Project (HREP) located on the Upper Mississippi River National Wildlife and Fish Refuge in Dubuque County, Iowa and Grant County, Wisconsin, on the Mississippi River. This project was Federally constructed and is thus considered a Federal project. This project is eligible for repairs under the Environmental Management Program. This O&M manual has been compiled by the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Rock Island District to assist local officials in complying with the requirements for operating and maintaining the project.

The O&M manual provides essential operation and maintenance instructions and references to be used by personnel knowledgeable of the project. The routine inspection program of the completed Federal project administered under EMP by the USACE is detailed in Section 10. Local inspection requirements and follow-up corrective action reporting are also listed. Additionally, the O&M manual serves as a reference document containing descriptions of the features involved in the original construction of the project, the construction history, a copy of the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the USACE, and a listing of project points of contact.

Included within this O&M manual are copies of as-built drawings, a blank annual inspection report form and other references related to the Pool 11 Islands EMP HREP (Project).

The O&M manual should be periodically updated by the USFWS to incorporate best professional practices. The O&M manual will only be updated by the USACE following Federal action at the Project. All points of contact, websites and supplier information should be checked and verified on a yearly basis by the USFWS. Physical modifications and any operational changes impacting the Project must be approved and documented by USACE. A copy of the routine inspections should also be attached to the O&M manual.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE MANUAL

Pool 11 Islands

Sunfish Lake and Mud Lake

Habitat Rehabilitation and Enhancement Project Grant County, Wisconsin and Dubuque County, Iowa

SECTIONS

1. GENERAL

1.1. Purpose. This Operation and Maintenance (O&M) manual describes the operation, maintenance and upkeep responsibilities for the Pool 11 Islands Environmental Management Program (EMP) Habitat Rehabilitation and Enhancement Project (HREP) that is required by the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) to receive Federal assistance under the Environmental Management Program. The instructions are consistent with the general procedures presented in the September 2001 Definite Project Report (DPR).

This manual serves to furnish the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) officials with information and guidance to assist in the orderly and efficient use of the constructed features to meet project goals and objectives. Likewise, adequate maintenance of habitat rehabilitation and enhancement projects is required to ensure serviceability of project features. The intent of the maintenance instructions is to present preventative maintenance information consisting of systematic inspections and subsequent corrective actions, which should ensure long-term use. A timely preventative maintenance program reduces and prevents major damage to constructed features. The USFWS must maintain the project in an acceptable condition as defined in this O&M manual and must participate in the inspection program. This manual was written for personnel familiar with the Pool 11 Islands EMP HREP (Project) and does not contain detailed information which is common to site personnel or which is presented in other existing manuals or regulations. This manual provides the general standards of maintenance and establishes an initial frequency of maintenance inspections that should ensure satisfactory Project performance. This manual is the latest in a series of O&M guidance specifically designed to assist in the operation and maintenance of the Project. This document supersedes and incorporates previous Project specific O&M manuals. Although this document is intended to call out the most salient issues, additional guidance for proper operation and maintenance is present in USACE guidance and policy documents. The Code of Federal Regulations specified O&M requirements are attached in Appendix C. Additionally the USACE provides clarification of proper operation and maintenance of Project features that may require efforts that are additional to those stated in this document. The USACE encourages an active dialogue between the USACE and the sponsor to indicate USACE policy clarifications that may have O&M implications for the Project. Table 1.1 gives a brief history of the planning and construction process of the Project. Table 1.2 details the goals, objectives and features of the Project.

Table 1.1. Summary of Planning and Construction Activities

Project Phase	Purpose	Project Milestone	Date Completed
Pre-Project	Identify and define problems and establish need of project	Fact Sheet	March 2004
Engineering and Design	Quantify project objectives, perform	SHPO ¹ Concurrence	July 1995
-	preliminary design, satisfy NEPA ³ and permit	Draft DPR	April 1999
	requirements, develop performance evaluation	DPR Public Review & EA ²	February 2001
	plan, obtain project approval for construction	NEPA Public Review	March 2001
		Obtain Section 401/404 Permits	June 2001
		Final DPR & EA	September 2001
		DPR approval	May 2002
		Approve Plans and Specifications	May 2002
		Memorandum of Agreement with USFWS	March 2002
Construction	Finalize plans and	Request for Proposals	April 2002/May 2004
	specifications, obtain O&M agreement, advertise and award construction	Proposals Due	May 2002/June 2004
	contracts, construct project	Award Contract	July 2002/August 2004
	project	Notice to Proceed	August 2002/August 2004
		Construction Complete	June 2004/August 2006

²Environmental Assessment

³National Environmental Policy Act

Table 1.2. Project Goals, Objectives, and Features

Goals	Objectives	Project Features
Restore and Protect Aquatic Habitat	Reduce resuspension of sediments	
	Create areas with flow and depth diversity	Construct embankment
	Increase abundance and diversity of aquatic plants	Excavate channels in backwater areas
		outhwater areas
	Enhance nesting and brooding habitat for	
	migratory birds	
Restore and Protect Backwater Habitat	Reduce sedimentation in backwaters	Construct flow control structure
	Provide reliable food resources for migratory	
	birds and resident wildlife	Construct embankment
	Create off-channel deep-water areas to	Excavate channels in
	provide year-round habitat for centrarchids and associated species	backwater areas
	·	Construct sediment trap

1.2.Project Description. This section describes the Project, as it exists at the time of the O&M manual's printing. See Section 5 for a discussion on the history of the Project including construction and post-flood rehabilitation. The Project features consist of deflection embankments, a confined disposal facility, deep water channels, flow inlets with a sediment trap and a riprap dike. These features are shown generically in Figure 1.1 and more specifically in the plates found in Appendix A.

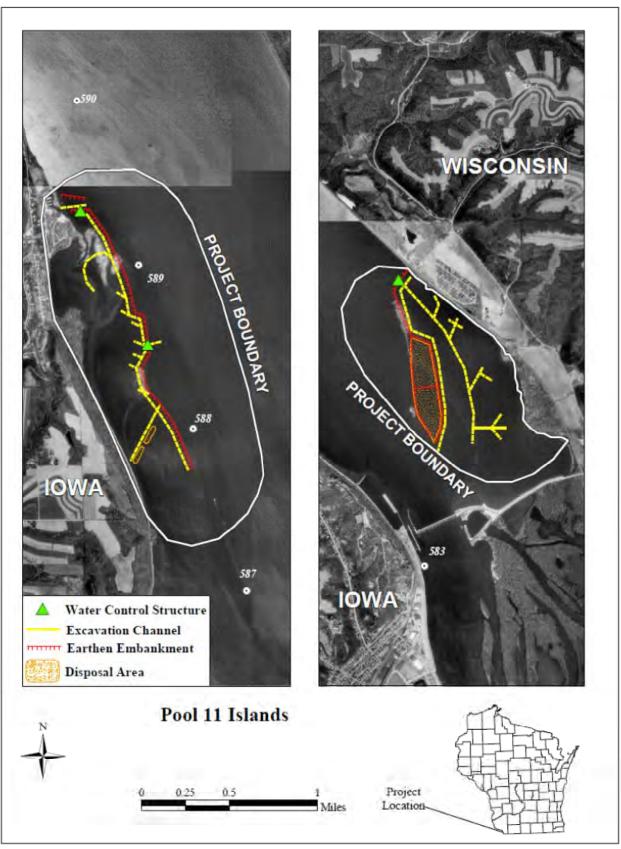


Figure 1.1. Pool 11 Islands Project Overview Map

1.3. Project Function. The Project is classified as a Habitat Rehabilitation and Enhancement Project that was Federally constructed and is Federally maintained. It was designed to restore and protect backwater and aquatic habitat by reducing resuspension of sediments, creating areas with flow and depth diversity, increasing the abundance and diversity of aquatic plants, enhancing nesting and brooding habitat for migratory birds, providing reliable food sources for migratory birds and resident wildlife and creating off-channel deep-water areas to provide year-round habitat for centrarchids and associated species.

2. AUTHORIZATION

This O&M manual serves to meet the Department of the Army's requirements under the 1985 Supplemental Appropriations Act (Public Law 99-88), Section 1103 of the Water Resources Development Act (WRDA) of 1986 (Public Law 99-662), Section 405 of WRDA 1990 (Public Law 101-640), Section 107 of WRDA 1992 (Public Law 102-580), and Section 509 of WRDA 1999 (Public Law 106-53). The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Rock Island District (Corps) funded and constructed the Project under these authorizations.

As set forth in the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA), included in Appendix B - Exhibit A, the USFWS has agreed to maintain and operate, at no cost to the USACE, the Project including all the repaired or restored Project features in accordance with Section 107(b) of the WRDA of 1992, Public Law 102-580.

3. LOCATION

The Project is located on the Upper Mississippi River National Wildlife and Fish Refuge in Dubuque County, Iowa and Grant County, Wisconsin on the right and left descending banks of the Mississippi River, respectively, in Pool 11, approximately 17 miles downstream of Cassville, Wisconsin and 2.3 miles upstream of Dubuque, Iowa. The Project extends from Mississippi River Miles (RM) 583.3 to 593.0. The Project is in a rural setting. The constructed features of the Project lie within Sections 10, 11, 14, 15 and 23 of Township 90 North, Range 2 East, Dubuque County, Iowa and Sections 17, 18, 19 and 20 of Township 1 North, Range 2 West, Grant County, Wisconsin. Sunfish Lake consists of 426 acres of aquatic habitat. Mud Lake consists of 493 acres of aquatic habitat. Detailed maps of the Project are shown in Section 1.2. The Project stretches from Lock and Dam 11 upstream to Potosi Creek in Dubuque County, Iowa, and Grant County, Wisconsin. The Project area roughly encompasses the aquatic and floodplain lands between the rail lines that parallel either side of the Mississippi River. All Project lands are in Federal ownership and are managed by the USFWS as part of the Upper Mississippi River National Wildlife and Fish Refuge.

4. PERTINENT AREA INFORMATION

4.1. Hydrologic Data. Table 4.1 shows how river elevation (stage) for the Pool 11 Islands and the surrounding areas relates to flooding potential. The Mississippi River at Lock and Dam 10 (Guttenberg, IA) gage is 25.6 miles upstream of the Project and the Mississippi River at Lock and Dam 11 (Dubuque, IA) gage is 0.3 miles downstream of the Project. The closer gage should be used to aid in flood forecasting and preparation. It should be noted that the Mississippi River gages are referenced to Mean Sea Level (MSL) 1912 datum and the tributary gages are referenced to National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) 1929 datum. The most accurate datum is North American Vertical Datum (NAVD) 1988. Each of these datums is slightly different from the other, varying by a few tenths of a foot in elevation. The

National Weather Service provides an online conversion tool between 1929 and 1988 datums at the following location: http://www.ngs.noaa.gov/TOOLS/Vertcon/vertcon.html. For conversions from 1912 to one of the other datums, use the values in Figure 4.1. Historical flow data is provided in Figure 4.2. The maximum, minimum and average flows are shown for the years 1986 to 2011.

Table 4.1. River Elevation Effects: Mississippi River at Lock and Dam 11 (Dubuque, IA) Gage (DLDI4)**			
River Elevation (Stage)	Affected Areas		
603.2 (15.0)	Action Stage.		
604.2 (16.0) Flood Stage.			
605.2 (17.0)	Moderate Flood Stage.		
607.74 (19.54)	Top of Sunfish Lake embankment.		
608.10 (19.9)	Top of Mud Lake embankment.		
608.7 (20.5)	608.7 (20.5) Major Flood Stage.		
610.0 (22.0)	Water affects Volunteer Drive leading to Lock and Dam 11.		

^{**}Based on the Mississippi River at Lock and Dam 11 (Dubuque, IA) gage, datum 588.2 ft MSL 1912.

4.2.River Gages Information. Information can be obtained from the USACE website: http://www.rivergages.com – First select "Rock Island District" from the "Water Level By" drop down menu; then select "Mississippi River and Passes" from the "Rock Island District Basins" drop down menu; then select "Mississippi River at Lock and Dam 11 (Dubuque, IA)" from the list. The gages are listed from upstream to downstream.

Mississippi River at Lock and Dam 11(Dubuque, IA) (DLDI4)*

Gage Datum (zero elevation): 588.20 feet MSL 1912

Flood Stage @ Gage: 16.0 feet

River Mile: 583.0

Location: 11 Lime Street, at the foot of the bluff below Eagle Point Park, 2.7 river miles upstream of the US Highway 151 bridge.

Historical Top 5 Crests

1. 25.69 ft on 04/26/1965

2. 23.91 ft on 04/21/2001

3. 22.32 ft on 07/01/1993

4. 21.74 ft on 04/23/1969

5. 21.64 ft on 04/22/1951

^{*}Water control recommends adding 0.4 to the tail forecast to account for swellhead at the dam.

Vertical Datum Conversions in Rock Island District

(Applies to locations on the Mississippi River. For other locations please contact Survey Section EC-TS) (For a given elevation: 1912 >1929 >1988)

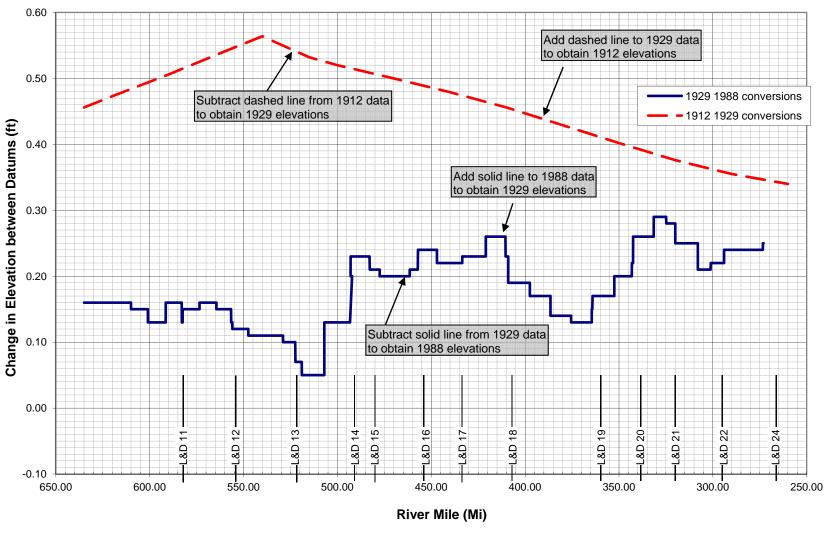


Figure 4.1. Vertical Datum Conversions in Rock Island District

Lock & Dam 11 Flows 1986 - 2011

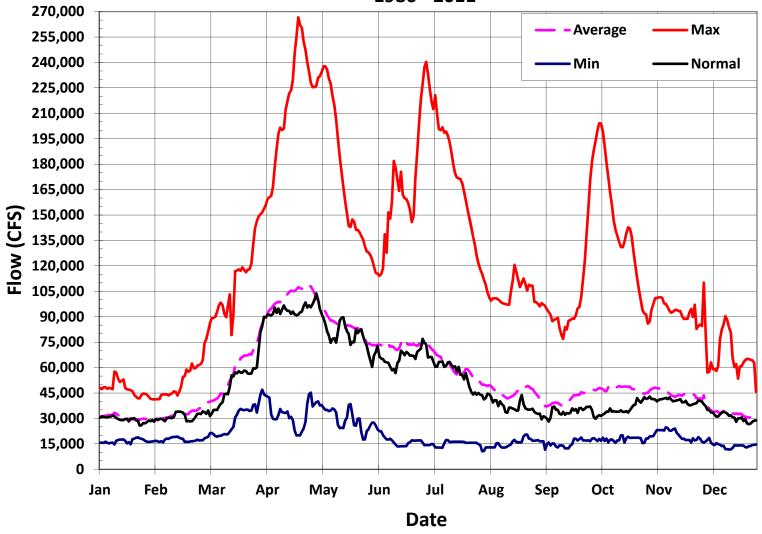


Figure 4.2. Lock and Dam 11 Flows: 1986 – 2011

5. PROJECT CONSTRUCTION HISTORY

The Project was designed by the USACE. The USACE funded 100% of the Project construction. The Project sponsor is the USFWS. Iowa Department of Natural Resources (IADNR) and Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WIDNR) are project cooperators. All operation and maintenance is to be funded and performed by USFWS. Design considerations and investigations are presented in the DPR dated September 2001. Table 1.1 provides a summary of planning, design, and construction activities associated with the Project. Goals and objectives were formulated during the design phase. Table 1.2 provides a summary of Project goals, objectives, and features.

The Project restores and protects backwater aquatic habitat as well as aquatic habitat. Features used include islands and off-channel dredging. There were two stages of this Project.

Sunfish Lake is the southernmost part of the Project, located on the Wisconsin side of the river between RM 583 and 584, just upstream of Lock and Dam 11. The main construction features of Sunfish Lake include a deflection embankment, confined disposal facility (CDF), several channels for deep water fish habitat, a flow inlet with sediment trap and a riprap dike along the upstream portion of the embankment. The locations of these items are shown on Plate C1 in the Sunfish Lake drawings.

Mud Lake is the northernmost part of the Project, located on the Iowa side of the river between RM 588 and 589. The main construction features of Mud Lake include two islands alongside the channels, dredged channels for deep water fish habitat and two flow inlets. The locations of these items are shown on Plate C1 in the Mud Lake drawings.

5.1. Primary Project Features. The primary Project features are listed below.

5.1.1. Deflection Embankments. In both stages, deflection embankments were constructed and exposed surfaces were either vegetated or riprapped. The embankments were constructed with the material dredged from the river bottom to create the deep water channel. In Sunfish Lake, the material was mechanically dredged due to high clay content. Mechanically dredging the channel adjacent to the embankments allowed for direct placement of material within the embankment cross section without having to load the material onto a barge and double handle it. Additional channels and the sediment trap were hydraulically dredged. In Mud Lake, the material was only mechanically dredged. The embankments are used to divert main channel flow around the Project sites and allow for lower velocities, reduced sedimentation and increased amounts of aquatic vegetation. The embankments also protect shallow water areas from wind fetch and sediment resuspension to improve environmental conditions for the growth of aquatic vegetation.

5.1.1.1. Stage I, Sunfish Lake, Contract #DACW25-02-C-0024. This stage created the 1568 m (5145 ft) embankment that ties in to the Wisconsin shore at the upstream end (RM 584.1) and extends out toward the main channel, terminating near RM 583.5. See Plates 3-24 in Appendix A. The embankment's top elevation was constructed to 185.60 m (608.92 ft). This elevation is 0.3 m (1 ft) above the 20 percent chance exceedance flood elevation plus an additional 0.3 m (1ft) for potential settling. The top width is 3 m (10 ft) with side slopes of 4H:1V or shallower. A 3 m (10 ft) bench on the river side of the embankment is planted with willow stakes to protect against wind, wave, and current erosion. The borrow for this embankment was mechanically dredged from the river bottom, downstream and adjacent to the embankment alignment using a 275 ton crane with a 3 and 4 cubic yard bucket. Some of the material was obtained from within the confined disposal facility (CDF) to

increase the capacity for hydraulically dredged material from the habitat channels. In some areas, the embankment is protected against wind, wave and current erosion by a 0.5 m (1.6 ft)-thick layer of lowa Class E riprap and a 0.25 m (10 inch)-thick layer of bedding stone. An 8-inch hydraulic pipeline dredge was used to dredge channels. The dredged material was placed in the CDF. The effluent from the CDF was further processed by a barge-mounted settling system in order to meet water quality standards. The west side of the island experienced severe erosion during construction. The construction contract was modified to add a riprap dike from Stations 7+70.37A to 13+50A on an old road bed (refer to Plate 9).

To maintain a fresh inflow of dissolved oxygen, a notched rock weir was constructed at the upstream end of the embankment. The weir crest elevation is 0.79 m (2.6 ft) below flat pool elevation. Downstream of the weir, a sediment trap was constructed to reduce sedimentation in the newly dredged channels. The trap was sized to retain the majority of the expected sediment load through the weir for a 50-year period. The design discharge of the notch is 1.1 cubic meters per second (cms) (40 cubic feet per second (cfs)) during average January conditions with no ice cover.

5.1.1.2. Stage II, Mud Lake, Contract #W912EK-04-C-0007. This stage created a protected backwater off the main channel. The 2822 m (9259 ft) embankment ties into the lowa shore at the upstream end near RM 589.4 and extends out toward the main channel and then angles downstream paralleling the main channel, ending near RM 587.7. See Plates 25-41 in Appendix A. The embankment's top elevation was constructed to 185.60 m (608.92 ft), 0.3 m (1 ft) above the 20 percent chance exceedance flood elevation plus 0.3 m (1 ft) for potential settling. A second 302 m (991 ft) embankment was constructed upstream of the primary embankment. This secondary embankment was designed to deflect sediment and debris that naturally accumulate at the head of Mud Lake, thereby decreasing maintenance of the upstream notched rock weir and decreasing sediment loads into Mud Lake. This arrangement also allows pleasure craft to access the adjacent marina. The embankment top width is 10 m (33 ft) (except for the secondary embankment width at 3 m (10 ft)) with side slopes no steeper than 6H:1V. The embankments were created by mechanical dredging using 275 ton crane with 3 and 4 cubic yard buckets. Some areas of the embankment are protected against wind, wave, and current erosion with a 0.25 m (10 inch)-thick layer of bedding stone and a 0.5 m (1.6 ft)-thick layer of lowa Class E riprap.

At the lower end channel entrance, the contractor was allowed to side cast a small amount of material for their convenience. This created a small berm at the downstream end of the embankment and channel. There are no maintenance requirements for the side cast berm as it is not part of the project design.

To maintain a fresh inflow of dissolved oxygen, two notched rock weir structures were constructed, one near the embankment's midpoint at station 14+30 and one near the upstream end at station 2+10. The weir crest elevation is 0.60 m (2 ft) below flat pool elevation for the upper inlet and directly at flat pool elevation for the lower inlet. The design flow rates of the notches are roughly 0.57 cms (20 cfs), each during low flow winter conditions. The crest elevation of the notches were modified using rock at the request of the IADNR after their monitoring measured high flows in the excavated channel that would discourage overwintering fish use. The weir crest elevations previously stated reflect this change.

5.1.2. Off-Channel Dredging. Off-channel dredging was also used at both sites. The purpose of the dredging was to increase the depths in off-channel habitats, provide access between shallow and deep aquatic areas, and increase overwintering fish habitat for centrarchids and associated species.

5.1.2.1. Stage I, Sunfish Lake, Contract #DACW25-02-C-0024. A series of deep-water channels totaling 13.1 ha (32.4 acres) were dredged in the backwater area protected by the deflection embankment. A 2-cell containment area was constructed as part of the embankment to hold the hydraulically dredged material. Both the hydraulically and mechanically dredged channels were excavated to a bottom elevation of 181.31 m (594.85 ft), a bottom width of 10 m (33 ft), and side slopes of approximately 3H:1V. The hydraulically dredged channels were dredged by an 8 inch hydraulic pipeline dredge. The mechanical dredging was accomplished utilizing a 275 ton crane with 3 and 4 cubic yard buckets. Dredging depths were based on historic sedimentation rates and are discussed in detail in the DPR. Two channel alignments (A & B) parallel the embankment alignment. The additional channels (D through M) connect to the first channel alignments and extend east and south towards the shoreline. These details can be seen on Plate 3 in Appendix A. Additionally, Option Areas "A" and "C" were either partially or fully dredged to elevation 182.0 meters as part of the Project. Details showing the location of this dredging are shown on Plate 23 (Sheet C20) and Plate 24 (Sheet C21) in Appendix A.

5.1.2.2. Stage II, Mud Lake, Contract #W912EK-04-C-0007. The borrow for the Mud Lake embankment was mechanically dredged from the river bottom, landward and adjacent to the embankment alignment. The resulting deep-water channel was excavated to a bottom elevation of 181.45 m (595.31 ft), a minimum bottom width of 10 m (33 ft), side slopes of approximately 3H:1V, and a total 11.2 ha (27.6 acres) of bottom area. Several high spots were created with riprap in the dredged channel to retain the warmer bottom water during overwintering periods.

A connecting channel to Zollicoffer Slough and a channel into the historic Mud Lake were dredged. The dredged channel into Zollicoffer Slough provides a reliable connection to the main channel for the slough's existing deep water. All dredging was accomplished using a 275 ton crane with 3 and 4 cubic yard buckets.

The dredged channel into Mud Lake was placed away from the shore to minimize the potential for shoreline development such as boat docks that would create additional disturbance to the backwater lake. In addition to increasing fish access and fish habitat in upper Mud Lake and Zollicoffer Slough, the dredged channels allow for boat access. Material from these channels was used in the construction of the embankment. These channels have the same dimensions as the channel created for embankment construction. Alignment C follows the longer of the islands and Alignment D follows the shorter. There are additional alignments (E through N) that extend from Alignment C to the east or west and provide additional habitat. These details can be seen on Plate 26 in Appendix A.

Table 5.1. Project Feature Summary

Item	Quantity	Unit of Measure				
Stage I, Sunfis	sh Lake, Contract # DACW25-02-C-002	4				
Sunfish Lake Island						
Length	1,500 (4,921.26)	m ¹ (feet)				
Crown Width	3 (9.84)	m (feet)				
Side Slopes	6:1	H:V ²				
Embankment Height	20 percent annual chance	flood fraguency				
Ellibalikillelli Helgili	exceedance plus 0.3m (1 foot)	flood frequency				
Elevation	185.27(607.84) – 185.24 (607.74)	m (ft NGVD ³ 1912)				
Avg. River Bottom Elev.	183 (600.39)	m (ft NGVD 1912)				
Embankment Volume	55,685 (72,833.23)	CM (CY)				
Riprap (Iowa Class E)	8,185 (9,022.418)	MG (Tons)				
Thickness	0.5 (1.64)	m (ft)				
Top Elevation	184.09 (603.97)	m (ft NGVD 1912)				
Bedding Stone	4,093 (4,511.76)	MG (Tons)				
Thickness	0.25 (9.84)	m (inches)				
Notched Weir Width (Bottom)	3.5 (11.48)	m (ft)				
Bottom Elevation	183.03 (600.49)	m (ft NGVD 1912)				
Seeding	3.25 (8.03)	HA (acres)				
Sunfish Lake Channels						
Length (hydraulic)	3,307 (10,849.74)	m (feet)				
Length (mechanical)	1,082 (3,549.87)	m (feet)				
Bottom Width	10 (32.81) (minimum)	m (feet)				
Side Slopes	3:1	H:V				
Bottom Elevation	179.79 (589.86)	m (ft NGVD 1912)				
Excavation Volume (hydraulic)	207,971 (272,015.80)	CM (CY)				
Excavation Volume (mechanical)	92,975 (121,606.70)	CM (CY)				
Sunfish Lake Containment Cells						
Length	1,060 (3,477.69)	m (feet)				
Crown Width	3 (9.84)	m (feet)				
Side Slopes	6:1	H:V ²				
Level of Protection	20 percent annual chance exceedance plus 0.3m (1 foot)	flood frequency				
Elevation	185.25 (457.76) – 185.24 (457.74)	m (ft NGVD 1912)				
Embankment Volume	39,355 (51,474.40)	CM (CY)				
Seeding	1.1 (2.72)	HA (acres)				
		•				
Stage II, Mu	d Lake, Contract # W912EK-04-C-0007	,				
Mud Lake Islands						
Length	3,038 (9967.19)	m (feet)				
Crown Width	10 (32.81)	m (feet)				

Item	Quantity	Unit of Measure
Side Slopes	6: 1	H:V
Embankment Height	20 percent annual chance exceedance plus 0.3m (1 foot)	flood frequency
Elevation	185.39 (608.23) – 185.35 (608.10)	m (ft NGVD 1912)
Avg. River Bottom Elev.	183 (600.39)	m (ft NGVD 1912)
Embankment Volume	239,972 (313871.50)	CM (CY)
Riprap (Iowa Class E)	16,491 (18178.22)	MG (Tons)
Thickness	0.5 (1.64)	m (feet)
Top Elevation	184.09 (603.97)	m (ft NGVD 1912)
Bedding Stone	8245 (9088.56)	MG (Tons)
Thickness	0.25 (9.84)	m (inches)
Concrete Weirs	2	EACH
Width	3.66 (12) – upper 1.83 (6) - lower	m (feet)
Sill Elevation	183.19 (601.02) – upper 183.80 (603.02) – lower	m (ft NGVD 1912)
Seeding	7.2 (17.79)	HA (acres)
Mud Lake Channels		
Length (along embankment)	2730 (8956.69)	m (feet)
Length (along hook)	315 (1033.47) m (feet)	
Length (of offshoots)	350 (1148.29)	m (feet)
Bottom Width	10 (minimum) (32.81)	m (feet)
Side Slopes	3:1	H:V
Bottom Elevation	180.37 (591.77)	m (ft NGVD 1912)
Excavation Volume	252,662 (330469.40)	CM (CY)

¹m=meters

5.1.3. Right of Way (ROW) Drawings. It is imperative to have clearly established ROW drawings for the Project. ROW drawings can be found in Appendix B.

5.2. Project Contract Numbers and Construction Contractors.

Contract: Stage I, Sunfish Lake Number: DACW25-02-C-0024 Contractor: JF Brennan Co

820 Bainbridge St

La Crosse, Wisconsin 54603

Started: July 26, 2002 Completed: June 2004 Cost: \$4,132,228.85

Contract: Stage II, Mud Lake

²H:V=horizontal : vertical

³ft NGVD=feet National Geodetic Vertical Datum

Number: DACW25-04-C-0007 Contractor: JF Brennan Co

820 Bainbridge St

La Crosse, Wisconsin 54603

Started: August 9, 2004 Completed: July 2005 Cost: \$3,482,920.02

Table 5.2. Actual Project Costs

Table 5.2. Actual Project Costs						
Item	Description	Quantity	U/M	Unit Price	Amount	
	Stage I, Sunfish La	ake, Contract # DACW2	5-02-C-0024			
0001	Mobilization	1	LS ¹		\$245,000.00	
0002	Clearing, Embankment Areas	1	LS		\$3,000.00	
0000	Stump Removal, Mechanical and					
0003	Channel Excavation Areas					
0003AA	First 50 Each	50	EACH	\$175.00	\$8,750.00	
0003AB	Over 50 Each	459	EACH	\$120.00	\$55,080.00	
0004	Mechanical Excavation					
0004AA	First 70,000 Cubic Meters	70,000.00 (91,556.54)	$CM^2 (CY^3)$	\$16.70	\$1,169,000.00	
0004AB	Over 70,000 Cubic Meters	69,547.00 (90,964.04)	CM (CY)	\$10.80	\$751,107.60	
0005	Channel Excavation					
0005AA	First 70,000 Cubic Meters	0	CM		\$0.00	
0005AB	Over 70,000 Cubic Meters	0	CM		\$0.00	
0006	Riprap					
0006AA	First 5,000 Megagrams	5,000.00 (5,511.56)	MG⁴ (Tons)	\$50.50	\$252,500.00	
0006AB	Over 5,000 Megagrams	1,919.40 (2,115.78)	MG (Tons)	\$46.00	\$88,292.40	
0007	Seeding	1	LS		\$54,500.00	
8000	Temporary Field Office	1	LS		\$15,000.00	
0008AA	Monthly Telephone Bills					
0008AB	First \$500.00	500.00	DL⁵	\$1.60	\$800.00	
0009	Over \$500.00	1,967.78	DL	\$1.20	\$2,361.34	
0010	Demobilization	1	LS		\$82,000.00	
0011	Channel Excavation Area A					
0011AA	First 18,000 Cubic Meters	18,000.00 (23,543.11)	CM (CY)	\$6.00	\$108,000.00	
0011AB	Over 18,000 Cubic Meters	286.00 (374.07)	CM (CY)	\$5.50	\$1,573.00	
0013	Channel Excavation Area C					
0013AA	First 6,000 Cubic Meters	6,000.00 (7,847.70)	CM (CY)	\$6.75	\$40,500.00	
0013AB	Over 6,000 Cubic Meters	1,586.00 (2,074.41)	CM (CY)	\$6.00	\$9,516.00	
0014	Remove Unknown Underwater		ıc			
0014	Obstruction	1	LS		\$0.00	
0015	Rock Protection Dike	5,060.00 (5,577.70)	MG (Tons)	\$40.25	\$203,665.00	
0016	Mobilization for Rock Protection Dike	1	LS		\$21,479.76	
0017	Demobilization for Rock Protection Dike	1	LS		\$20,000.00	
0018	Channel Excavation					

Item	Description	Quantity	U/M	Unit Price	Amount
0018AA	First 70,000 Cubic Meters	70,000.00 (91,556.54)	CM (CY)	\$11.02	\$771,400.00
0018AB	Over 70,000 Cubic Meters	9,345.00 (12,222.80)	CM (CY)	\$13.21	\$123,447.45
0019	Rock Quantity above 115% of 4400 MG	2,639.33 (2,909.36)	MG (Tons)	\$39.88	\$105,256.48
0020	Lump sum adjustment to account for contractor refund received	1	LS		-\$0.18
				Subtotal Stage	I \$4,132,228.85
	Stage II, Mud La	ke, Contract # W912EK-	-04-C-0007		
0001	Mobilization	1	LS		\$575,000.00
	Embankment, Alignment				
0002	A(Sta0+00A to Sta ⁷ 2+10A) and Alignment B (Sta 0+00B to Sta 3+28B)				0
0002AA	First 17,000 Cubic Meters	17,000 (22,235.16)	CM (CY)	\$14.60	\$248,200.00
0002AB	Over 17,000 Cubic Meters	5,462.66 (7,144.89)	CM (CY)	\$3.40	\$18,573.04
0003	Channel Excavation, Alignment C (Sta 0+72C to 28+16C)				
0003AA	First 98,400 Cubic Meters	98,400 (128,702.30)	CM (CY)	\$10.90	\$1,072,560.00
0003AB	Over 98,400 Cubic Meters	11,739.60 (15,354.82)	CM (CY)	\$2.60	\$30,522.96
0004	Channel Excavation, Alignments E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, and N				
0004AA	First 32,500 Cubic Meters	31,655.61 (41,403.97)	CM (CY)	\$17.90	\$566,635.42
0004AB	Over 32,500 Cubic Meters	0	CM		\$0.00
0005	Bedding Stone				
0005AA	First 5,300 Megagrams	5,300 (5,842.25)	MG (Tons)	\$31.00	\$164,300.00
0005AB	Over 5,300 Megagrams	598.99 (660.27)	MG (Tons)	\$18.30	\$10,961.52
0006	Riprap (180 Kg ⁸)				
0006AA	First 12,400 Megagrams	12,400 (13,668.66)	MG (Tons)	\$35.00	\$434,000.00
0006AB	Over 12,400 Megagrams	2,420.75 (2,668.42)	MG (Tons)	\$21.00	\$50,835.75
0007	Riprap (275 Kg)				
0007AA	First 3,200 Megagrams	1,646.46 (1,814.91)		\$34.00	\$55,979.64
0007AB	Over 3,200 Megagrams		MG		\$0.00
8000	Traffic Gate		LS		\$6,000.00
0009	Seeding		HA ⁶		\$0.00
0010	Temporary Field Office	1	LS		\$14,500.00
0011	Monthly Telephone Bills				
0011AA	First \$400.00		DL		\$0.00
0011AB	Over \$400.00		DL		\$0.00
0012	Demobilization		LS		\$75,000.00
0013	Paint Access Gate		LS	1	\$1007.14
0014	Seeding	9.67 (23.89)	HA (acres)	\$4,936.37	\$47,734.70
0015	Riprap (180 Kg)				
0015AA	First 600 Megagrams	600.00 (661.39)	1	\$62.00	\$37,200.00
0015AB	Over 600 Megagrams	32.55 (35.88)	1	\$45.00	\$1,464.75
0016	13 Additional Posts	1	.LS		\$3,806.42

Item	Description	Quantity	и/м	Unit Price	Amount
0017	Access Gate	1	LS		\$8,447.46
0018	Riprap (180 Kg) Flow Inlet Size Reduction	833.57 (918.85)	MG (Tons)	\$60.58	\$50,497.67
0019	Stockpile (180 Kg) Riprap	50.00 (55.12)	MG (Tons)	\$34.00	\$1,700.00
0020	Bedding Stone 2+86A to 3+32A	56.43 (62.20)	MG (Tons)	\$46.85	\$2,643.75
0021	Riprap (180 Kg) 2+86A to 3+32A	114.19 (125.87)	MG (Tons)	\$46.85	\$5,349.80
			Su	btotal Stage I	\$3,482,920.02
Construc	tion Total				\$7,615,148.87
Real Esta	te				\$3,334.28
Definite I	Project Report				\$612,419.00
Plans and	l Specifications				\$74,488.43
Engineering and Design					
Construc	tion Management				\$144,946.97
PROJECT	TOTAL				\$8,510,538.36

¹LS=Lump Sum

- **5.3.Project Construction Modifications.** Eight recorded modifications to the Project have been completed.
- **5.3.1.** Per USFWS request, a second access gate was added to the Project at Mud Lake. This gate is located northwest of the planned gate at the far northwest end of Embankment B as shown on Mud Lake Plate 33 (Sheet C7).
- **5.3.2.** Riprap was also added along embankment areas of Mud Lake to prevent erosion and to minimize future maintenance costs. Mud Lake Plate 33 (Sheet C7) shows the location of the additional riprap labeled as "6".
- **5.3.3.** A riprap dike was added to the existing submerged road bed at Sunfish Lake. This addition is shown on Plate 9 (Sheet C6) and is labeled as "1". Although this was not originally thought to be necessary during the planning phase, excessive erosion was observed during construction, which warranted the addition of the rock protection for the CDF.
 - **5.3.4.** Rock was placed at the southeast tip of Sunfish Lake during the Mud Lake contract.
- **5.3.5.** The sediment trap was lengthened to compensate for the road bed at Sunfish Lake. This addition is shown on Plate 12 (Sheet C9) and Plate 22 (Sheet C19) and is labeled as "1" on both sheets.

²CM=Cubic Meter

³CY=Cubic Yard

⁴MG=Megagram

⁵DL=Dollar

⁶HA=Hectare

⁷Sta=Station

⁸Kg=Kilogram

- **5.3.6.** Additional dredging was awarded at Sunfish Lake. This is shown on Plate 23 (Sheet C20) as Area A and Area C. It was dredged to an elevation of 182.0 meters.
- **5.3.7.** A 50 Mg riprap stockpile was left at Mud Lake. This stockpile is shown on Plate 33 (Sheet C7) and is labeled as "7".
- **5.3.8.** Additional riprap was added to the inlets at Mud Lake. The upper inlet was raised from 182.90 to 183.19 meters. The lower inlet was raised from 182.90 to 183.80 meters. This is shown on Plate 40 (Sheet C14) and is labeled as "8". The additional riprap was added to reduce the winter flow velocities to the backwater areas, which were found to be too high for overwintering fish.
- **5.3.9.** Step channels were in the Sunfish Lake bid documents and awarded contract; however, as noted on Plate C18, this design was changed due to a value engineering proposal. The final constructed channel had smooth 3:1 slopes.

6. PROJECT PERFORMANCE

- **6.1.Performance Monitoring and Assessment.** The purpose of this section is to summarize monitoring and data collection aspects of the Project. Table 6.1 shows the expected costs for performance monitoring and assessment. Table 6.2 presents the principle types, purposes, and responsibility of monitoring and data collection. Table 6.3 summarizes actual monitoring and data parameters grouped by Project phase, responsible agency, and data collection intervals. Drawings of the monitoring plan that has been established in the Project can be found in Appendix A, Plate 42. Changes to the monitoring plan should be coordinated with the USFWS, IADNR, WIDNR and the Corps.
- **6.2. Post-Construction Monitoring.** Table 6.4 presents the post-construction monitoring plan. Monitoring includes both quantitative and qualitative data from federal and state agencies, research organizations, and the refuge manager. The monitoring parameters were developed to measure the effectiveness of the stated goals and objectives. Monitoring data, including annual field observations by the refuge manager, are used to evaluate the performance of the Project. The refuge manager should refer to Section 8, Project Operation, and the inspection checklist in Appendix D for a more complete description of the requested field observations.

Table 6.1. Estimated Post-Construction Annual Monitoring Costs (April 2012 price levels)

Item	Annual Cost
Expected monitoring costs	
Survey (Every 5 years)	\$40,000.00
Performance Report	\$40,000.00
Water Quality Monitoring	\$20,000.00
Subtotal	\$100,000.00
Contingencies (20%)	\$20,000.00
Total	\$120,000.00

Table 6.2. Monitoring and Performance Evaluation Matrix

Project Phase	Type of Activity	Purpose	Responsible Agency	Implementing Agency	Funding Source	Remarks
Pre-Project	Sedimentation Problem Analysis	Define system-wide problem. Evaluate planning assumptions.	USFWS	USGS ¹ (UMESC ²)	LTRM	
	Pre-Project Monitoring	Identify and define problems at HREP site. Establish need of proposed project features.	Sponsors	Sponsors	Sponsors	
	Baseline Monitoring	Establish baseline for performance evaluation.	Corps	Field Station or Sponsors through Cooperative Agreements or Corps	HREP / Sponsor	See Table 6.4 for implementation information.
Design	Data Collection for Design	Include quantification of project objectives, design of project, and development of performance evaluation plan.	Corps	Corps	HREP	See Table 6.4 for implementation information
Construction	Construction Monitoring	Assess construction impacts; assure permit conditions are met.	Corps	Corps	HREP	See State Section 401 Stipulations.
Post- Construction	Performance Evaluation Monitoring	Determine success of project as related to objectives.	Corps (quantitative) / Sponsors (field observations)	Sponsors through O&M or Corps	HREP / Sponsors	See Tables 6.3 and 6.4 for the complete monitoring plan. See Table 6.4 for implementation information

¹US Geological Survey

²Upper Mississippi Environmental Sciences Center

Table 6.3. Post-Construction Monitoring Plan for Aquatic Habitat Features

Goal – Enhance and Protect Aquatic and Backwater Habitat								
Objectives	Project Feature	Field Observations	Monitoring Activities by Government Agencies and Research Organizations	Suggested Unit of Measurement for Monitoring Activities	Year 0 Without Alternative	Year 1 Target With Alternative	Year 25 Target With Alternative	Year 50 Target With Alternative
Create off- channel deep- water areas			Perform water quality tests at W-	Winter water temperature [°C(°F)]	0.5 (32.9)	1.0 (33.8)	1.0 (33.8)	1.0 (33.8)
to provide year- round habitat channels in	Describe presence or absence of fish stress	M589.3D, W- M589.0C, W- M588.1D, W-	Channel Water Depth [ha >1.2m (acre >3.9 ft)]	0	24.3 (60.0)	24.3 (60.0)	24.3 (60.0)	
for centrarchids and	for backwater areas	or kills	M588.0B at Mud Lake, W-M584.2X, W-583.5R, and E-	Velocity [cm/sec (ft/min)] in Channels	>3.0 (>5.9)	0.3 (0.01)	0.3 (0.01)	0.3 (0.01)
associated species		M583.4P at Sunfish Lake	Catch per Unit Effort					
Reduce	Construct Deflection Embankments	Describe presence or absence of debris snags, channel sedimentation, or vegetation. Describe water clarity.	Perform water quality tests at stations listed above	Current velocity in backwater areas [cm/sec (ft/min)]	>3.0 (>5.9)	0	0	0
sedimentation in backwaters	Construct flow control structure	Presence of fish and fishing activity including fish kills	Fish surveys	Dissolved oxygen (mg/L)	3.0-5.0 (Mud Lake) 13.1 mg/L (Sunfish Lake)	>-5.0	>-5.0	>-5.0
	Sediment Trap	Describe presence of sediment in the trap.	Perform survey of channel depth	Depth (m)	183.0 m	179.8 m	181.31 m	183.0 m

7. MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT AND EXISTING RIGHT-OF-WAY

The Regional Director of the USFWS and the USACE, Rock Island District Engineer entered into a MOA on 28 May 2002, as required by EMP. A copy of the MOA is included as Appendix B of the O&M manual.

As set forth in the MOA with the USFWS, included in Appendix B, the USFWS has agreed to:

• Operate, maintain and repair the Project as defined in the Definite Project Report with Integrated Environmental Assessment, Pool 11 Islands, Iowa and Wisconsin Habitat Rehabilitation Project, dated September 2001, in accordance with Section 107(b) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992, Public Law 102-580.

8. PROJECT OPERATION

8.1. Operation Responsibilities.

- **8.1.1. US Fish and Wildlife Service Responsibilities.** The USFWS is responsible for the operation and maintenance of all Project features in accordance with the Memorandum of Agreement and the environmental management regulations contained in Section 107(b) of WRDA 1992 (See Appendix C). The USFWS shall be responsible for developing and sustaining a program that will operate and maintain the Project and its features.
- **8.1.2. US Army Corps of Engineers Responsibilities.** The USACE is responsible for administration of the EMP Rehabilitation Program in accordance with current laws and USACE policies.
- **8.2.Project Features Requiring Operation.** This Project was designed to provide benefits with as little post-construction input from the sponsor as possible and thus has no general operating requirements, please see the maintenance section for all applicable requirements.

9. CONTACT INFORMATION

- **9.1. Chain of Command.** The main point of contact for the Project is the McGregor Assistant District Manager, who in AUGUST 2012, was Clyde Male. The manager position is currently vacant. Additional people in the USFWS that have been listed as points of contact are the Environmental Engineer, Sharonne Baylor; Refuge Manager, Kevin Foerster; and Deputy Refuge Manager, Tim Yager. The chain of command for the USACE starts with the Lead EMP Engineer, who will be on site with the USFWS after a flood event. This person will pass information along to the EMP Program Manager. Contact information is available in Sections 9.2 and 9.3.
- **9.2.Local Personnel.** The Project is managed by the USFWS. It is located in the Upper Mississippi River National Wildlife and Fish Refuge McGregor District which has its headquarters at 460 Business Highway 18 McGregor, IA 52157. The current Assistant District Manager is Clyde Male. USFWS is required to provide the USACE with a current listing of USFWS officials. It is the USFWS's responsibility to maintain and update this list accordingly. Updated information may be provided for inclusion into the annual inspection report. The following is a list of personnel as of AUGUST 2012. A list of area staff can be found at the following website: http://www.fws.gov/midwest/UpperMississippiRiver/staff.html.

McGregor District

Clyde Male Assistant Manager 460 Business Highway 18 McGregor, IA 52157 Office	(563) 873-3803
Marin Francisco	
Kevin Foerster	
Refuge Manager 51 East 4 th Street	
Winona, MN 55987 http://www.fws.gov/Midwest/uppermississippiRiver/staff.html	
	(507) 404 6219
Office	, ,
Email	· · ·
EIIIuII	Revin_Toerster@Tws.gov
Tim Yager, Deputy Refuge Manager	(507) 404-6210
E-mail	
L IIIdii	Timothy_rager@1w3.gov
Sharonne Baylor, Environmental Engineer	(507) 494-6207
E-mail	
	_ ,
9.3. State and Federal Personnel. The following is a list of Stat	e and Federal emergency response
personnel as of AUGUST 2012.	- , ,
US Army Corps of Engineers	
Clock Tower Building	
PO Box 2004	
Rock Island IL 61204-2004	
Website – http://www.mvr.usace.army.mil	
Website – http://www.rivergages.com	
Marvin Hubbell, UMRR-EMP Regional Program Manager	(309) 794-5428
Email	marvin.e.hubbell@usace.army.mil
Kara Mitvalsky, Environmental Engineering Lead	(309) 794-5623
Email	kara.n.mitvalsky@usace.army.mil
	-
National Weather Service – Quad Cities, IA/IL Weather Forecast Off	ice (Dubuque County)
9050 Harrison Street	
Davenport Municipal Airport	
Davenport, IA 52806-7326	
Website – http://www.crh.noaa.gov/dvn/	
Dainfall and Divor Chago Foresports	(EC2) 20C 207C

Rainfall and River Stage Forecasts(563) 386-3976

Iowa Department of Natural Resources

PO Box 250

Guttenberg, IA 52031

Website - http://www.iowadnr.gov/

Scott Gritters (563) 252-1156

E-mail <u>Scott.Gritters@dnr.iowa.gov</u>

24143 Hwy 52

Bellevue, IA 52031

 E-mail
 Kirk.Hansen@dnr.iowa.gov

 Michael Steuck
 (563) 872-4976

E-mail <u>Michael.steuck@dnr.iowa.gov</u>

206 Rose St

Bellevue, IA 52031

Michael Griffin(563) 872-5700

E-mail Michael.griffin@dnr.iowa.gov

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

2550 Mormon Coulee Rd

La Crosse WI 54601

Website - http://dnr.wi.gov/

Jeff Janvrin(608) 785-9005

E-mail Jeff.janvrin@wisconsin.gov

10. MAINTENANCE AND INSPECTION

10.1. Maintenance. An active preventative maintenance program reduces damage to existing Project features by taking early corrective action. Additional costs associated with repair and rehabilitation are also avoided. An effective preventative maintenance program requires regular, thorough inspections. Routine inspections can aid USFWS officials in discovering deficiencies within the Project. They can also provide USFWS officials with baseline condition data. This data is necessary for considering repair options for major damage within the Project. Steps will be taken by the refuge manager to correct conditions disclosed by Project inspections or joint inspections. Regular maintenance repair measures will be accomplished during the appropriate season as scheduled by the refuge manager to ensure structure serviceability. Table 10.1 establishes an estimated operation and maintenance cost for the Project. The cost assumes that approximately five percent of the project would be in need of maintenance every ten years.

Table 10.1. Estimated Annual O&M Costs (August 2012 Price Levels)

Item	Quantity	Unit	Unit Price	Total Cost
Operation	0			\$0
Maintenance				
Embankment Inspection	40	Hr	\$38.20	\$1,528
Riprap	200	MG	\$107.04	\$21,408
Erosion Control	80	Hr	\$152.60	\$12,208
Debris Removal, Weirs	80	Hr	\$76.30	\$6,104
Planting Maintenance	16	На	\$3,210.00	\$51,360
Maintenance Dredging	2,500	CM	\$8.75	\$21,875
Rehabilitation ¹				\$0
			Subtotal	\$114,483
Contingencies				\$22,897
Total				\$137,380

¹Rehabilitation cannot be accurately measured. Rehabilitation is the reconstructive work that significantly exceeds the annual O&M requirements identified above and that is needed as a result of major storms or flood events. (Definite Project Report, Table 8-2, September 2001)

- **10.1.1. Barriers and Gates.** The refuge manager shall make Project inspections of the wooden post barrier and gate at least once per year. Any degradation of quality or displacement of posts and erosion shall be noted. Replacement of posts may be necessary to maintain the general state of the barrier feature for the life of the Project. The gate will need to be sanded and painted as necessary to prevent damage and rusting. Steps should be taken to remedy adverse conditions disclosed by the inspections.
- **10.1.2.** Channel Maintenance. The refuge manager shall make annual observations of the dredged portions of Sunfish and Mud Lakes to determine the approximate depth. The refuge manager shall make periodic inspections to observe any significant sedimentation. Fish activity and fish kills shall be reported. Steps should be taken to remedy adverse conditions disclosed by the inspections. USFWS is not required to dredge these channels.
- **10.1.3. Erosion Control**. The refuge manager shall make annual observations of the embankments and other vegetated surfaces. The refuge manager shall make periodic inspections to observe any significant erosion. Rills and washouts shall be reported. Also, any adverse conditions such as undesirable debris, waste materials, and unauthorized structures shall be reported. Steps should be taken to remedy adverse conditions disclosed by the inspections.
- **10.1.4.** Removal of Debris and Unwanted Structures. The refuge manager shall make annual observations of the sites to look for debris, wastes and unwanted structures. The refuge manager shall make periodic inspections to observe any significant problems. These problems shall be reported. Steps should be taken to remedy adverse conditions disclosed by the inspections.
- **10.1.5. Vegetation Management**. While growth of trees may be beneficial throughout much of the project, the deflection embankment should be managed to ensure the project will function as

designed. Damage from the root wads of large trees felled by a flood or wind event could compromise this project feature, particularly in areas with high erosion potential or where the deflection embankment section is narrow. Suggested methods for management include; girdling trees larger than 12 inches in diameter; spraying to minimize growth in riprap; hinge cutting trees under 12 inches in diameter to create additional habitat where tops of trees could land in aquatic areas; and removing trees that develop on the crown of the embankment, especially in narrow areas.

- **10.1.6.** Control of Unauthorized Activities. The refuge manager shall make periodic inspections to observe any signs of unauthorized activities. Illegal All Terrain Vehicle (ATV) use and other such problems shall be reported. Steps should be taken to remedy adverse conditions disclosed by the inspections.
- **10.2. Inspections.** An active maintenance program is based on inspections and subsequent servicing, adjustment, or repair. An effective maintenance program ensures Project serviceability by timely and thorough inspections, thereby avoiding or reducing maintenance costs. Also, by documenting the condition of the Project, a baseline for consideration of rehabilitation can be established for Project damage resulting from a major storm or flood event. The two types of inspections for the Project are: (1) Project inspections by the refuge manager and (2) joint inspections by the refuge manager and the USACE. A blank inspection form is shown in Appendix D. Should any improvements or modifications be made to the Project, additional instructions may become necessary for proper operation and maintenance.

10.2.1. Routine Inspections.

- 10.2.1.1. US Fish and Wildlife Service. The Project inspection should be performed by the refuge manager or an appropriate representative for the purpose of noting routine deficiencies and initiating corrective actions. This inspection will be performed at periods not exceeding 12 months and will follow inspection guidance presented in subsequent sections of this manual. It is suggested that the inspection be conducted every May, which is representative of after-spring flood conditions. Additional Project inspections should occur as necessary after high water events or as scheduled by the refuge manager. A Project inspection checklist has been developed as presented in Appendix D. It is suggested that the refuge manager shall furnish a copy of the completed checklist to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Rock Island District, ATTN: EMP Project Manager, CEMVR-PM-M, Clock Tower Building, P.O. Box 2004, Rock Island, Illinois 61204-2004, immediately following each Project inspection.
- 10.2.1.2. US Army Corps of Engineers. A joint inspection by the refuge manager and the Corps shall be made in accordance with the Memorandum of Agreement. The purpose of this inspection is to assure that adequate maintenance is being performed as presented in the DPR and this manual. The District Engineer or authorized representative should have access to all portions of the constructed Project upon coordination with the refuge manager for this purpose. After a routine inspection, the USACE shall provide the USFWS with a copy of the CEI report. The USFWS must file any response or objections to the USACE inspection rating with the USACE District Engineer. The response must include pertinent engineering data, such as plans and schedules for correcting all reported deficiencies. The USACE will maintain records of all inspection reports for a minimum of ten fiscal years, or longer if warranted or needed for historical purposes.

- **10.2.1.3. Iowa and Wisconsin Departments of Natural Resources.** Both the Iowa and Wisconsin DNRs are project cooperators. If damages to the Project occur, it is recommended to notify both DNR offices.
- **10.2.1.4. Post-Flood Reports.** The refuge manager, shall request a joint inspection with the Corps immediately following a specific storm or flood event which causes damage exceeding the annual O&M as specified in this manual and the DPR. It is recommended to notify the project cooperators as well. The Project inspections by the refuge manager and joint inspections results will be the basis for determining maintenance responsibility and potential rehabilitation by the Corps. USFWS shall compile a post-flood report and forward one copy to the USACE District Engineer, indicating in writing an official request for assistance if needed. This report shall serve as a request for assistance to receive rehabilitation support from the USACE under the EMP program. The report shall include:
- A complete history of the flood event, including any damages sustained to the Project;
- All operation and maintenance logs;
- A daily tabulation of river stages (river stages can be calculated by installing a gauging station, checking the nearest river gage, or using a level rod off the side of the bridge);
- A discussion of pertinent factors in operating and maintaining the Project, such as problems encountered during operation and maintenance, weather conditions (including ice effects), damage incurred, and repairs required;
- A summary of the number, time, and cost of manpower and the quantities and costs of supplies and equipment the risk management effort required;
- Any other useful information.
- **10.2.2. Inspection Timeline.** Table 10.2 presents a general guideline of the proposed schedules for inspection of the Project. The actual schedule will vary due to unforeseen conflicts, individual schedule constraints, and weather.

Table 10.2. Inspection Timeline			
<u>Timeframe</u>	<u>Action</u>		
Spring/early summer USACE and USFWS joint, post-flood season inspection			
45 days after inspection	USFWS forwards report to USACE		
Late summer/fall USFWS routine inspection			
45 days after inspection USFWS forwards report to USACE			
After all major flood	LICACE and LICEWIC joint nost flood event damage inspection		
events	USACE and USFWS joint, post-flood event damage inspection		

10.3. Project Encroachments and Modifications. 33 USC 408 (Section 408) provides authority solely to the Secretary of the Army for modifications or alterations to USACE projects. According to Army policy, there is very limited delegated authority to District Commanders to approve minor, low impact modifications to projects operated and maintained by sponsors.

Approval from the District Engineer of the USACE, Rock Island District is required prior to any minor improvement or change in any feature of the Project. In addition, no encroachment shall be made on Project rights-of-way without prior determination that the proposed work will not adversely affect the Project. Before starting work on any such improvements, changes, or encroachments, USFWS officials shall submit for consideration and approval a complete set of the proposed plans to the US Army Corps of Engineers, Rock Island District, ATTN: CEMVR-EC-DN. After a sufficient review period, the USACE shall notify the USFWS by letter of the findings and if approval is granted. If approval is granted, and after the work is completed, the USFWS will update the O&M manual to reflect the modification to the Project and provide a copy to the CEMVR-EC-DN. Additionally, the sponsor shall furnish the USACE drawings, which show the new "as-built" condition.

10.4. As-Built Construction Drawings. The drawing, included in Appendix A, depict as-built or asrepaired Project features.

11. REPAIR, REPLACEMENT & REHABILITATION

Repair, Replacement and Rehabilitation (RR&R) actions are to conform to the Project as-builts unless otherwise approved by the USACE, as required in Section 10.3 of this O&M manual. As stated in the Memorandum of Agreement between the USFWS and the Corps (Appendix B), the Department of the Army is responsible for the Federal share of any mutually agreed upon rehabilitation of the Project that exceeds the annual operation and maintenance requirements identified in the Definite Project Report and that is needed as a result of specific storm or flood events.

Should inspection of the Project area following a major flood or natural disaster disclose substantial damage to any of the major components of the Project that appears to exceed the annual O&M as specified in this manual and the DPR, the Corps and the USFWS shall meet and discuss the appropriate course of action in light of the original Project design. The inspections by the refuge manager (as summarized in the submitted checklist) and the joint inspections with the Corps will be the basis for determining maintenance responsibility by the USFWS versus potential rehabilitation by the Corps. Repair of damage attributable to lack of maintenance is a USFWS responsibility.

The options of rehabilitation or abandonment of the Project may be considered at such time that damage exceeds O&M requirements. Any decision would be carried forth only upon written mutual agreement of the USFWS and the Corps. Included within such agreement would be a description of the agreed-upon course of action and funding responsibilities, if any.

- **11.1. Repairs.** Repairs are those activities of a routine nature that maintain the Project in good condition after it has been damaged by a flood event.
- **11.2. Replacement.** Replacement covers features that no longer operate or function as designed and must be replaced.
- **11.3. Rehabilitation.** Rehabilitation refers to a set of activities necessary to restore the Project to its pre-flood event condition.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE MANUAL POOL 11 ISLANDS SUNFISH LAKE AND MUD LAKE HABITAT REHABILITATION AND ENHANCEMENT PROJECT

MISSISSIPPI RIVER MILES 583.3 TO 593.0 DUBUQUE COUNTY, IOWA AND GRANT COUNTY, WISCONSIN

AUGUST 2012

APPENDIX

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GENERAL PROJECT NOTES

- 1. ALL ELEVATIONS ARE REFERENCED TO MEAN SEAL LEVEL 1912 (MSL 1912).
- 2. THE MAJORITY OF SUNFISH LAKE IS A STUMP FIELD. DUE CONSIDERATION MUST BE GIVEN TO THE DIFFICULTIES OF NAVIGATING AND DREDGING IN SUCH CONDITIONS.
- 3. WATER DEPTHS IN THE SUNFISH LAKE PROJECT AREA VARY FROM 0 2.5 METERS, AT FLAT POOL ELEVATION. THE AVERAGE DEPTH IS APPROXIMATELY 1 METER. FLOATING PLANT ACCESS TO THE PROJECT AREA MAY REQUIRE DREDGING.
- 4. SURVEY DATUM: ILLINOIS WEST NAD 83. METERS.
- 5. MUD LAKE SURVEYING BENCHMARKS SHOWN ON SHEET X4.

CHANNEL EXCAVATION NOTES (SUNFISH LAKE)

- 1. THE ESTIMATED CAPACITY OF THE CDF, ALLOWING FOR 1.6 METERS OF FREEBOARD, IS APPROXIMATELY 100,000 CUBIC METERS. THE ESTIMATED OUANTITY OF MATERIAL TO BE EXCAVATED FROM ALIGNMENTS D-M IS APPROXIMATELY 80,000 CUBIC METERS. THE CONTRACTOR'S CHANNEL EXCAVATION PLAN MUST ADDRESS HOW EFFLUENT WATER QUALITY STANDARDS WILL BE MET, GIVING CONSIDERATION TO THE CAPACITY OF THE DISPOSAL FACILITY AND THE AMOUNT OF MATERIAL TO BE DREDGED. IF NECESSARY, THE PLAN MAY INCLUDE, BUT NOT BE LIMITED TO: ALTERNATING PERIODS OF DREDGING AND DECANTING; ADDITION OF CHEMICAL FLOCCULANTS; BUCKET/AUGER DREDGING; AND/OR DE-WATERING OF SEDIMENTS.
- 2. THE CONTRACTOR MUST MAINTAIN AT LEAST 1 METER OF FREEBOARD ABOVE THE WATER SURFACE IN THE CDF AT ALL TIMES, UNLESS OTHERWISE DIRECTED BY THE CONTRACTING OFFICER.

GOALS

- THE GOALS OF THE POOL 11 ISLANDS HABITAT REHABILITATION AND ENHANCEMENT PROJECT (HREP) ARE TO:

 1. RESTORE BACKWATER HABITAT BY REDUCING SEDIMENTATION, AND PROVIDING PROTECTION AGAINST WIND-INDUCED WAVE FORCES THAT CAUSE SEDIMENT RESUSPENSION.

 2. CREATE DEEP WATER AQUATIC HABITAT.

SUNFISH LAKE OBJECTIVES

THE OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT ARE TO:

1. CONSTRUCT A 1568-METER EMBANKMENT TO DEFLECT RIVER FLOWS AWAY FROM THE SUNFISH LAKE AREA BREAK UP WIND-INDUCED WAVES.

2. CONSTRUCT A 10-HECTARE SYSTEM OF DEEP-WATER CHANNELS FOR FISH HABITAT.

MUD LAKE OBJECTIVES

THE OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT ARE TO:

1. CONSTRUCT A 2965-METER EMBANKMENT TO DEFLECT RIVER FLOWS AWAY FROM THE MUD LAKE AREA BREAK UP WIND-INDUCED WAVES.

2. CONSTRUCT A 8.8-HECTARE SYSTEM OF DEEP-WATER CHANNELS FOR FISH HABITAT.

LEGEND



INDICATES SECTION OR ELEVATION SECTION OR ELEVATION IDENTIFICATION IF DRAWN ON SAME SHEET

SECTION IDENTIFICATION

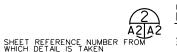
SHEET REFERENCE NUMBER FROM WHICH SECTION IS TAKEN

SHEET REFERENCE NUMBER ON WHICH SECTION IS_DRAWN



DETAIL IDENTIFICATION

IF DRAWN ON SAME SHEET



INDICATES DETAIL
DETAIL IDENTIFICATION

SHEET REFERENCE NUMBER ON WHICH DETAIL IS DRAWN

ALL DISTANCES, MEASUREMENTS AND ELEVATIONS SHOWN ARE IN METERS UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.

7 US Army Corps of Engineers Rock Island District

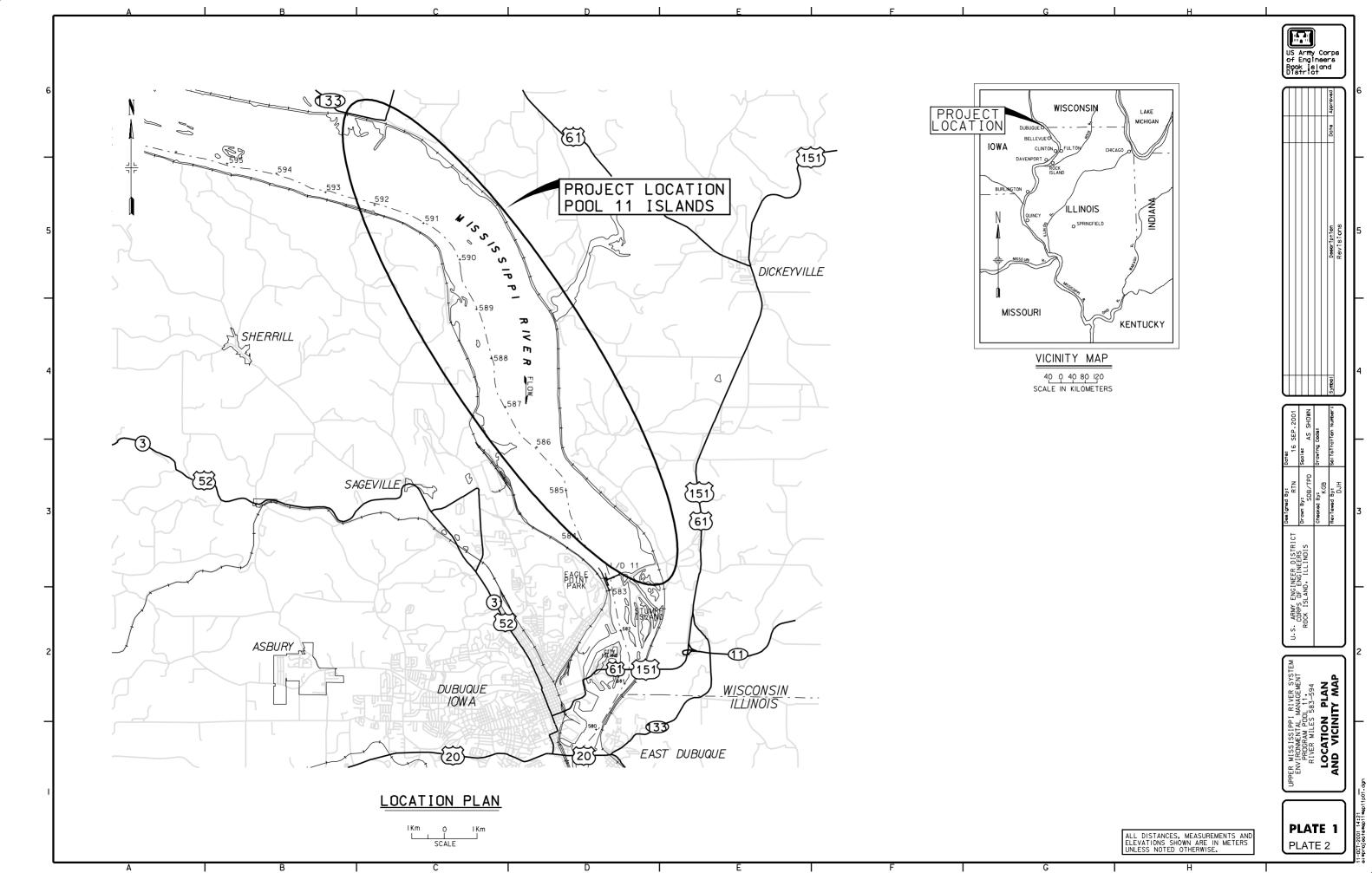
AS CONSTRUCTED Description 27JUL 04_RRP/REF Revisions

By: Dote:	RTN 21 SEP.2002	Scale: SCALOWN AS SHOWN	/: Drawing Code:	MJA EP66	By: Solicitation Number:	DJH DACW25-02-R-0008
Designed By:		Drawn By:	Checked By:		Reviewed By:	
	U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT	ROCK ISLAND, ILLINOIS				

DRAWINGS DESCRIPTION IDEX OF I

Sheet Reference Number: **X2**

PLATE 1



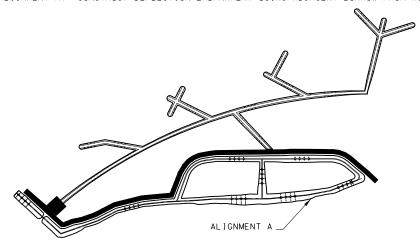
CONSTRUCTION FEATURES

THE FOLLOWING PROVIDES A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE MAJOR PROJECT FEATURES. IT IS NOT NECESSARILY A CONSTRUCTION SEQUENCE.



FEATURE: DEFLECTION EMBANKMENT

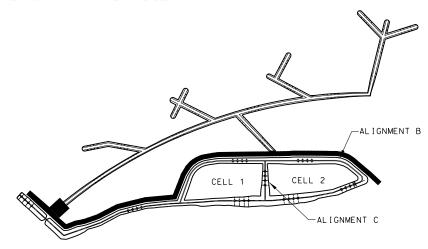
(ALIGNMENT A) CONSTRUCT DEFLECTION EMBANKMENT USING ADJACENT BORROW FROM RIVER BED.



BORINGS INDICATE THE RIVERBED CONSISTS PRIMARILY CLAYS.
THE COMPOSITION OF THE MATERIAL REQUIRES THAT EXCAVATION AND
PLACEMENT BE ACCOMPLISHED MECHANICALLY. USING A 3 CUBIC METER
BUCKET (MINIMUM). TO MAINTAIN IN-SITU SOIL STRENGTH.

FEATURE: CONFINED DISPOSAL FACILITY

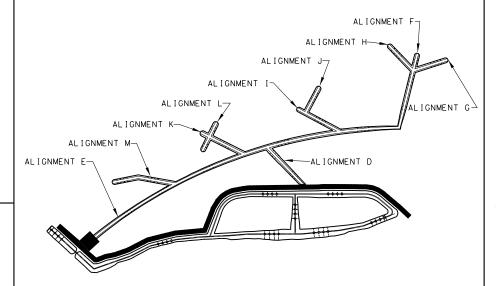
(ALIGNMENTS B & C) CONSTRUCT A TWO- CELL CONFINED DISPOSAL FACILITY (CDF) USING ADJACENT BORROW FROM THE RIVERBED.



EMBANKMENT FOR THE CDF MUST ALSO BE PLACED MECHANICALLY USING A 3 CUBIC METER BUCKET (MINIMUM).

FEATURE: DEEP WATER FISH HABITAT

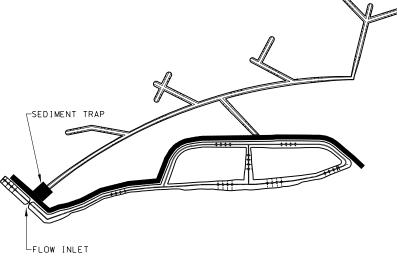
CONSTRUCT A SYSTEM OF DEEP-WATER CHANNELS FOR FISH HABITAT.



THE EXCAVATED CHANNEL RESULTING FROM EMBANKMENT BORROW OPERATIONS (ALIGNMENTS A & B) WILL PROVIDE APPROXIMATELY 3.8 HECTARES OF FISH HABITAT. THE REMAINING 6.2 HECTARES OF FISH HABITAT CHANNELS (ALIGNMENTS D-M) MAY BE EXCAVATED BY HYDRAULIC PIPELINE DREDGE, BUCKET/AUGER DREDGE, CLAMSHELL DREDGE, OR OTHER SUITABLE MEANS ACCEPTABLE TO THE GOVERNMENT. ALL EXCAVATED MATERIAL FROM CHANNELS D-M MUST BE PLACED IN THE CDF. SEE GENERAL NOTES FOR INFORMATION REGARDING CAPACITY OF CDF ON SHEET X2.

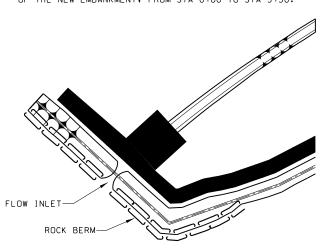
FEATURE: FLOW INLET AND SEDIMENT TRAP

CONSTRUCT A FLOW INLET IN THE DEFLECTION EMBANKMENT TO ALLOW NOMINAL FLOW THROUGH THE NEWLY EXCAVATED CHANNELS. PLACE RIPRAP TO PROTECT THE INLET FROM EROSION. FLOW INLET DETAILS MAY BE FOUND ON SHEET C19. DIRECTLY DOWNSTREAM OF THE FLOW INLET. EXCAVATE A SEDIMENT TRAP. SEDIMENT TRAP DETAILS MAY BE FOUND ON SHEET C19.



FEATURE: RIPRAP BERM

CONSTRUCT A ROCK BERM ALONG THE UPSTREAM TOE OF THE NEW EMBANKMENT, FROM STA 0+00 TO STA 3+50.



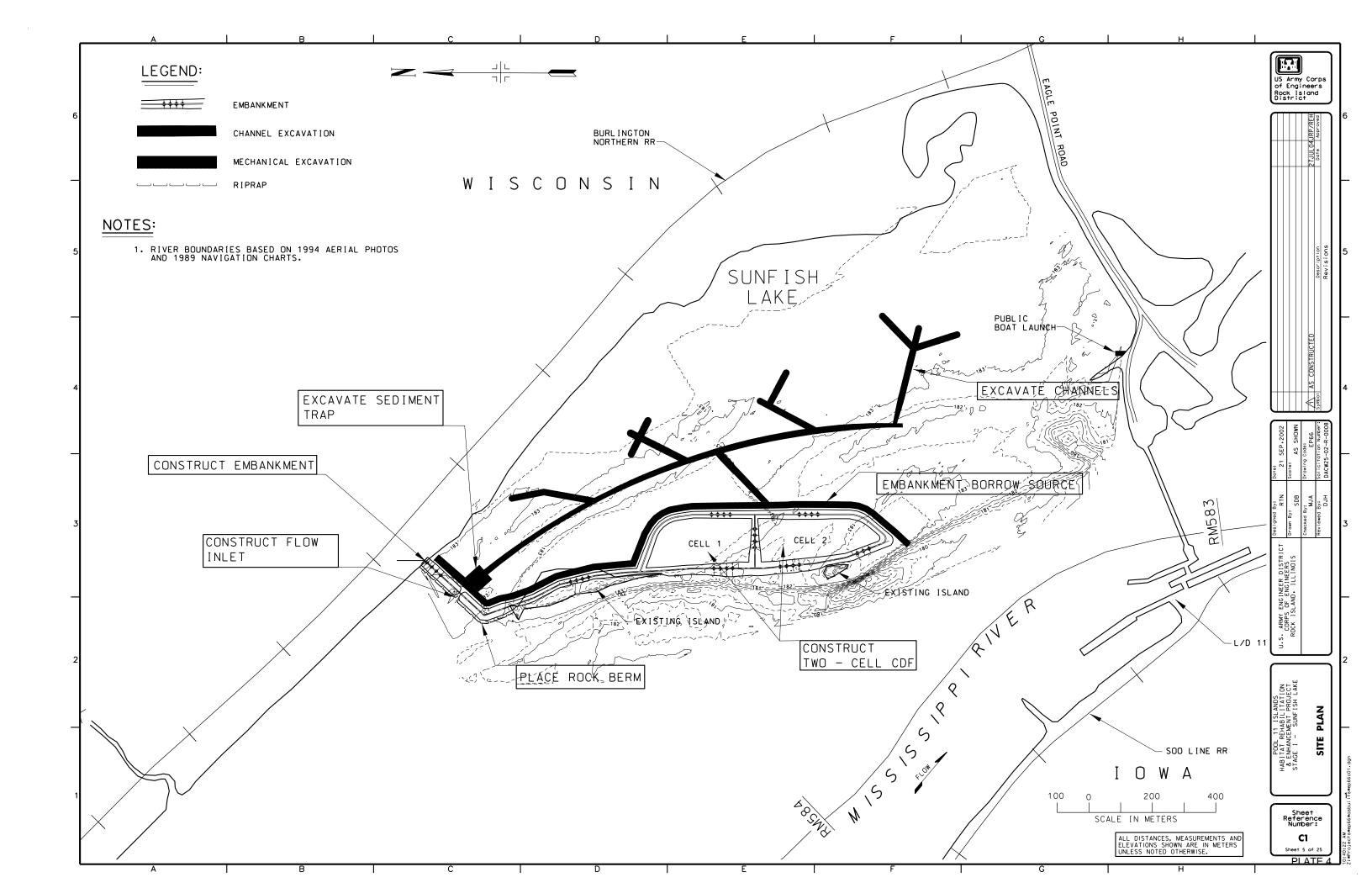
CONSTRUCTION FEATURES

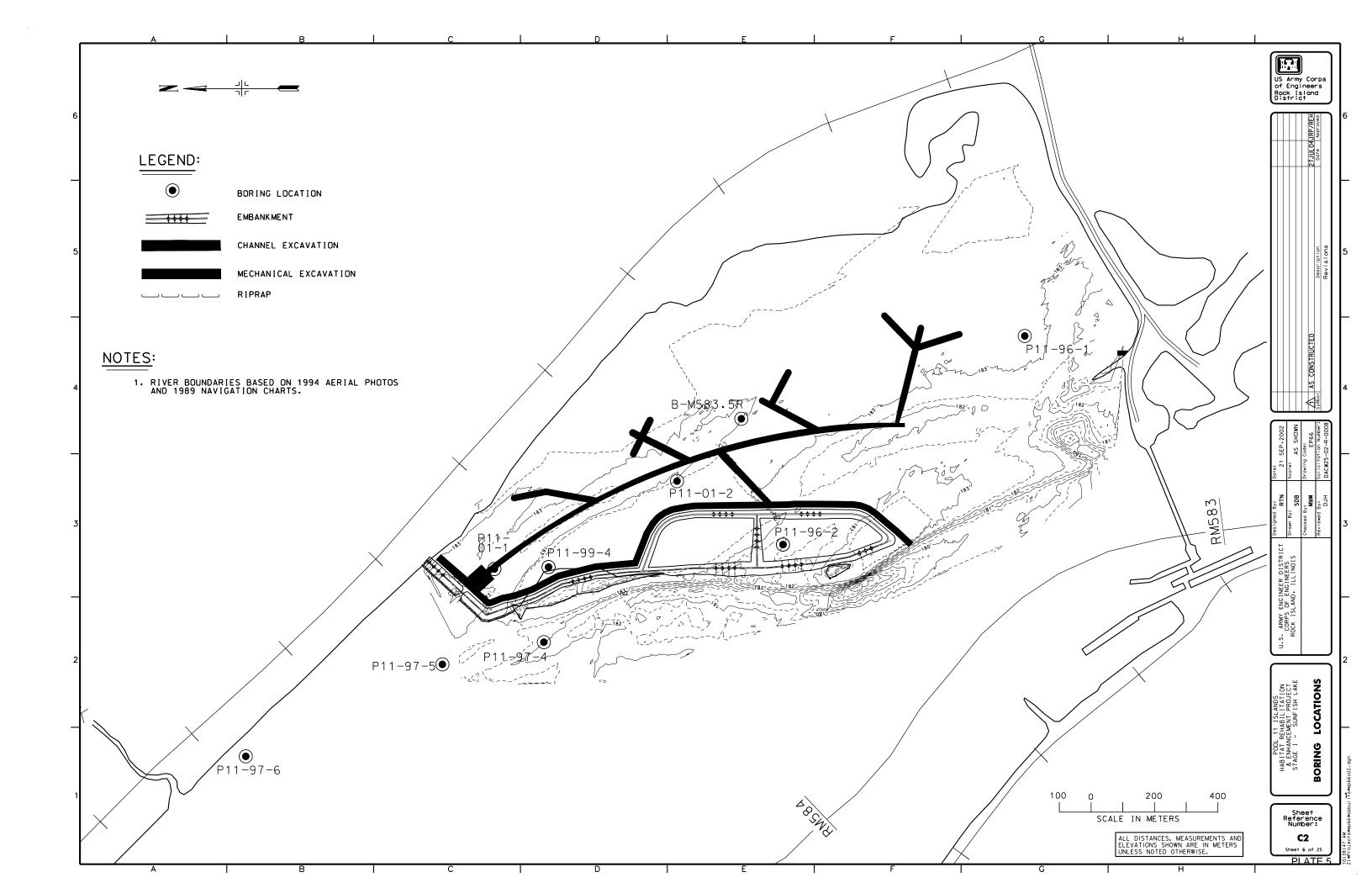
. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRI CORPS OF ENGINEERS ROCK ISLAND, ILLINDIS

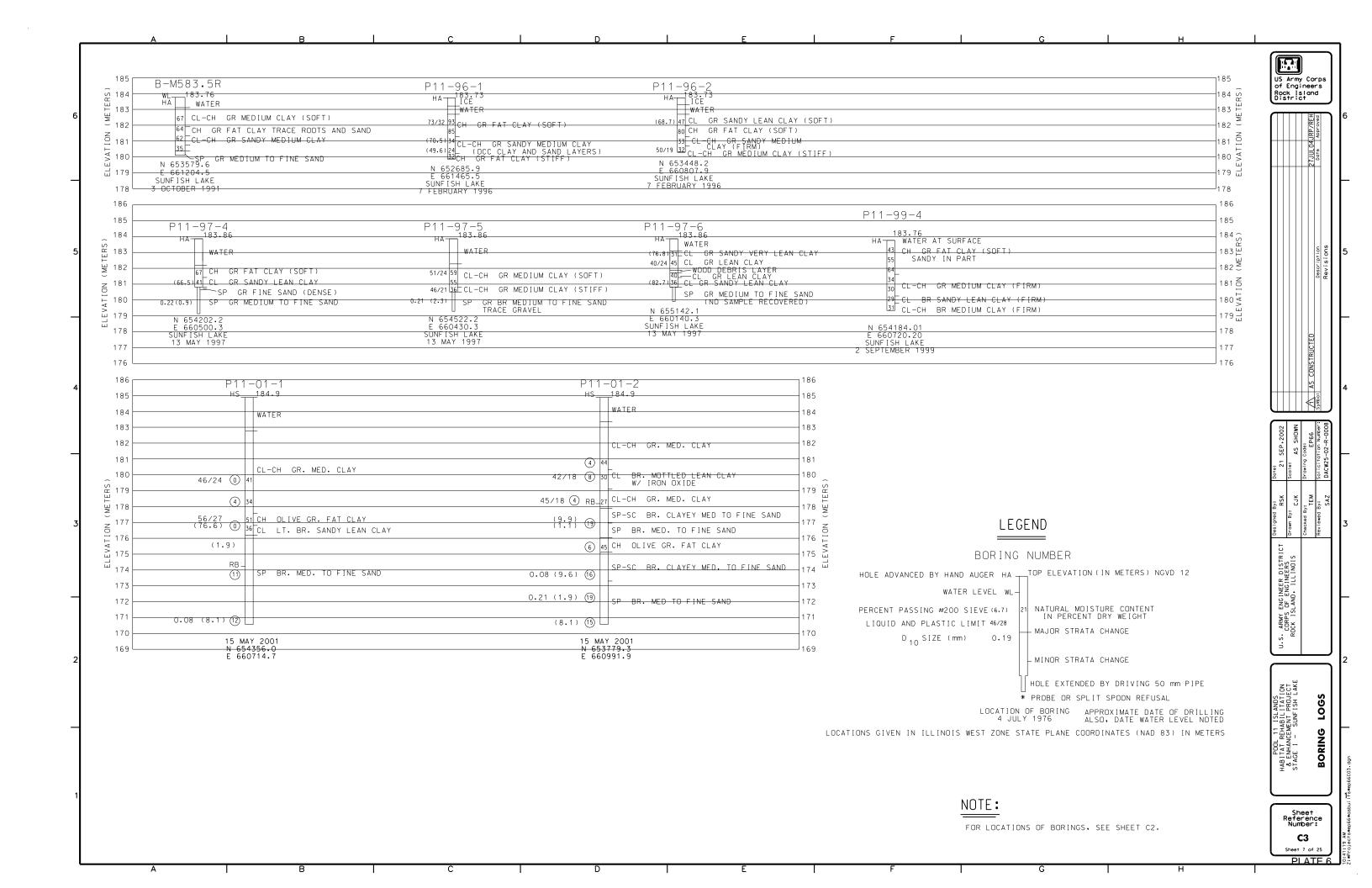
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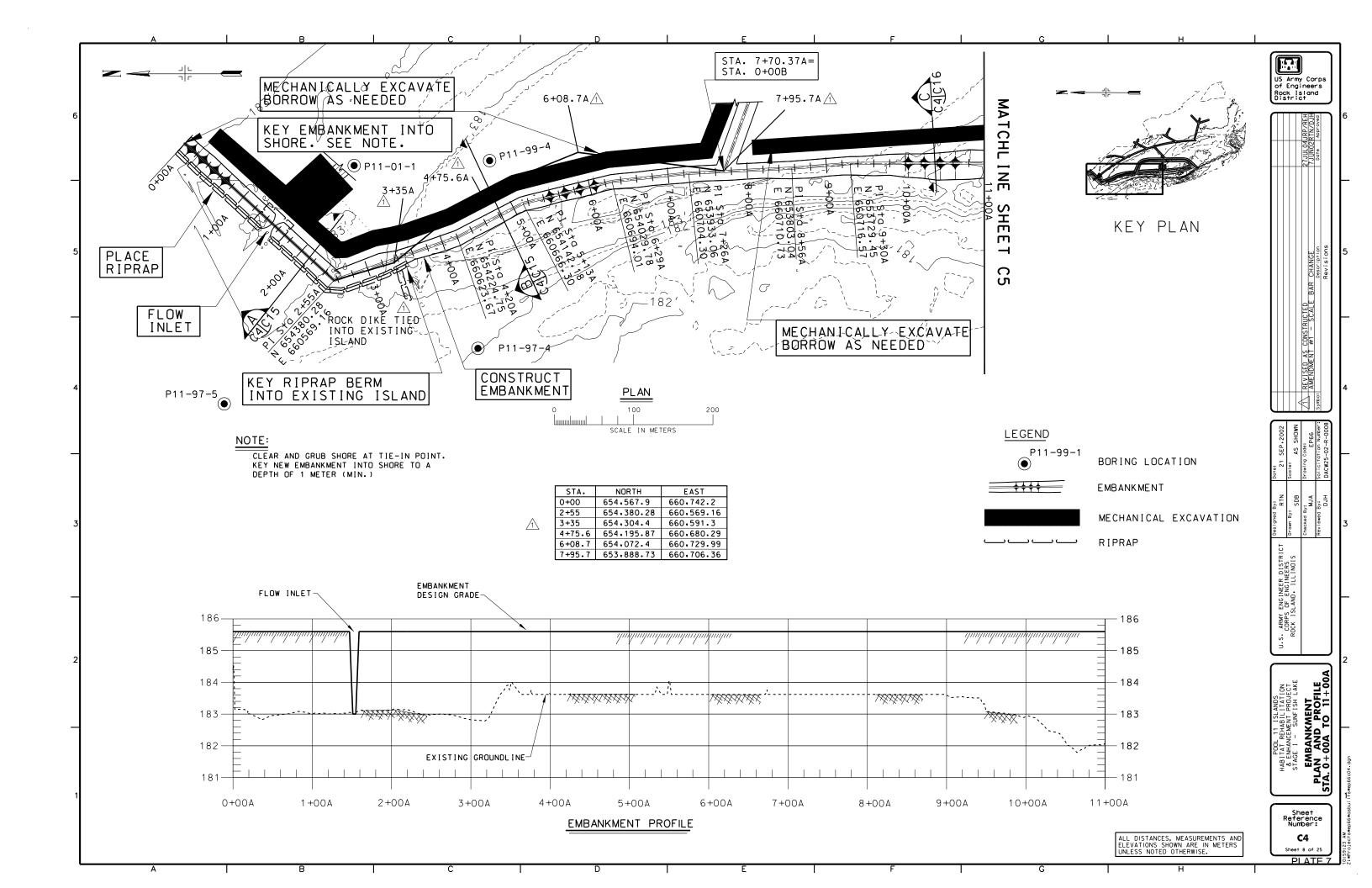
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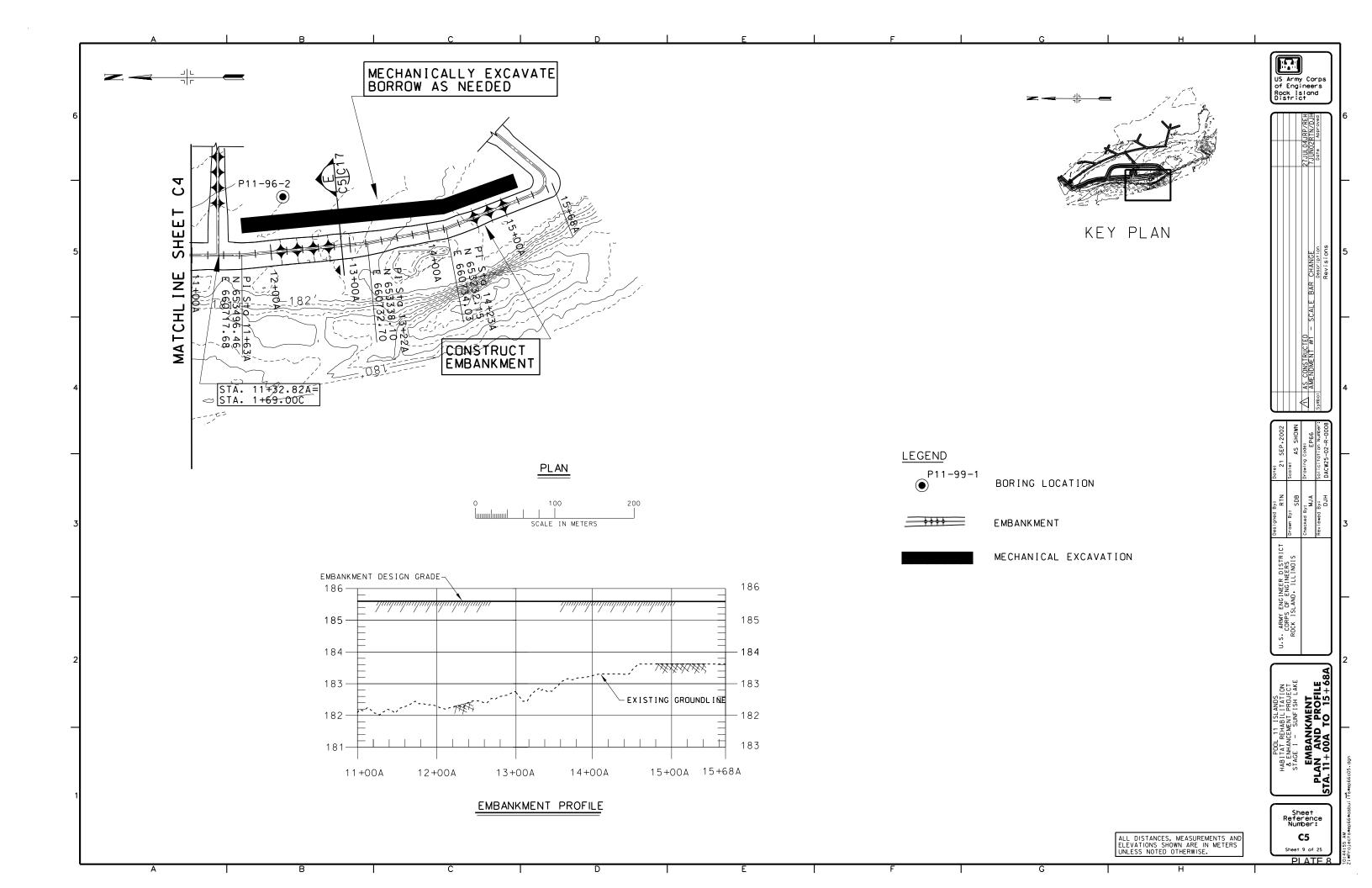
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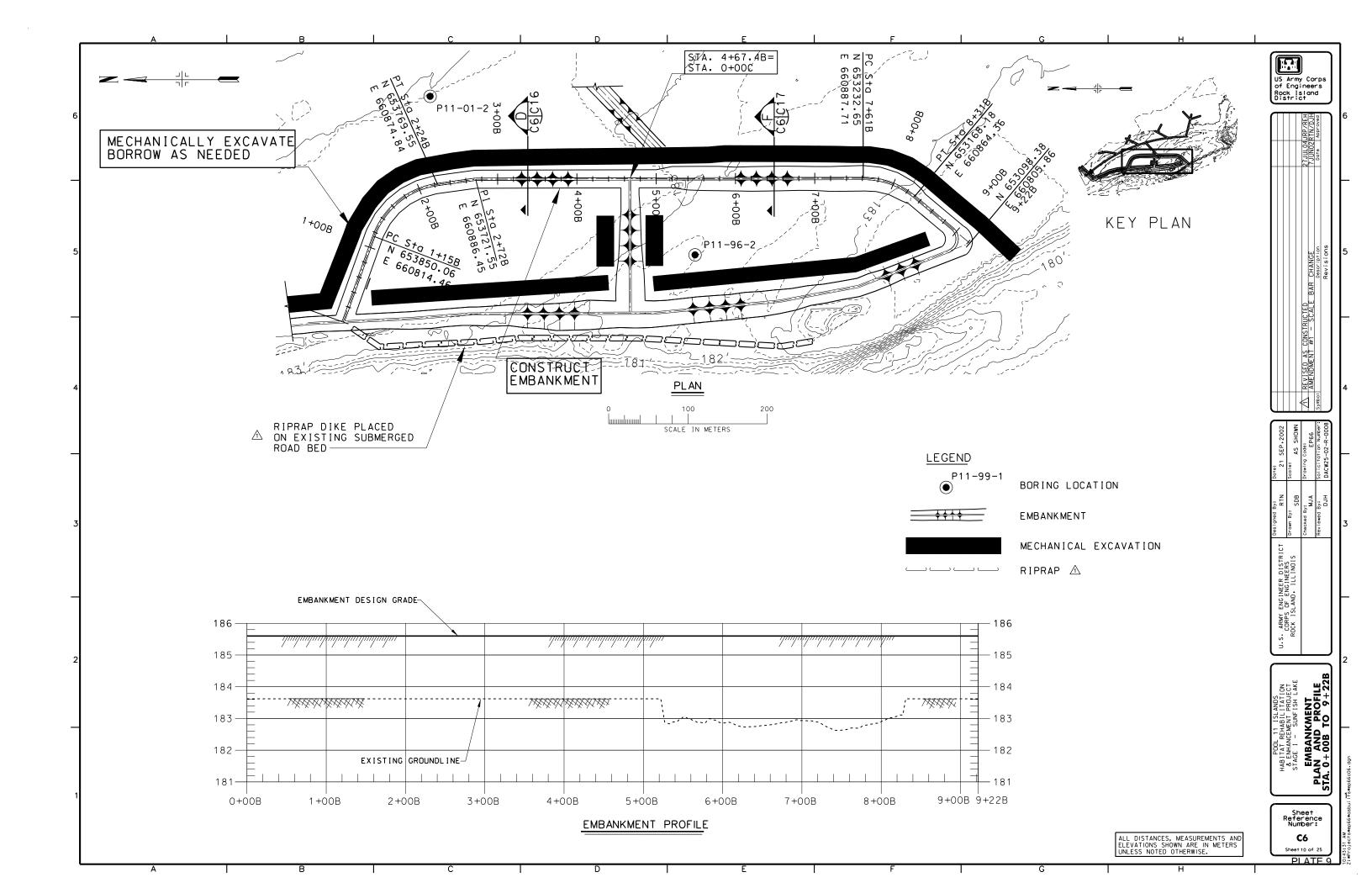


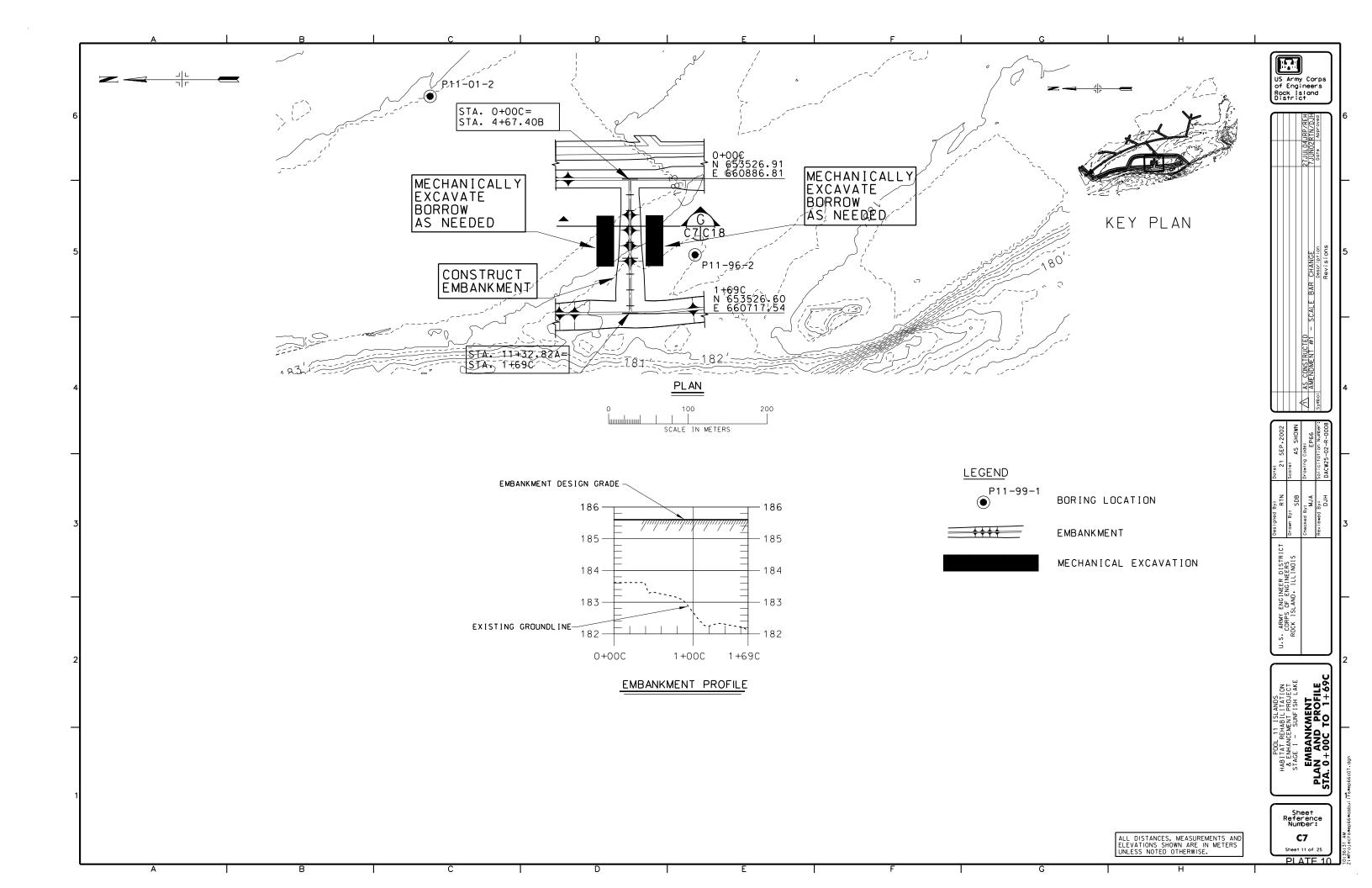


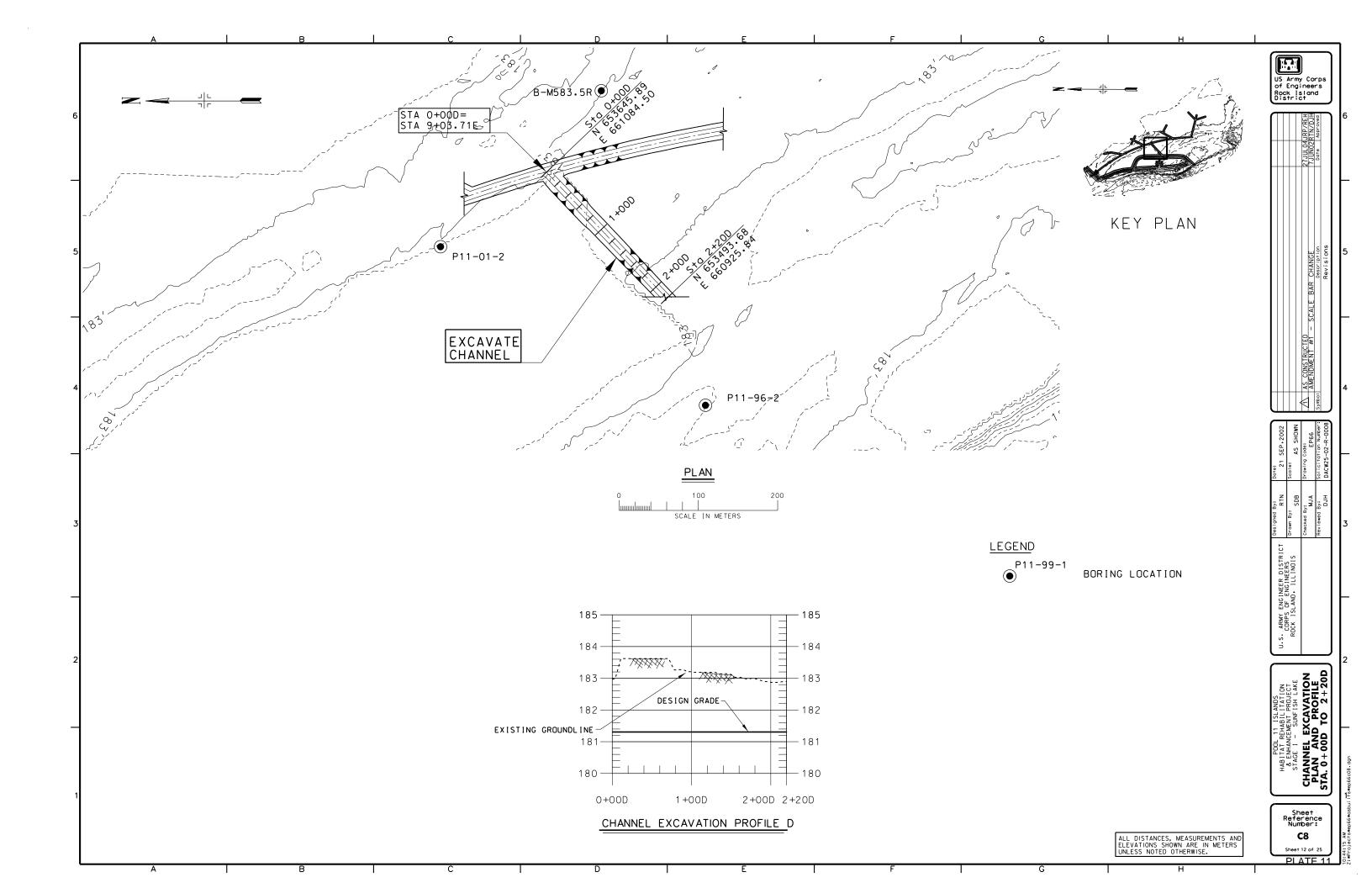


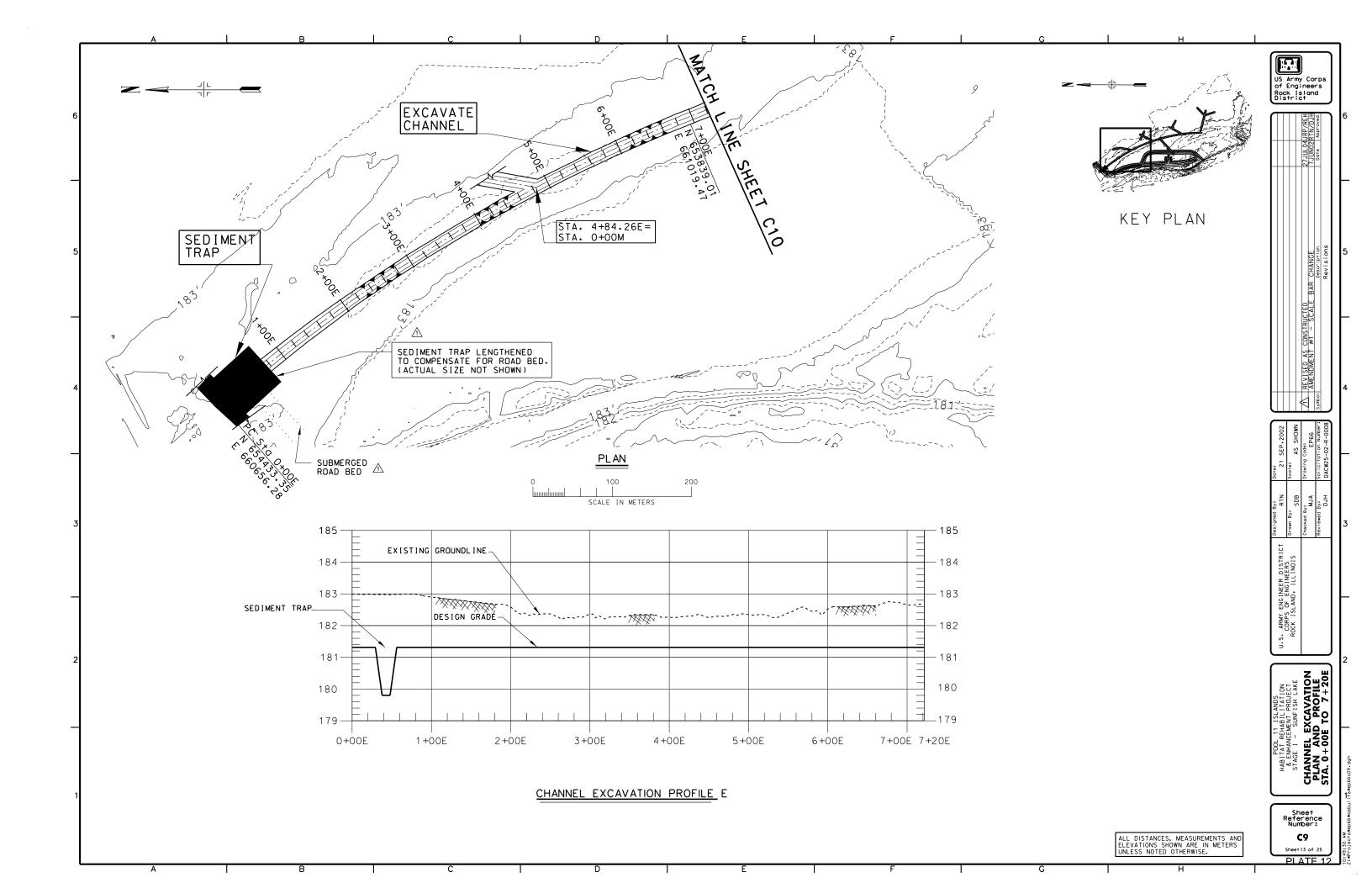


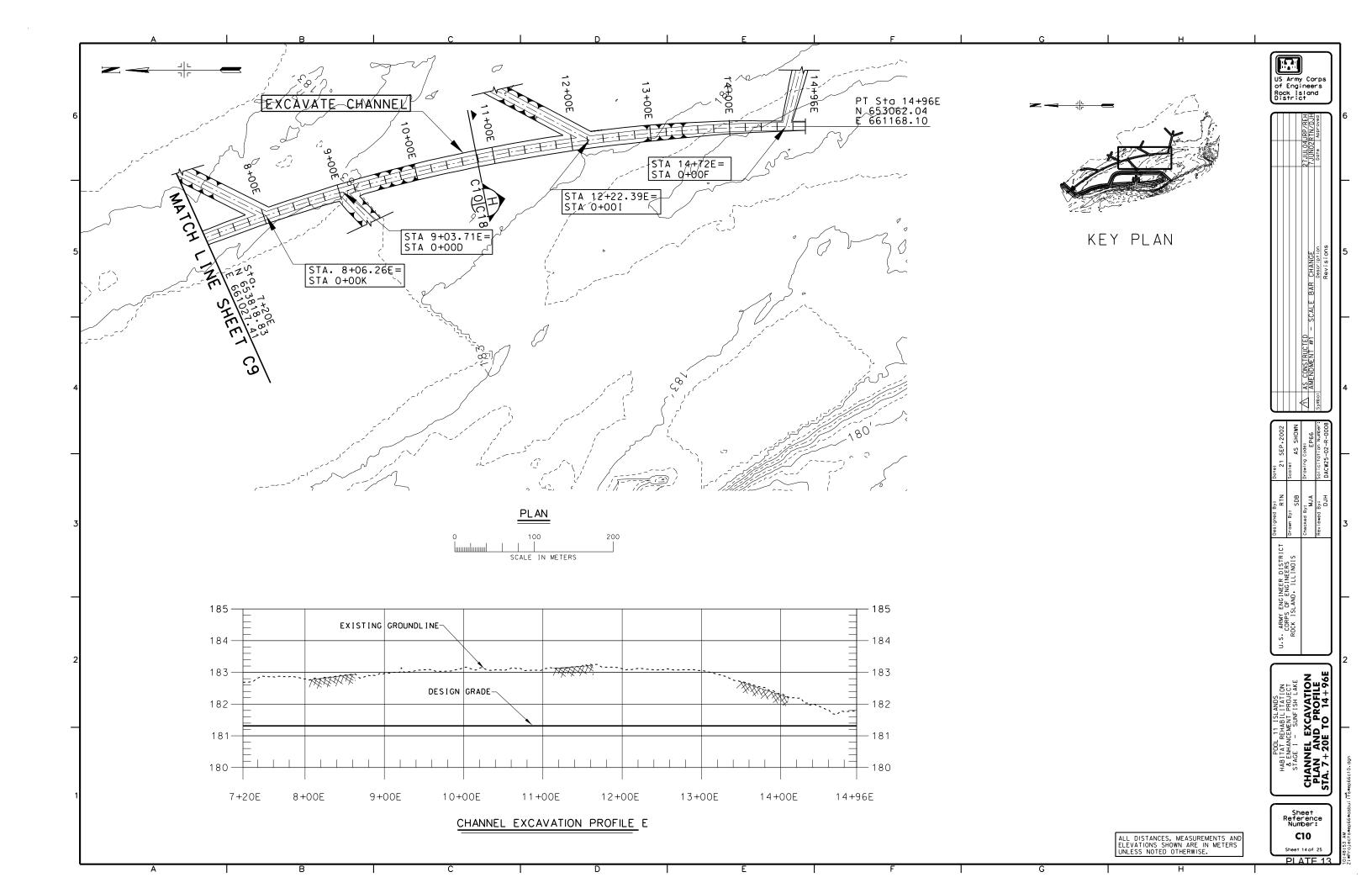


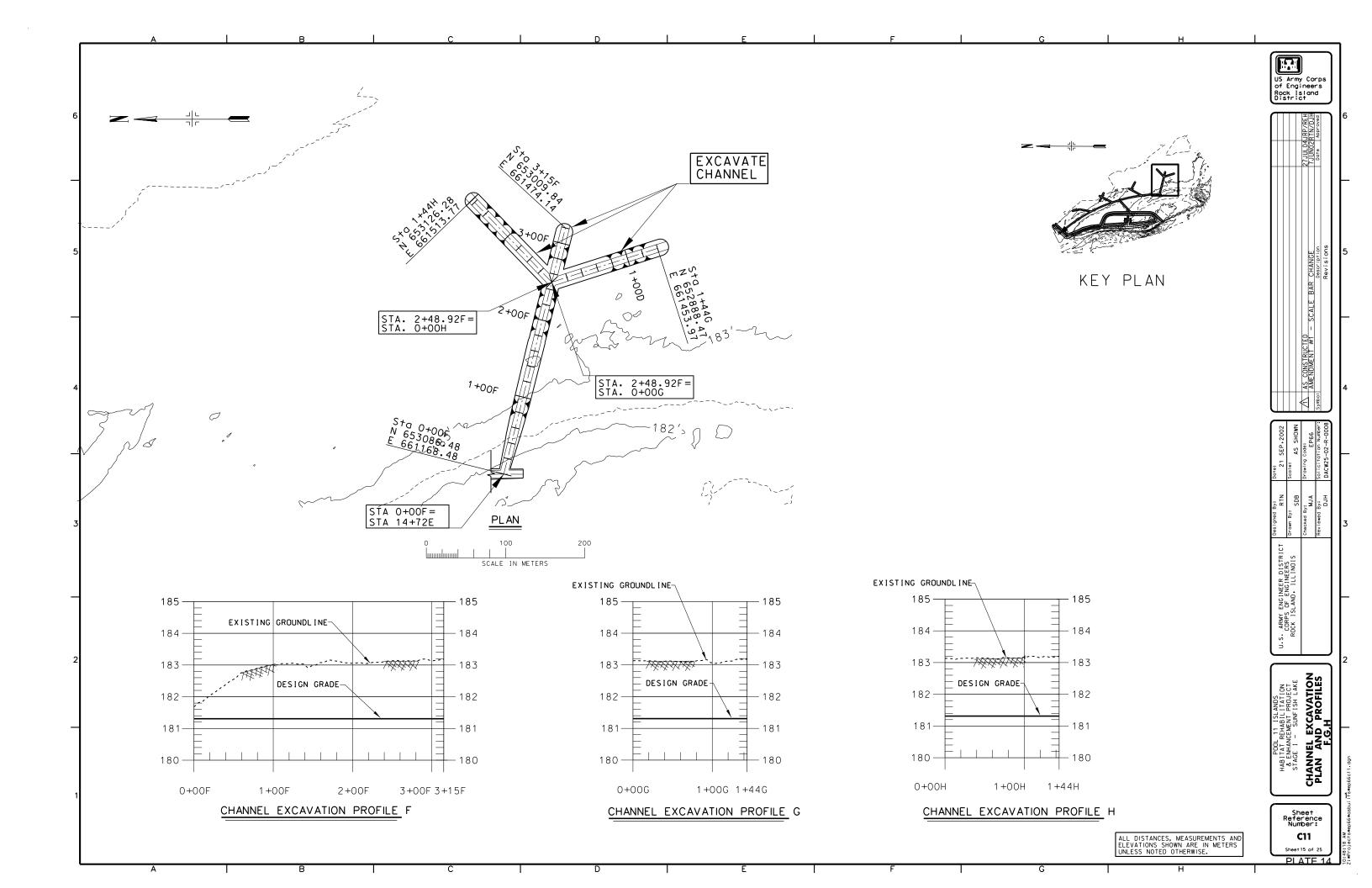


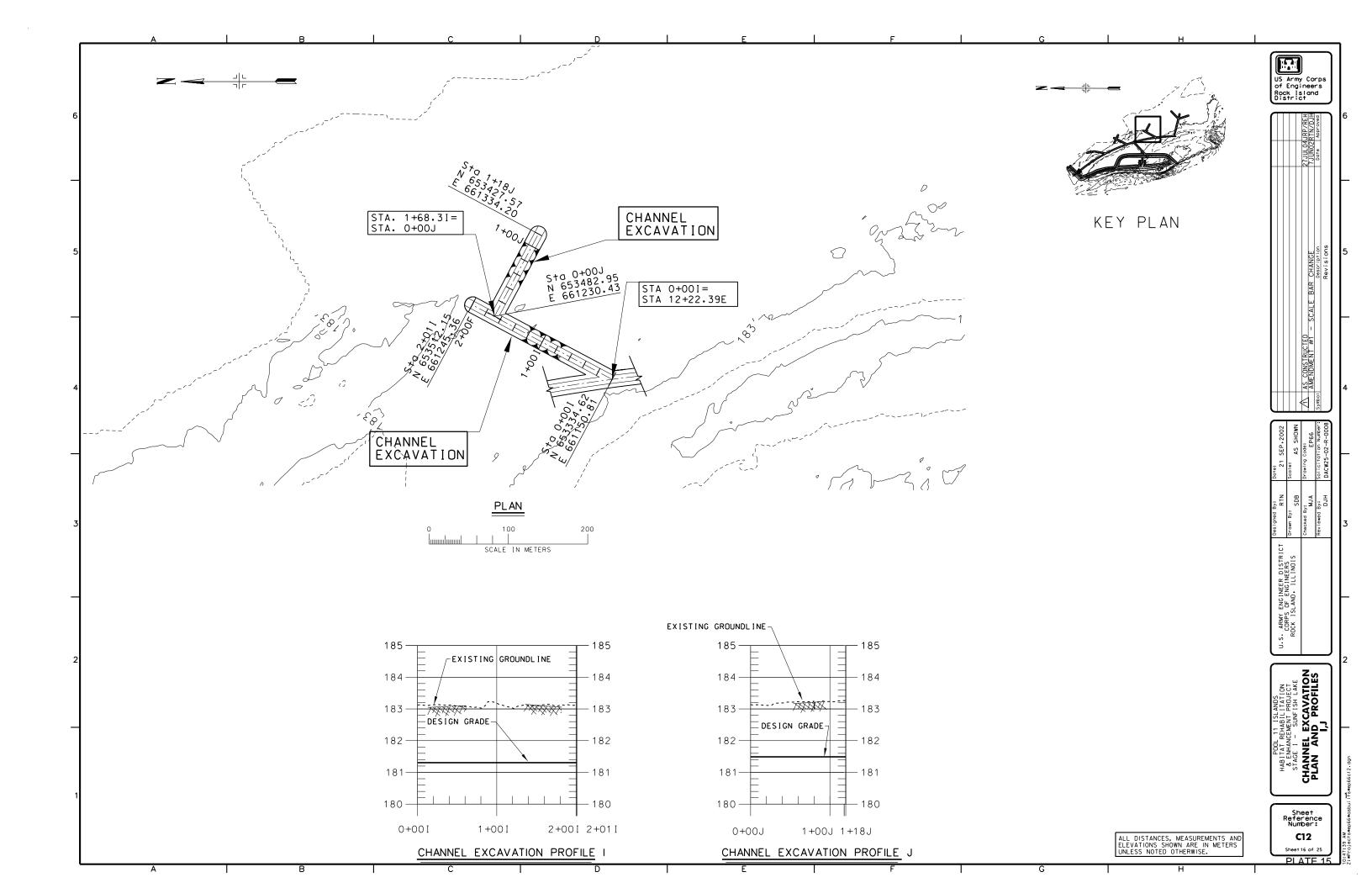


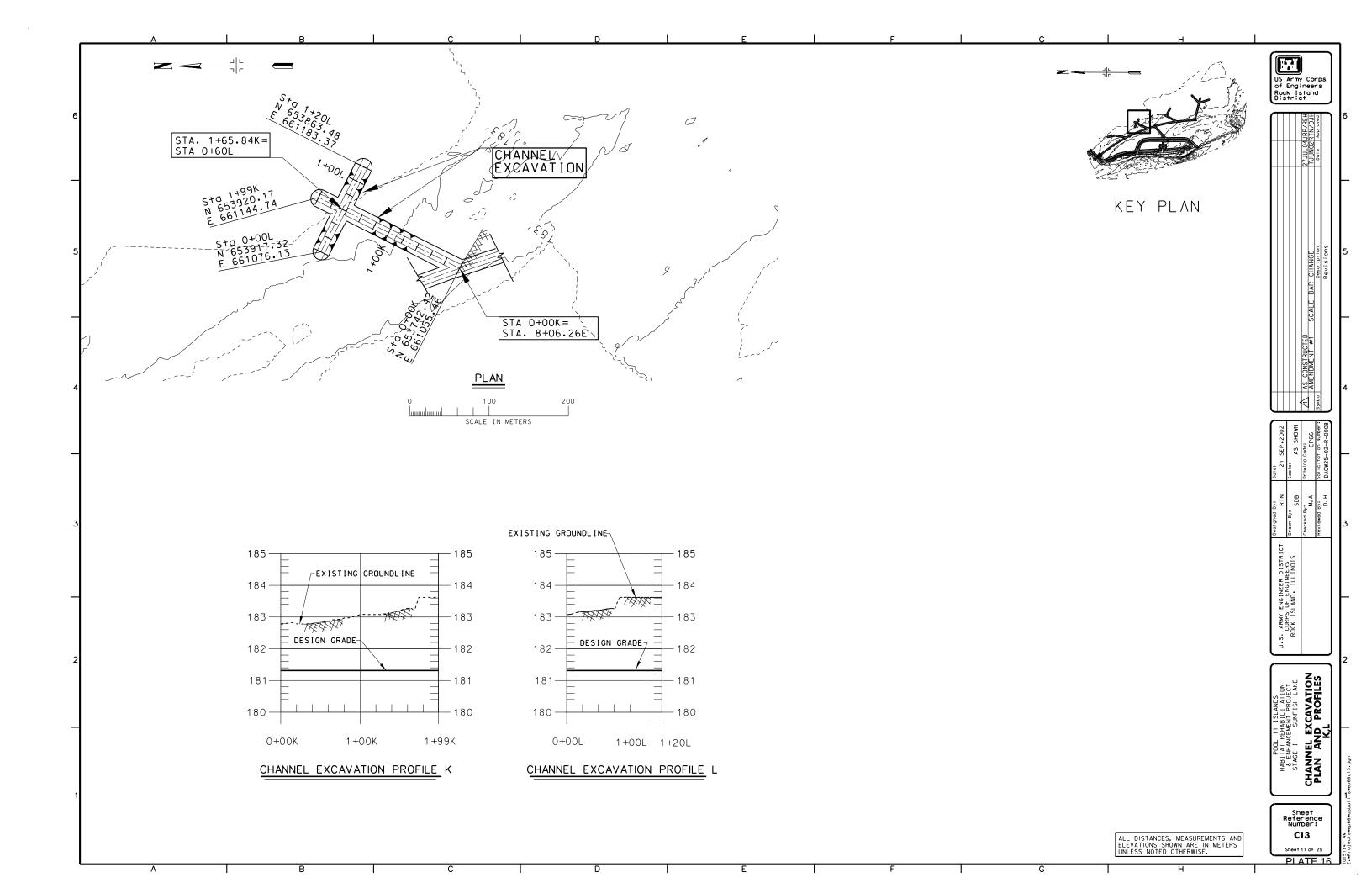


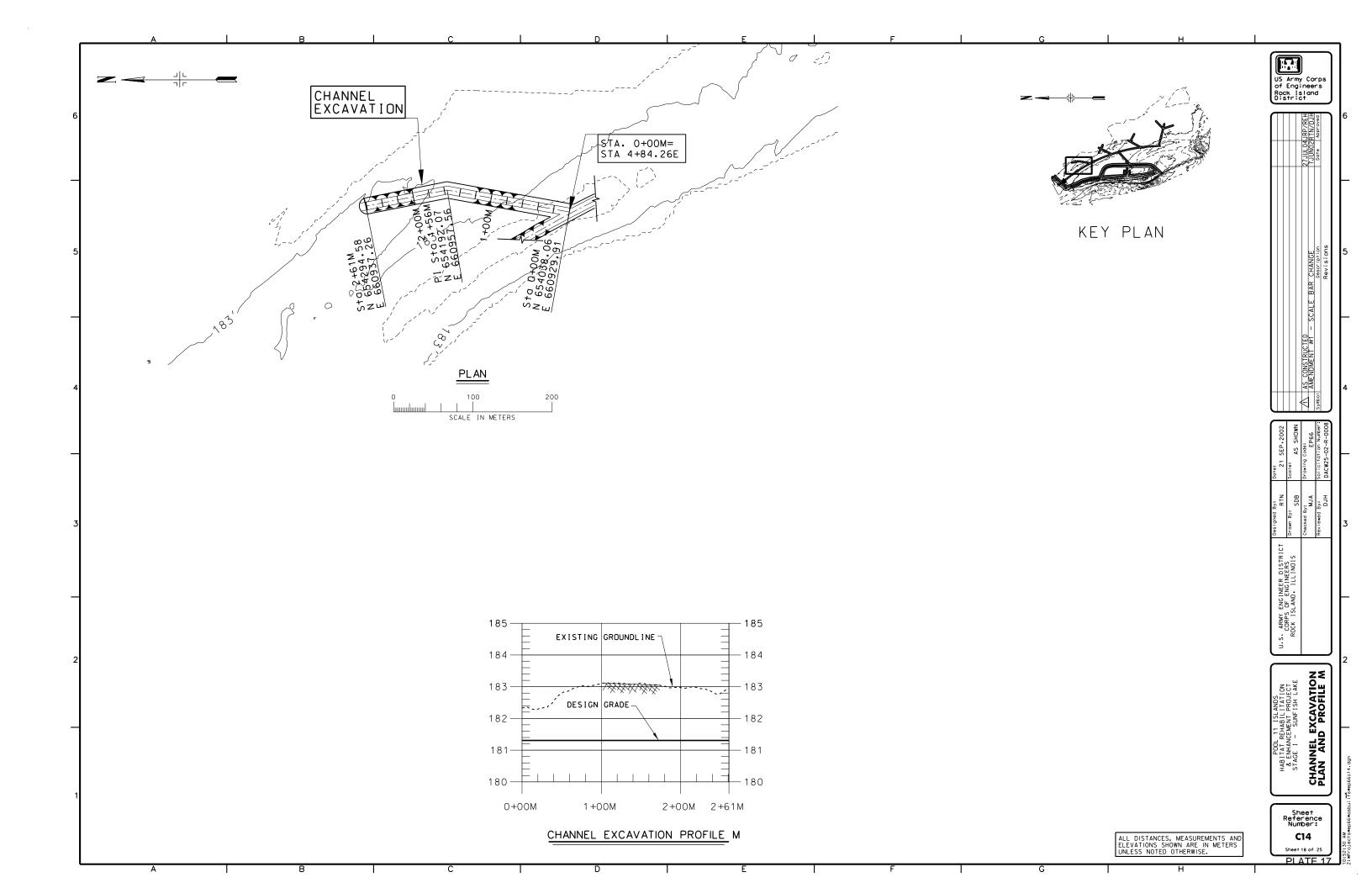


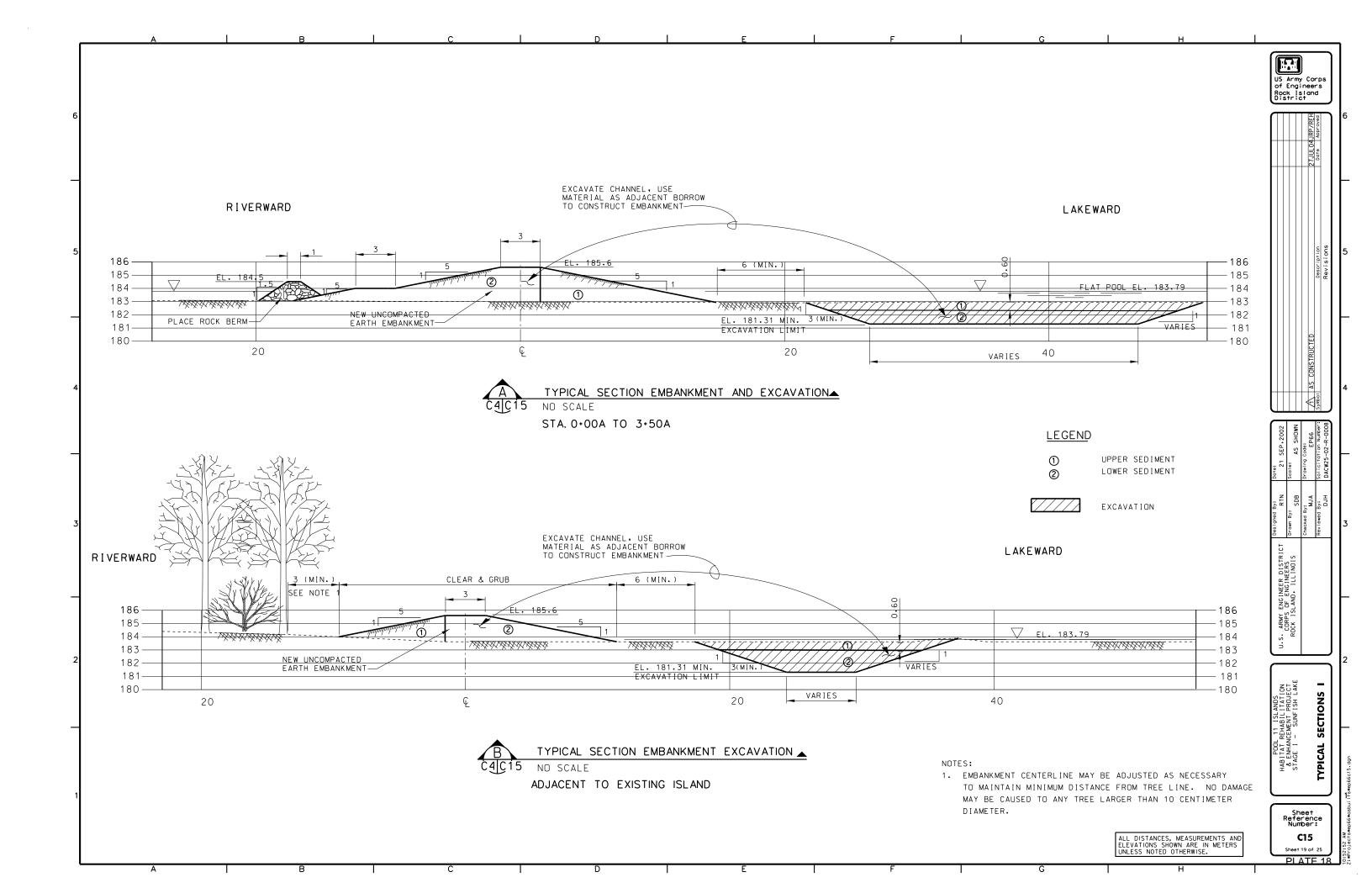


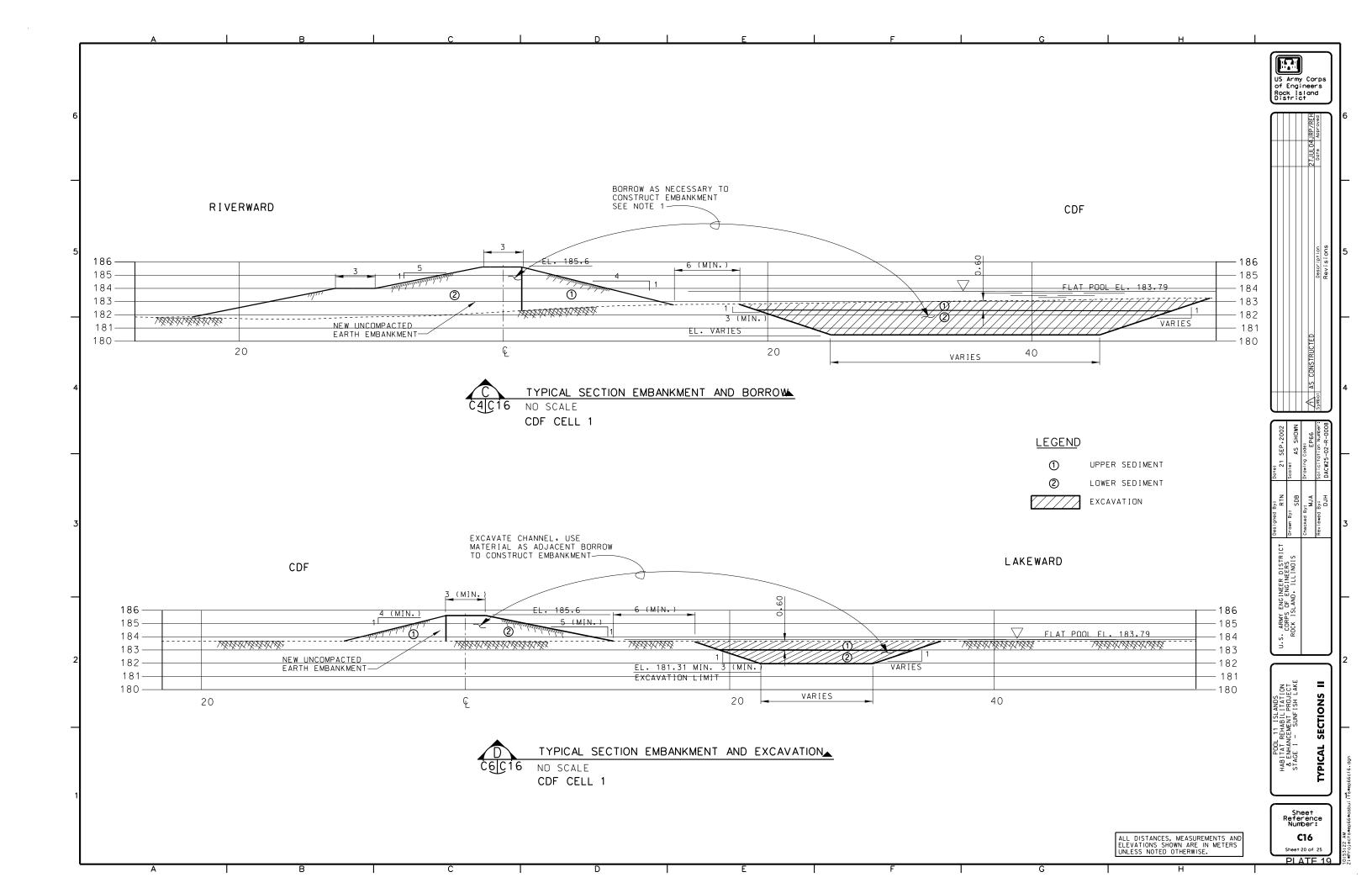


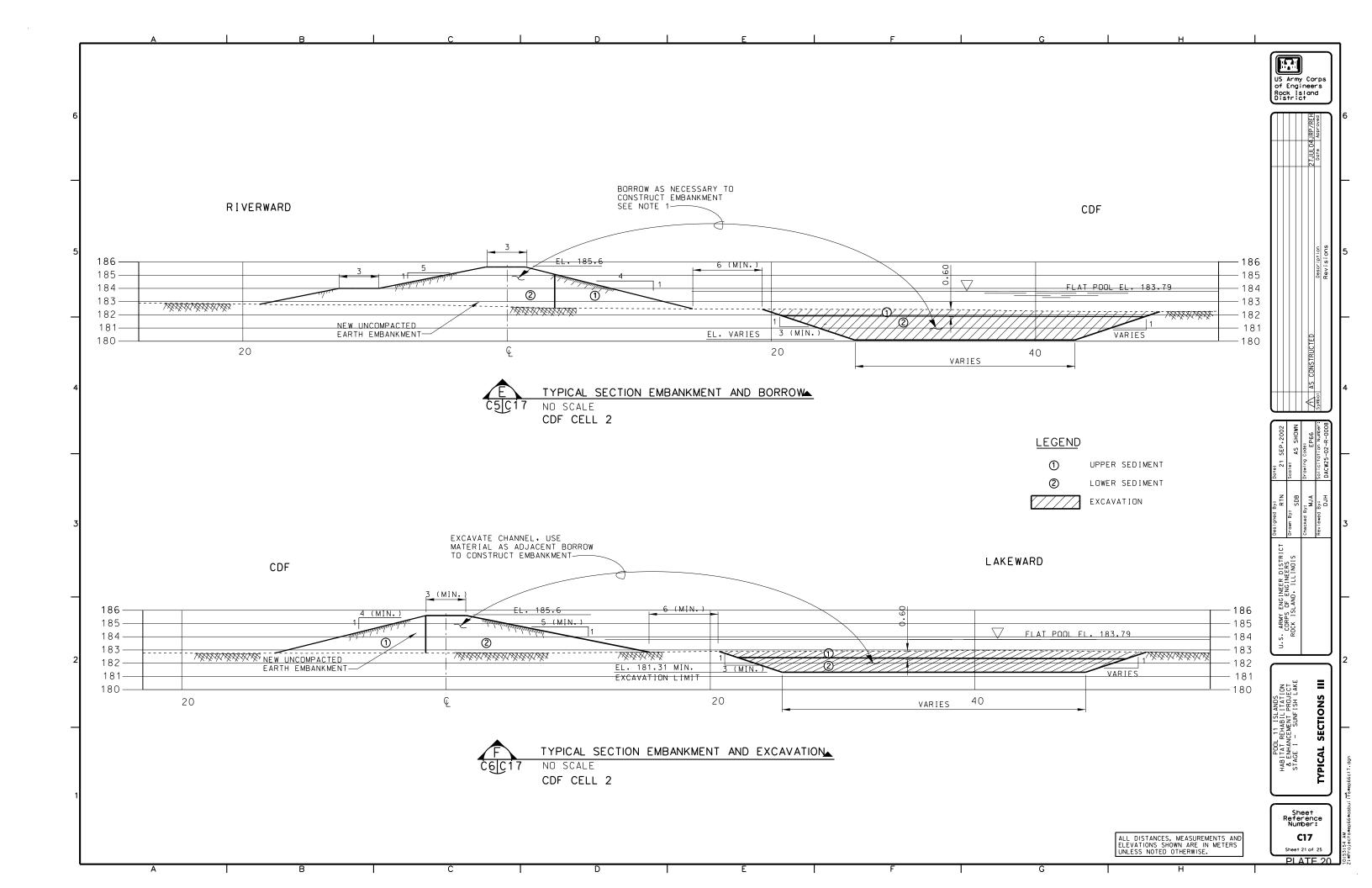


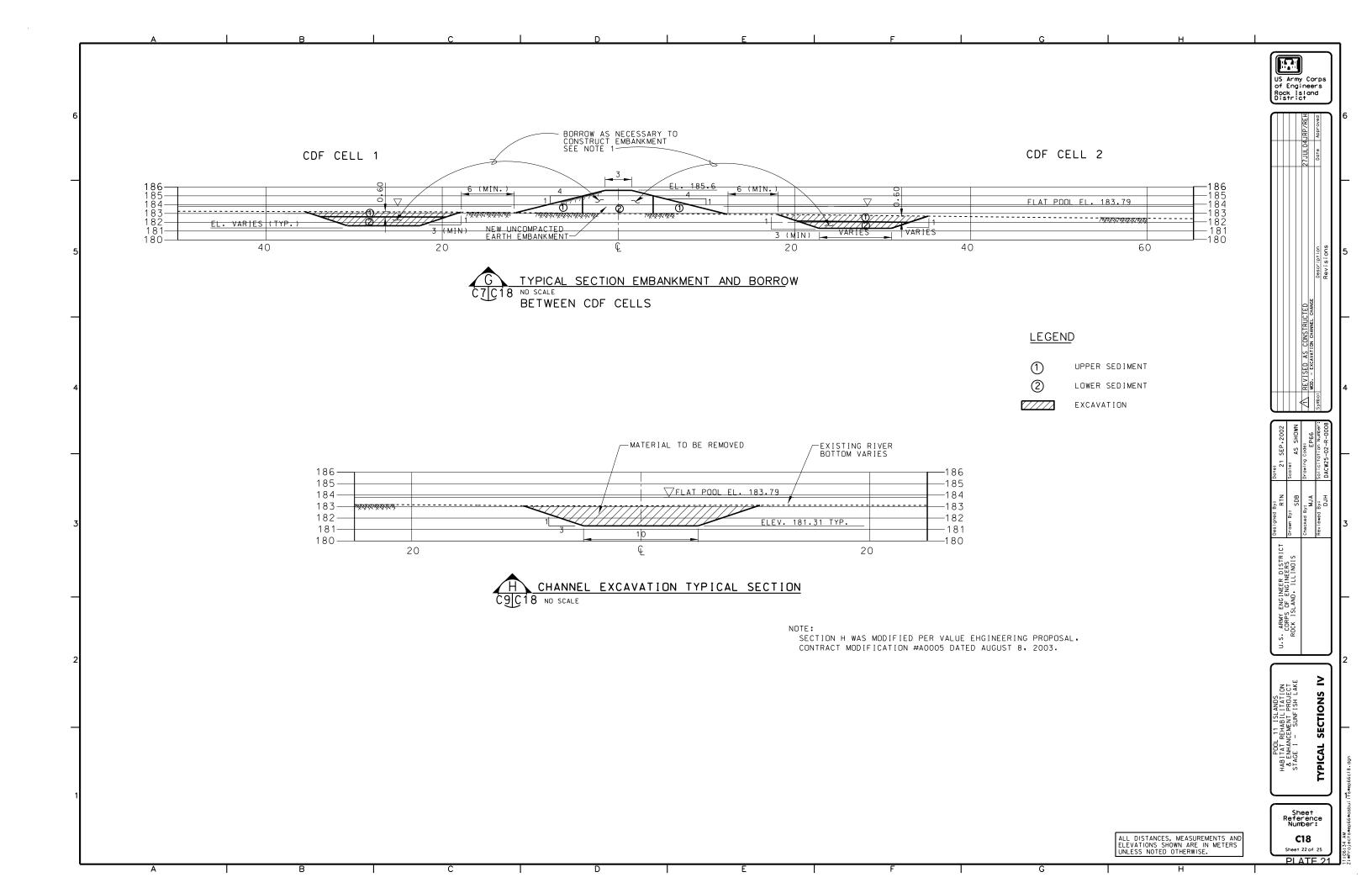


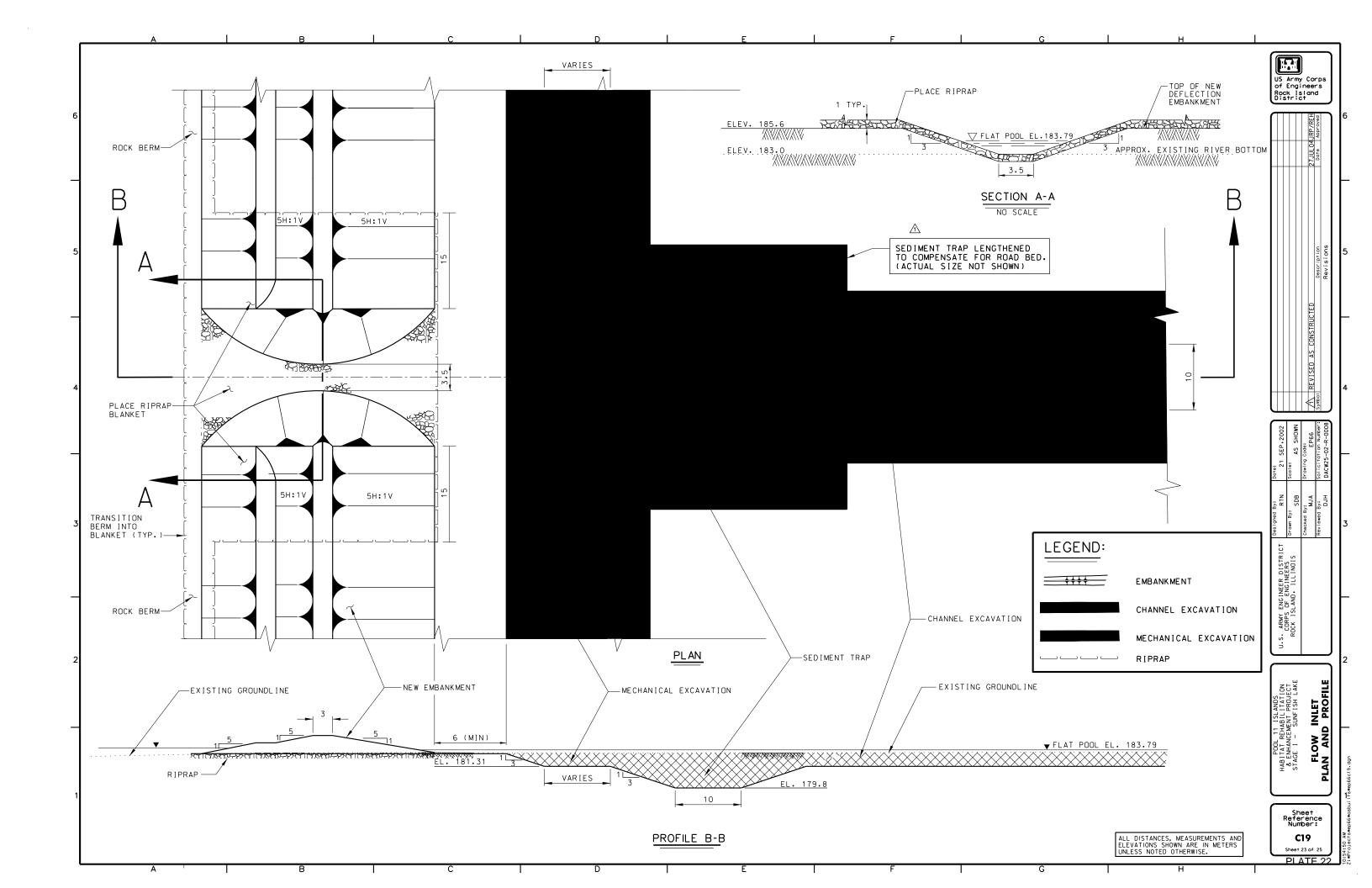


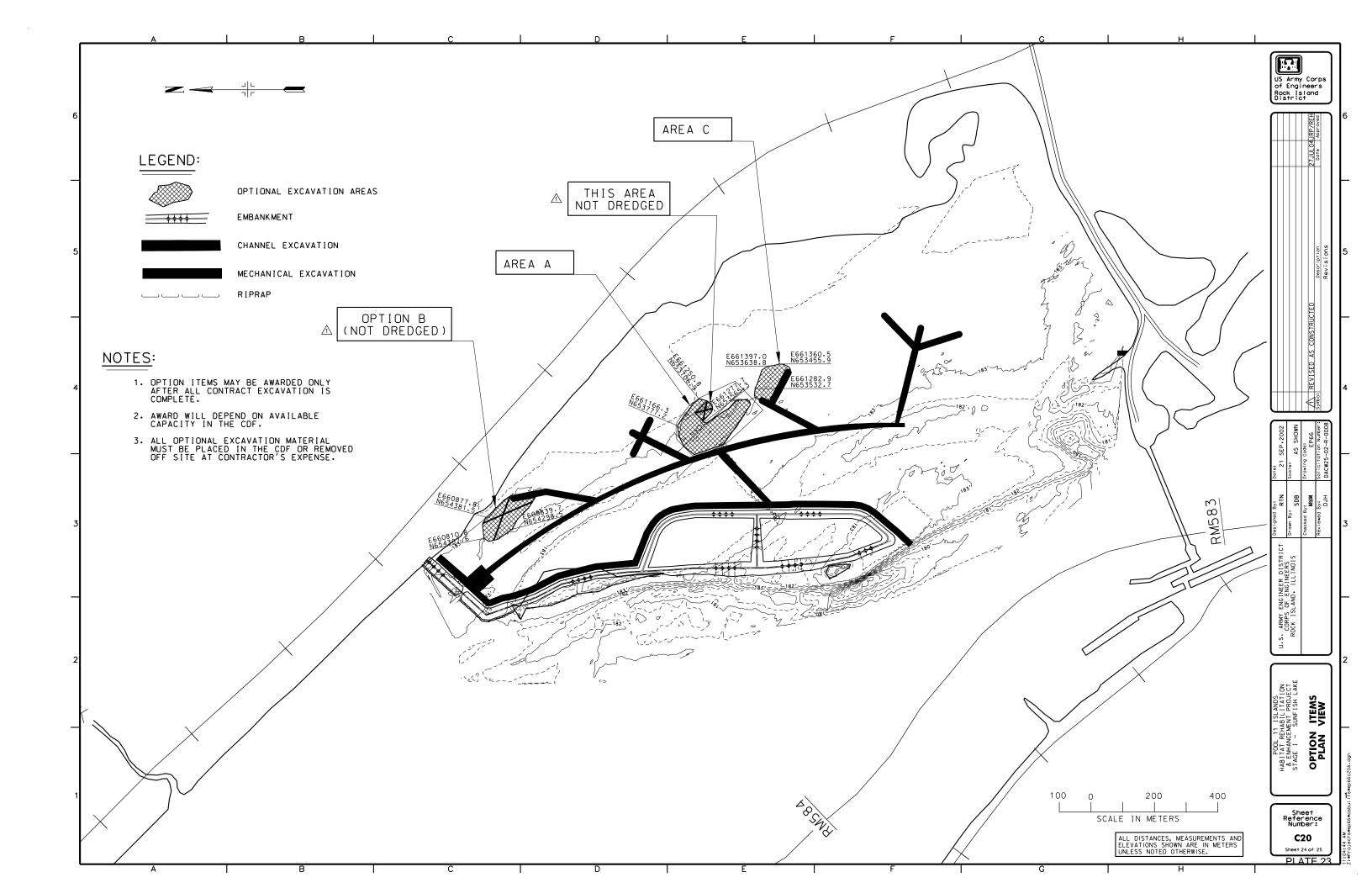


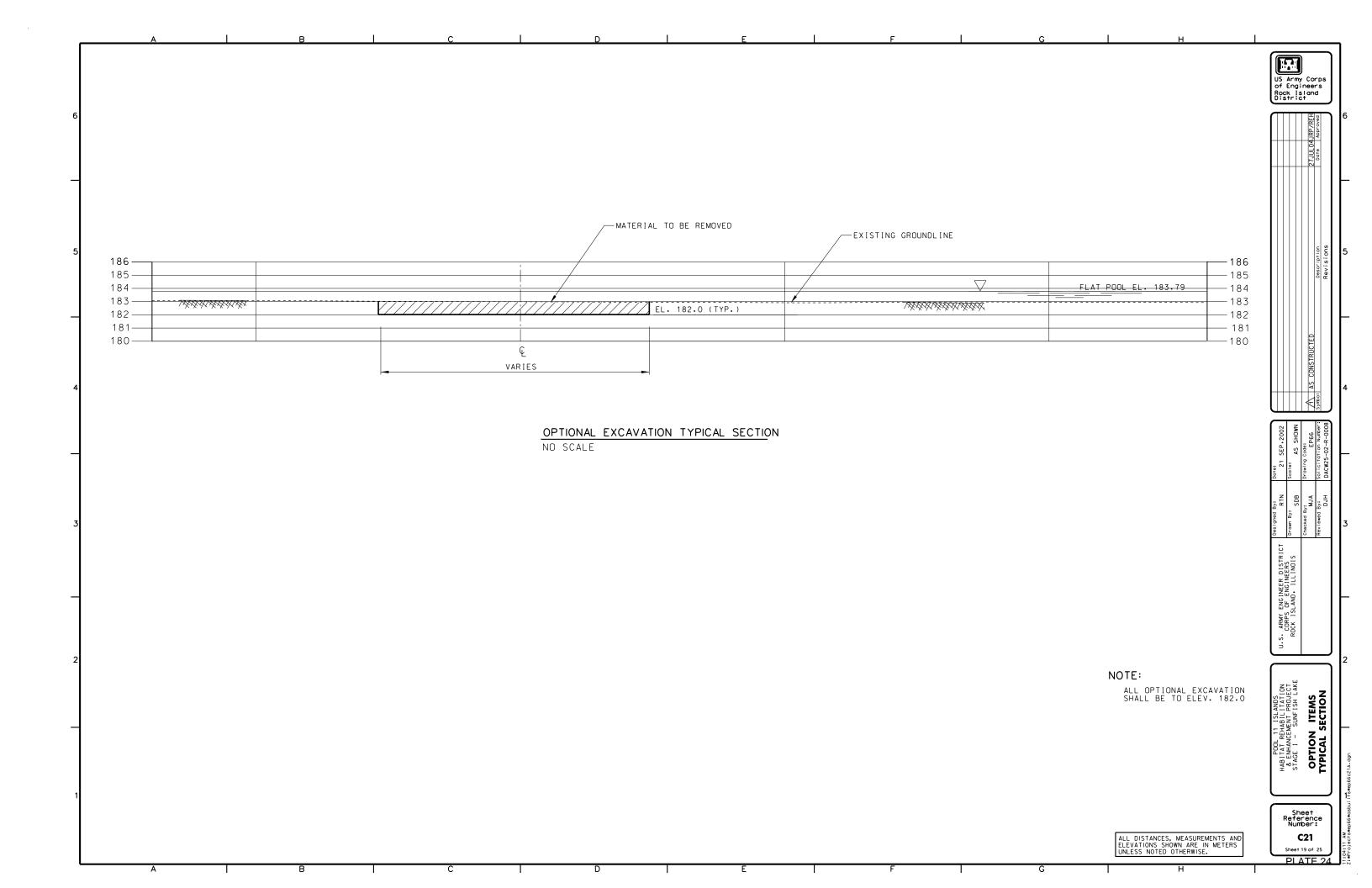


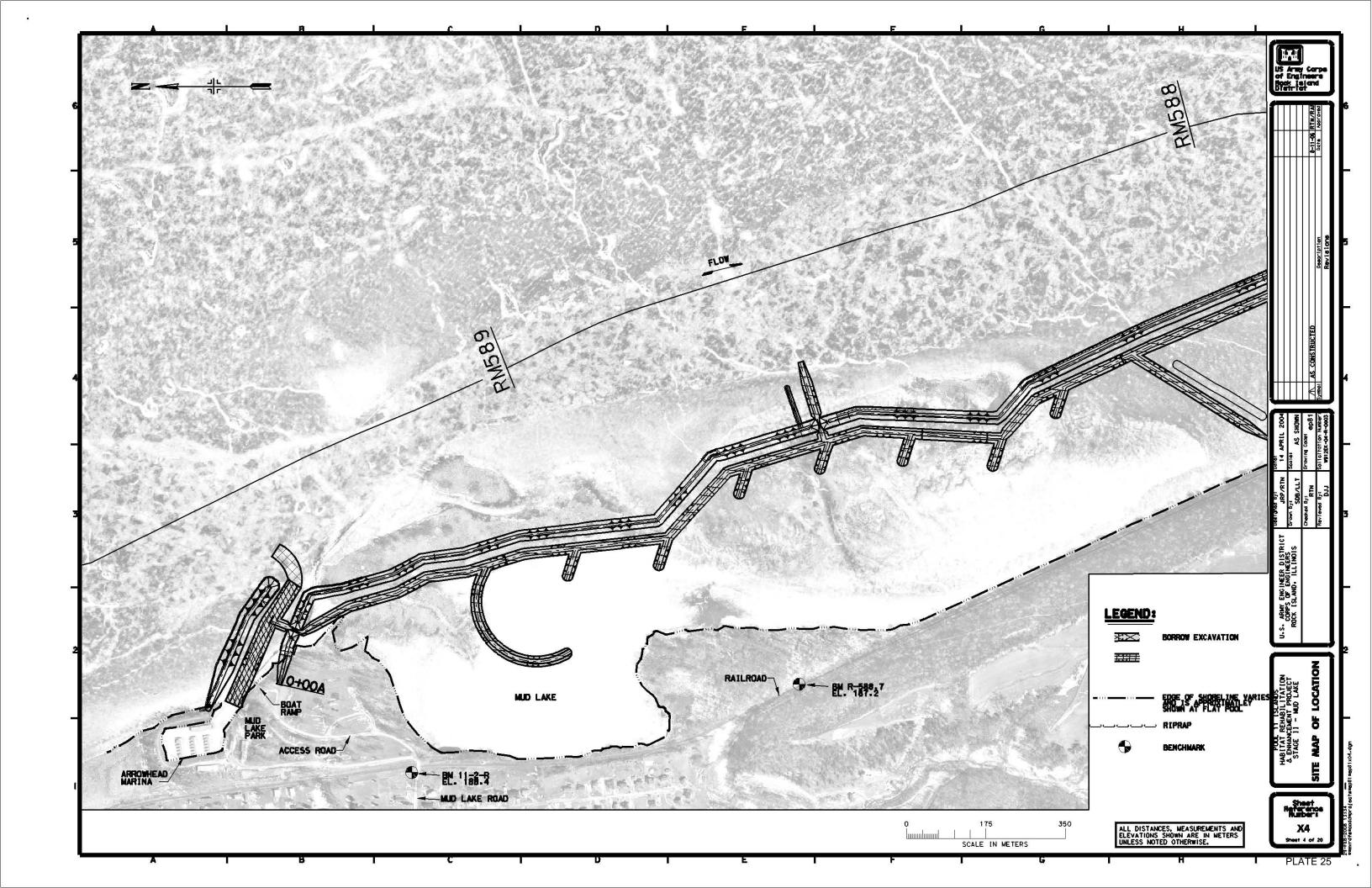


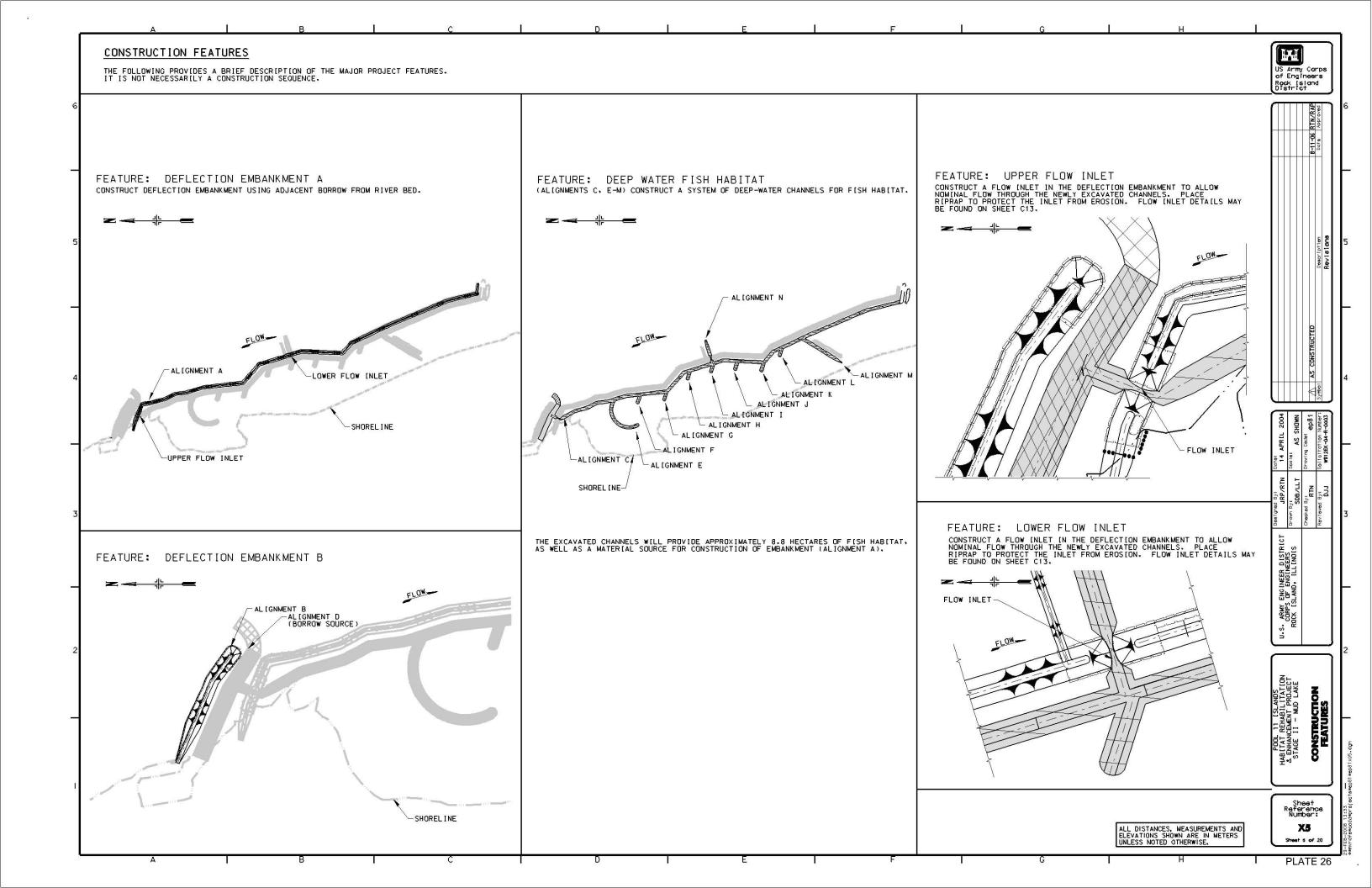


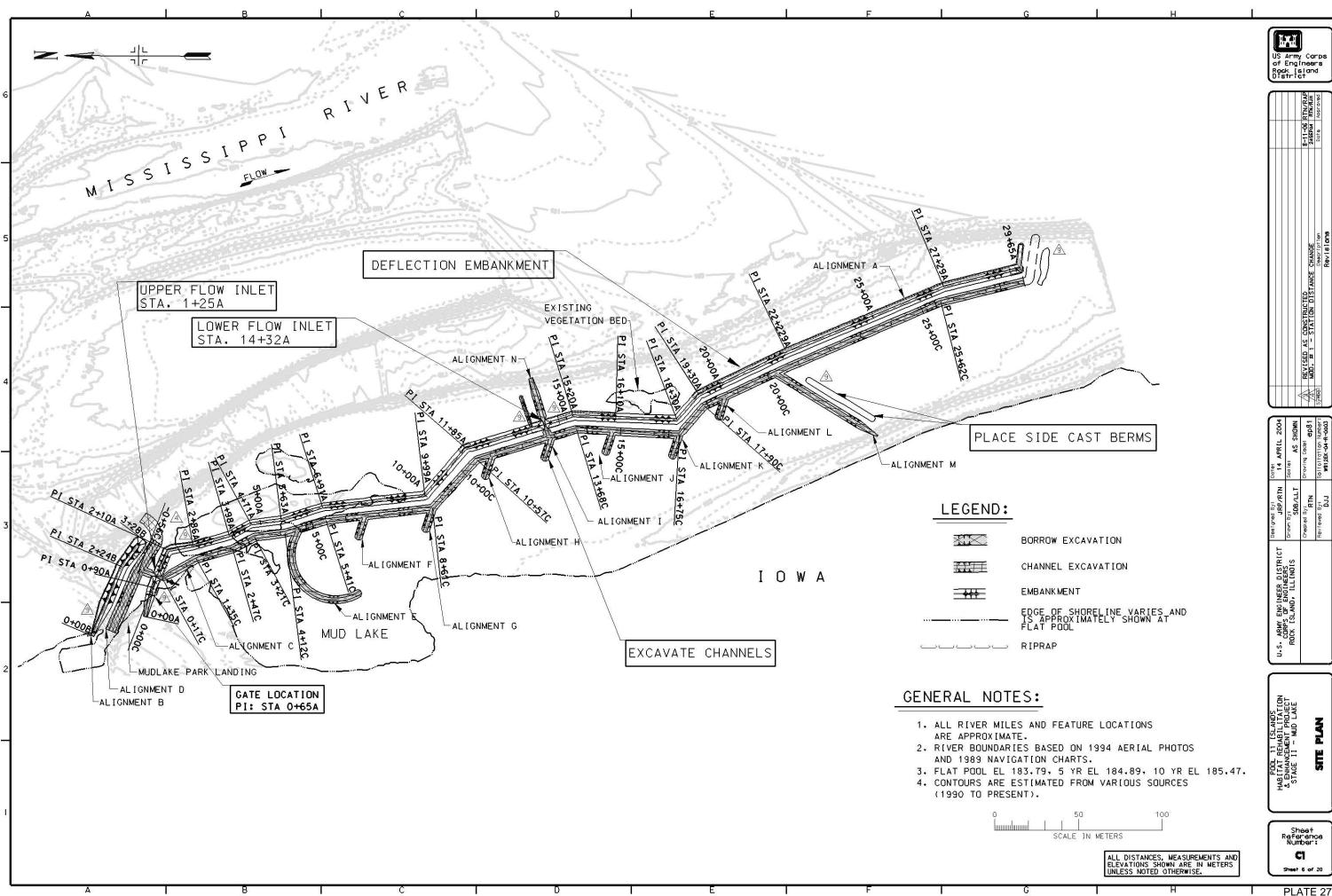










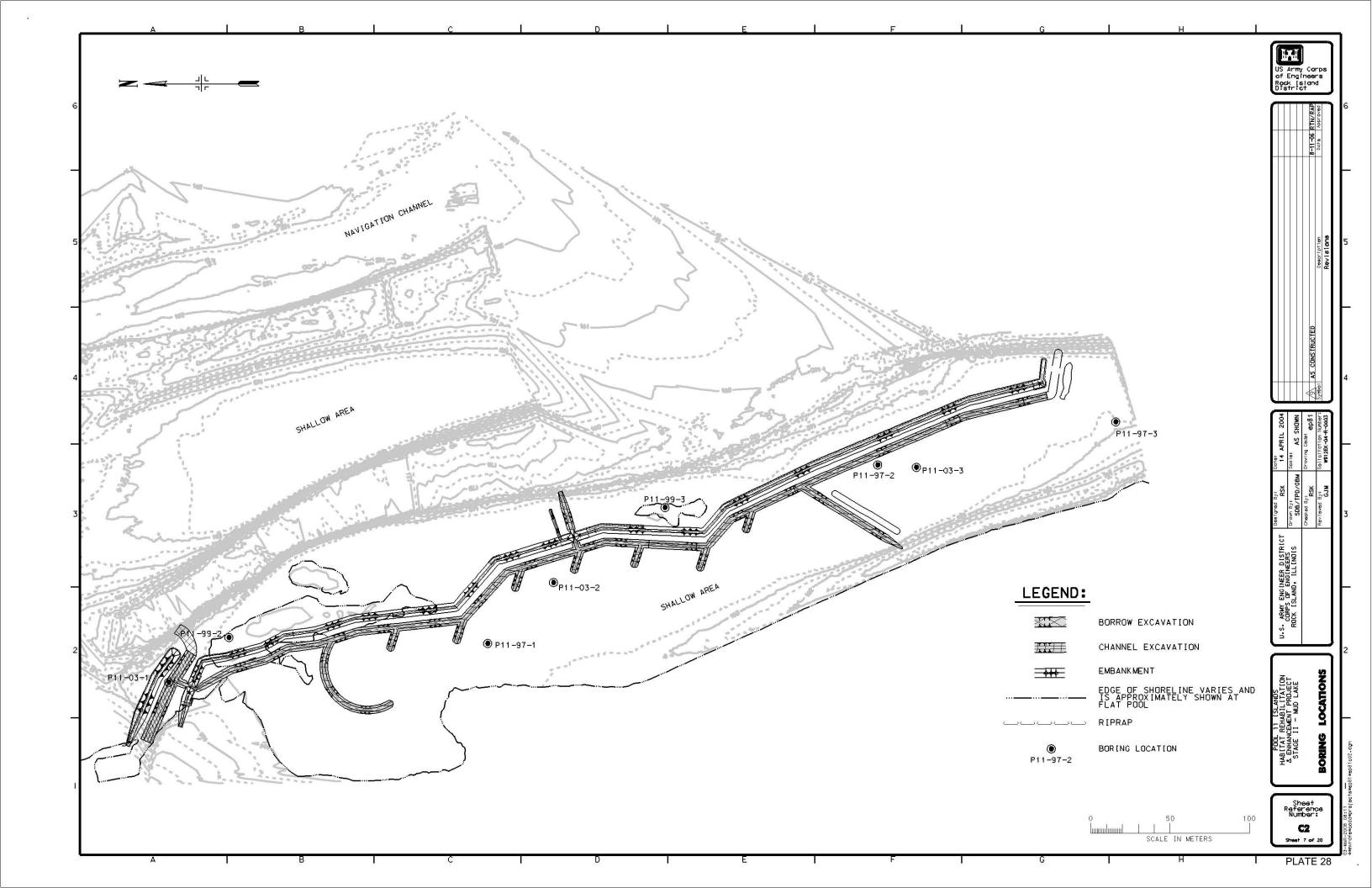


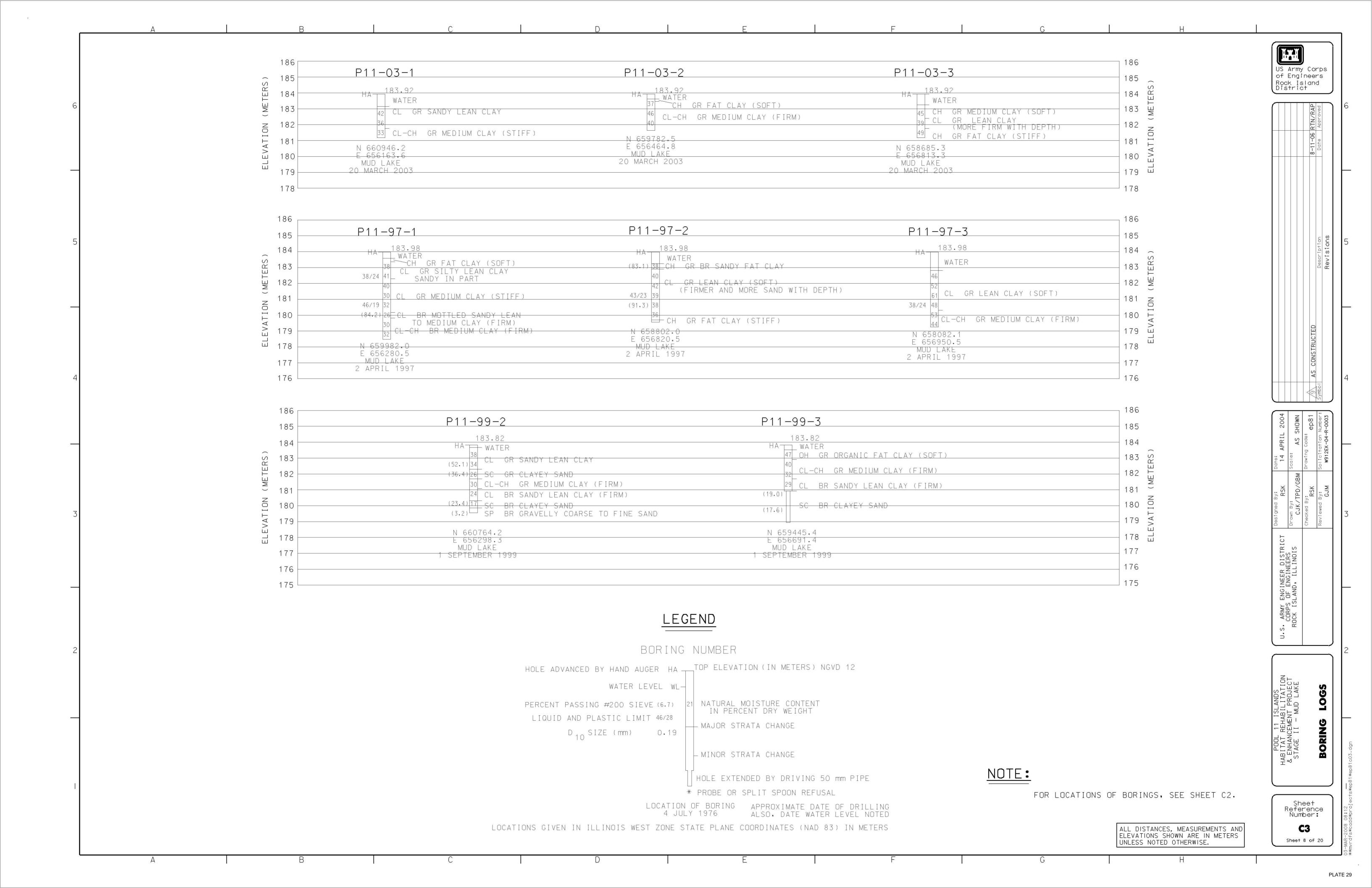
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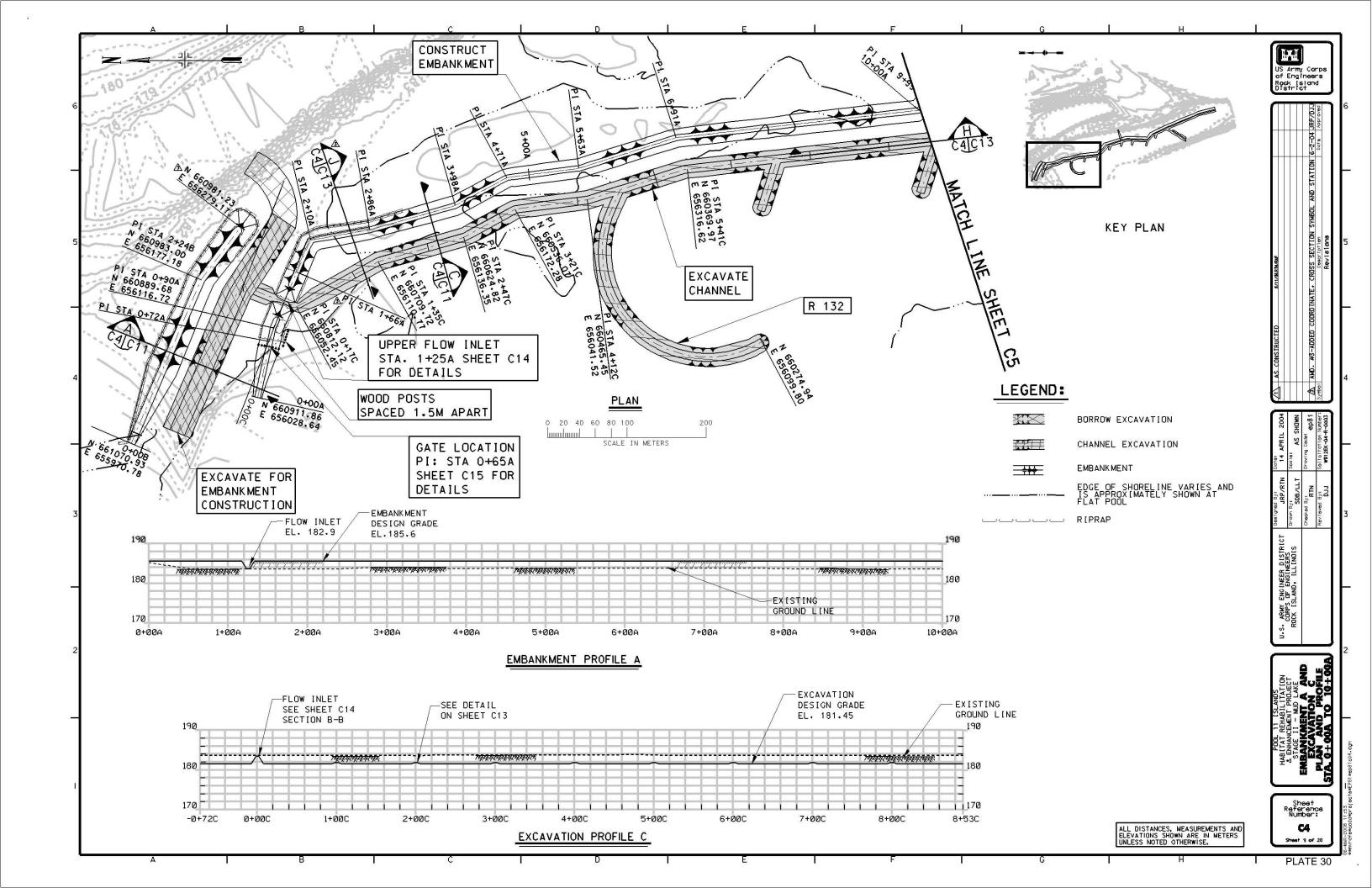
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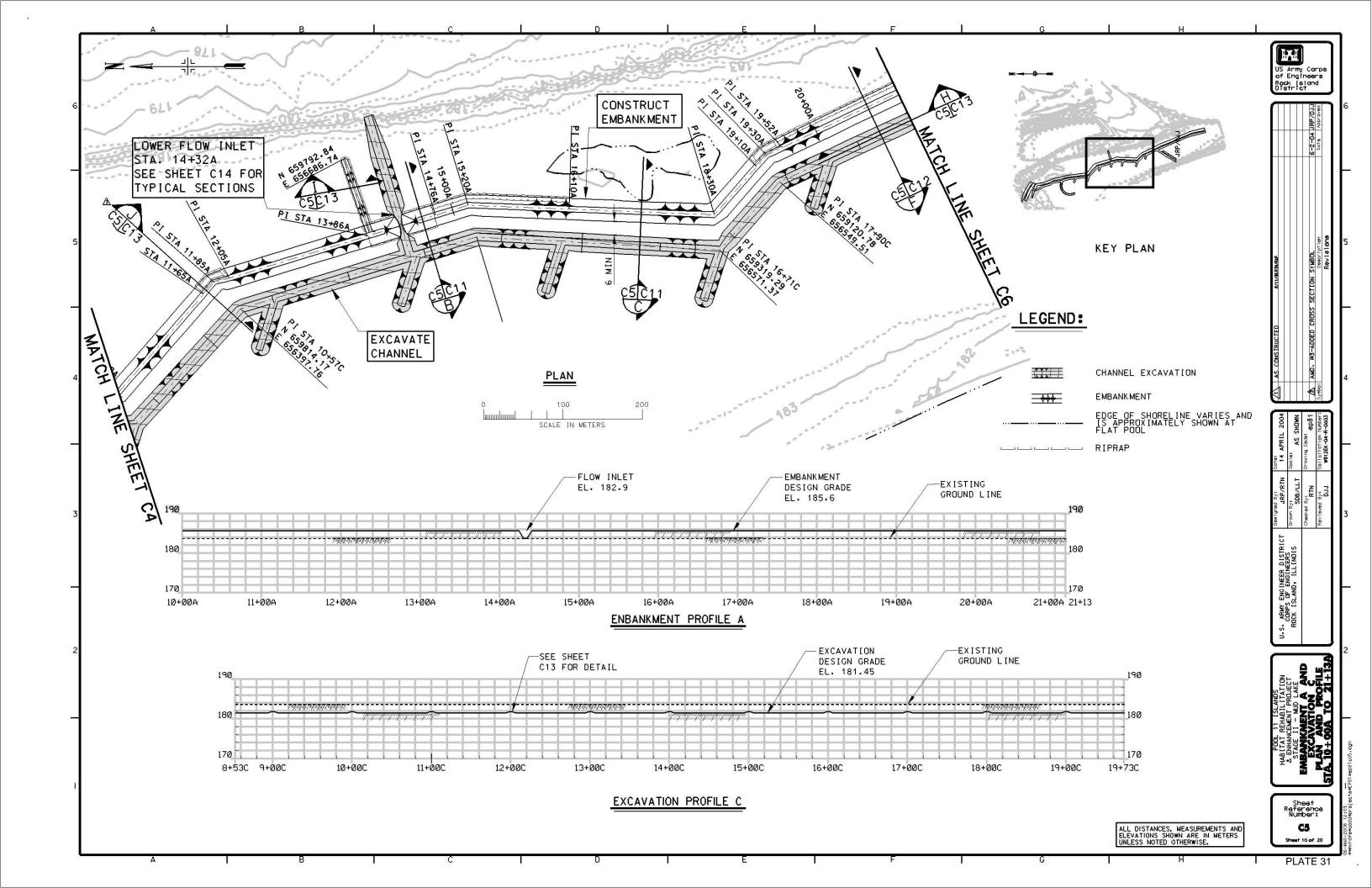
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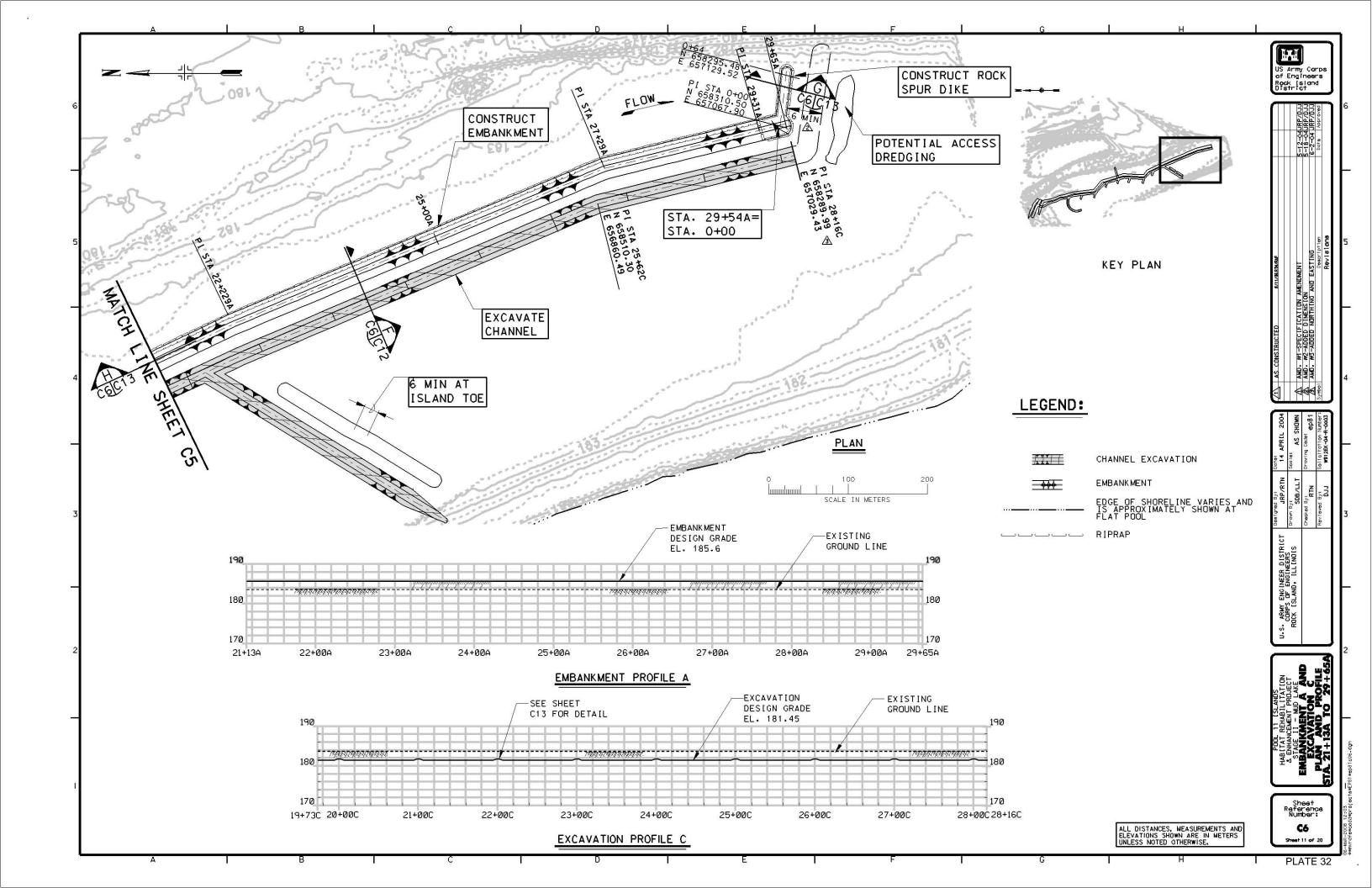
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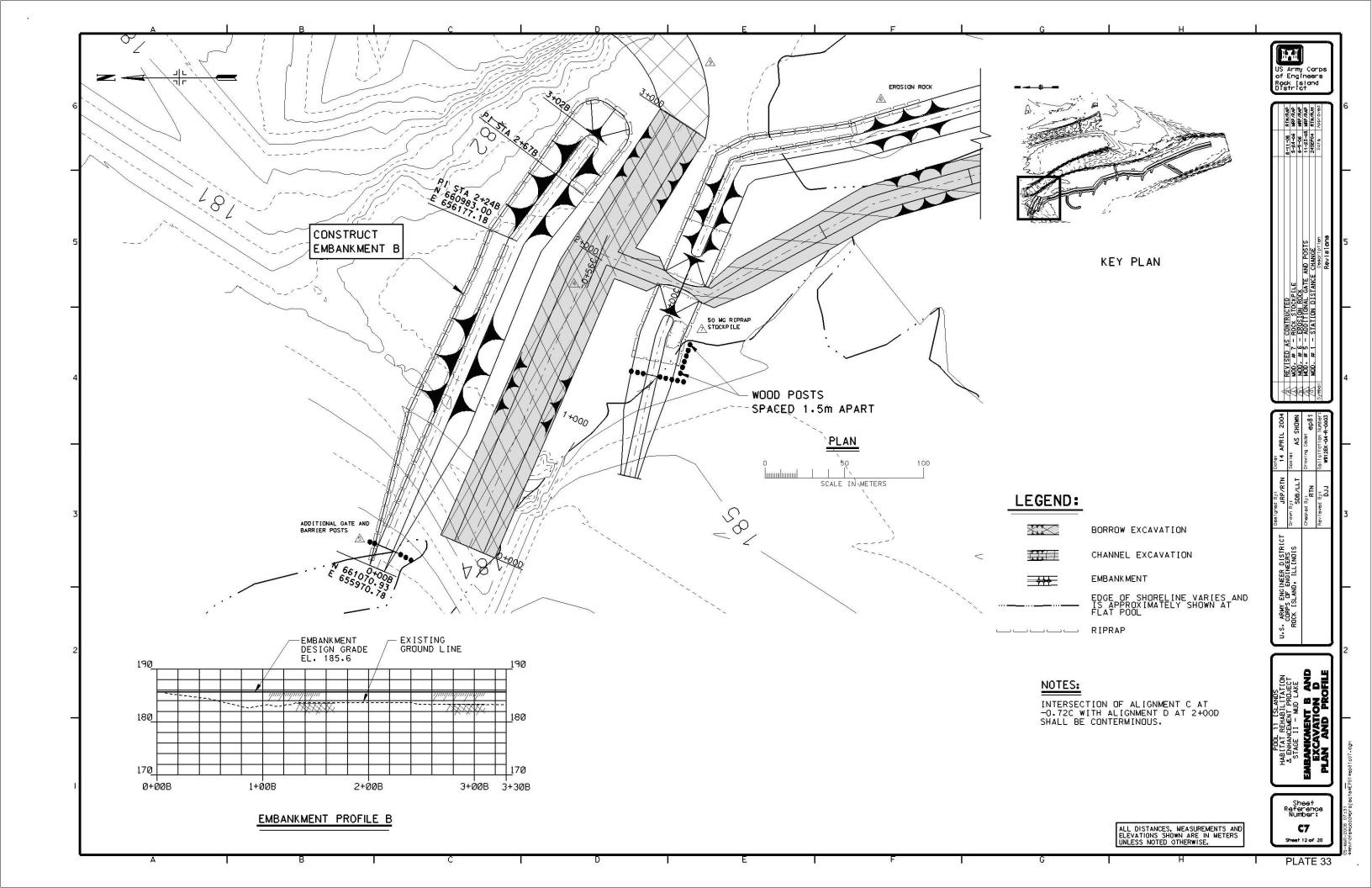


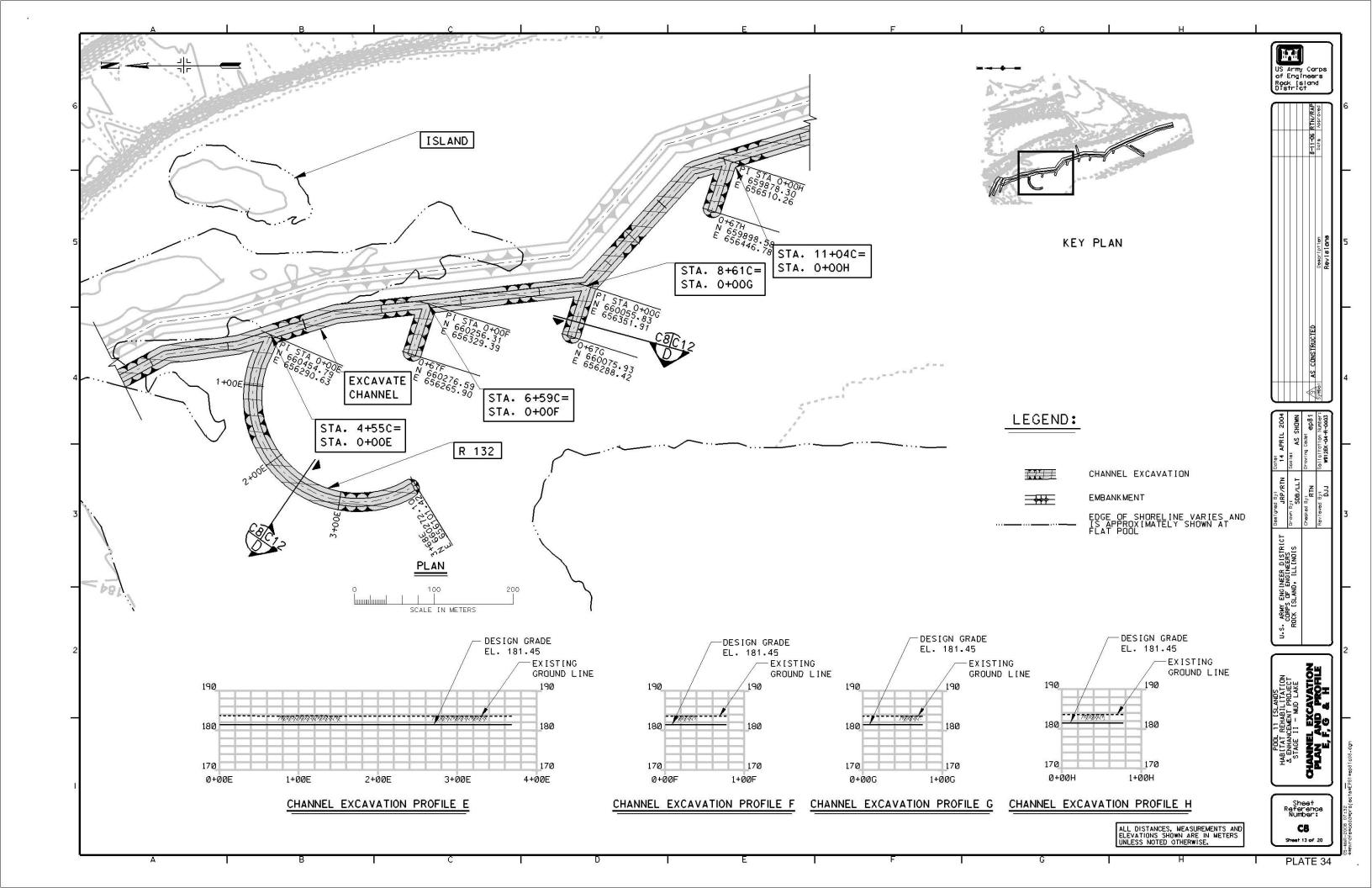


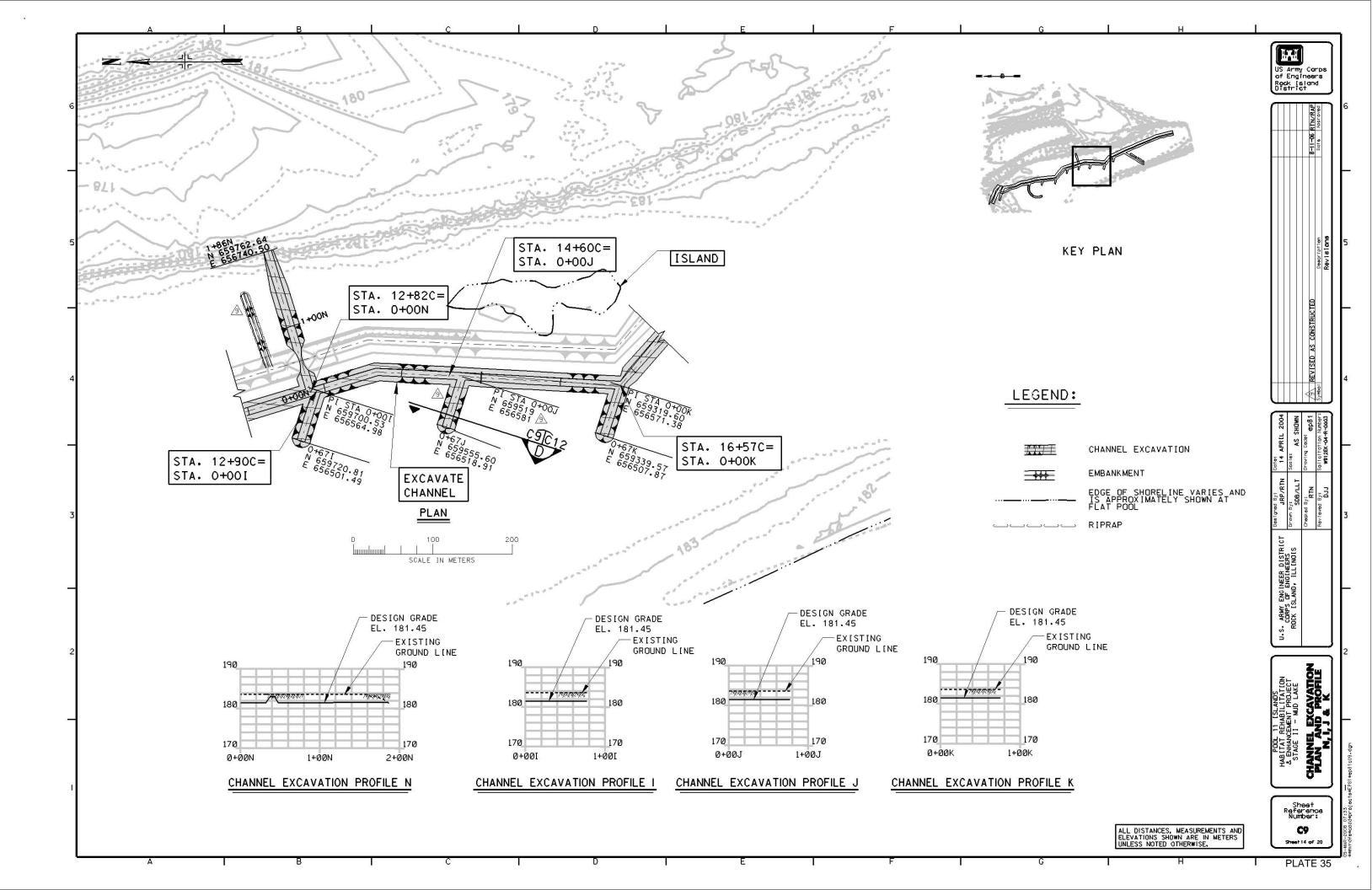


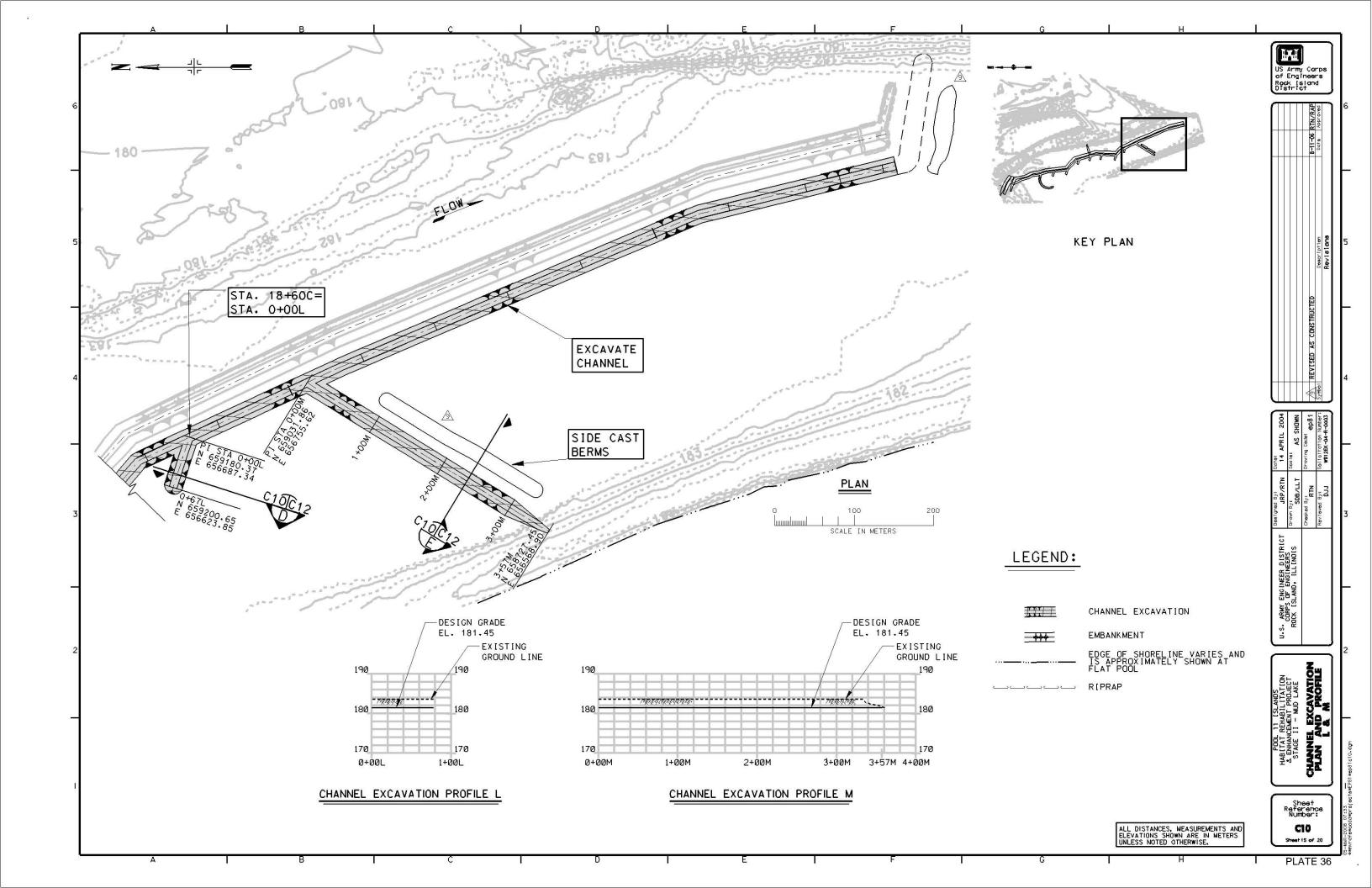












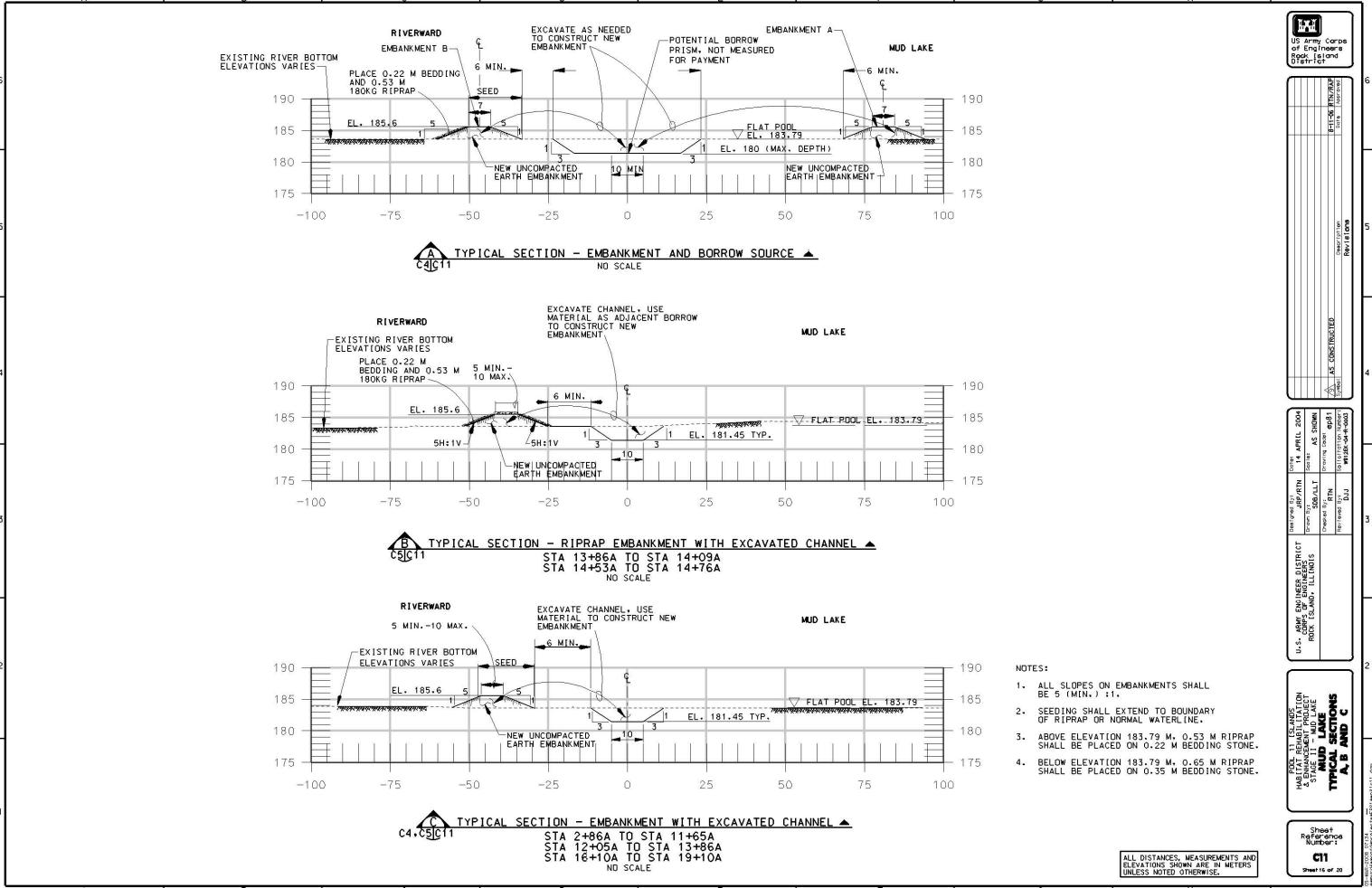
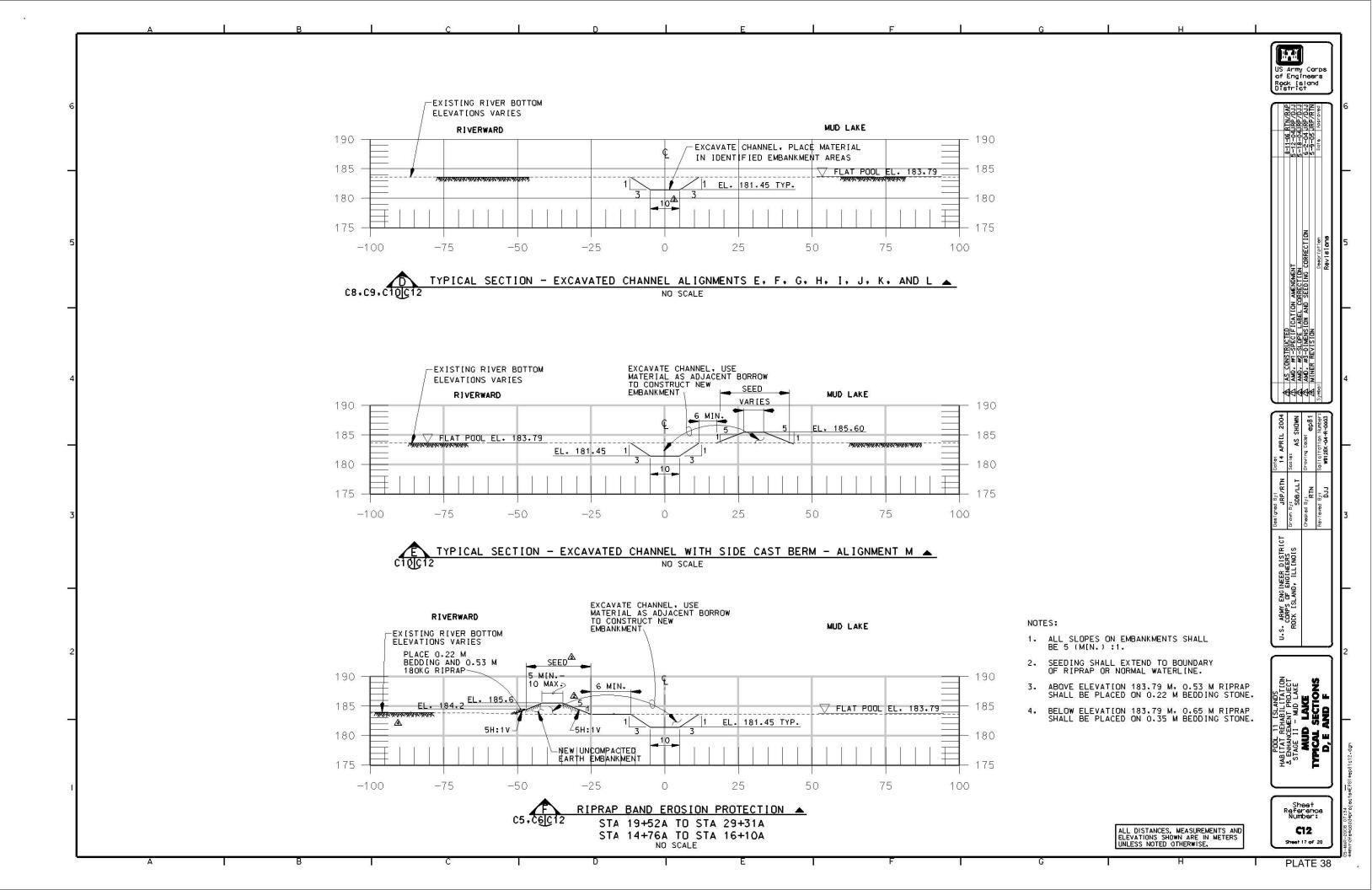
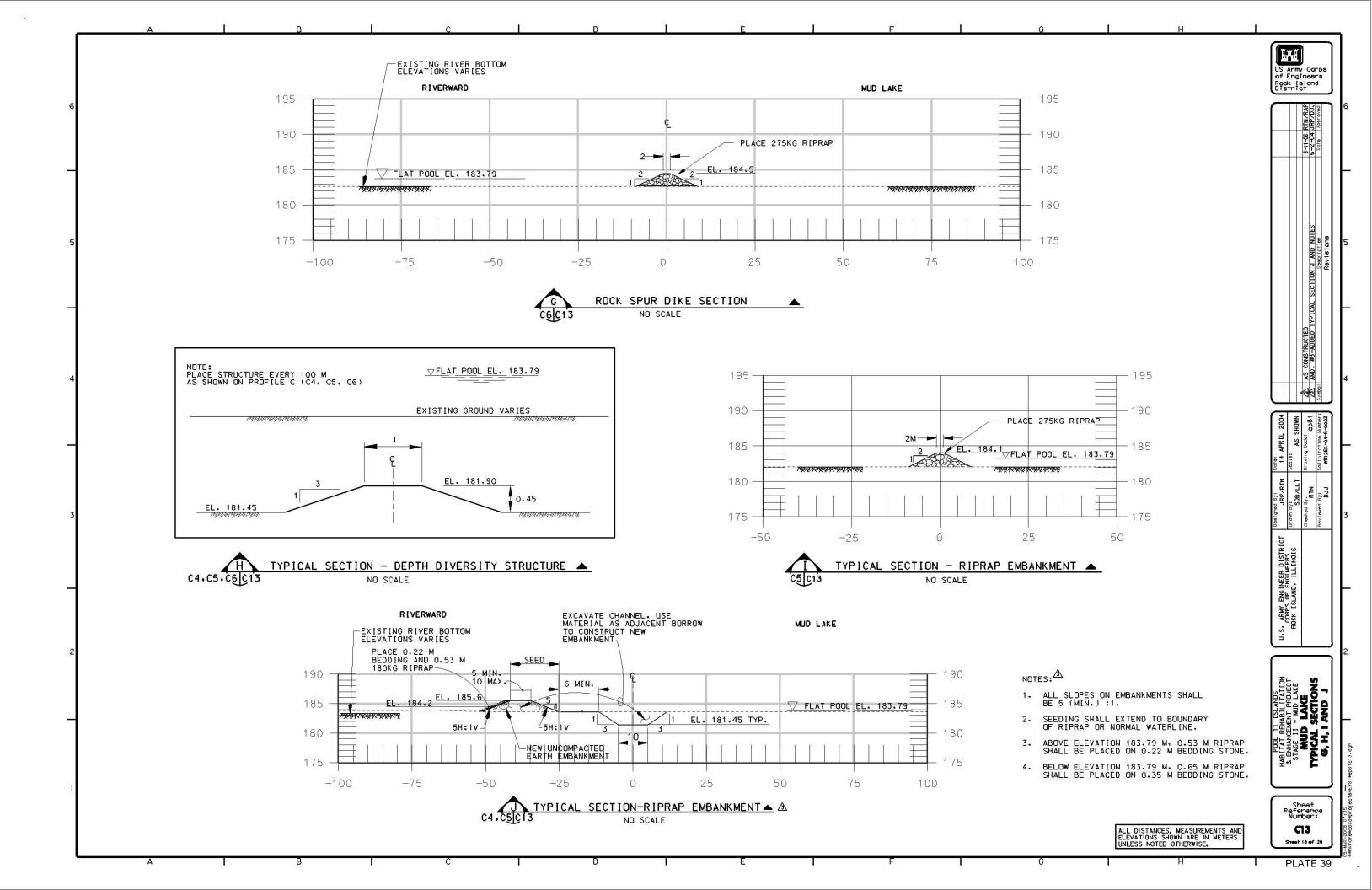
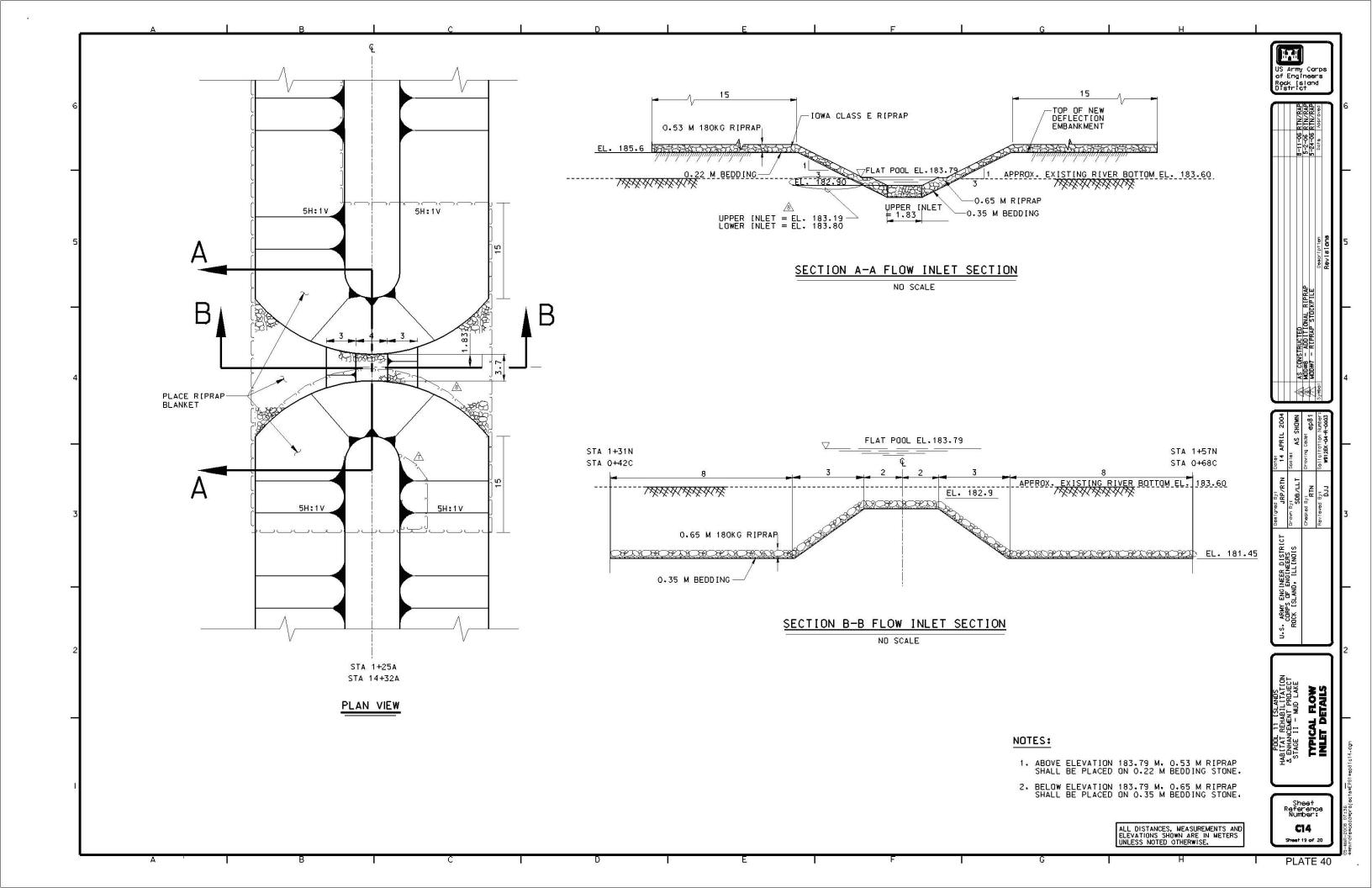
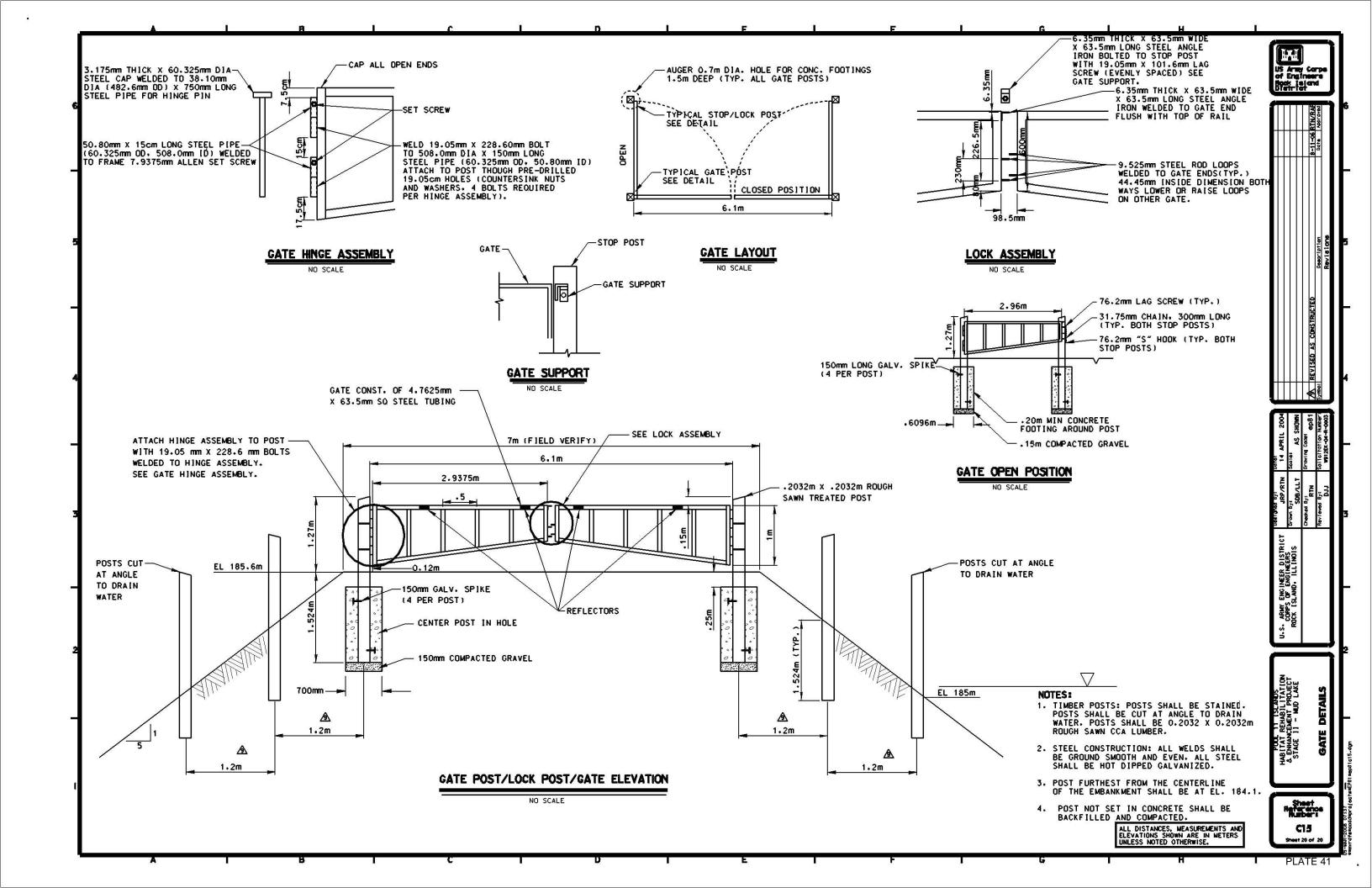


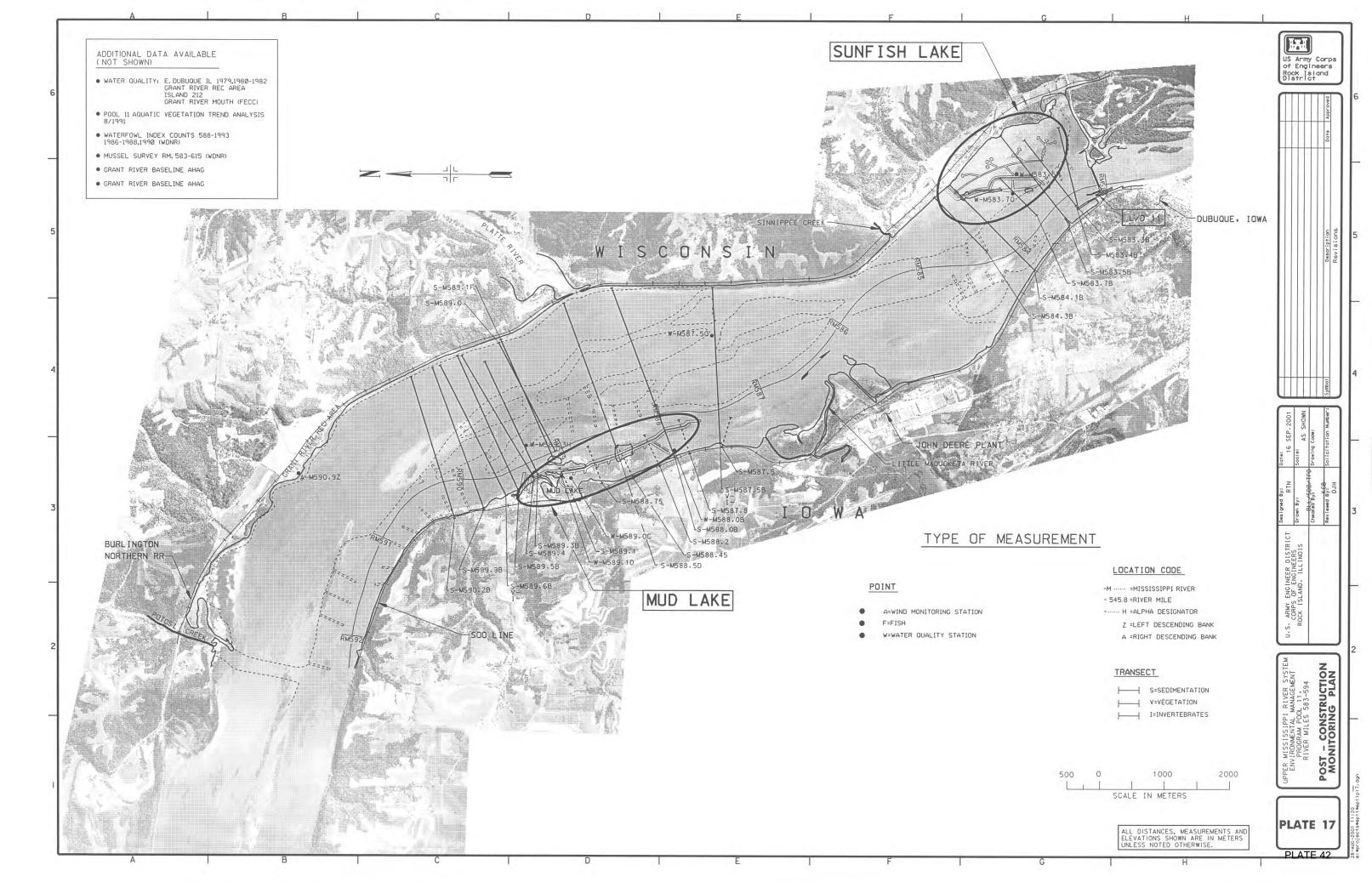
PLATE 37

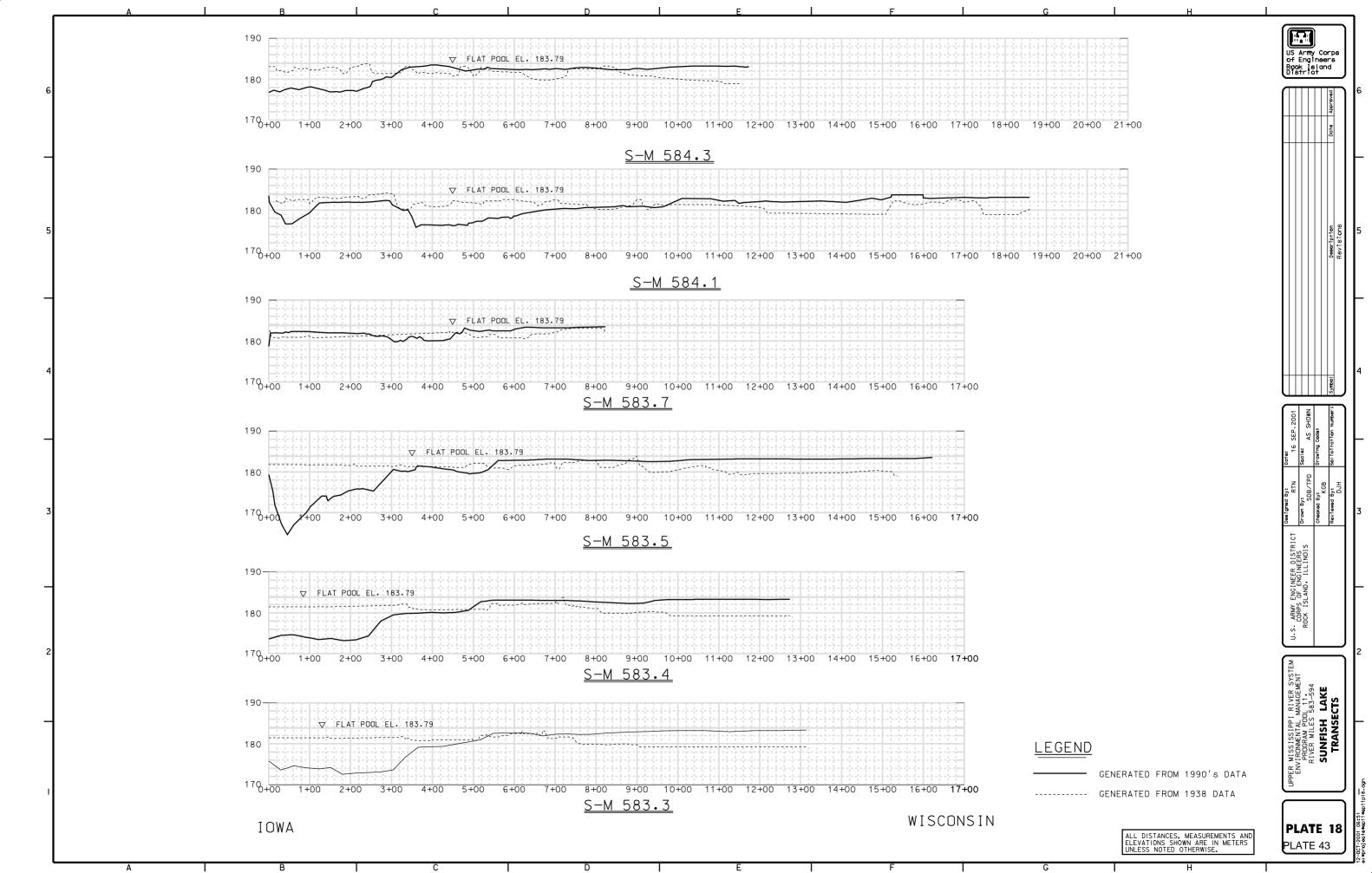


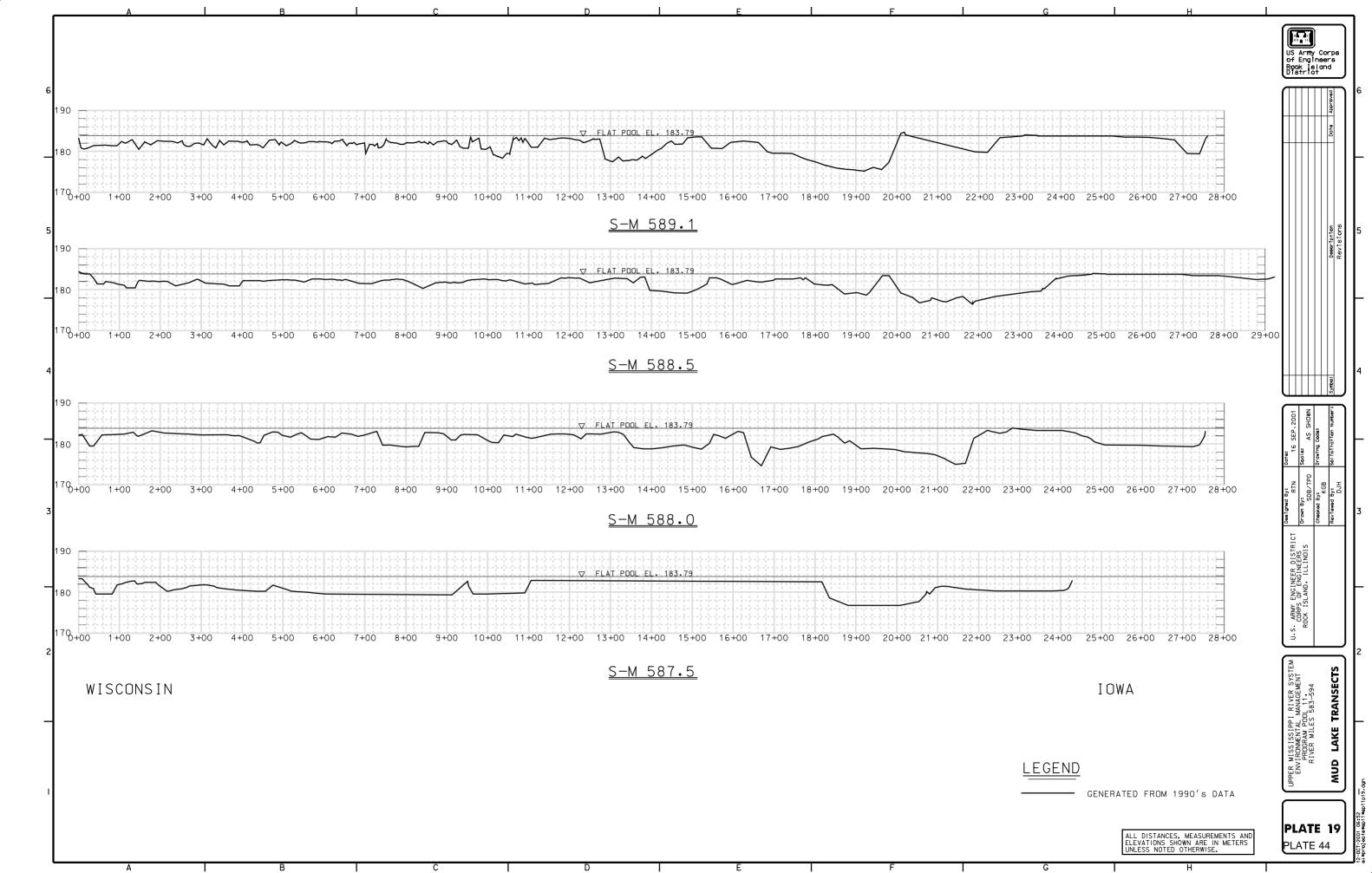


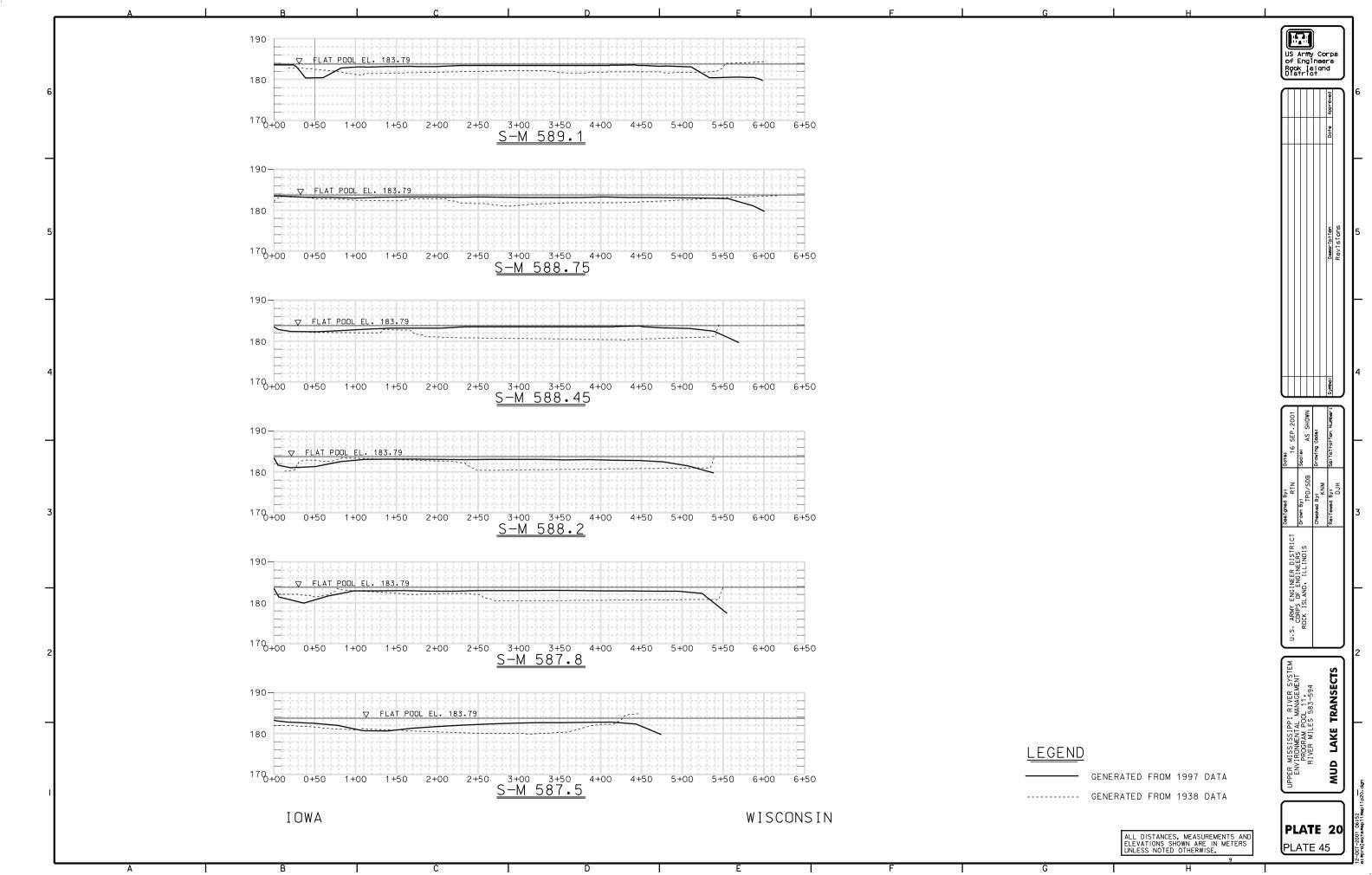












MISSISSIPPI RIVER MILES 583.3 TO 593.0 DUBUQUE COUNTY, IOWA AND GRANT COUNTY, WISCONSIN

AUGUST 2012

APPENDIX

R

APPENDIX B

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Exhibit A Memorandum of Agreement B-3

EXHIBIT A

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
BETWEEN
THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
AND
THE UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
FOR
ENHANCING FISH AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES
OF THE
UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER SYSTEM
AT POOL 11 ISLANDS HABITAT REHABILITATION AND ENHANCEMENT

PROJECT, IOWA AND WISCONSIN

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) is to establish the relationships, arrangements, and general procedures under which the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the Department of the Army (DA) will operate in constructing, operating, maintaining, and rehabilitating the Pool 11 Islands, Iowa and Wisconsin, Habitat Rehabilitation and Enhancement Project, separable element of the Upper Mississippi River System - Environmental Management Program (UMRS-EMP).

II. BACKGROUND

Section 1103 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986, Public Law 99-662, authorizes construction of measures for the purpose of enhancing fish and wildlife resources in the Upper Mississippi River System. The project area is managed by the USFWS and is on lands managed as a national wildlife refuge. Under conditions of Section 906(e) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986, Public Law 99-662, 100 percent of the construction costs of those fish and wildlife features at Pool 11 Islands, Wisconsin Habitat Rehabilitation and Enhancement Project, are the responsibility of (DA), and pursuant to Section 107(b) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992, Public Law 102-580, 100 percent of operation and maintenance for Pool 11 Islands, Iowa and Wisconsin Habitat Rehabilitation and Enhancement Project, project areas are the responsibility of USFWS.

1

III. GENERAL SCOPE

The project to be accomplished pursuant to this MOA shall consist of the following:

- Construction of a deflection embankment and containment cells for hydraulically dredged material and the installation of a notched rock weir to maintain a constant inflow of oxygenated water at Sunfish Lake.
- Construction of a deflection embankment, dredging of channels in Zollicoffer Slough and Mud Lake, and the installation of two (2) concrete rock weirs to maintain a constant inflow of oxygenated water at Mud Lake.

IV. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. The DA is responsible for:

- Construction: creating deep water habitat at Sunfish and Mud Lakes, by dredging, installing weir structures, and constructing deflection embankments and containment cells.
- 2. Major Rehabilitation: The Federal share of any mutually agreed upon rehabilitation of the project that exceeds the annual operation and maintenance requirements identified in the Definite Project Report and that is needed as a result of specific storm or flood events.
- 3. Construction Management: Subject to and using funds appropriated by the Congress of the United States, and in accordance with Section 906(e) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986, Public Law 99-662, the DA will construct the Pool 11 Islands, Wisconsin Habitat Rehabilitation and Enhancement Project, as described in the Definite Project Report with Integrated Environmental Assessment, Pool 11 Islands, Iowa and Wisconsin Habitat Rehabilitation and Enhancement Project, dated September 2001, applying those procedures usually followed or applied in Federal projects, pursuant to Federal laws, regulations, and policies. The USFWS will be afforded the opportunity to review and comment on all modifications and change orders prior to the issuance to the contractor of the Notice to Proceed. If the DA encounters potential delays related to construction of the project the DA will promptly notify the USFWS of such delays.

- 4. Maintenance of Records: The DA will keep books, records, documents, and other evidence pertaining to costs and expenses incurred in connection with construction of the project to the extent and in such detail as will properly reflect total costs. The DA shall maintain such books, records, documents, and other evidence for a minimum of 3 years after completion of construction of the project and resolution of all relevant claims arising therefrom, and shall make available at its office, at reasonable times, such books, records, documents, and other evidence for inspection and audit by authorized representatives of the USFWS.
- B: The USFWS is responsible for Operation, Maintenance, and Repair: Upon completion of construction as determined by the District Engineer, Rock Island, the USFWS shall accept the project and shall operate, maintain, and repair the project as defined in the Definite Project Report with Integrated Environmental Assessment, Pool 11 Islands, Iowa and Wisconsin Habitat Rehabilitation and Enhancement Project, dated September 2001, in accordance with Section 107(b) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992, Public Law 102-580.

V. MODIFICATION AND TERMINATION

This MOA may be modified or terminated at any time by mutual agreement of the parties. Any such modification or termination must be in writing. Unless otherwise modified or terminated, this MOA shall remain in effect for a period of no more than 50 years after initiation of construction of the project.

VI. REPRESENTATIVES

The following individuals or their designated representatives shall have authority to act under this MOA for their respective parties:

USFWS: Regional Director

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Federal Building, Fort Snelling Twin Cities, Minnesota 55111

DA: District Engineer

U.S. Army Engineer District, Rock Island

Clock Tower Building

P.O. Box 2004

Rock Island, Illinois 61204-2004

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EFFECTIVE DATE OF MOA

This MOA shall become effective when signed by the appropriate representatives of both parties.

THE DEPARTMENT OF ARMY

THE U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

WILLIAM J. BAYLES Colonel, U.S. Army District Engineer

DATE: 5.30.02

WILLIAM F. HARTWIG Regional Director U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

DATE: 5-28-02

MISSISSIPPI RIVER MILES 583.3 TO 593.0 DUBUQUE COUNTY, IOWA AND GRANT COUNTY, WISCONSIN

AUGUST 2012

APPENDIX

PROJECT REFERENCES AND REGULATIONS

APPENDIX C

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1. REGULATIONS

1.1. Engineering Regulation (ER) 500-1-1, Natural Disaster Procedures. US Army Corps of Engineers, CECW-OE, 30 September 2001. This regulation prescribes policies for the Civil Emergency Management Program of the US Army Corps of Engineers under the authorities of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (The Stafford Act; 42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.); Army Regulation 500-60, Disaster Relief; and Engineer Regulation 1130-2-530, Flood Control Operation and Maintenance Policies. ER 500-1-1 can be found online at the following address:

http://140.194.76.129/publications/eng-regs/er500-1-1/toc.htm

1.2. Engineering Pamphlet (EP) 500-1-1, Civil Emergency Management Program Procedure. US Army Corps of Engineers, CECW-OE, 30 September 2001. This pamphlet prescribes processes and procedures for the management and execution of the Civil Emergency Management Program of the US Army Corps of Engineers under the authorities of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (The Stafford Act; 42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.); Army Regulation 500-60, Disaster Relief; Engineer Regulation 1130-2-530, Flood Control Operations and Maintenance Policies; and Engineering Regulation 500-1-1, Natural Disaster Procedures. This pamphlet is a companion document to, and must be used in conjunction with, ER 500-1-1. In case of a discrepancy between this pamphlet and ER 500-1-1, ER 500-1-1 governs. EP 500-1-1 can be found online at the following address:

http://www.sas.usace.army.mil/em/EP500.pdf

- **1.3.33 USC 408 Section 408.** *March 3, 1899.* It shall not be lawful for any person or persons to take possession of or make use of for any purpose, or build upon, alter, deface, destroy, move, injure, obstruct by fastening vessels thereto or otherwise, or in any manner whatever impair the usefulness of any sea wall, bulkhead, jetty, dike, levee, wharf, pier, or other work built by the United States, or any piece of plant, floating or otherwise, used in the construction of such work under the control of the United States, in whole or in part, for the preservation and improvement of any of its navigable waters or to prevent floods, or as boundary marks, tide gauges, surveying stations, buoys, or other established marks, nor remove for ballast or other purposes any stone or other material composing such works: Provided, That the Secretary of the Army may, on the recommendation of the Chief of Engineers, grant permission for the temporary occupation or use of any of the aforementioned public works when in his judgment such occupation or use will not be injurious to the public interest: Provided further, That the Secretary may, on the recommendation of the Chief of Engineers, grant permission for the alteration or permanent occupation or use of any of the aforementioned public works when in the judgment of the Secretary such occupation or use will not be injurious to the public interest and will not impair the usefulness of such work.
- **2. Definite Project Report.** Upper Mississippi River System Environmental Management Program, Definite Project Report with Integrated Environmental Assessment (R-13F), Pool 11 Islands Habitat Rehabilitation and Enhancement, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Rock Island District. September 2001.
- **3.** Manufacturer's Shop Drawings/Instructions. These drawings and documents provide specific details of Federally installed equipment and provide manufacturer recommended operation and maintenance instructions. The USACE provided these documents to the USFWS at an earlier date.
- **4. Flood Fighting and Emergency Measures.** Developed by the Rock Island District, this guidance describes techniques and procedures necessary to operate an environmental management project when threatened by a flood event. See Appendix E.

5. Section 107, Water Resources Development Act of 1992.

SEC. 107. UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER PLAN.

- (a) EXTENSION OF AUTHORIZATION.—Section 1103(e) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1995-(33 U.S.C. 652(e)) is amended—
- (1) in paragraph (2) by striking "ten" each place it appears and inserting "15";
- (2) by redesignating paragraphe (6) and (7) as paragraphs (7) and (8), respectively; and
- (3) by inserting after paragraph (5) the following new paragraph:
 - "(6) Transper of amounts.—
- "(A) GENERAL RULE.—Subject to subparagraph (B), for each fiscal year beginning after September 30, 1992, the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of the Interior, and the States of Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, and Wisconsin, may transfer not to exceed 20 percent of the amount appropriated to carry out each of subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C) of paragraph (1) to carry out any other of such subparagraphs.
- "(B) LIMITATION.—The aggregate amounts obligated in fiscal years 1968 through 2002—
- "(f) to carry out paragraph (I)(A) may not exceed \$189.600.690;
- "(ii) to carry out paragraph (I)(B) may not exceed \$78,800,000; and
- "(III) to carry out paragraph (I)(C) may not exceed \$12,040,000.".
- (b) FISH AND WILDLIFE HABITAT ERHABILITATION AND ENHANCEMENT PROJECTS.—Section 1103(e) of such Act is amended by striking paragraph (7)(A), as redesignated by subsection (a)(2), and inserting the following new paragraph:

"(T)(A) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (a)(2) of this section, the costs of each project carried out pursuant to paragraph (I)(A) of this subsection shall be allocated between the Secretary and the appropriate non-Federal sponsor in accordance with the provisions of section 906(e) of this Act; except that the costs of operation and maintenance of projects located on Federal lands or lands owned or operated by a State or local government shall be borne by the Federal. State, or local agency that is responsible for management activities for fish and wildlife on such lands."

6. ER1110-2-101 - Reporting Evidence of Distress of Civil Works Structures. http://140.194.76.129/publications/eng-regs/er1110-2-101/entire.pdf

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY US Army Corps of Engineers Washington, DC 20314-1000 ER 1110-2-101

CECW-E

Regulation No. 1110-2-101

15 March 1996

Engineering and Design REPORTING OF EVIDENCE OF DISTRESS OF CIVIL WORKS STRUCTURES

1. Purpose

This regulation prescribes the responsibilities and procedures for the immediate notification to higher authority of evidence of distress or potential failure of civil works projects. These procedures apply to projects under construction or in operation.

2. Applicability

This regulation applies to all HQUSACE/OCE element, major subordinate commands (MSC), districts, and field operating activities (FOA) having civil works responsibilities.

3. References

- a. ER 1110-2-100, Periodic Inspection and Continuing Evaluation of Completed Civil Works Structures.
- ER 1110-2-1802, Reporting Earthquake Effects.
- c. ER 1130-2-320, Equipment Failure and Generation Interruptions, Multiple-Purpose Projects with Power.

4. Discussion

The intent of this regulation is to keep the USACE chain of command informed by ensuring the immediate reporting, inspection, and followup evaluation of conditions that demonstrate evidence of distress or conditions that could result in a potential hazard at civil works projects. Initial reporting should be via telephone with a followup written summary with appropriate photographs.

5. Procedures

Evidence of distress at Corps projects, including

those listed in paragraph 6, will be immediately reported to the District Office. The district Dam Safety Officer will confirm the situation and determine if an engineering evaluation of the condition is required and if remedial measures will be required, and will immediately report the conditions, through command channels, to the HOUSACE Dam Safety Officer. If the HQUSACE Dam Safety Officer cannot be contacted, the reporting MSC or field office will follow the notification sequence as outlined in Appendix A. Each USACE Command will also establish procedures for notification of the Division and District Dam Safety Officers and coordination of all information with their counterparts in the Emergency Management element. The HQUSACE Dam Safety Officer will notify the Director of Civil Works and the Commander, USACE.

6. Distress Signals

Typical evidence of distress to be reported is as follows:

- a. Sloughs, settlement, or slides in embankments such as earth or rockfill dams, urban levees, and bridge abutments or slopes of spillway, channels, and lock and dam abutments.
- Evidence of piping, muddy water boils in the areas of a structure such as embankments, abutments, dam monoliths, lock walls, or cofferdams.
- c. Abnormal increase or decrease of flow from foundation drains, structural joints, or face drains of concrete dams.
- d. Any increase in seepage quantities through or under embankments or in abutments.
 - e. Any significant change in pore-water

ER 1110-2-101

pressure in either embankments or their foundations or abutments.

- Any significant change in uplift pressures under concrete structures.
- g. Unusual vertical or horizontal movement or cracking of embankments or abutments.
- Significant cracking of mass concrete structures, either during construction or after completion.
- Sinkholes or localized subsidence in the foundation of or adjacent to embankments or other pertinent structures critical to the safe operation of the project.
- Excessive deflection, displacement, or vibration of concrete structures (e.g., tilting or sliding of intake towers, bridge piers, lock walls, or floodwalls).
- k. Erratic movement, binding, excessive deflection, or vibration of outlet and spillway gates and large flow control valves.
- Significant damage to any structure (e.g., barge damage to bridge piers or lock walls or ice flow damage to intake towers and access bridge piers).
- m. Significant damage to, or changes in, structures, foundations, reservoir levels, groundwater conditions, and adjacent terrain as a result of seismic events. Special inspections for damages should be made immediately following the events as described in ER 1110-2-1802.
- n. Any other indications of distress or potential failure that could inhibit the operation of a project

FOR THE COMMANDER:

1 Appendix APP A - HQUSACE Notification Plan or endanger life and property.

- Excessive vibration, binding, unusual noises, movements, or deflections of gate hoist operating equipment.
- p. Actual hydraulic equipment operating pressure in excess of 125 percent of the normal operating pressure. Electric motor operating equipment overheating or stalling.
- q. Erratic movement or unusual sounds such as bumping, jumping, or popping of lock miter gates.
- Wire rope lifting cables or lifting chains having broken strands or deformed, worn, or severely corroded links.
 - s. Frequent power interruptions.
- Excess movement of penstock flexible couplings.
- Penstocks or turbine spiral cases that show signs of distress such as deformation or cracking.
- Failure of major mechanical or electrical equipment at local flood protection projects.

7. Inspections

Special inspections to evaluate damages or changes should be made immediately following any of the events outlined in paragraph 6. This is particularly important in the case of earthquake damage.

8. Reporting Requirements

The requirements for reporting evidence of distress or potential failure as set forth above does not alter the requirements of regulations referenced in paragraph 3.

ROBERT H. GRIFFIN Colonel, Corps of Engineers Chief of Staff

MISSISSIPPI RIVER MILES 583.3 TO 593.0 DUBUQUE COUNTY, IOWA AND GRANT COUNTY, WISCONSIN

AUGUST 2012

APPENDIX

REFUGE MANAGER'S PROJECT INSPECTION AND MONITORING RESULTS

Inspected By		Date		
Type of Inspection:	() annual	() emergency-disaster	() other	
1. PROJECT INSPECTION				
<u>Item</u>		Condition		
Sunfish Lake				
a. Off-Channel Dredging				
() Approximate dep	th of channel			
() Significant sedime	entation			
() Undesirable debr	is			
() Waste materials				
() Unauthorized stru	uctures			
() Other				
b. Embankments				
() Rock condition/re	eplacement			
() Undesirable debr	is			
() Waste materials				
() Unauthorized stru	uctures			
() Erosion				
() Suitable Vegetati	ve Cover			
() Other				

Mud Lake

a.	Off-Channel Dredging					
	()	Approximate depth of channel				
	()	Significant sedimentation				
	()	Undesirable debris				
	()	Waste materials				
	()	Unauthorized structures				
	()	Other				
b.	o. Embankments					
	()	Rock condition/replacement				
	()	Undesirable debris				
	()	Waste materials				
	()	Unauthorized structures				
	()	Erosion				
	()	Suitable Vegetative Cover				
	()	Other				
2.						
	COIVIII	TELVIS				
			Refuge Manager			

MISSISSIPPI RIVER MILES 583.3 TO 593.0 DUBUQUE COUNTY, IOWA AND GRANT COUNTY, WISCONSIN

AUGUST 2012

APPENDIX

PHOTOS

APPENDIX E

Sunfish Lake



Photo 1. Sunfish Lake looking SW



Photo 2. Constructed Embankments



Photo 3. Confined Disposal Facility Cell 1



Photo 4. Confined Disposal Facility Cell 2



Photo 5. Flow Inlet Structure



Photo 6. Riprap Dike



Photo 7. Embankment



Photo 8. Migrating Birds on Site



Photo 9. Embankment



Photo 10. Downstream of Site Looking North



Photo 11. Island and Confined Disposal Facility Construction



Photo 12. Construction of Riprap Dike

Mud Lake



Photo 13. North End of Site Looking NE



Photo 14. South End of Site Looking NE



Photo 15. Embankment B



Photo 16. Erosion Protection on Embankment B



Photo 19. Erosion Protection Embankment B



Photo 17. Aquatic Vegetation



Photo 20. Embankment Construction



Photo 18. Flow Inlet Structure



Photo 21. Embankment Construction



Photo 22. Rock Spur Dike



Photo 23. Embankment Construction



Photo 24. Aquatic Vegetation

MISSISSIPPI RIVER MILES 583.3 TO 593.0 DUBUQUE COUNTY, IOWA AND GRANT COUNTY, WISCONSIN

AUGUST 2012

APPENDIX

F

DISTRIBUTION OF MANUALS

Kevin Foerster Refuge Manager

Upper Mississippi River National Wildlife & Fish

Refuge

51 East 4th Street, Winona, MN 55987

Sharonne Baylor

Environmental Engineer

Upper Mississippi River National Wildlife & Fish

Refuge

51 East 4th Street, Winona, MN 55987

Tim Yager

Deputy Refuge Manager

Upper Mississippi River National Wildlife & Fish

Refuge

51 East 4th Street, Winona, MN 55987

Clyde Male

Upper Mississippi River National Wildlife & Fish

Refuge: McGregor District Office 460 Business Highway 18

McGregor, IA 52157

Mike Griffin Wildlife Biologist

Mississippi River Station

Iowa Department of Natural Resources

206 Rose Street Bellevue, IA 52031

Scott Gritters

Iowa Department of Natural Resources

24143 Hwy 52 Bellevue, IA 52031

Jeff Janvrin

Habitat Projects Coordinator

WI Department of Natural Resources

3550 Mormon Coulee Road

La Crosse, WI 54601

Scott Yess

Upper Mississippi River Conservation Committee (UMRCC) Coordinator

US Fish and Wildlife Service

555 Lester Ave

Onalaska, WI 54650

US Army Corps of Engineers, Mississippi Valley

Division PO Box 80

Vicksburg, MS 39181-0080

Attn: CEMVD-MD-PR (Terry Smith)

US Army Corps of Engineers, Rock Island District

Clock Tower Building

PO Box 2004

Rock Island, Illinois 61204-0004

Attn:

CEMVR-EC-DN

CEMVR-EC-DN (Mitvalsky)

CEMVP-PD-F (Niles)

CEMVR-PM-M (Goetzmann)

CEMVR-IM-C

CEMVR-OD (hard copy)

CEMVR-OD-SI (hard copy)

CEMVR-OD-MN (hard copy)

CEMVR-OD-T (hard copy)

CEMVR-PM-AR (hard copy)

CEMVR-CD (digital copy)

CEMVR-EC (digital copy)

CEMVR-EC-D (digital copy)

CEMVR-EC-G (digital copy)

CEMVR-EC-H (digital copy)

CEMVR-EC-HH (digital copy)

CEMVR-EC-HQ (digital copy)

CEMVR-EM (digital copy)

CEMVP-PD-C (hard copy)

CEMVR-EC-DG (digital copy)

CEMVR-EC-DM (digital copy)

CEMVR-EC-DS (digital copy)

CEMVR-EC-S (digital copy)