OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE MANUAL

SPRING LAKE HABITAT REHABILITATION AND ENHANCEMENT PROJECT

UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

POOL 13 RIVER MILES 532-536 CARROLL COUNTY, ILLINOIS

JULY 2003





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NOVEMBER 2002

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ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM POOL 13, RIVER MILES 532 THROUGH 536 CARROLL COUNTY, ILLINOIS

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OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE MANUAL SPRING LAKE HABITAT REHABILITATION AND ENHANCEMENT UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM POOL 13, RIVER MILES 532 THROUGH 536 CARROLL COUNTY, ILLINOIS

1. INTRODUCTION.

a. Purpose and Scope.

- (1) This manual serves as a guide for the operation and maintenance of Spring Lake Habitat Rehabilitation and Enhancement project. It provides operation and maintenance instructions for the major features of this environmental management project. The instructions are consistent with the general procedures presented in the May 1993 Definite Project Report (DPR). This document is written for project and management personnel who are familiar with the project and does not contain detailed information which is common to site personnel or which is presented in other existing manuals or regulations.
- (2) The intent of the operating instructions is to provide information that allows orderly and efficient use of the constructed features to meet project goals and objectives. 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 utilization of equipment and features. A timely preventative maintenance program reduces and virtually eliminates breakdown of essential equipment and prevents major damage to constructed features by early corrective action.
- (3) This manual provides the general standards of maintenance and establishes an initial frequency of maintenance inspections that should ensure satisfactory project performance.

b. Use of Manual.

- (1) This manual is divided into the following sections: Section 1: Introduction; Section 2: Project Background; Section 3: Description of Project Features; Section 4: Inspections; Section 5: Operation and Maintenance of Project Features; Section 6: Project Rehabilitation or Abandonment; and Section 7: Performance Monitoring and Assessment.
- (2) Sections 2 and 3 present project history and descriptions of actual features constructed for this project. Section 4 includes project inspection procedures, and Section 5 presents operation and maintenance instructions for each project feature.

Section 6 provided rehabilitation and abandonment instructions in case of project damage. Section 7 summarizes monitoring activities conducted through construction as well as an overview of continued monitoring actions. Performance monitoring is considered necessary to properly evaluate effects of the constructed project features.

(3) The attached drawings have been included to provide general project "as-built" plans and typical sections.

2. PROJECT BACKGROUND.

- **a.** Location. The Spring Lake complex encompasses approximately 3,300 acres of aquatic, wetland, and terrestrial habitat. It is located in Pool 13 on the Illinois side of the Upper Mississippi River navigation channel between river miles 532 and 536 in Carroll County, Illinois, approximately 2 miles south of the city of Savanna, Illinois.
- **b.** Authorization. This project is authorized by the 1985 Supplemental Appropriations Act (Public Law 99-88) and Section 1103 of the Water Resources Development Act (WRDA) of 1986 (Public Law 99-662). The project was funded and constructed under this authorization by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Rock Island District, in cooperation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the Illinois Department of Natural Resources (ILDNR) formerly the Department of Conservation (DOC).

c. Planning, Design, and Construction Activities.

(1) <u>Summary</u>. Table 2-1 provides a summary of planning, design, and construction activities.

	Table 2-1.	Implementation Schedule	
Project Phase	Purpose	Project Milestone	Date Completed
Pre-Project	Identify and define problems and establish	Fact Sheet Submitted	March 1990
	need of project	Fact Sheet Approved	September 1990
		SHPO Concurrence	March 1992
Engineering and Design	Quantify project objectives, perform	Draft DPR	May 1992
	preliminary design, satisfy NEPA and	Refuge Compatibility	July 1992
	permit requirements, develop performance	NEPA Public Review	January 1993
	evaluation plan, obtain project approval for	Section 401 Permit	April 1993
	construction	Final DPR	May 1993
		FONSI for EA	May 1993
		Section 404 Permit	May 1993
		DPR Approval	June 1994
		Plans and Specifications	September 1994
		Memorandum of Agreement with USFWS	October 1994
Construction	Finalize plans and specifications, obtain	Main Contract Award	January 1995
	operation and maintenance	Main Contract Complete	July 1999
	agreement, advertise and award construction	Stage II Award	May 1999
	contracts, construct project	Stage II Complete	May 2000
		Stage III Award	September 2000
		Stage III Complete	June 2002

(2) <u>Goals and Objectives</u>. Goals and objectives were formulated during the design phase. Table 2-2 provides a summary of project goals and objectives.

]	Project Goals, Ol	Table 2-2. ojectives, and Enh	ancement Potentia	al
Goal	Objective	Unit of Measure	Enhanceme Without Alternative	nt Potential Year 50 Target
Enhance Aquatic Habitat	Improve water quality for fish	DO (mg/l)	<5.0 during critical periods	>5.0 at all times
	Maintain backwater lake	Linear feet of eroded levee	44,800	0
Enhance Wetland Habitat	Provide reliable food source in Upper Lake for migratory birds	Acres of vegetation	0	500
	Provide reliable food source in Lower Lake for migratory birds	Acres of vegetation	0	108

(3) <u>Project Design</u>. The project was designed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Rock Island District. The Corps funded 100% of the project. The project sponsors are the USFWS and the ILDNR. Design considerations and investigations are presented in the Definite Project Report dated May 1993.

(4) Construction Contracts.

- (a) Main Contract. The construction contract, number DACW25-95-C-0020, was awarded to Illinois Constructors Corp., St. Charles, Illinois, on 25 January 1995 in the amount of \$3,316,363.00. This bid was approximately 74% of the Government Estimate. After modifications, the total Main Contract cost was \$4,152,982.74. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Rock Island District, supervised the construction contract.
- (b) <u>Stage II Hemi Marsh Well.</u> The construction contract, number DACW25-99-C-0021, was awarded to Langman Construction, Inc., Rock Island, Illinois, on May 21, 1999 in the amount of \$162,615.00. After modifications, the total Stage II Contract cost was \$270,025.88.
- (c) <u>Stage III Structural Modifications.</u> The construction contract, number DACA25-00-D-0001, was awarded to Del-Jen, Inc., Rolling Hills Estates, California, on September 13, 2000 in the amount of \$43,791.41. After contract modifications, the total Stage III Contract cost was \$45,291.41.

(5) Construction Problems.

- (a) Due to a higher percentage of sand than anticipated in the borrow, the perimeter levee cross-section was modified from 1V:4H to 1V:5H in some areas. The locations of these modified cross-sections are shown on the as-built drawings.
- (b) The increased size of the scour hole at the setback levee necessitated the realignment of the setback levee to minimize fill requirements. Vehicular access across the setback levee alignment was needed to allow passage to the lower perimeter levee. To achieve this, a rock base was placed on the new setback levee alignment to an elevation just above the water surface and choked with coarse aggregate. The base was left in place, forming a rock core for the new setback levee.
- (c) Flooding in spring of 1997 caused damage to some in-place embankment materials. Approximately 500 lineal feet of the cell B levee was washed out and the material displaced. Wave-wash also eroded the unprotected hemimarsh levee causing considerable sloughing of the lake-side levee slope.
- (d) The original stoplogs were found to be inadequate as they did not seal well, allowing water to flow between them and around them. The stoplogs were modified by eliminating the wooden end seals and bottom seals and replacing them with rubber, providing a more leak-resistant sealing surface.
- (e) The contractor encountered areas of the upper perimeter levee approximately between stations 25+00 and 35+00 where borrow material had a sand content above the acceptable limit. Because of soft sediments in an old borrow ditch between the levee toe and the borrow area, the contractor also experienced great difficulty setting his equipment in this reach. For these reasons, the contractor was allowed to haul clay borrow material to this reach of the levee from a borrow source within the upper lake.

d. Actual Project Costs. The actual project costs are presented in Table 2-3.

	Table 2-3.	Actual Projec	et Costs		
Item	Description	Quantity	U/M	U/P	Amount
	Stage I, Contract	Number DACW		020	
0001	Performance Bond	1	LS		\$34,000.00
0002	Temporary Field Office	1	LS		27,700.00
0003	Telephone Bills for Temporary Field Office				
0003AA	First \$1,100.00	1,100	DL	1.15	1265.00
0003/H1	Over \$1,100.00	225.33	DL	1.15	259.13
0004	Mobilization and Demobilization	1	LS		300,000.00
0005	Clearing and Grubbing	1	LS		435,000.00
	-	•			
0006	Extend Existing Gatewell	1	LS		6,500.00
0007	Gated Inlet Structure	1	LS		226,000.00
8000	24-Inch Gatewell Structure	1	LS		66,000.00
0009	Stoplog Structures				
0009AA	Stoplog Structure A	1	LS		24,000.00
0009AB	Stoplog Structure B	1	LS		40,000.00
0009AC	Stoplog Structure C	1	LS		40,000.00
0009AD	Stoplog Structure HM	1	LS		57,000.00
0010	Pump Station	1	LS		435,000.00
0011	Levee Restoration, Embankment				
0011AA	First 100,000 Cubic Yards	100,000	CY	2.60	260,000.00
0011AB	Over 100,000 Cubic Yards	94,225	CY	2.40	226,140.00
0012	New Levee, Embankment				
0012AA	First 125,000 Cubic Yards	104,642	CY	3.45	361,014.90
0012AB	Over 125,000 Cubic Yards	0	CY	3.05	0.00
0013	Access Road, Embankment	500	CY	6.90	3450.00
0014	Channel Excavation	6,167	CY	3.00	18,501.00
0015	Stabilization Fabric	23,174	SY	1.53	35,456.22
0016	Granular Surfacing	8,228	TN	9.80	80,634.40
0017	Deleted				
0019	7. D				
0018	Stone Protection, Riprap				

^{*} Riprap source: Savanna Quarry, Savanna, IL

		Actual Proje		······································	
Item	Description	Quantity	U/M	U/P	Amount
0018AA	First 3,500 Tons	3,500	TN	21.85	76,475.00
0018AB	Over 3,500 Tons	6,059.82	TN	21.85	132,407.07
0019	Seeding	81.85	AC	2780.00	227,543.00
0020	Willow Stakes	1	LS		19,000.00
0021	Security Gates	4	EA	1500.00	6,000.00
0022	Temporary Haul Road	1	LS		15,000.00
0023	Excavation for Inspection of Intake Pipes, Existing Pump Station	1	LS		78,000
0024	Grading and Shaping	11,893	SY	0.54	6,422.22
0025	Existing Pump Station Repairs	1	LS		15,687.40
0026	Gatewell Extensions	1	LS		1,839.42
0027	North Hemimarsh Access Road Realignment	1	LS		666.53
0028	Crossdike Realignment	1	LS		1,340.48
0029	Temporary Access Road	1	LS		3,086.62
0030	Widen/Maintain Acess Road	1	LS		12,491.58
0031 0031AA 0031AB	Class E Revetment Stone First 3000 Tons Over 3000 Tons	3000 3,855.78	TN TN	22.44 22.44	67,320.00 86,523.70
0032	Granular Surfacing	1,176.85	TN	10.90	12,827.67
0033	Load, Haul, and Dump Borrow Material to Perimeter Dike	13,967	CY	5.20	72,628.40
0034	Bedding/48 Inch/Pump Station	1	LS		4,651.99
0035	Crossdike Breach	1	LS		11,324.50
0036	Setback Levee	48,358	CY	9.84	475,842.72
0037	Stoplog Structure Revisions	1	LS		27,636.85
	Total				\$4,152,982.74
	Stage II, Contract	Number DACW			
1000	Performance Bond	1	LS	10,000.00	\$10,000.00

	Table 2-3. Ac	tual Projec	et Costs	3	
Item	Description	Quantity	U/M	U/P	Amount
0002	Work Performed by Interstate Power at Contractor's Expense	1	LS	20,115.00	20,115.00
0003	Bedding Stone**				2 (21 00
0003AA	First 145 Tons	145	TN	25.00	3,625.00
0003AB	Over 145 Tons	15	TN	25.00	375.00
0004	Riprap**				
0004AA	First 350 Tons	350	TN	25.00	8,750.00
0004AB	Over 350 Tons	60	TN	25.00	1,500.00
0005	All Other Work - Well	1	LS	115,000.00	115,000.00
0006	Offshore Riprap	3190	TN	32.37	103,260.30
0007	Grading & Seeding	2	AC	1,500.00	3,000.00
8000	Extra Well Depth	1	LS	4,400.58	4,400.58
	Total				\$270,025.88
	Stage III, Contract No	umber DACA	125-00-D	-0001	
0001	Dredge Inlet	1	LS	15,261.25	\$15,261.25
0002	Sandbag/Weld Lift Gate	1	LS	17,178.10	17,178.10
0003	Modify Stem Covers	1	LS	3,951.67	3,951.67
0004	Install Grating/Rails	1	LS	3,993.20	3,993.20
0005	Install Locking Covers	1	LS	1,443.60	1,443.60
0006	Install Staff Gages	1	LS	2,267.48	2,267.48
0007	Extend Stoplog	1	LS	1,196.11	1,196.11
	Total				\$45,291.41
	Summary	of Project Co	osts		
	Description				Amount
	Real Estate				\$1,564.16
	Definite Project Report				674,480.25
	Plans and Specifications				317,522.72
	Engineering and Design				313,631.23
	Stage I Construction Contract				4,152,982.74
	Stage II Construction Contract				270,025.88
	Stage III Construction Contract				45,291.41 870.276.79
	Construction Management				870,276.78 \$6,645,775.1
	Total Project Costs				JU,U43, / /3.1

^{**} Riprap source: Wendling Quarries, Mt. Carroll Quarry.

e. Project References. Table 2-4 summarizes related project references.

r	Table 2-4. Project Reference	S
Title	Purpose	Date
Upper Mississippi River System Environmental Management Program, Definite Project Report (R-12F) with Integrated Environmental Assessment, Spring Lake Rehabilitation and Enhancement, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Rock Island District	Provides planning, engineering and sufficient construction details of the selected plan for project approval purposes	May 1993
Construction As-Builts, Stage I	Provides as-built construction drawings	August 1996
Construction As-Builts, Stage II	Provides as-built construction drawings	March 2001
Construction As-Builts, Stage III	Provides as-built construction drawings	August 2002
Manufacturer's Data (Shop Drawings)	Provides detailed operation and maintenance instructions for specific pieces of equipment as recommended by the manufacturer	October 1999
Year 5 Performance Evaluation Report	Provides summary of project performance based on project post-construction monitoring	November 2002

3. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT FEATURES.

a. Project Data. Table 3-1 presents a summary of project data.

Table 3-1.	Project Data Summa	ary
Item	Quantity	U/M
per Lake Perimeter Levee		
Length	2.6	miles
Crown Width	12	feet
Sideslopes	4:1	horizontal:vertical
Elevation	595 - 594.5	feet MSL
Embankment Volume	41,000	cubic yards
er Lake Interior Levees	.1,000	out to y us us
Length	7,700	feet
Crown Width	10-12	feet
Sideslopes	4:1	horizontal:vertical
Elevation	587	feet MSL
Embankment Volume	7,600	cubic yards
oss Dike	7,000	cable failes
Length	1.4	miles
Crown Width	12	feet
Sideslopes	4:1	horizontal:vertical
Elevation	590	feet MSL
Embankment Volume		
oss Dike Overflow Sections	6,000	cubic yards
Length (total)	100	for a t
Crown Width	400	feet
	12	feet
Sideslopes	4:1	horizontal:vertical
Elevation	588.75	feet MSL
Riprap (IL RR5)	1,000	tons
ver Lake Perimeter Levee	. ~	*1
Length	4.5	miles
Crown Width	12	feet
Sideslopes	4:1	horizontal:vertical
Elevation	594.5 - 593	feet MSL
Embankment Volume	105,500	cubic yards
Riprap (IL RR5)	3,000	tons
mp Station		
Submersible Pumps (2)	5,200	nominal gpm
Station Invert	575	feet MSL
Trash Racks	2	Upper & lower end
Sluice Gate (1)	3 by 3	feet
Discharge Pipe	48	Inches
Power		
Electric	3	Phase
Transformer	37.5 (3-phase)	kVA
Buried Primary Feeder Length	3,000	Feet
Riprap (IL RR5)	280	Tons
Controller Platform	1	Each
Platform Elevation	599	feet MSL
plog Structures		
Weir Length Per Structure	5	Feet
Concrete Sill Elevation		

	Project Data Summa	ary
Item	Quantity	U/M
Cell A	582	feet MSL
Cell B	579	feet MSL
Cell C	579	feet MSL
Hemi-Marsh	581	feet MSL
Water Control Structure		
Slide Gates (2)	5 by 5	feet
Invert Elevation	578	feet MSL
Trash Racks	1	Each
Riprap (IL RR5)	300	Tons
Gatewell Structure		
Slide Gate (1)	2 by 2	Feet
Invert Elevation	580	feet MSL
Riprap (IL RR5)	225	Tons
Hemi-Marsh Levee		
Length	7,600	Feet
Crown Width	10	Feet
Sideslopes	4:1	Horizontal:Vertical
Level of Protection	2	Year event
Elevation	586	feet MSL
Embankment Volume	10,000	Cubic yards
Crushed Stone	1,800	Tons
Riprap (IL RR5)	3,200	Tons
Well Station	3,200	10113
Well Depth	133	Feet
Casing Diameter	12	Inches
Well Screen	12	inches
Length	20	Feet
Diameter	12	Inches
Submersible Pump	12	inches
Capacity	1,170	Gpm
Depth	125	Feet
Discharge Pipe	123	reet
Diameter	8	Inches
Length	120	Feet
Riprap-Lined Discharge Channel	120	1 001
Length	220	Feet
Width	20 20	Feet
Riprap Thickness (IL RR4)	16	Inches
Bedding thickness (IL RR1) Power	6	Inches
	400	Vale
Electric (3-phase)	480	Volts
Transformer	22.5 (3-phase)	kVA
Overhead primary feeder length	2,000	Feet
Platform	1	Each
Service road		_
Length	2,000	Feet
Width w/shoulder	12	Feet
Crushed stone (IL CA-6)	480	Tons

- **b.** General Description. The Spring Lake project consists of aquatic habitat enhancement by levee restoration and water control structures. Wetland habitat is enhanced by creating a 3-cell, managed moist soil unit in the Upper Lake and a hemimarsh in the Lower Lake. Water for the Upper Lake is provided by pumping from the Lower Lake. Water for the hemi-marsh is provided by a well located near the low-level hemi-marsh levee. Water level control for the hemi-marsh and the three cells in the Upper Lake is provided by containment dikes and stoplog structures.
- **c. Perimeter Levee**. The existing perimeter levee was raised and strengthened by excavating adjacent soil for levee embankments. The levee top was restored to the 50-year design elevation with a 12-foot top width to ensure adequate levee stability. The perimeter levee provides no level of protection from floodwaters, as the levee is open to the river at the lower end.
- **d.** Cross Dike. The existing cross dike was raised and strengthened by excavating adjacent soil for levee embankments. The levee top was raised to the 10-year flood elevation of 590.0 to increase protection against floodwater damage in the Upper Lake. The 590.0 elevation was chosen based on the depth of water to be impounded in the Upper Lake plus freeboard and the availability of adjacent borrow material. Two overflow sections depressed to elevation 588.75 will minimize overtopping damage to the cross dike. Granular surfacing is provided the entire length of the cross-dike to allow vehicular access to the pump station and the perimeter levee.
- e. Pump Station. A new pump station is installed in the cross dike to fill and evacuate the Upper Lake. The pumps, manufactured by Flygt® Corp., are sized to fill the Upper Lake in approximately 30 days and evacuate it in 25 days. The pump station has two identical pumps that pump in opposite directions. This provides the capability to dewater the Upper Lake during drawdown times and to pump water from the Lower Lake into the Upper Lake during desired inundation periods. An electrical lock-out prevents the pumps from being operated simultaneously. The rated capacity of these pumps is 5200 gallons per minute at 8.5 feet of total dynamic head (TDH). The pump station is turned on manually and will operate automatically until turned off. An underground electric cable in the cross dike supplies 480-volt, three-phase power. The pump station is furnished with a trash rack on both the Upper Lake side and the Lower Lake side due to the dual pumping capacity. A mechanically excavated inlet channel on the Lower Lake side reduces sediment flow into the pump station forebay. In addition, a radius directly in front of the pump station inlet is over-excavated to inhibit vegetative growth in this area. The pump station includes a 3-foot by 3-foot sluice gate to allow for gravity flows. An electric motor operates the gate. The gate may be used any time the desired flow will occur by gravity, saving wear on the pumps and reducing operating costs. Both pumps and the gate are located within a durable concrete building. A 7-foot chain-link perimeter fence with barbed-wire crown surrounds the building to discourage vandalism.

- **f. Interior Levees**. The three cells of the Upper Lake are separated by low-level interior levees, approximately 5 feet high. The levees separating Cells B and C are also used to provide a water feeder channel to Cell A. The Cell A and Cell B levees have a 10-foot top width, as no vehicle access is required. The Cell C levee has a 12-foot top width and a 10-foot wide granular roadway to allow vehicle access to the Cell A stoplog structure.
- g. Stoplog Structures. Four reinforced concrete stoplog structures are utilized throughout the project to control water levels. All structures are the same type, consisting of a concrete sill, concrete abutments, and cast iron stoplog channels. The structures are used to control water levels in Cells A, B, and C, and the hemi-marsh. Heavy duty, removable AASHTO H-20 grating is provided to allow vehicular access across the structures.
- h. Gated Inlet Structure. A reinforced concrete gated inlet structure allows river water to enter the Lower Lake to increase dissolved oxygen concentrations during periods of low flow. The structure consists of two 5-foot by 5-foot gated box culverts capable of passing 175 cubic feet per second, at typical low-flow river elevations. A 7-foot chain-link perimeter fence with barbed-wire crown surrounds the entire structure to discourage vandalism and unauthorized operation.

The 60-inch by 60-inch vertical sluice gates are raised and lowered by pedestal lifts located on top of the structure. Each lift is equipped with an indicator to show the position of the gates. These lifts may be operated by a hand crank or a portable engine operator. The portable engine operator is a hand-held gasoline engine-driven device for operating the pedestal lift. Each gatewell is furnished with an integral ladder and covered with removable grating to allow access to the gates and gate stems. The grating is equipped with a locking mechanism to prevent unauthorized entry to the gatewells.

- i. Gatewell Structure. A 24-inch reinforced concrete gatewell structure provides extra management capability to provide oxygenated water to the southwest region of the Lower Lake. The structure was sized to be small enough to operate easily and large enough to not pose a habitual maintenance problem. The structure has a single 24-inch diameter vertical sluice gate operated by a pedestal lift located on top of the structure. This lift may be operated by a hand crank or a portable engine operator, and incorporates an indicator to show gate position. Access to the gate and gate stem is provided through a manhole on top of the structure. A lockable manhole cover prevents unauthorized entry.
- **j. Hemi-Marsh**. This feature consists of an approximate 130-acre hemi-marsh located on the southeastern fringe of the Lower Lake. A low-level perimeter levee separates the hemi-marsh from the rest of the Lower Lake. The levee top elevation of 586.0 was chosen based on the need to pond 2 feet of water in the hemi-marsh. Water levels are controlled with a concrete stoplog structure at the southern end of the hemi-marsh and

an 1170-gallon-per-minute well. An offshore rock mound protects the hemi-marsh levee from erosion due to wind-induced waves in the Lower Lake.

k. Well. A well was installed in the northeast corner of the hemi-marsh. The well has a 10-inch, 15-horsepower, 460-volt pump delivering 1170 gallons per minute at 23 feet TDH. The well is approximately 130 feet deep and allows water levels within the marsh to be raised as needed. A vented well cover encloses the top of the well casing. A painted steel protective pipe with a lockable cap serves as a vandal-resistant cover over all exposed portions of the well. A riprap-lined ditch (IL gradation RR4, bedding stone IL gradation RR1) directs the well water into the hemi-marsh while preventing erosion of the surrounding ground.

4. INSPECTIONS.

a. General.

- (1) An active maintenance program is based on inspections and subsequent servicing, adjustment, or repair. The two main objectives of inspections are to: (a) ensure project serviceability by timely and thorough inspections, thereby avoiding or reducing maintenance costs, and (b) document the condition of the project as a baseline for consideration of rehabilitation for project damage resulting from a major storm or flood event.
- (2) The two types of inspections for the project are: (a) project inspection by the site manager, and (b) joint inspection by the site manager and personnel from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Rock Island District.

b. Project Inspection by Site Manager.

- (1) The project inspection should be performed by the site manager or 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 the conditions after spring flooding. Other project inspections should occur as necessary, after high water events or as scheduled by the site manager.
- (2) A project inspection checklist has been developed as presented in Appendix B. The site 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.

c. Joint Inspection by Site Manager and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

- (1) <u>Routine</u>. A joint inspection by the site manager and the Corps of Engineers shall be performed annually. The purpose of this inspection is to assure that adequate maintenance is being performed as presented in the Definite Project Report and this manual. The District Engineer or Authorized Representative should have access to all portions of the constructed project upon coordination with the site manager for this purpose.
- (2) <u>Catastrophic</u>. A joint inspection by the site manager and the Corps of Engineers should be formally requested by the site manager immediately following a specific storm or flood event which causes damage exceeding the annual operation and maintenance as specified in this manual and the Definite Project Report. The project inspections by the site manager and joint inspections results will be the basis for determining maintenance responsibility and potential rehabilitation by the Corps of Engineers.

5. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF PROJECT FEATURES.

This section presents operation and maintenance instructions for the major project features. Steps will be taken by the site 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 site manager to ensure structure serviceability. Appropriate advance measures will be taken to ensure the availability of adequate labor and materials to meet contingencies.

Project features should be continuously maintained and operated to obtain maximum benefits. No encroachment or trespass, which will adversely affect the efficient operation or maintenance of the project, should be permitted upon the constructed features. No improvement should be passed over, under, or through the constructed features, nor should any excavation or construction be permitted within these features without prior approval by the Corps of Engineers, Rock Island District. Such improvements or alterations that are desirable and permissible should be constructed in accordance with standard engineering practice. Advice regarding the effect of proposed improvements or alterations on the functioning of the project and information concerning methods of construction acceptable under standard engineering practice should be obtained from the District Engineer or, if otherwise obtained, should be submitted for approval. Drawings or prints showing improvements or alterations as finally constructed should be furnished to the District Engineer after completion of such work.

The capability of the USFWS to carry out the maintenance responsibilities described below will be contingent upon the passage of sufficient appropriations for that purpose by Congress.

a. Perimeter Levee, Interior Levees, and Cross Dike.

- (1) Operation.
 - (a) During operational inundation period, the levees should be inspected to be certain that:
 - (i) There are no indications of slides or sloughs developing;
 - (ii) Wave wash or scouring action is not occurring;
 - (iii) No low reaches of levee below design grade exist which may be overtopped; and
 - (iv) No other conditions exist which might endanger the levee.
 - (b) Appropriate advance measures should be taken to ensure availability of adequate labor and materials to meet contingencies. Steps should be taken to control any condition that endangers the levee and to repair the damaged section.
 - (c) Emergency Fill Procedure. During a high-water event, measures may need to be taken to minimize damage to the cross dike from overtopping. The cross dike is provided with armored overflow sections that were designed to allow the Upper Lake to fill before the cross dike is overtopped. However, a quick-rising flood may still overtop the cross dike before the Upper Lake has time to equalize with the Lower Lake. Hydraulic analysis shows that opening the pump station gate and the gatewell in Cell A at the onset of a high-water event will greatly reduce the risk of damage to the cross dike. Assuming a floodwater rise of 1 foot per day, with both gates open, the head differential (difference in water levels between Upper and Lower Lakes) when the cross dike overtops will be 0.8 to 2.0 feet, depending on the initial water level in the Upper Lake. This analysis assumes that the gates are opened when the Lower Lake reaches elevation 587.0, and that all stoplogs are removed. Therefore, when the water elevation in the Lower Lake reaches 587.0, and is expected to continue rising, stoplogs should be removed from structures A, B, and C and the pump station gate and gatewell structure should be opened fully. **NOTE:** This paragraph is based on project as designed, and does not take into account any of the changes made to the Cross Dike in 2002 by Refuge personnel.

(2) Maintenance.

- (a) The site manager should provide at all times such maintenance as may be necessary to ensure the serviceability of the levee in time of inundation. Measures should be taken to promote the growth of sod, control burrowing animals, remove wild growth and drift deposits, and repair damage caused by erosion or other forces. Routine burning or mowing shall be performed at least once per year on the levee extending 5 feet horizontally from the toe of the levee.
- (b) Project inspections should be made by the site manager to ensure that the above maintenance measures are being effectively carried out and to be certain that:
 - (i) no unusual settlement, sloughing or material loss of grade or levee cross section has taken place;
 - (ii) no caving has occurred on either the landside or the riverside of the levee which might affect the stability of the levee section;
 - (iii) no seepage, saturated areas, or sand boils are occurring;
 - (iv) no action is being taken, such as burning grass and weeds during inappropriate seasons, which will retard or destroy the growth of sods;
 - (v) the crown of the levee is shaped to drain readily;
 - (vi) there is no unauthorized grazing or vehicular traffic on the levee; and
 - (vii) encroachments are not being made on the levee which might endanger the structure or hinder its proper and efficient functioning during times of inundation.
- (c) Such inspections should be made prior to the beginning of an inundation period, immediately following major high water periods, and otherwise at intervals necessary to insure the best care of the levee or one time per year as stated in section 6. Steps should be taken to correct conditions disclosed by such inspections. Regular maintenance repair measures should be accomplished during the appropriate season as scheduled by the site manager.

b. Stoplog Structures.

(1) Operation.

- (a) A stoplog lifting hook is furnished with the project for the installation and removal of the stoplogs. This tool should be stored in a secure place to allow ready use when needed.
- (b) Add or remove stoplogs as required to maintain desired water levels in impoundment areas (i.e., Cells A, B, & C, and hemi-marsh). Prior to high water events, stoplogs should be removed to allow water levels in all impoundment areas to equalize with the river stage. This will reduce the risk of levee damage in the event of overtopping.

(2) Maintenance.

- (a) The water control structures should be inspected immediately following draining and after a high water event to determine whether seepage is taking place along the lines of its contact with the embankment. Corrective action should be taken upon discovery of any adverse conditions at the structure.
- (b) Project inspections of the control structures should be made by the Site Manager to be certain that:
 - (i) stoplogs, headwalls, staff gages, stoplog keepers, steel rails posts, grating, and riprap are in good operating condition;
 - (ii) inlet and outlet channels are open;
 - (iii) sediment buildup is not occurring;
 - (iv) care is being exercised to prevent the accumulation of trash and debris near the structure; and
 - (v) erosion is not occurring adjacent to the structure which might endanger its function.
- (c) Steps should be taken to repair damage, replace missing or broken parts, or remedy adverse conditions disclosed by such inspections.

c. Pump Station.

(1) Operation.

- (a) To fill or drain the Upper Lake, the respective pump must be activated manually using the appropriate 'MAN-OFF-AUTO' switch, located on the control panel. If river levels are such that the desired action (filling or draining) will occur by gravity flow, the pump station gate should be opened and the pumps switched to the 'OFF' position. The pumps should not be on when the gate is open, as this will impede the desired action.
- (b) During desired drawdown periods, the gate should be closed and pump #2 switched to the 'AUTO' position. The pump station will start evacuating the Upper Lake and will continue pumping until the water level drops to elevation 579.0, at which time the pump will automatically stop. With the #2 pump control remaining in the 'AUTO' position, the pump station will automatically turn on at water elevation 579.5 and turn off at water elevation 579.0.
- (c) When it is desired to pump water into the Upper Lake, the gate should be closed and pump #1 switched to the 'AUTO' position. The pump station will start filling the Upper Lake and will continue pumping until the water level reaches elevation 585.0, at which time the pump will automatically stop. With the #1 pump control remaining in the 'AUTO' position, the pump station will automatically turn on at water elevation 584.5 and turn off at water elevation 585.0.
- (d) When water levels in the Lower Lake reach elevation 587.0 and are expected to continue rising, the pump station gate should be opened to allow water levels in the Upper and Lower Lake to equalize. This will greatly reduce the risk of damage to the cross dike in the event of overtopping.
- (e) The pumps are equipped with a 30-second lock-out feature. If a pump is stopped for any reason, there will be a delay timer, which disables the pump from being restarted for 30 seconds.

(2) Maintenance.

- (a) The pump station should be inspected immediately following a high-water event to determine whether any damage occurred to the structure or the surrounding embankment. Corrective action should be taken upon discovery of any adverse conditions.
- (b) Project inspections of the pump station should be made by the Site Manager. Inspections should include the following:

- (i) <u>Building</u>. Visually inspect all surfaces to discover cracks, spalling of concrete, faulty joints, or leaks. Check for damage to railings, safety chains, ladders, doors, vents, latches and all other hardware.
- (ii) <u>Gate</u>. When conditions permit, operate the gate through its operational range of travel to determine whether it functions as required. Examine exposed parts of the gate including rivets, bolts and welds for corrosion, cracking, and deterioration of coating, or other damage.

(iii) Pumps.

- (a) Pumps should be observed for indications of improper operation or damage. Avoid operation of pumps during sump cavitation or ice conditions. The pumps will automatically shut down through the pump control unit located in the electrical panel on high stator winding temperature, stator casing leakage, high bearing temperature, phase loss, phase reversal, phase imbalance, undervoltage, or ground fault. Warning lights for system shutdown should be checked before restarting the respective pump. Periodically check the sump for proper water depth, especially prior to extended operation. Mud in the sump may be a cause for cavitation during operation.
- (b) The Site Manager should have a Flygt® authorized representative conduct pump inspections and maintenance and repair work in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications, and operations and maintenance manuals (such as that for the electric pump). Ancillary equipment such as cables, level sensors, starter and monitoring equipment should also be periodically inspected. Damaged components should be repaired or replaced by a qualified mechanic or electrician.
- (iv) <u>Control Panel</u>. Examine closely for overall condition. Tighten, repair, and clean as needed. Discourage rodents, birds, hornets, etc. from building nests in and around the control panel. Check tightness of electrical connections.
- (v) <u>Trash Racks</u>. Check for trash accumulation at racks and remove as necessary. Should operating conditions or observations indicate trouble is developing and operating conditions will permit, inspect racks to indicate general condition. Underwater inspection may be more practical than removal of racks. The racks should be repaired as necessary to maintain a satisfactory condition.
- (c) Steps should be taken to repair damage, replace missing or broken parts, or remedy adverse conditions disclosed by such inspections.

d. Gated Inlet Structure and Gatewell Structure

(1) <u>Operation</u>. To allow river water to enter the Lower Lake, the sluice gates must be opened manually. Each inlet is provided with a hand crank and a gate-position indicator. Additionally, the Gated Inlet Structure is provided with a portable engine operator. As river flows increase, the gates should be closed to prevent sediment-laden water from entering the Lower Lake.

(2) Maintenance.

- (a) The structures should be inspected immediately following a high-water event to determine whether seepage is taking place along the lines of its contact with the embankment. Corrective action should be taken upon discovery of any adverse conditions at the structure.
- (b) Project inspections of the structures should be made by the Site Manager to be certain that:
 - (i) hand cranks, headwalls, trash racks, staff gages, stoplog keepers, handrails, posts, grating, and riprap bank protection are in good operating condition;
 - (ii) inlet and outlet channels are open;
 - (iii) sediment buildup is not occurring;
 - (iv) care is being exercised to prevent the accumulation of trash and debris near the structure; and
 - (v) erosion is not occurring adjacent to the structure which might endanger its function.
- (c) Steps should be taken to repair damage, replace missing or broken parts, or remedy adverse conditions disclosed by such inspections.

e. Well.

(1) <u>Operation</u>. To inundate the hemi-marsh, the pump must be activated manually. The pump also must be deactivated manually once the desired interior water elevation is achieved. Pumping to maintain interior elevations during hemi-marsh operation also will be by manual activation/deactivation. Water levels should be monitored periodically to assure adequate water levels are maintained.

The manual activation/deactivation of the pump is accomplished using the disconnect switch located on pole P4, adjacent to the electric meter. If the pump

fails to engage with the disconnect switch in the "ON" position, it is possible that a fault has caused the Motor Minder control to disengage the motor circuit. In this case, the Motor Minder, located on the control box on pole P5, must be reset in order for the pump to operate.

- (2) <u>Maintenance</u>. Well inspections shall be performed by the site manager. Steps should be taken to correct conditions disclosed by such inspections. In general, the well inspection should include the following:
 - (a) <u>Well</u>. Visually inspect the protective casing, bollards, and the discharge apron to discover any adverse conditions. Conditions that may affect the operation of the hemi-marsh should be corrected as soon as practicable.
 - (b) <u>Controls</u>. All electrical controls and associated wiring should be examined closely and their overall condition assessed. Watertight connections should be inspected for integrity. Any corroded, loose, or broken contacts should be cleaned, tightened, and repaired as needed.

(c) Pump.

- (i) The pump should periodically be observed for indications of improper operation or damage. The pump will automatically shut down through the control and status unit located in the electrical panel on high stator winding temperature, stator casing leakage, or high lower bearing temperature.
- (ii) The site manager should have an authorized representative conduct pump inspections and maintenance and repair work in accordance with Pump Manufacturers Installation, Care, and Maintenance Manual. Ancillary equipment such as cables, level sensors, starter and monitoring equipment should also be periodically inspected. Damaged components should be repaired or replaced by a qualified technician.

6. PROJECT REHABILITATION OR ABANDONMENT.

- a. General. As stated in the Operation, Maintenance, and Rehabilitation Agreement between the USFWS and the Corps, the Corps will be responsible for any mutually agreed upon repair and rehabilitation that exceeds the annual operation and maintenance requirements identified in the Definite Project Report and that is needed as a result of a specific storm or flood. The project will be inspected as previously described, following flood events or specific storms.
- **b. Post-Construction.** 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 operation and maintenance as specified in this manual and the Definite Project Report, the Corps and the USFWS should meet and

discuss the appropriate course of action in light of the original project design. The inspections by the site manager (as summarized in the submitted checklist) and the joint inspections with the Corps will be the basis for determining maintenance responsibility by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service versus potential rehabilitation by the Corps. Repair of damage attributable to lack of maintenance is a U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Responsibility. The options of rehabilitation or abandonment of the project may be considered at this time. 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.

7. PERFORMANCE MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT.

The purpose of this section is to summarize monitoring and data collection aspects of the project. Table 7-1 presents the principal types, purposes, and responsibility of monitoring and data collection. Table 7-2 summarizes inspection, monitoring, and data parameters grouped by project phase, responsible agency, and data collection intervals. Changes to the monitoring plan should be coordinated with the USFWS, the ILDNR, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Table 7-3 presents the post-construction quantitative measurements to be performed by the Corps of Engineers. The monitoring parameters were developed to measure the effectiveness of the stated goals. The Site Manager should follow Table 7-2, as shown, to make annual field observations. These observations are summarized in checklist form in Appendix B. The annual field observations and the quantitative monitoring parameters will form the basis of project evaluation.

	Table 7-1.	
Monito	ring and Performance Evalua	tion Plan
Type of Activity	Purpose	Responsibility
Sedimentation Problem Analysis	Definition of system-wide problem definition and evaluation of planning assumptions	USFWS
Pre-Project Monitoring	Establishment of need for proposed project features	USFWS
Baseline Monitoring	Establishment of baseline for performance evaluation	Corps of Engineers
Data Collection for Design	Include quantification of project objectives, design of project, and development of performance evaluation plan	Corps of Engineers
Construction Monitoring	Assessment of construction impacts and assurance that permit conditions are met	Corps of Engineers
Performance Evaluation Monitoring	Continuing monitoring and determination of project success relative to goals and objectives	Corps of Engineers (quantitative) USFWS (field observations)
Biological Response Monitoring	Evaluation of predictions and assumptions made during WHAG analysis and incorporation of studies beyond scope of performance evaluation	Corps of Engineers

	Ta	Table 7-2.	Resou	rce Mo	nitorin	I g and I	Resource Monitoring and Data Collection Summary	lection S	Summa	5			
Type of Measurement		7	ater Qu	Water Quality Data	а		Engi	Engineering Data	ata	1 1	Natural Resource Data	ce Data	Sampling
	Pre-Project	ject	Design Phase	Phase	Post-Const.	nst.	Pre-	Design	Post-	Pre-	Design	Post-	Agency
	Phase				Phase		Project	Phase	Const.	Project	Phase	Const.	
	APR-	-LOO	APR-	OCT-	APR-	OCT-	Phase		Phase	Phase		Phase	
	SEPT	MAR	SEPT	MAR	SEPT	MAR							
POINT MEASUREMENTS													
Water Quality Stations													USACE
Turbidity	1	1	2W	Σ	2W	Ν							
Secchi Disk Transparency	2W	-	2W	ì	2W	Σ							
Suspended Solids	2W		2W	Σ	2W	Σ							
Dissolved Oxygen	2W	-	2W	Σ	2W	W							
Specific Conductance	2W		2W	Σ	2W	Σ							
Water Temperature	2W		2W	Σ	2W	Σ							
Ph	2W		2W	Σ	2W	Σ							
Total Alkalinity	1	-	2W	Σ	2W	Σ							
Chlorophyll	2W	-	2W	Σ	2W	M							
Velocity			2W	Σ	2W	Σ							
Water Depth	2W	-	2W	Σ	2W	Σ							
Water Elevation	2W		2W	Σ	2W	Σ							
Percent Ice Cover	:	-		Σ		Σ							
Ice Depth	1	4.5		Σ		Σ							
Percent Snow Cover		-	-	Σ	:	Σ							
Snow Depth	}		-	Σ	1	Σ							
Wind Direction		-	2W	Σ	2W	Σ							
Wind Velocity	1		2W	M	2W	Σ							
Wave Height			2W	Σ	2W	Σ							
Air Temperature	2W		2W	M	2W	Σ							
Percent Cloud Cover			2W	Σ	2W	Σ							
Elutriate Test Stations			-										USACE
Column Settling Stations								-					USACE
Column Settling Analysis													
Boring Stations								_					
Geotechnical Borings													

I	able 7-2	. Reso	urce M	onitori	ng and	Data C	Ollection	Table 7-2. Resource Monitoring and Data Collection Summary (continued)	ary (cor	ntinued)			
Type of Measurement		3	/ater Qu	Water Quality Data	EZ .		Eng	Engineering Data	Jata	Natura	Natural Resource Data	e Data	Sampling Agency
	Pre-Project Phase	ject	Design Phase	Phase	Post-Const.	onst.	Pre- Project	Design Phase	Post- Const.	Pre- Project	Design Phase	Post- Const.	
	APR-SEPT	OCT-	APR-SEPT	OCT-	APR-SEPT	OCT-	Phase		Phase	Phase		Phase	
Fish Stations		X11								-	-	-	ILDNR
Electrofishing													
TRANSECT													
MEASUREMENTS													
Sedimentation Transects													
Hydrographic Soundings							1		5Y				USACE
Vegetation Monitoring													
Vegetation Survey												57	USACE
Levee System							1		5Y				
Cross-sections at even 500-										٠			
foot intervals and profile of													
cross dike and perimeter	···	-											
levee													
AREA MEASUREMENTS													
Mapping													
Land Cover / Land Use Map										-		57	USACE
Legend			W = V	= weekly					nY = n-y	nY = n-year interval	-		
,			M = n	M = monthly					nW = n-v	nW = n-week interval	/al		
			Y = y	= yearly					1, 2, 3,	= number	of times (lata is col	1, 2, 3, = number of times data is collected within
									designate	designated project phase	ohase		
Note: Construction completed July 1999 and is the	ly 1999 ar ing	ıd is the											
Start date for periormance moment	i6.												

			Table 7-3.			
		Post-Col	Post-Construction Evaluation Plan	ion Plan		
Goal	Objective	Unit of Measure	Enhancement Feature	Field Observation	Monitoring Plan	Monitoring Intervals
Enhance Aquatic Habitat	Improve water quality for fish	DO (mg/l)	Inlet structure/excavated	Description of fishing conditions	Water quality testing	April-September: every 2 weeks,
			channel			October-March: every month
	Maintain backwater	Linear feet of	Perimeter levee and	Description of	Levee system	every 5 years
	lake	eroded levee	cross dike	erosion effects	transects and	
					profiles	
Enhance Wetland	Provide reliable	Acres of vegetation	Upper Lake water	Estimation of acres	Vegetation transects	every 5 years
Habitat	food source in		control	of emerged and		
	Upper Lake for			submerged		
	migratory birds			vegetation		
	Provide reliable	Acres of vegetation	Hemi-marsh	Estimation of acres	Vegetation transects	every 5 years
	food source in			of emerged and		
	Lower Lake for			submerged		
	migratory birds			vegetation		

Appendix A

Memorandum of Agreement

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 SPRING LAKE

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 Spring Lake, Illinois, 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 Spring Lake, Illinois, 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 Spring Lake, Illinois, project area are the responsibility of USFWS.

III. GENERAL SCOPE

The project to be accomplished pursuant to this MOA shall consist of providing 3 independent water-controlled cells in the Upper Lake; constructing a gated inlet water control structure and a gatewell structure in the Lower Lake; establishing 108 acres of hemi-marsh in the Lower Lake; and restoring 7.1 miles of the existing perimeter levee and 1.4 miles of the cross dike.

IV. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. The DA is responsible for:

- 1. Construction: Rehabilitation of the existing perimeter levee and cross dike; construction of interior levees, four (4) stoplog structures, one (1) pump station, one (1) water control structure, one (1) gatewell structure and one (1) well station.
- 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 Spring Lake, Illinois, Fish and Wildlife Enhancement project as described in the Definite Project Report with Integrated Environmental Assessment, Spring Lake Rehabilitation and Enhancement, dated May 1993, 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 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, Spring Lake Rehabilitation and Enhancement, dated May 1993, 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

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

CHARLES S. COX

Colonel, U.S. Army District Engineer

DATE: 7 Oct 94

BY:

SAM MADI.FD

Regional Director U.S. Fish and Wildlife

Service_

DATE:

29 Dept 1994

Appendix B

Site Manager's Project Inspection and Monitoring Results

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE MANUAL SPRING LAKE HABITAT REHABILITATION AND ENHANCEMENT UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM POOL 13, RIVER MILES 522.5 THROUGH 526 CARROLL AND WHITESIDE COUNTIES, ILLINOIS

SITE MANAGER'S PROJECT INSPECTION OBSERVATIONS

Inspected By	Date	
Type of Inspection: () annual	() emergency-disaster	() other
1. PROJECT INSPECTION.		
<u>Item</u>	<u>Condi</u>	tion
a. Upper Perimeter Levee () Settlement, sloughs or loss of section () Wavewash, scouring () Vegetative cover (mowing) () Burrowing animals () Unauthorized grazing or traffic () Encroachments () Unfavorable tree/shrub growth () Other		
b. Lower Perimeter Levee () Settlement, sloughs or loss of section () Wavewash, scouring () Vegetative cover (mowing) () Burrowing animals () Unauthorized grazing or traffic () Encroachments () Unfavorable tree/shrub growth () Other		

C .]	micror Levees	
	() Settlement, sloughs or loss of section	
	() Wavewash, scouring	
	() Overtopping erosion	
	() Vegetative cover (mowing)	
	() Burrowing animals	
	() Unauthorized grazing or traffic	
	() 5	
	() Unfavorable tree/shrub growth	
	() Other	
d.	Cross Dike	
	() Settlement, sloughs or loss of section	
	() Wavewash, scouring	
	() Overtopping erosion	
	() Vegetative cover (mowing)	
	() Burrowing animals	
	() Unauthorized grazing or traffic	
	() Encroachments	494-04-04-04-04-04-04-04-04-04-04-04-04-04
	() Unfavorable tree/shrub growth	
	() Other	
	() Other	
A 1	Hemimarsh Levee	
C. <u>1</u>		
	() Settlement, sloughs or loss of section	
	() Wavewash, scouring	
	() Overtopping erosion	
	() Vegetative cover (mowing)	24-40-4
	() Burrowing animals	
	() Unauthorized grazing or traffic	
	() Encroachments	
	() Unfavorable tree/shrub growth	
	() Other	
	· ,	
f. S	Stoplog Structure A	
	() Stoplogs, stoplog keepers, stoplog slots	
	() Concrete	
	() Steel rails, grating, fasteners	
		19-14-19-19-19-19-19-19-19-19-19-19-19-19-19-
	() Displaced/missing riprap	
	() Erosion adjacent to structure	
	() Sedimentation	AL PROTECTION OF THE PROTECTIO
	() Other	

g.	Stoplog Structure B	
	() Stoplogs, stoplog keepers, stoplog slots	
	() Concrete	
	() Steel rails, grating, fasteners	
	() Displaced/missing riprap	
	() Erosion adjacent to structure	
	() Sedimentation	
	() Other	
h.	Stoplog Structure C	
	() Stoplogs, stoplog keepers, stoplog slots	
	() Concrete	
	() Steel rails, grating, fasteners	
	() Displaced/missing riprap	
	() Erosion adjacent to structure	
	() Sedimentation	
	() Other	
	C. 1 C IDA	
1.	Stoplog Structure HM	
	() Stoplogs, stoplog keepers, stoplog slots	
	() Concrete	
	() Steel rails, grating, fasteners	
	() Displaced/missing riprap	
	() Erosion adjacent to structure	
	() Sedimentation	
	() Other	
i.	Pump Station	
•	() Building/hardware	
	() Control panel	
	() Pumps	
	() Gate	
	() Sump (sediment, debris)	
	() Trash racks	
	() Inlet & outlet channels	
	() Displaced/missing riprap	
	() Erosion or seepage adjacent to structure	
	() other	
		The state of the s

k. Gated Inlet Structure	
() Concrete	
() Gates and operating mechanism	
() Displaced/missing riprap	
() Inlet & outlet channels	
() Erosion or seepage adjacent to structure	
() other	
() other	
l. 24-in. Gatewell	
() Concrete	
() Gate and operating mechanism	
() Inlet & outlet channels	
() Erosion or seepage adjacent to structure	
() other	
XX 11	
m. Well	
() Protective casing	1000-000-00
() Bollards	
() Outlet apron (riprap)	
() Electrical controls	***
() Pump	
() Other	
n. Access Roads (on levee)	
() Excessive rutting	
() Erosion / loss of crown width	
() Displaced granular surfacing	
o. Overflow Spillway	
() Displaced or missing riprap	
() Debris accumulation	
() Erosion	
· ,	
2. <u>COMMENTS</u> .	
-	
	Site Manager

Appendix C

Distribution List

Distribution List

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