Part 506 – Exhibits

Subpart B – Economic and Structural Tables

Table 3b – Structural Data—Channel Work (Name of Watershed)(State)

						Channel Dimensions 1/				***n* Value**		**Velocities (ft/s)**					
Channel name (reach)	Station	Drain area. (mi^2)	( ) Year freq design dischg. (ft^3/s)	Water surface elev feet. (msl)	Hydraulic Gradient (ft/ft)	Gradient (ft/ft)	Bottom width (ft)	Elev. (ft/msl)	Side slope	aged	as built	aged	as built	Excava-tion volume (yd_3)	Type of work 2/	Existing channel type 3/	Present flow cond. 4/
												5/	5/				

1/ Where excavation is not planned, show cross-sectional area and wetted perimeter below hydraulic grade lines. Prepared: Month/year

2/ I Establishment of new channel including necessary stabilization measures.
II Enlargement or realignment of existing channel or stream.
III Cleaning out natural or manmade channel (including bar removal and major clearing and snagging operations).
IV Clearing and removal of loose debris within channel section.
V Stabilization as primary purpose (by continuous treatment or localized problem areas—present capacity adequate).

3/ N An unmodified, well-defined natural channel or stream.
M Manmade ditch or previously modified channel or stream (show approximate date of original construction in parenthesis).
O None or practically no defined channel.

4/ Pr Perennial—Flows at all times except during extreme drought.
I Intermittent—Continuous flow through some seasons of the year.
E Ephemeral—Flows only during periods of surface runoff, otherwise dry.
S Ponded water with no noticeable flow—Caused by lack of outlet or high groundwater table.

5/ Explain discharge upon which velocities are based, that is design, bankfull, 10-year.

Note: A subscript "L" should be added to the Roman numeral classification to indicate an impervious lining.