US Army Corps of Engineers®

Flood Damage Reduction Segment / System Inspection Report

Name of Segment / System: Lisle (Tioughnioga River & Dudley Creek)

Public Sponsor(s): NYSDEC / USACE (channel portions only)

Public Sponsor Representative: Larry Lepak/NYSDEC - William Wynn/USACE

Sponsor Phone: Lepak/ 607-775-2545 x121 - Wynn/ 607-692-3915

Sponsor Email: ltlepakj@gw.dec.state.ny.us / william.d.wynn@usace.army.mil

Corps of Engineers Inspector: A. Zarnoski, P.E. ; J. Reed, W. Wynn — Date of Inspection: 9/4/2008

Inspection Report Prepared By: J. Reed, A. Zarnoski, P.E. — Date Report Prepared: 9/4/2008

Internal Technical Review (for Periodic Inspections) By: — Date of ITR:

Final Approved By: Anthony Vidal, P.E. — Date Approved: 11/30/2008

Type of Inspection:

- ☐ **Initial Eligibility Inspection**
- ☒ **Continuing Eligibility Inspection (Routine)**
- ☐ **Continuing Eligibility Inspection (Periodic)**

Overall Segment / System Rating:

- ☐ **Acceptable**
- ☒ **Minimally Acceptable**
- ☐ **Unacceptable**

Contents of Report:

- ☐ **Instructions**
- ☐ **Initial Eligibility Inspection**
- ☒ **General Items for All Flood Control Works**
- ☒ **Levee Embankment**
- ☒ **Concrete Floodwalls**
- ☐ **Sheet Pile and Concrete I-walls**
- ☒ **Interior Drainage System**
- ☐ **Pump Stations**
- ☒ **FDR System Channels**

US Army Corps
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Flood Damage Reduction Segment / System
Public Sponsor Pre-Inspection Form

The following information is to be provided by the levee district sponsor prior to an inspection. This information will be used to help evaluate the organizational capability of the levee district to manage the levee segment / system maintenance program.

1. Levee segment / system and district: (name of the segment / system and levee district) Lisle -Baltimore District USACE
2. Reporting period: (month/day/year to month/day/year) October 2007-September 2008
3. Summary of maintenance required by last inspection report: Mowing, clearing grub, animal control program, camera inspection should be accomplished within the next five year period, grinding stumps, and headwalls painted with Solargard.
4. Summary of maintenance performed this reporting period: Mowing, clearing grub, animal control program, grinding stumps, and headwalls painted with Solargard.
5. Summary of maintenance planned next reporting period: Mowing, clearing grub, animal control program, camera inspection should be accomplished within the next four year period, grinding stumps, and headwalls painted with Solargard.
6. Summary of changes to segment / system since last inspection:
7. Problems/ issues requiring the assistance of the US Army Corps of Engineers:

Public Sponsor Pre-Inspection Report

The following information is to be provided by the levee district sponsor prior to an inspection

8. Levee district organization: (elected or appointed levee district officials and key employees)

Name	Position	Mailing Address	Phone Number	Email Address
Joseph Reed	USACE	10 S. Howard Street, Baltimore, MD	410-962-4550	joseph.c.reed@usace.army.mil
Alfred Zarnoski	USACE	428 Race Street, Scranton, PA 18509	570-347-6005	alfred.j.zarnoski@usace.army.mil
William Wynn	USACE	P.O. Box 706, Whitney Point, NY 13862	607-692-3915	william.d.wynn@usace.army.mil
Keith Travis	NYSDEC	1679 Rt. 11, Kirkwood, NY 13795	607-760-4479	krtravis@gw.dec.state.ny.us
Kevin Delaney	NYSDEC	615 Erie Boulevard West Syracuse, New York 13204	315-426-7501	kddelane@gw.dec.state.ny.us
Dick Wojcik	NYSDEC	1679 Rt. 11, Kirkwood, NY 13795	315-426-7448	rcwojcik@gw.dec.state.ny.us
Stephen Len	NYSDEC	4th Floor 625 Broadway, Albany, NY 12233	518-402-8142	
Dan Fuller	NYSDEC	1679 Rt. 11, Kirkwood, NY 13795	607-775-2545 x.107	djfuller@gw.dec.state.ny.us
Dave Wilson	NYSDEC	1679 Rt. 11, Kirkwood, NY 13795	507-775-2545 x. 122	dtwilson@gw.dec.state.ny.us

General Instructions for the Inspection of Flood Damage Reduction Segments / Systems

A. Purpose of USACE Inspections:

The primary purpose of these inspections is to prevent loss of life and catastrophic damages; preserve the value of Federal investments, and to encourage non-Federal sponsors to bear responsibility for their own protection. Inspections should assure that Flood Damage Reduction structures and facilities are continually maintained and operated as necessary to obtain the maximum benefits. Inspections are also conducted to determine eligibility for Rehabilitation Assistance under authority of PL 84-99 for Federal and non-Federal systems. (ER 1130-2-530, ER 500-1-1)

B. Types of Inspections:

The Corps conducts several types of inspections of Flood Damage Reduction systems, as outlined below:

Initial Eligibility Inspections	Continuing Eligibility Inspections	
	Routine Inspections	**Periodic Inspections**
IEIs are conducted to determine whether a non-Federally constructed Flood Damage Reduction system meets the minimum criteria and standards set forth by the Corps for initial inclusion into the Rehabilitation and Inspection Program.	RIs are intended to verify proper maintenance, owner preparedness, and component operation.	PIs are intended to verify proper maintenance and component operation and to evaluate operational adequacy, structural stability, and safety of the system. Periodic Inspections evaluate the system's original design criteria vs. current design criteria to determine potential performance impacts, evaluate the current conditions, and compare the design loads and design analysis used against current design standards. This is to be done to identify components and features for the sponsor that need to be monitored more closely over time or corrected as needed. (Periodic Inspections are used as the basis of risk assessments.)

C. Inspection Boundaries:

Inspections should be conducted so as to rate each Flood Damage Reduction "Segment" of the system. The overall system rating will be the lowest segment rating in the system.

Project	System	Segment
A flood damage reduction project is made up of one or more flood damage reduction systems which were under the same authorization.	A flood damage reduction system is made up of one or more flood damage reduction segments which collectively provide flood damage reduction to a defined area. Failure of one segment within a system constitutes failure of the entire system. Failure of one system does not affect another system.	A flood damage reduction segment is defined as a discrete portion of a flood damage reduction system that is operated and maintained by a single entity. A flood damage reduction segment can be made up of one or more features (levee, floodwall, pump stations, etc).

D. Land Use Definitions:

The following three definitions are intended for use in determining minimum required inspection intervals and initial requirements for inclusion into the Rehabilitation and Inspection Program. Inspections should be considered for all systems that would result in significant environmental or economic impact upon failure regardless of specific land use.

Agricultural	Rural	Urban
Protected population in the range of zero to 5 households per square mile protected.	Protected population in the range of 6 to 20 households per square mile protected.	Greater than 20 households per square mile; major industrial areas with significant infrastructure investment. Some protected urban areas have no permanent population but may be industrial areas with high value infrastructure with no overnight population.

E. Use of the Inspection Report Template:

The report template is intended for use in all Army Corps of Engineers inspections of levee and floodwall systems and flood damage reduction channels. The section of the template labeled "Initial Eligibility" only needs to be completed during Initial Eligibility Inspections of Non-Federally constructed Flood Damage Reduction Systems. The section labeled "General Items" needs to be completed with every inspection, along with all other sections that correspond to features in the system. The section labeled "Public Sponsor Pre-Inspection Report" is intended for completion before the inspection, if possible.

F. Individual Item / Component Ratings:

Assessment of individual components rated during the inspection should be based on the criteria provided in the inspection report template, though inspectors may incorporate additional items into the report based on the characteristics of the system. The assessment of individual components should be based on the following definitions.

Acceptable Item	Minimally Acceptable Item	Unacceptable Item
The inspected item is in satisfactory condition, with no deficiencies, and will function as intended during the next flood event.	The inspected item has one or more minor deficiencies that need to be corrected. The minor deficiency or deficiencies will not seriously impair the functioning of the item as intended during the next flood event.	The inspected item has one or more serious deficiencies that need to be corrected. The serious deficiency or deficiencies will seriously impair the functioning of the item as intended during the next flood event.

G. Overall Segment / System Ratings:

Determination of the overall system rating is based on the definitions below. Note that an Unacceptable System Rating may be either based on an engineering determination that concluded that noted deficiencies would prevent the system from functioning as intended during the next flood event, or based on the sponsor's demonstrated lack of commitment or inability to correct serious deficiencies in a timely manner.

Acceptable System	Minimally Acceptable System	Unacceptable System
All items or components are rated as Acceptable.	One or more items are rated as Minimally Acceptable or one or more items are rated as Unacceptable and an engineering determination concludes that the Unacceptable items would not prevent the segment / system from performing as intended during the next flood event.	One or more items are rated as Unacceptable and would prevent the segment / system from performing as intended, or a serious deficiency noted in past inspections (which had previously resulted in a minimally acceptable system rating) has not been corrected within the established timeframe, not to exceed two years.

H. Eligibility for PL84-99 Rehabilitation Assistance:

Inspected systems that are not operated and maintained by the Federal government may be Active in the Corps' Rehabilitation and Inspection Program (RIP) and eligible for rehabilitation assistance from the Corps as defined below:

If the Overall System Rating is Acceptable	If the Overall System Rating is Minimally Acceptable	If the Overall System Rating is Unacceptable
The system is active in the RIP and eligible for PL84-99 rehabilitation assistance.	The system is Active in the RIP during the time that it takes to make needed corrections. Active systems are eligible for rehabilitation assistance. However, if the sponsor does not present USACE with proof that serious deficiencies (which had previously resulted in a minimally acceptable system rating) were corrected within the established timeframe, then the system will become Inactive in the RIP.	The system is Inactive in the RIP, and the status will remain Inactive until the sponsor presents USACE with proof that all items rated Unacceptable have been corrected. Inactive systems are ineligible for rehabilitation assistance.

I. Reporting:

After the inspection, the Corps is responsible for assembling an inspection report (or a summary report if it was a Periodic Inspection) including the following information:

a. All sections of the report template used during the inspection, including the cover and pre-inspection materials. (Supplemental data collected, and any sections of the template that weren't used during the inspection do not need to be included with the report.)

b. Photos of the general system condition and noted deficiencies.

c. A plan view drawing of the system, with stationing, to reference locations of items rated less than acceptable.

d. The relative importance of the identified maintenance issues should be specified in the transmittal letter.

e. If the Overall System Rating is Minimally Acceptable, the report needs to establish a timeframe for correction of serious deficiencies noted (not to exceed two years) and indicate that if these items are not corrected within the required timeframe, the system will be rated as Unacceptable and made Inactive in the Rehabilitation Inspection Program.

J. Notification:

Reports are to be disseminated as follows within 30 days of the inspection date.

If the Overall System Rating is Acceptable	If the Overall System Rating is Minimally Acceptable	If the Overall System Rating is Unacceptable
Reports need to be provided to the local sponsor and the county emergency management agency.	Reports need to be provided to the local sponsor, state emergency management agency, county emergency management agency, and to the FEMA region.	Reports need to be provided to the local sponsor, state emergency management agency, county emergency management agency, FEMA region, and to the Congressional delegation within 30 days of the inspection.

General Items for All Flood Damage Reduction Segments / Systems

For use during all inspections of all Flood Damage Reduction Segments / Systems

Rated Item	Rating	Rating Guidelines		Location/Remarks/Recommendations
1. Operations and Maintenance Manuals	**A**	**A**	Levee Owner's Manual, O&M Manuals, and/or manufacturer's operating instructions are present.	NYSDEC has recently updated both the O&M Manuals and the Operation data.
		M	Sponsor manuals are lost or missing or out of date; however, sponsor will obtain manuals prior to next scheduled inspection.	
		U	Sponsor has not obtained lost or missing manuals identified during previous inspection.	
2. Emergency Supplies and Equipment (A or M only)	**A**	**A**	The sponsor maintains a stockpile of sandbags, shovels, and other flood fight supplies which will adequately supply all needs for the initial days of a flood fight. Sponsor determines required quantity of supplies after consulting with inspector.	Readily available and on hand.
		M	The sponsor does not maintain an adequate supply of flood fighting materials as part of their preparedness activities.	
3. Flood Preparedness and Training (A or M only)	**A**	**A**	Sponsor has a written system-specific flood response plan and a solid understanding of how to operate, maintain, and staff the FDR system during a flood. Sponsor maintains a list of emergency contact information for appropriate personnel and other emergency response agencies.	Excellent training and preparedness.
		M	The sponsor maintains a good working knowledge of flood response activities, but documentation of system-specific emergency procedures and emergency contact personnel is insufficient or out of date.	

Key: A = Acceptable. M = Minimally Acceptable; Maintenance is required. U = Unacceptable. N/A = Not Applicable. FDR = Flood Damage Reduction

General Items for All Flood Damage Reduction Segments / Systems

For use during all inspections of all Flood Damage Reduction Segments / Systems

Inspect ID: LISL_2008_a_0002 **Name:** Emergency Supplies and Equipment **Caption:** Emergency Supplies and Equipment located in storage shed.

Key: A = Acceptable. M = Minimally Acceptable; Maintenance is required. U = Unacceptable. N/A = Not Applicable. FDR = Flood Damage Reduction

Levee Embankments

For use during Initial and Continuing Eligibility Inspections of levee segments / systems

Rated Item	Rating	Rating Guidelines		Location/Remarks/Recommendations
1. Unwanted Vegetation Growth[1]	**A**	**A**	The levee has little or no unwanted vegetation (trees, bush, or undesirable weeds), except for vegetation that is properly contained and/or situated on overbuilt sections, such that the mandatory 3-foot root-free zone is preserved around the levee profile. The levee has been recently mowed. The vegetation-free zone extends 15 feet from both the landside and riverside toes of the levee to the centerline of the tree. If the levee access easement doesn't extend to the described limits, then the vegetation-free zone must be maintained to the easement limits. Reference EM 1110-2-301 or Corps policy for regional vegetation variance.	1.) NYSDEC should check the easements in the vicinity of the Lisle "Sherriff" closure and continue to clear unwanted vegetation from the area. It is important to note that this vegetation is minor in nature. 2.)It is important to note that NYSDEC has already made tremendous headway and has done excellent work in clearing brush from both the above stated area, and elsewhere throughout the project.
		M	Minimal vegetation growth (brush, weeds, or trees 2 inches in diameter or smaller) is present within the zones described above. This vegetation must be removed but does not currently threaten the operation or integrity of the levee.	
		U	Significant vegetation growth (brush, weeds, or any trees greater than 2 inches in diameter) is present within the zones described above and must to be removed to reestablish or ascertain levee integrity.	
2. Sod Cover	**A**	**A**	There is good coverage of sod over the levee.	All sod throughout the project area was in excellent condition. Note that mowing of the project was underway at the time of inspection.
		M	Approximately 25% of the sod cover is missing or damaged over a significant portion or over significant portions of the levee embankment. This may be the result of over-grazing or feeding on the levee, unauthorized vehicular traffic, chemical or insect problems, or burning during inappropriate seasons.	
		U	Over 50% of the sod cover is missing or damaged over a significant portion or portions of the levee embankment.	
		N/A	Surface protection is provided by other means.	
3. Encroachments	**A**	**A**	No trash, debris, unauthorized farming activity, structures, excavations, or other obstructions present within the easement area. Encroachments have been previously reviewed by the Corps, and it was determined that they do not diminish proper functioning of the levee.	No deficiencies noted.
		M	Trash, debris, unauthorized farming activity, structures, excavations, or other obstructions present, or inappropriate activities noted that should be corrected but will not inhibit operations and maintenance or emergency operations. Encroachments have not been reviewed by the Corps.	
		U	Unauthorized encroachments or inappropriate activities noted are likely to inhibit operations and maintenance, emergency operations, or negatively impact the integrity of the levee.	
4. Closure Structures (Stop Log, Earthen Closures, Gates, or Sandbag	**A**	**A**	Closure structure in good repair. Placing equipment, stoplogs, and other materials are readily available at all times. Components are clearly marked and installation instructions/ procedures readily available. Trial erections have been accomplished in accordance with the O&M Manual.	Closure structures were in excellent condition, with necessary equipment stored in adjacent vaults or other nearby structures.

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Levee Embankments

For use during Initial and Continuing Eligibility Inspections of levee segments / systems

Rated Item	Rating	Rating Guidelines		Location/Remarks/Recommendations
Closures) (A or U only)		**U**	Any of the following issues is cause for this rating: Closure structure in poor condition. Parts missing or corroded. Placing equipment may not be available within the anticipated warning time. The storage vaults cannot be opened during the time of inspection. Components of closure are not clearly marked and installation instructions/ procedures are not readily available. Trial erections have not been accomplished in accordance with the O&M Manual.	
		N/A	There are no closure structures along this component of the FDR segment / system.	
5. Slope Stability	**A**	**A**	No slides, sloughs, tension cracking, slope depressions, or bulges are present.	No deficiencies noted.
		M	Minor slope stability problems that do not pose an immediate threat to the levee embankment.	
		U	Major slope stability problems (ex. deep seated sliding) identified that must be repaired to reestablish the integrity of the levee embankment.	
6. Erosion/ Bank Caving	**A**	**A**	No erosion or bank caving is observed on the landward or riverward sides of the levee that might endanger its stability.	No deficiencies noted.
		M	There are areas where minor erosion is occurring or has occurred on or near the levee embankment, but levee integrity is not threatened.	
		U	Erosion or caving is occurring or has occurred that threatens the stability and integrity of the levee. The erosion or caving has progressed into the levee section or into the extended footprint of the levee foundation and has compromised the levee foundation stability.	
7. Settlement[2]	**A**	**A**	No observed depressions in crown. Records exist and indicate no unexplained historical changes.	No deficiencies noted.
		M	Minor irregularities that do not threaten integrity of levee. Records are incomplete or inclusive.	
		U	Obvious variations in elevation over significant reaches. No records exist or records indicate that design elevation is compromised.	
8. Depressions/ Rutting	**A**	**A**	There are scattered, shallow ruts, pot holes, or other depressions on the levee that are unrelated to levee settlement. The levee crown, embankments, and access road crowns are well established and drain properly without any ponded water.	No deficiencies noted.
		M	There are some infrequent minor depressions less than 6 inches deep in the levee crown, embankment, or access roads that will pond water.	
		U	There are depressions greater than 6 inches deep that will pond water.	
9. Cracking	**A**	**A**	Minor longitudinal, transverse, or desiccation cracks with no vertical movement along the crack. No cracks extend continuously through the levee crest.	No deficiencies noted.
		M	Longitudinal and/or transverse cracks up to 6 inches in depth with no vertical movement along the crack. No cracks extend continuously through the levee crest. Longitudinal cracks are no longer than the height of the levee.	

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Levee Embankments

For use during Initial and Continuing Eligibility Inspections of levee segments / systems

Rated Item	Rating	Rating Guidelines		Location/Remarks/Recommendations
		U	Cracks exceed 6 inches in depth. Longitudinal cracks are longer than the height of the levee and/or exhibit vertical movement along the crack. Transverse cracks extend through the entire levee width.	
10. Animal Control	**A**	**A**	Continuous animal burrow control program in place that includes the elimination of active burrowing and the filling in of existing burrows.	No deficiencies noted.
		M	The existing animal burrow control program needs to be improved. Several burrows are present which may lead to seepage or slope stability problems, and they require immediate attention.	
		U	Animal burrow control program is not effective or is nonexistent. Significant maintenance is required to fill existing burrows, and the levee will not provide reliable flood protection until this maintenance is complete.	
11. Culverts/ Discharge Pipes[3] (This item includes both concrete and corrugated metal pipes.)	**A**	**A**	There are no breaks, holes, cracks in the discharge pipes/ culverts that would result in significant water leakage. The pipe shape is still essentially circular. All joints appear to be closed and the soil tight. Corrugated metal pipes, if present, are in good condition with 100% of the original coating still in place (either asphalt or galvanizing) or have been relined with appropriate material, which is still in good condition. Condition of pipes has been verified using television camera video taping or visual inspection methods within the past five years, and the report for every pipe is available for review by the inspector.	No deficiencies noted. Camera inspection should be accomplished within the next four year period.
		M	There are a small number of corrosion pinholes or cracks that could leak water and need to be repaired, but the entire length of pipe is still structurally sound and is not in danger of collapsing. Pipe shape may be ovalized in some locations but does not appear to be approaching a curvature reversal. A limited number of joints may have opened and soil loss may be beginning. Any open joints should be repaired prior to the next inspection. Corrugated metal pipes, if present, may be showing corrosion and pinholes but there are no areas with total section loss. Condition of pipes has been verified using television camera video taping or visual inspection methods within the past five years, and the report for every pipe is available for review by the inspector.	
		U	Culvert has deterioration and/or has significant leakage; it is in danger of collapsing or as already begun to collapse. Corrugated metal pipes have suffered 100% section loss in the invert. HOWEVER: Even if pipes appear to be in good condition, as judged by an external visual inspection, an Unacceptable Rating will be assigned if the condition of pipes has not been verified using television camera video taping or visual inspection methods within the past five years, and reports for all pipes are not available for review by the inspector.	
		N/A	There are no discharge pipes/ culverts.	
12. Riprap Revetments &	**A**	**A**	No riprap displacement or stone degradation that could pose an immediate threat to the integrity of channel bank. Riprap intact with no woody vegetation present.	No deficiencies noted.

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Levee Embankments

For use during Initial and Continuing Eligibility Inspections of levee segments / systems

Rated Item	Rating	Rating Guidelines		Location/Remarks/Recommendations
Bank Protection		**M**	Minor riprap displacement or stone degradation that could pose an immediate threat to the integrity of the channel bank. Unwanted vegetation must be cleared or sprayed with an appropriate herbicide.	
		U	Significant riprap displacement, exposure of bedding, or stone degradation observed. Scour activity is undercutting banks, eroding embankments, or impairing channel flows by causing turbulence or shoaling. Rock protection is hidden by dense brush, trees, or grasses.	
		N/A	There is no riprap protecting this feature of the segment / system, or riprap is discussed in another section.	
13. Revetments other than Riprap	**A**	**A**	Existing revetment protection is properly maintained, undamaged, and clearly visible.	No deficiencies noted.
		M	Minor revetment displacement or deterioration that does not pose an immediate threat to the integrity of the levee. Unwanted vegetation must be cleared or sprayed with an appropriate herbicide.	
		U	Significant revetment displacement, deterioration, or exposure of bedding observed. Scour activity is undercutting banks, eroding embankments, or impairing channel flows by causing turbulence or shoaling. Revetment protection is hidden by dense brush and trees.	
		N/A	There are no such revetments protecting this feature of the segment / system.	
14. Underseepage Relief Wells/ Toe Drainage Systems	**NA**	**A**	Toe drainage systems and pressure relief wells necessary for maintaining FDR segment / system stability during high water functioned properly during the last flood event and no sediment is observed in horizontal system (if applicable). Nothing is observed which would indicate that the drainage systems won't function properly during the next flood, and maintenance records indicate regular cleaning. Wells have been pumped tested within the past 5 years and documentation is provided.	
		M	Toe drainage systems or pressure relief wells are damaged and may become clogged if they are not repaired. Maintenance records are incomplete or indicate irregular cleaning and pump testing.	
		U	Toe drainage systems or pressure relief wells necessary for maintaining FDR segment / system stability during flood events have fallen into disrepair or have become clogged. No maintenance records. No documentation of the required pump testing.	
		N/A	There are no relief wells/ toe drainage systems along this component of the FDR segment / system.	
15. Seepage	**A**	**A**	No evidence or history of unrepaired seepage, saturated areas, or boils.	No deficiencies noted.
		M	Evidence or history of minor unrepaired seepage or small saturated areas at or beyond the landside toe but not on the landward slope of levee. No evidence of soil transport.	
		U	Evidence or history of active seepage, extensive saturated areas, or boils.	

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Levee Embankments

For use during Initial and Continuing Eligibility Inspections of levee segments / systems

[1] If there is significant growth on the levee that inhibits the inspection of animal burrows or other items, the inspection should be ended until this item is corrected.
[2] Detailed survey elevations are normally required during Periodic Inspections, and whenever there are obvious visual settlements.
[3] The decision on whether or not USACE inspectors should enter a pipe to perform a detailed inspection must be made at the USACE District level. This decision should be made in conjunction with the District Safety Office, as pipes may be considered confined spaces. This decision should consider the age of the pipe, the diameter of the pipe, the apparent condition of the pipe, and the length of the pipe. If a pipe is entered for the purposes of inspection, the inspector should record observations with a video camera in order that the condition of the entire pipe, including all joints, can later be assessed. Additionally, the video record provides a baseline to which future inspections can be compared.

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Levee Embankments

For use during Initial and Continuing Eligibility Inspections of levee segments / systems

Inspect ID: LISL_2008_a_0002 **Name:** Maintenance **Caption:** Ongoing mowing at time of inspection.

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Levee Embankments

For use during Initial and Continuing Eligibility Inspections of levee segments / systems

Inspect ID: LISL_2008_a_0002 **Name:** Closure Structure **Caption:** Closure Structure with adjacent storage vault for stop logs.

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Levee Embankments

For use during Initial and Continuing Eligibility Inspections of levee segments / systems

Inspect ID: LISL_2008_a_0002 **Name:** Revetment other than Riprap **Caption:** Revetment adjacent to floodwall along Dudley Creek.

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Floodwalls

For use during Initial and Continuing Eligibility Inspections of all floodwalls

Rated Item	Rating	Rating Guidelines		Location/Remarks/Recommendations
1. Unwanted Vegetation Growth[1]	**M**	**A**	A grass-only or paved zone is maintained on both sides of the floodwall, free of all trees, brush, and undesirable weeds. The vegetation-free zone extends 15 feet from both the land and riverside of the floodwall, at ground-level, to the centerline of the tree. Additionally, an 8-foot root-free zone is maintained around the entire structure, including the floodwall toe, heel, and any toe-drains. If the floodwall access easement doesn't extend to the described limits, then the vegetation-free zone must be maintained to the easement limits. Reference EM 1110-2-301 and/or Corps policy for regional vegetation variance.	Remove vegetation which is to close to floodwalls on either side of Rte. 79. (See Photos)
		M	Minimal vegetation growth (brush, weeds, or trees 2 inches in diameter or smaller) is present within the zones described above. This vegetation must be removed but does not currently threaten the operation or integrity of the floodwall.	
		U	Significant vegetation growth (brush, weeds, or any trees greater than 2 inches in diameter) is present within the zones described above. This vegetation threatens the operation or integrity of the floodwall and must be removed.	
2. Encroachments	**A**	**A**	No trash, debris, unauthorized structures, excavations, or other obstructions present within the easement area. Encroachments have been previously reviewed by the Corps, and it was determined that they do not diminish proper functioning of the floodwall.	No deficiencies noted.
		M	Trash, debris, unauthorized structures, excavations, or other obstructions present, or inappropriate activities noted that should be corrected but will not inhibit operations and maintenance or emergency operations. Encroachments have not been reviewed by the Corps.	
		U	Unauthorized encroachments or inappropriate activities noted are likely to inhibit operations and maintenance, emergency operations, or negatively impact the integrity of the floodwall.	
3. Closure Structures (Stop Log Closures and Gates) (A or U only)	**A**	**A**	Closure structure in good repair. Placing equipment, stoplogs, and other materials are readily available at all times. Components are clearly marked and installation instructions/ procedures readily available. Trial erections have been accomplished in accordance with the O&M Manual.	All closure structures were observed to be in excellent condition at the time of inspection.
		U	Any of the following issues is cause for this rating: Closure structure in poor condition. Parts missing or corroded. Placing equipment may not be available within the anticipated warning time. The storage vaults cannot be opened during the time of inspection. Components of closure are not clearly marked and installation instructions/ procedures are not readily available. Trial erections have not been accomplished in accordance with the O&M Manual.	
		N/A	There are no closure structures along this component of the FDR segment / system.	
4. Concrete Surfaces	**A**	**A**	Negligible spalling, scaling or cracking. If the concrete surface is weathered or holds moisture, it is still satisfactory but should be seal coated to prevent freeze/ thaw damage.	No deficiencies noted.
		M	Spalling, scaling, and open cracking present, but the immediate integrity or performance of the structure is not threatened. Reinforcing steel may be exposed. Repairs/ sealing is necessary to prevent additional damage during periods of thawing and freezing.	

Key: A = Acceptable. M = Minimally Acceptable; Maintenance is required. U = Unacceptable. N/A = Not Applicable. FDR = Flood Damage Reduction

Floodwalls

For use during Initial and Continuing Eligibility Inspections of all floodwalls

Rated Item	Rating	Rating Guidelines		Location/Remarks/Recommendations
		U	Surface deterioration or deep cracks present that may result in an unreliable structure. Any surface deterioration that exposes the sheet piling or lies adjacent to monolith joints may indicate underlying reinforcement corrosion and is unacceptable.	
5. Tilting, Sliding or Settlement of Concrete Structures[2]	**A**	**A**	There are no significant areas of tilting, sliding, or settlement that would endanger the integrity of the structure.	No deficiencies noted.
		M	There are areas of tilting, sliding, or settlement (either active or inactive) that need to be repaired. The maximum offset, either laterally or vertically, does not exceed 2 inches unless the movement can be shown to be no longer actively occurring. The integrity of the structure is not in danger.	
		U	There are areas of tilting, sliding, or settlement (either active or inactive) that threaten the structure's integrity and performance. Any movement that has resulted in failure of the waterstop (possibly identified by daylight visible through the joint) is unacceptable. Differential movement of greater than 2 inches between any two adjacent monoliths, either laterally or vertically, is unacceptable unless it can be shown that the movement is no longer active. Also, if the floodwall is of I-wall construction, then any visible or measurable tilting of the wall toward the protected side that has created an open horizontal crack on the riverside base of a monolith is unacceptable.	
6. Foundation of Concrete Structures[1]	**A**	**A**	No active erosion, scouring, or bank caving that might endanger the structure's stability.	No deficiencies noted.
		M	There are areas where the ground is eroding towards the base of the structure. Efforts need to be taken to slow and repair this erosion, but it is not judged to be close enough to the structure or to be progressing rapidly enough to affect structural stability before the next inspection. For the purposes of inspection, the erosion or scour is not closer to the riverside face of the wall than twice the floodwall's underground base width if the wall is of L-wall or T-wall construction; or if the wall is of sheetpile or I-wall construction, the erosion is not closer than twice the wall's visible height. Additionally, rate of erosion is such that the wall is expected to remain stabile until the next inspection.	
		U	Erosion or bank caving observed that is closer to the wall than the limits described above, or is outside these limits but may lead to structural instabilities before the next inspection. Additionally, if the floodwall is of I-wall or sheetpile construction, the foundation is unacceptable if any turf, soil or pavement material got washed away from the landside of the I-wall as the result of a previous overtopping event.	
7. Monolith Joints	**A**	**A**	The joint material is in good condition. The exterior joint sealant is intact and cracking/ desiccation is minimal. Joint filler material and/or waterstop is not visible at any point.	Monolith joints were in excellent condition and had been resealed last year.
		M	The joint material has appreciable deterioration to the point where joint filler material and/or waterstop is visible in some locations. This needs to be repaired or replaced to prevent spalling and cracking during freeze/ thaw cycles, and to ensure water tightness of the joint.	

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Floodwalls

For use during Initial and Continuing Eligibility Inspections of all floodwalls

Rated Item	Rating	Rating Guidelines		Location/Remarks/Recommendations
		U	The joint material is severely deteriorated or the concrete adjacent to the monolith joints has spalled and cracked, damaging the waterstop; in either case damage has occurred to the point where it is apparent that the joint is no longer watertight and will not provide the intended level of protection during a flood.	
		N/A	There are no monolith joints in the floodwall.	
8. Underseepage Relief Wells/ Toe Drainage Systems	**NA**	**A**	Toe drainage systems and pressure relief wells necessary for maintaining FDR segment / system stability during high water functioned properly during the last flood event and no sediment is observed in horizontal system (if applicable). Nothing is observed which would indicate that the drainage systems won't function properly during the next flood, and maintenance records indicate regular cleaning. Wells have been pumped tested within the past 5 years and documentation is provided.	
		M	Toe drainage systems or pressure relief wells are damaged and may become clogged if they are not repaired. Maintenance records are incomplete or indicate irregular cleaning and pump testing.	
		U	Toe drainage systems or pressure relief wells necessary for maintaining FDR segment / system stability during flood events have fallen into disrepair or have become clogged. No maintenance records. No documentation of the required pump testing.	
		N/A	There are no relief wells/ toe drainage systems along this component of the FDR segment / system.	
9. Seepage	**A**	**A**	No evidence or history of unrepaired seepage, saturated areas, or boils.	No deficiencies noted.
		M	Evidence or history of minor unrepaired seepage or small saturated areas at or beyond the landside toe but not on the landward slope of levee. No evidence of soil transport.	
		U	Evidence or history of active seepage, extensive saturated areas, or boils.	

[1] Inspectors must have as-built drawings available during the inspection so that the lateral distance to the heel and toe of the floodwalls can be determined in the field.
[2] The sponsor should be monitoring any observed movement to verify whether the movement is active or inactive.

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Floodwalls

For use during Initial and Continuing Eligibility Inspections of all floodwalls

Inspect ID: LISL_2008_a_0002 **Name:** Unwanted Vegetation **Caption:** Unwanted Vegetation near the floodwall on Rte. 79.

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Floodwalls

For use during Initial and Continuing Eligibility Inspections of all floodwalls

Inspect ID: LISL_2008_a_0002 **Name:** Unwanted Vegetation **Caption:** Unwanted Vegetation near the floodwall on Rte. 79.

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Floodwalls

For use during Initial and Continuing Eligibility Inspections of all floodwalls

Inspect ID: LISL_2008_a_0002 **Name:** Floodwall **Caption:** Concrete floodwall along Dudley Creek.

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Interior Drainage System

For use during Initial and Continuing Eligibility Inspections of interior drainage systems

Rated Item	Rating	Rating Guidelines		Location/Remarks/Recommendations
1. Vegetation and Obstructions	A	A	No obstructions, vegetation, debris, or sediment accumulation noted within interior drainage channels or blocking the culverts, inlets, or discharge areas. Concrete joints and weep holes are free of grass and weeds.	No deficiencies noted.
		M	Obstructions, vegetation, debris, or sediment are minor and have not impaired channel flow capacity or blocked more than 10% of any culvert openings, but should be removed. A limited volume of grass and weeds may be present in concrete channel joints and weep holes.	
		U	Obstructions, vegetation, debris, or sediment have impaired the channel flow capacity or blocked more than 10% of a culvert opening. Sediment and debris removal required to re-establish flow capacity.	
2. Encroachments	A	A	No trash, debris, unauthorized structures, excavations, or other obstructions present within the easement area. Encroachments have been previously reviewed by the Corps, and it was determined that they do not diminish proper functioning of the interior drainage system.	No deficiencies noted.
		M	Trash, debris, unauthorized structures, excavations, or other obstructions present, or inappropriate activities noted that should be corrected but will not inhibit operations and maintenance or emergency operations. Encroachments have not been reviewed by the Corps.	
		U	Unauthorized encroachments or inappropriate activities noted are likely to inhibit operations and maintenance, emergency operations, or negatively impact the integrity of this component of the interior drainage system.	
3. Ponding Areas	A	A	No trash, debris, structures, or other obstructions present within the ponding areas. Sediment deposits do not exceed 10% of capacity.	No deficiencies noted.
		M	Trash, debris, excavations, structures, or other obstructions present, or inappropriate activities that will not inhibit operations and maintenance. Sediment deposits do not exceed 30% of capacity.	
		U	Trash, debris, excavations, structures, or other obstructions, or other encroachments or activities noted that will inhibit operations, maintenance, or emergency work. Sediment deposits exceeds 30% of capacity.	
		N/A	There are no ponding areas associated with the interior drainage system.	
4. Fencing and Gates[1]	A	A	Fencing is in good condition and provides protection against falling or unauthorized access. Gates open and close freely, locks are in place, and there is little corrosion on metal parts.	All gates were in excellent condition.
		M	Fencing or gates are damaged or corroded but appear to be maintainable. Locks may be missing or damaged.	
		U	Fencing and gates are damaged or corroded to the point that replacement is required, or potentially dangerous features are not secured.	
		N/A	There are no features noted that require safety fencing.	
5. Concrete Surfaces (Such as gate	A	A	Negligible spalling, scaling or cracking. If the concrete surface is weathered or holds moisture, it is still satisfactory but should be seal coated to prevent freeze/ thaw damage.	At the time of inspection a void in the concrete was noted underneath the flap gate on DS#1. While the void does not

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Interior Drainage System

For use during Initial and Continuing Eligibility Inspections of interior drainage systems

Rated Item	Rating	Rating Guidelines		Location/Remarks/Recommendations
wells, outfalls, intakes, or culverts)		**M**	Spalling, scaling, and open cracking present, but the immediate integrity or performance of the structure is not threatened. Reinforcing steel may be exposed. Repairs/ sealing is necessary to prevent additional damage during periods of thawing and freezing.	impair the structural integrity of the concrete, it should be repaired to prevent deterioration.
		U	Surface deterioration or deep cracks present that may result in an unreliable structure. Any surface deterioration that exposes the sheet piling or lies adjacent to monolith joints may indicate underlying reinforcement corrosion and is unacceptable.	
		N/A	There are no concrete items in the interior drainage system.	
6. Tilting, Sliding or Settlement of Concrete and Sheet Pile Structures[2] (Such as gate wells, outfalls, intakes, or culverts)	**A**	**A**	There are no significant areas of tilting, sliding, or settlement that would endanger the integrity of the structure.	No deficiencies noted.
		M	There are areas of tilting, sliding, or settlement (either active or inactive) that need to be repaired. The maximum offset, either laterally or vertically, does not exceed 2 inches unless the movement can be shown to be no longer actively occurring. The integrity of the structure is not in danger.	
		U	There are areas of tilting, sliding, or settlement (either active or inactive) that threaten the structure's integrity and performance. Any movement that has resulted in failure of the waterstop (possibly identified by daylight visible through the joint) is unacceptable. Differential movement of greater than 2 inches between any two adjacent monoliths, either laterally or vertically, is unacceptable unless it can be shown that the movement is no longer active. Also, if the floodwall is of I-wall construction, then any visible or measurable tilting of the wall toward the protected side that has created an open horizontal crack on the riverside base of a monolith is unacceptable.	
		N/A	There are no concrete items in the interior drainage system.	
7. Foundation of Concrete Structures[3] (Such as culverts, inlet and discharge structures, or gatewells.)	**A**	**A**	No active erosion, scouring, or bank caving that might endanger the structure's stability.	No deficiencies noted.
		M	There are areas where the ground is eroding towards the base of the structure. Efforts need to be taken to slow and repair this erosion, but it is not judged to be close enough to the structure or to be progressing rapidly enough to affect structural stability before the next inspection. The rate of erosion is such that the structure is expected to remain stabile until the next inspection.	
		U	Erosion or bank caving observed that may lead to structural instabilities before the next inspection.	
		N/A	There are no concrete items in the interior drainage system.	
8. Monolith Joints	**A**	**A**	The joint material is in good condition. The exterior joint sealant is intact and cracking/ desiccation is minimal. Joint filler material and/or waterstop is not visible at any point.	No deficiencies noted.
		M	The joint material has appreciable deterioration to the point where joint filler material and/or waterstop is visible in some locations. This needs to be repaired or replaced to prevent spalling and cracking during freeze/ thaw cycles, and to ensure water tightness of the joint.	

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Interior Drainage System

For use during Initial and Continuing Eligibility Inspections of interior drainage systems

Rated Item	Rating	Rating Guidelines		Location/Remarks/Recommendations
		U	The joint material is severely deteriorated or the concrete adjacent to the monolith joints has spalled and cracked, damaging the waterstop; in either case damage has occurred to the point where it is apparent that the joint is no longer watertight and will not provide the intended level of protection during a flood.	
		N/A	There are no monolith joints in the interior drainage system.	
9. Culverts/ Discharge Pipes[4]	**A**	**A**	There are no breaks, holes, cracks in the discharge pipes/ culverts that would result in significant water leakage. The pipe shape is still essentially circular. All joints appear to be closed and the soil tight. Corrugated metal pipes, if present, are in good condition with 100% of the original coating still in place (either asphalt or galvanizing) or have been relined with appropriate material, which is still in good condition. Condition of pipes has been verified using television camera video taping or visual inspection methods within the past five years, and the report for every pipe is available for review by the inspector.	No deficiencies noted. Camera inspection should be accomplished within the next four year period.
		M	There are a small number of corrosion pinholes or cracks that could leak water and need to be repaired, but the entire length of pipe is still structurally sound and is not in danger of collapsing. Pipe shape may be ovalized in some locations but does not appear to be approaching a curvature reversal. A limited number of joints may have opened and soil loss may be beginning. Any open joints should be repaired prior to the next inspection. Corrugated metal pipes, if present, may be showing corrosion and pinholes but there are no areas with total section loss. Condition of pipes has been verified using television camera video taping or visual inspection methods within the past five years, and the report for every pipe is available for review by the inspector.	
		U	Culvert has deterioration and/or has significant leakage; it is in danger of collapsing or as already begun to collapse. Corrugated metal pipes have suffered 100% section loss in the invert. HOWEVER: Even if pipes appear to be in good condition, as judged by an external visual inspection, an Unacceptable Rating will be assigned if the condition of pipes has not been verified using television camera video taping or visual inspection methods within the past five years, and reports for all pipes are not available for review by the inspector.	
		N/A	There are no discharge pipes/ culverts.	
10. Sluice / Slide Gates[5]	**NA**	**A**	Gates open and close freely to a tight seal or minor leakage. Gate operators are in good working condition and are properly maintained. Sill is free of sediment and other obstructions. Gates and lifters have been maintained and are free of corrosion. Documentation provided during the inspection.	
		M	Gates and/or operators have been damaged or have minor corrosion, and open and close with resistance or binding. Leakage quantity is controllable, but maintenance is required. Sill is free of sediment and other obstructions.	
		U	Gates do not open or close and/or operators do not function. Gate, stem, lifter and/or guides may be damaged or have major corrosion.	
		N/A	There are no sluice/ slide gates.	

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Interior Drainage System

For use during Initial and Continuing Eligibility Inspections of interior drainage systems

Rated Item	Rating	Rating Guidelines		Location/Remarks/Recommendations
11. Flap Gates/ Flap Valves/ Pinch Valves[1]	**A**	**A**	Gates/ valves open and close easily with minimal leakage, have no corrosion damage, and have been exercised and lubricated as required.	No deficiencies noted.
		M	Gates/ valves will not fully open or close because of obstructions that can be easily removed, or have minor corrosion damage that requires maintenance.	
		U	Gates/ valves are missing, have been damaged, or have deteriorated to the point that they need to be replaced.	
		N/A	There are no flap gates.	
12. Trash Racks (non-mechanical)	**NA**	**A**	Trash racks are fastened in place and properly maintained.	
		M	Trash racks are in place but are unfastened or have bent bars that allow debris to enter into the pipe or pump station, bars are corroded to the point that up to 10% of the sectional area may be lost. Repair or replacement is required.	
		U	Trash racks are missing or damaged to the extent that they are no longer functional and must be replaced. (For example, more than 10% of the sectional area may be lost.)	
		N/A	There are no trash racks, or they are covered in the pump stations section of the report.	
13. Other Metallic Items	**NA**	**A**	All metal parts are protected from corrosion damage and show no rust, damage, or deterioration that would cause a safety concern.	
		M	Corrosion seen on metallic parts appears to be maintainable.	
		U	Metallic parts are severely corroded and require replacement to prevent failure, equipment damage, or safety issues.	
		N/A	There are no other significant metallic items.	
14. Riprap Revetments of Inlet/ Discharge Areas	**A**	**A**	No riprap displacement or stone degradation that could pose an immediate threat to the integrity of channel bank. Riprap intact with no woody vegetation present.	No deficiencies noted.
		M	Minor riprap displacement or stone degradation that could pose an immediate threat to the integrity of the channel bank. Unwanted vegetation must be cleared or sprayed with an appropriate herbicide.	
		U	Significant riprap displacement, exposure of bedding, or stone degradation observed. Scour activity is undercutting banks, eroding embankments, or impairing channel flows by causing turbulence or shoaling. Rock protection is hidden by dense brush, trees, or grasses.	
		N/A	There is no riprap protecting this feature of the segment / system, or riprap is discussed in another section.	
15. Revetments other than Riprap	**A**	**A**	No riprap displacement or stone degradation that could pose an immediate threat to the integrity of channel bank. Riprap intact with no woody vegetation present.	No deficiencies noted.

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Interior Drainage System

For use during Initial and Continuing Eligibility Inspections of interior drainage systems

Rated Item	Rating	Rating Guidelines		Location/Remarks/Recommendations
		M	Minor riprap displacement or stone degradation that could pose an immediate threat to the integrity of the channel bank. Unwanted vegetation must be cleared or sprayed with an appropriate herbicide.	
		U	Significant riprap displacement, exposure of bedding, or stone degradation observed. Scour activity is undercutting banks, eroding embankments, or impairing channel flows by causing turbulence or shoaling. Rock protection is hidden by dense brush, trees, or grasses.	
		N/A	There are no such revetments protecting this feature of the segment / system.	

[1] Proper operation of this item must be demonstrated during the inspection.
[2] The sponsor should be monitoring any observed movement to verify whether the movement is active or inactive.
[3] Inspectors must have as-built drawings available during the inspection so that the lateral distance to the heel and toe of the floodwalls can be determined in the field.
[4] The decision on whether or not USACE inspectors should enter a pipe to perform a detailed inspection must be made at the USACE District level. This decision should be made in conjunction with the District Safety Office, as pipes may be considered confined spaces. This decision should consider the age of the pipe, the diameter of the pipe, the apparent condition of the pipe, and the length of the pipe. If a pipe is entered for the purposes of inspection, the inspector should record observations with a video camera in order that the condition of the entire pipe, including all joints, can later be assessed. Additionally, the video record provides a baseline to which future inspections can be compared.
[5] Proper operation of the gates (full open and closed) must be demonstrated during the inspection if no documentation is available. Be aware of both manual and electrical operators.

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Interior Drainage System

For use during Initial and Continuing Eligibility Inspections of interior drainage systems

Inspect ID: LISL_2008_a_0001 **Name:** Concrete Surfaces **Caption:** Voids in concrete surfaces at base of flap gate at Drainage Structure #1.

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Flood Damage Reduction Channels

For use during Initial and Continuing Eligibility Inspections of flood damage reduction channels

Rated Item	Rating	Rating Guidelines		Location/Remarks/Recommendations
1. Vegetation and Obstructions	**A**	**A**	No obstructions, vegetation, debris, or sediment accumulation within the channel. Concrete channel joints and weep holes are free of grass and weeds.	No deficiencies noted.
		M	Obstructions (including log jams), vegetation, debris, or sediment are minor and have not impaired channel flow capacity, but should be removed. Sediment shoals have not developed to the extent that they can support vegetation other than non-aquatic grasses. A limited volume of grass and weeds may be present in concrete channel joints and weep holes.	
		U	Obstructions (including log jams), vegetation, debris or sediment have impaired the channel flow capacity. Sediment shoals are well established and support woody and/or brushy vegetation. Sediment and debris removal required to re-establish flow capacity.	
2. Shoaling[1] (sediment deposition)	**A**	**A**	No shoaling or minor, non-vegetated shoaling is present.	No deficiencies noted. Shoaling recently removed at Dudley Creek (Maintained by USACE-OPS).
		M	More widespread vegetated and non-vegetated shoaling is present. Non-aquatic grasses are present on shoal. No trees or brush is present on shoal, and channel flow is not significantly reduced. Sediment and debris removal recommended.	
		U	Shoaling is well established, stabilized by saplings, brush, or other vegetation. Shoals are diverting flow to channel walls. Channel flow capacity is reduced and maintenance is required.	
3. Encroachments	**A**	**A**	No trash, debris, unauthorized structures, excavations, or other obstructions present within the easement area. Encroachments have been previously reviewed by the Corps, and it was determined that they do not diminish proper functioning of the channel.	No deficiencies noted.
		M	Trash, debris, unauthorized structures, excavations, or other obstructions present, or inappropriate activities noted that should be corrected but will not inhibit operations and maintenance or emergency operations. Encroachments have not been reviewed by the Corps.	
		U	Unauthorized encroachments or inappropriate activities noted are likely to inhibit operations and maintenance, emergency operations, or negatively impact the integrity of the channel.	
4. Erosion	**A**	**A**	No head cutting or horizontal deviation observed.	No deficiencies noted. Excellent use of rock vains on both Dudley Creek (Maintained by USACE-OPS) and Tioughnioga River.
		M	Head cutting and horizontal deviation evident, but is less than 1 foot from the designed grade or cross section.	
		U	Head cutting and horizontal deviation of more than 1 foot from the designed grade or cross section. Corrective actions required to stop or slow erosion.	
5. Concrete Surfaces	**A**	**A**	Negligible spalling, scaling or cracking. If the concrete surface is weathered or holds moisture, it is still satisfactory but should be seal coated to prevent freeze/ thaw damage.	No deficiencies noted.
		M	Spalling, scaling, and open cracking present, but the immediate integrity or performance of the structure is not threatened. Reinforcing steel may be exposed. Repairs/ sealing is necessary to prevent additional damage during periods of thawing and freezing.	

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For use during Initial and Continuing Eligibility Inspections of flood damage reduction channels

Rated Item	Rating	Rating Guidelines		Location/Remarks/Recommendations
		U	Surface deterioration or deep cracks present that may result in an unreliable structure. Any surface deterioration that exposes the sheet piling or lies adjacent to monolith joints may indicate underlying reinforcement corrosion and is unacceptable.	
		N/A	There are no concrete items in the channel.	
6. Tilting, Sliding or Settlement of Concrete Structures[2]	**A**	**A**	There are no significant areas of tilting, sliding, or settlement that would endanger the integrity of the structure.	No deficiencies noted.
		M	There are areas of tilting, sliding, or settlement (either active or inactive) that need to be repaired. The maximum offset, either laterally or vertically, does not exceed 2 inches unless the movement can be shown to be no longer actively occurring. The integrity of the structure is not in danger.	
		U	There are areas of tilting, sliding, or settlement (either active or inactive) that threaten the structure's integrity and performance. Any movement that has resulted in failure of the waterstop (possibly identified by daylight visible through the joint) is unacceptable. Differential movement of greater than 2 inches between any two adjacent monoliths, either laterally or vertically, is unacceptable unless it can be shown that the movement is no longer active. Also, if the floodwall is of I-wall construction, then any visible or measurable tilting of the wall toward the protected side that has created an open horizontal crack on the riverside base of a monolith is unacceptable.	
		N/A	There are no concrete items in the channel.	
7. Foundation of Concrete Structures[3]	**A**	**A**	No active erosion, scouring, or bank caving that might endanger the structure's stability.	No deficiencies noted.
		M	There are areas where the ground is eroding towards the base of the structure. Efforts need to be taken to slow and repair this erosion, but it is not judged to be close enough to the structure or to be progressing rapidly enough to affect structural stability before the next inspection. For the purposes of inspection, the erosion or scour is not closer to the riverside face of the wall than twice the floodwall's underground base width if the wall is of L-wall or T-wall construction; or if the wall is of sheetpile or I-wall construction, the erosion is not closer than twice the wall's visible height. Additionally, rate of erosion is such that the wall is expected to remain stabile until the next inspection.	
		U	Erosion or bank caving observed that is closer to the wall than the limits described above, or is outside these limits but may lead to structural instabilities before the next inspection. Additionally, if the floodwall is of I-wall or sheetpile construction, the foundation is unacceptable if any turf, soil or pavement material got washed away from the landside of the I-wall as the result of a previous overtopping event.	
		N/A	There are no concrete items in the channel.	
8. Slab and Monolith Joints	**A**	**A**	The joint material is in good condition. The exterior joint sealant is intact and cracking/ desiccation is minimal. Joint filler material and/or waterstop is not visible at any point.	No deficiencies noted.

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Flood Damage Reduction Channels

For use during Initial and Continuing Eligibility Inspections of flood damage reduction channels

Rated Item	Rating	Rating Guidelines		Location/Remarks/Recommendations
		M	The joint material has appreciable deterioration to the point where joint filler material and/or waterstop is visible in some locations. This needs to be repaired or replaced to prevent spalling and cracking during freeze/ thaw cycles, and to ensure water tightness of the joint.	
		U	The joint material is severely deteriorated or the concrete adjacent to the monolith joints has spalled and cracked, damaging the waterstop; in either case damage has occurred to the point where it is apparent that the joint is no longer watertight and will not provide the intended level of protection during a flood.	
		N/A	There are no concrete items in the channel.	
9. Flap Gates/ Flap Valves/ Pinch Valves[4]	**A**	**A**	Gates/ valves open and close easily with minimal leakage, have no corrosion damage, and have been exercised and lubricated as required.	No deficiencies noted.
		M	Gates/ valves will not fully open or close because of obstructions that can be easily removed, or have minor corrosion damage that requires maintenance.	
		U	Gates/ valves are missing, have been damaged, or have deteriorated to the point that they need to be replaced.	
		N/A	There are no flap gates.	
10. Riprap Revetments & Banks	**A**	**A**	No riprap displacement or stone degradation that could pose an immediate threat to the integrity of channel bank. Riprap intact with no woody vegetation present.	Riprap that was installed last year at base of gabions on Dudley Creek (Maintained by USACE-OPS) is in excellent condition.
		M	Minor riprap displacement or stone degradation that could pose an immediate threat to the integrity of the channel bank. Unwanted vegetation must be cleared or sprayed with an appropriate herbicide.	
		U	Significant riprap displacement, exposure of bedding, or stone degradation observed. Scour activity is undercutting banks, eroding embankments, or impairing channel flows by causing turbulence or shoaling. Rock protection is hidden by dense brush, trees, or grasses.	
		N/A	There is no riprap protecting this feature of the segment / system, or riprap is discussed in another section.	
11. Revetments other than Riprap	**NA**	**A**	Existing revetment protection is properly maintained, undamaged, and clearly visible.	
		M	Minor revetment displacement or deterioration that does not pose an immediate threat to the integrity of the levee. Unwanted vegetation must be cleared or sprayed with an appropriate herbicide.	
		U	Significant revetment displacement, deterioration, or exposure of bedding observed. Scour activity is undercutting banks, eroding embankments, or impairing channel flows by causing turbulence or shoaling. Revetment protection is hidden by dense brush and trees.	
		N/A	There are no such revetments protecting this feature of the segment / system.	

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Flood Damage Reduction Channels

For use during Initial and Continuing Eligibility Inspections of flood damage reduction channels

[1] If weather and flow conditions allow, inspectors should walk in the channel and probe shoal areas in order to estimate extent of blockage of the cross-sectional area where shoaling is present.
[2] The sponsor should be monitoring any observed movement to verify whether the movement is active or inactive.
[3] Inspectors must have as-built drawings available during the inspection so that the lateral distance to the heel and toe of the floodwalls can be determined in the field.
[4] Proper operation of this item must be demonstrated during the inspection.

Key: A = Acceptable. M = Minimally Acceptable; Maintenance is required. U = Unacceptable. N/A = Not Applicable. FDR = Flood Damage Reduction

Flood Damage Reduction Channels

For use during Initial and Continuing Eligibility Inspections of flood damage reduction channels

Inspect ID: LISL_2008_a_0002 **Name:** Riprap **Caption:** Riprap at base of gabions on Dudley Creek.

Key: A = Acceptable. M = Minimally Acceptable; Maintenance is required. U = Unacceptable. N/A = Not Applicable. FDR = Flood Damage Reduction

Flood Damage Reduction Channels

For use during Initial and Continuing Eligibility Inspections of flood damage reduction channels

Inspect ID: LISL_2008_a_0002 **Name:** Erosion **Caption:** Rock veins located near confluence of Dudley Creek and the Tioughnioga River.

Key: A = Acceptable. M = Minimally Acceptable; Maintenance is required. U = Unacceptable. N/A = Not Applicable. FDR = Flood Damage Reduction

Flood Damage Reduction Segment / System
Supplemental Data Sheet

This form is intended for the Corps' internal use and may not need to be updated with every inspection.

Name of Segment / System: Lisle (Tioughnioga River & Dudley Creek)
Sponsor: NYSDEC/USACE
Location: Lisle, NY
River Basin: Susquehanna
Project Description: Approximately 4150 feet of levee, 970 feet of concrete floodwall, and relocation of 3000 feet of Dudley Creek.
Authority that Project was Constructed Under: Public Law No. 738, 74th Congress as amended by Public Law No. 761, 75th Congress, third session.
Date of Construction:
Approximate Annual Maintenance Costs:

Construction: ☒ Federally Constructed ☐ Non-Federally Constructed
Maintenance: ☒ Federally Maintained ☐ Non-Federally Maintained

National Flood Insurance Program:

a. Is the project currently NFIP? ☒ Yes ☐ No
b. If in the NFIP, Date of Certification (per 44 CFR 65.10):

Datum Information:

a. Datum used for the design and construction of this project is: NGVD29
b. Current recommended datum for this project is: NAVD88
c. Has the Project been converted to the current recommended datum? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Levee Embankment Data:

a. Levee Designed Gage Function Reading/Station:
b. Level of Protection Provided:
c. Average Height of Levee:
d. Average Crown Width:
e. Average Side Slope:

Protected Features (For use in preparing estimates and PIRs):

a. Total acres protected:
b. Total agriculture production acres protected:
c. Towns:
d. Businesses:
e. Residences:
f. Roads:
g. Utilities:
h. Barns:
i. Machine Sheds:
j. Outbuildings:
k. Irrigation Systems:
l. Grain Bins:
m. Other Facilities: