

Categorical Permission Alteration Description – 7. Docks

The proposed categorical permission would cover landing structures, gangways, the floating dock structure, small amounts of riprap, and debris booms associated with boat docks. The maximum dock size (including gangway, floating platform, and any associated covers), for both replacement of existing structures and new structures, is 2000 square feet. No part of the floating platform or pilings may penetrate into the levee or be within 15 feet of the waterside levee toe. Gangway supports may be located within the levee embankment.

The dock anchoring must be sufficient to prevent the dock from floating into the channel during high water.

Pilings must be a minimum of two feet taller than the levee crown so the dock doesn't float off its pilings during a high-water event. Pilings can go as deep as needed provided they do not penetrate the projected levee embankment. For pilings that are expected to penetrate the impervious layer, a geotechnical seepage analysis should be prepared to determine whether the risks can be mitigated. If a geotechnical investigation or analysis is not possible, piles must be cast in drilled holes against firm undisturbed soil. If possible, pilings should not be positioned skewed to the flow.

Pilings must be made of inert, non-reactive material. Materials coated with creosote are prohibited and any chemically treated material must be coated with an impact-resistant, biologically inert substance. Decking material must be made of metal grating, plastic, or other non-reactive (e.g., epoxy, wood) product; flotation devices must be of materials that will not disintegrate, such as plastic or closed cell foam encapsulated sun-resistant polyethylene.

If the dock design includes gangway supports proposed to penetrate more than 12 inches into the levee, a seepage and stability analysis must be completed. This analysis must demonstrate that the footings will not have a negative effect on the levee.

Grated gangways are recommended because they allow easy visual inspection of the levee.

The requester must demonstrate that the dock design will prevent debris from accumulating at the dock. Possible ways to prevent the accumulation of debris include adding a debris deflector or removing the gangway during flood season. After each period of high water, all debris caught by the boat dock must be removed and disposed of outside the limits of the federal project easement.

If material must be added to the levee crown (e.g., to cover a concrete footing), the added material must be sloped at a ratio of 10H:1V horizontal to vertical, in the upstream/downstream direction to prevent a "speed bump" effect and facilitate vehicle access.

In the event that levee or bank erosion injurious to the levee occurs at or adjacent to the dock, the eroded area must be repaired with adequate bank protection to prevent further erosion.

Any damage caused to the levee by removal or modification of a dock must be repaired as part of the removal or construction process.

Categorical Permission Alteration Checklist – 7. Docks

Please note, the following checklist is intended for planning purposes only and reflects information that USACE reviewers will look for when considering a Section 408 request for docks under the Categorical Permission. To be reviewed under the Categorical Permission, the proposed project must adhere to all requirements of the Categorical Permission, including the full alteration description (see previous page). The plans and narrative project description should reflect this information.

Maximum dock size (including gangway, floating platform, and any associated covers) is 2000 square feet:

Any work within the levee embankment or foundation? Yes No

No part of floating platform or pilings will penetrate the levee or be within 15 feet of the waterside levee toe:

Dock anchoring is sufficient to prevent dock from floating into the channel during high water:

Pilings a minimum of two feet higher than the levee crown:

Pilings do not penetrate the projected levee embankment:

Pilings expected to penetrate the impervious layer: Yes No

If yes, geotechnical seepage analysis submitted: Yes No

If a geotechnical analysis is not possible, piles will be cast in drilled holes against firm, undisturbed soil:

Pilings made of inert, non-reactive material:

No materials coated with creosote:

Any chemically treated materials are coated with an impact-resistant biologically inert material:
Yes NA

Decking material made of metal grating, plastic, or non-reactive product:

Flotation devices are made of materials that will not disintegrate:

Gangway supports proposed to penetrate more than 12 inches into the levee: Yes No

If yes, seepage and stability analysis submitted:

If yes, seepage and stability analysis demonstrates that footings will not have a negative effect on the levee:

Dock design will prevent debris from accumulating at the dock:

If material must be added to the levee crown, the added material must be sloped at a ratio of 10H:1V horizontal to vertical, in the upstream/downstream direction to prevent a “speed bump” effect and facilitate vehicle access: Yes NA

Any damage caused to the levee by removal or modification of a dock will be repaired as part of the removal or construction process: Yes NA

Hydraulic blockage calculation $\geq 1\%$? Yes No

Hydraulic model used for hydraulic analysis? Yes No