## RIGOLETS CONTROL STRUCTURE, CLOSURE DAM, AND ADJOINING LEVEES

LAKE PONTCHARTRAIN, LOUISIANA AND VICINITY GENERAL DESIGN MEMORANDUM NO. 2
SUPPLEMENT NO. 1

prepared by

Frederic R. Harris, Inc. Consulting Engineers New Orleans, Louisiana

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**MARCH 1970** 

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RIGOLETS

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## LAKE PONTCHARTRAIN, LOUISIANA AND VICINITY LAKE PONTCHARTRAIN BARRIER PLAN

GENERAL DESIGN MEMORANDUM NO. 2
SUPPLEMENT NO. 1
RIGOLETS CONTROL STRUCTURE, CLOSURE
DAM, AND ADJOINING LEVEES

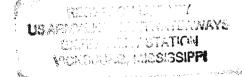
prepared for

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
CORPS OF ENGINEERS
NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT

by

FREDERIC R. HARRIS, INC. CONSULTING ENGINEERS NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

March 1970



# LAKE PONTCHARTRAIN, LOUISIANA AND VICINITY LAKE PONTCHARTRAIN BARRIER PLAN GENERAL DESIGN MEMORANDUM NO. 2 SUPPLEMENT NO. 1 RIGOLETS CONTROL STRUCTURE, CLOSURE DAM, AND ADJOINING LEVEES

#### TABLE OF CONTENTS

Paragraph	Title	Page
	PERTINENT DATA	
	PROJECT AUTHORIZATION	
1	Authority	1
2	Purpose and scope	1
3	Local cooperation	2
4	Project document investigations	4
5	Investigations subsequent to project	4
6	Future investigations	5
	LOCAL COOPERATION	
7	Local cooperation requirements	5
8	Status of local cooperation	5
9	Views of local interests	6
	LOCATION OF PROJECT	
	AND TRIBUTARY AREA	
10	Project location	6
11	Tributary area	6
	PROJECT PLAN	
12	General	7
13	Protective works	7
	DEPARTURES FROM	
	PROJECT DOCUMENT	
14	General	8
~ ~		U

Paragraph	Title	Page
	HYDROLOGY AND HYDRAULICS	
15	General	9
16	Design hurricane characteristics	9
17	Design conditions	12
18	Closure dam	12
19	Channel at control structure	16
20	Flow velocities near Fort Pike and U.S. Highway 90 bridge piers	17
	GEOLOGY	
21	Physiography	17
22	Geologic history	18
23	Surface drainage	19
24	Subsidence	20
25	Subsurface conditions	20
26	Ground water conditions	20
27	Foundation problems	20
28	Mineral deposits	20
	SOILS AND FOUNDATIONS	
	INVESTIGATIONS AND DESIGN	
29	General	21
30	Field investigations	21
31	Laboratory tests	21
32	Soil conditions	22
33	Design and construction problems	24
34	Stability analysis	24
35	Foundations for structures	25
36	Settlement	25
37	Methods of construction	25
38	Control structure	28
39	Approach channel	28
40	Closure dam	28
41	Erosion protection	29
42	Additional soil borings and tests.	30

Paragraph	Title	Page
	OTHER PLANS INVESTIGATED	
43	Other plans investigated	30
	DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED STRUCTURES AND IMPROVEMENTS	
44	Recommend plan	31
45	Corrosion mitigation	34
	ACCESS ROAD	
46	Access road	34
	SOURCES OF CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	
47	General	35
	ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY	
48	Environmental quality	35
	REAL ESTATE REQUIREMENTS	
49	General	36
50	Requirements	36
	RELOCATIONS	
51	General	37
52	Recommended plan	37
	COST ESTIMATES	
53	Recommended plan	37
5 <b>4</b>	Comparison of estimates	38

Paragraph	$\underline{ ext{Title}}$	Page
	SCHEDULE OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION	
55	Recommended Plan	41
56	Funds required by fiscal year	49
	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE	
57	General	49
	PROJECT FORMULATION AND EVALUATION	
58	Project formulation and evaluation	49
	ECONOMICS	
59	General	50
	RECOMMENDATIONS	
60	Recommendations	50

#### TABLES

Number	Title	Pag
. 1	Design Wave Data	10
2	Design Data	11
3	Maximum Velocities During Closure	14
4	Slope Protection	15
5	Settlement During Construction	26
6	Estimate of First Cost - Recommended Plan	42
7	Recommended Plan - Comparison of Estimates	46
8	Recommended Plan - Schedule of Design	47
9	Recommended Plan - Schedule of Contracts	48
	LIST OF PLATES	
Plate No.	Title	
1	General Plan and Vicinity Map	

General Layout

2

Plate No.	Title
3	Highway Levee Plan, Profile and Soil Borings
4	Highway Levee Plan Profile and Soil Borings
5	Highway Levee Plan, Profile and Soil Borings
6	Connecting Levee Plan, Profile and Soil Borings
7,	Closure Dam Plan, Profile and Section
8	Soil Borings
9	Connecting Levee and Highway Levee Typical Sections
10	Connecting Levee and Highway Levee Stages of Construction
11	Control Structure Plan and Elevation
12	Control Structure Typical Section and Elevation
13	Control Structure Foundation - Plan and Elevation
14	Control Structure Approach Channel Plan
15	Cofferdam Plan, Profile and Section

Plate No.	Title
16	Real Estate Requirements, Borrow and Spoil Areas
17	Generalized Soil and Geologic Profile
18	Borrow Area Data North Shore of Lake Pontchartrain
19	Boring Logs North Shore Borrow Area
20	Stability Analysis (Q), Highway Levee
21	Stability Analysis (Q), Highway Levee
22	Stability Analysis (Q), Highway Levee
23	Stability Analysis (Q), Highway Levee
24	Stability Analysis (Q), Connecting Levee
25	Stability Analysis (Q), Connecting Levee
26	Undisturbed Soil Boring - No. 1-RU, Soil Test Data
27	Undisturbed Soil Boring - No. 2-RU, Soil Test Data
28	Undisturbed Soil Boring - No. B-lU, Soil Test Data
29	Undisturbed Soil Boring - No. B-2U, Soil Test Data
30	Undisturbed Soil Boring - No. B-3U, Soil Test Data
31	Undisturbed Soil Boring - No. B-4U, Soil Test Data
32	Undisturbed Soil Boring - No. B-5U, Soil Test Data

Plate No.	Title
33	Undisturbed Soil Boring - No. B-6U, Soil Test Data
34	Undisturbed Soil Boring - No. B-7U, Soil Test Data
35	Undisturbed Soil Boring - No. B-8U, Soil Test Data
36	Undisturbed Soil Boring - No. B-8AU, Soil Test Data
37	Undisturbed Soil Boring - No. B-9U, Soil Test Data
38	Undisturbed Soil Boring - No. B-10U, Soil Test Data
39	Undisturbed Soil Boring - No. B-11U, Soil Test Data
40	Undisturbed Soil Boring - No. B-12U, Soil Test Data
41	Undisturbed Soil Boring - No. B-13U, Soil Test Data
42	Undisturbed Soil Boring - No. B-14U, Soil Test Data
43	Undisturbed Soil Boring - No. B-15U, Soil Test Data
44	Undisturbed Soil Boring - No. B-16U, Soil Test Data
45	Undisturbed Soil Boring - No. B-17U, Soil Test Data
46	Undisturbed Soil Boring - No. B-18U, Soil Test Data
47	General Soil Borings - No. PT-1 and PT-2
48	Composite Sample Test Data, Borings B-8AU and B-9U
49	Consolidation Test Results, Borings B-1U, B-2U, B-3U, and B-4U
50	Consolidation Test Results, Borings B-5U, B-6U, B-10U, and B-12U

Plate No.	Title
51	Consolidation Test Results, Borings B-7U, B-8U, B-8AU, and B-9U
52	Consolidation Test Results, Borings B-13U, B-14U, B-15U, and B-16U
53	Detail Shear Strength Data, Boring 1-RU
54	Detail Shear Strength Data, Boring 1-RU and B-2U
55	Detail Shear Strength Data, Boring 2-RU
56	Detail Shear Strength Data, Borings B-1U and B-3U
57	Detail Shear Strength Data, Boring B-4U
58	Detail Shear Strength Data, Boring B-5U
59	Detail Shear Strength Data, Boring B-6U
60	Detail Shear Strength Data, Boring B-7U
61	Detail Shear Strength Data, Boring B-10U
62	Detail Shear Strength Data, Borings B-11U and B-12U
63	Detail Shear Strength Data, Boring B-12U
64	Detail Shear Strength Data, Borings B-8U and B-16U
65	Detail Shear Strength Data, Borings B-8AU and B-17U
66	Detail Shear Strength Data, Boring B-13U
67	Detail Shear Strength Data, Boring B-9U and B-14U

#### LIST OF PLATES

Plate No.	Title
68	Detail Shear Strength Data, Borings B-14U and B-15U
69	Detail Shear Strength Data, Boring B-18U
A	Soil Boring Legend

#### APPENDICES

Appendix A	Plan 1 - Alternate Plan of Improvement
Appendix B	Plan 2 - Alternate Plan of Improvement
Appendix C	Correspondence Relative to Coordination With Other Agencies
Appendix D	Tidal Hydraulics

## PERTINENT DATA RECOMMENDED PLAN

#### LOCATION OF PROJECT

Southeastern Louisiana in the vicinity of New Orleans; along the east shore of Lake Pontchartrain between the Chef Menteur Pass and the Rigolets in Orleans and St. Tammany Parishes.

#### PURPOSE OF PROJECT

The project presented herein is a segment of the Lake Pontchartrain Barrier Plan and will serve to protect areas contiguous to the shore of Lake Pontchartrain from flooding by limiting the uncontrolled entry of hurricane tides into the lake.

#### CONTROL STRUCTURE

#### Roadway Bridge

Reinforced concrete bridge with
prestressed concrete stringers

Total length between abutments

1,100 feet
Roadway width

12 feet
Top elevation

14.0\*

#### Crane Bridge

Reinforced concrete framework with 16 gate openings, 50 feet on centers 52 vertical lift gates, three per slot plus 4 spares

Two - 80 ton gantry cranes on 19' - 1'' travel way

Top elevation

14.75

<sup>\*</sup>Unless otherwise specified, all elevations herein are in feet and refer to mean sea level datum.

#### Foundation

Earth filled embankments

Crown elevation

Reinforced concrete slab footing supported by prestressed concrete piles Sill elevation Bottom elevation	-30.0 -38.0
APPROACH CHANNEL	
Width at structure Maximum bottom width - Gulf side Maximum bottom width - Lake side Bottom elevation - Gulf side Bottom elevation - Lake side Side slopes	800 feet 1,464 feet 877 feet -30.0 -30.0 1 on 3
CLOSURE DAM	
Earth filled with riprap slope protection Crown width Crest elevation Gulf Side	20 feet 14.0
Side slope above el. 4.0 Side slope splash zone Side slope below el. 2.0	1 on 4 1 on 20 1 on 6
Lake Side	
Side slope above el. 5.0 Side slope splash zone Side slope below el. 3.0  LEVEES	1 on 4 1 on 30 1 on 6
LE VEED	,

9.0

#### Highway Levee

Crown Width Side slopes	10 feet 1 on 4
Connecting Levee	
Crown Width Side slopes above el. 5.0 Berm slopes Side slopes below berm	20 feet 1 on 4 1 on 30 1 on 10
RIGHTS-OF-WAY	
Closure dam and control structure Levee Spoil disposal	135 acres 55 acres 60 acres
FIRST COST	
Channels and canals Levees and floodwalls Control structure Engineering and design Supervision and administration Lands Relocations Total	\$ 122,000 7,110,000 15,717,000 2,178,000 1,490,000 224,000 59,000 \$26,900,000
HYDRAULIC DATA	
Gulf Side	
Maximum stillwater level Maximum head differential Top of wave height accompanying max. SWL Lake Side	12.8 15.8 17.7
Maximum stillwater level Maximum head differential Top of wave height accompanying max. SWL	11.5 14.5 feet 17.9

LAKE PONTCHARTRAIN, LOUISIANA AND VICINITY

LAKE PONTCHARTRAIN BARRIER PLAN

GENERAL DESIGN MEMORANDUM NO. 2

SUPPLEMENT NO. 1

RIGOLETS CONTROL STRUCTURE, CLOSURE

DAM. AND ADJOINING LEVEES

#### PROJECT AUTHORIZATION

- l. Authority. The Lake Pontchartrain Barrier is a part of the Lake Pontchartrain Barrier Plan feature of the project "Lake Pontchartrain and Vicinity, Louisiana," which is described in House Document No. 231, 89th Congress, 1st. Session, and in the "Interim Survey Report, Lake Pontchartrain, La. and Vicinity," dated 21 November 1962, as modified by LMNED-PP letter dated 13 March 1967 subject "Lake Pontchartrain, La. and Vicinity Evaluation of Alternate Plans Involving Modification in the Alignment of the Lake Pontchartrain Barrier," and indorsement thereto. The project was authorized by the following laws: Public Law 298-89th Congress, 1st Session, approved 27 October 1965; and 10 U. S. C. 2304 (a) (4).
- 2. Purpose and scope. This supplement presents the essential data, assumptions, criteria, and computations for developing the plan, design, and cost for the protective works for that portion of the Lake Pontchartrain Barrier in the vicinity of the Rigolets. Three plans are investigated in this report with the recommended plan presented in the body of the supplement and with Plans 1 and 2 presented in the appendices. The recommended plan consists of a control structure with a sill elevation of -30.0 l and appurtenant channels located in the main channel of the Rigolets, an earth closure of the Rigolets, and new barrier embankments.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Unless otherwise specified, all elevations herein are feet and refer to mean sea level datum.

Plan 1 consists of a control structure with a sill elevation of -20.0 and appurtenant channels south of the Rigolets, an earth closure of the Rigolets, new barrier embankments and the relocation of a portion of U. S. Highway 90. Plan 2 consists of a control structure with a sill elevation of -20.0 and appurtenant channels located in the main channel of the Rigolets, an earth closure of the Rigolets, and new barrier embankments. That portion of the Lake Pontchartrain Barrier described herein is located approximately 3.3 miles west of the west abutment of the existing bridge crossing at the Rigolets and 500 feet west of the authorized Rigolets Lock. The barrier embankment will be presented in sufficient detail to provide an adequate basis for preparing plans and specifications without additional design analyses.

- 3. <u>Local cooperation</u>. The conditions of local cooperation pertinent to the Lake Pontchartrain Barrier Plan, as specified in the report of the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors and concurred in by the Chief of Engineers, are as follows:
  - "... That the barrier plan for protection from hurricane floods of the shores of Lake Pontchartrain ... be authorized for construction, ... Provided that prior to construction of each separable independent feature local interests furnish assurance satisfactory to the Secretary of the Army that they will, without cost to the United States:
  - "(1) Provide all lands, easements, and rights-ofway, including borrow and spoil-disposal areas, necessary for construction of the project;
  - "(2) Accomplish all necessary alterations and relocations to roads, railroads, pipelines, cables, wharves, drainage structures, and other facilities made necessary by the construction work.
  - "(3) Hold and save the United States free from damages due to the construction works;

- "(4) Bear 30 percent of the first cost, to consist of the fair market value of the items listed in subparagraphs (1) and (2) above and a cash contribution presently estimated at \$14,384,000 for the Barrier Plan and \$3,644,000 for the Chalmette Plan, to be paid either in a lump sum prior to initiation of construction or in installments at least annually in proportion to the Federal appropriation prior to start of pertinent work items, in accordance with construction schedules as required by the Chief of Engineers, or, as a substitute for any part of the cash contribution, accomplish in accordance with approved construction schedules items of work of equivalent value as determined by the Chief of Engineers, the final apportionment of costs to be made after actual costs and values have been determined.
- "(5) For the barrier plan, provide an additional cash contribution equivalent to the estimated capitalized value of operation and maintenance of the Rigolets navigation lock and channel to be undertaken by the United States, presently estimated at \$4,092,000, said amount to be paid either in a lump sum prior to initiation of construction of the barrier or in installments at least annually in proportion to the Federal appropriation for construction of the barrier."
- "(6) Provide all interior drainage and pumping plants required for reclamation and development of the protected areas;
- "(7) Maintain and operate all features of the works in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Army, including levees, floodgates and approach channels, drainage structures, drainage ditches or canals, floodwalls, seawalls, and stoplog structures, but excluding the Rigolets navigation lock and channel and the modified dual-purpose Seabrook Lock; and
- "(8) Acquire adequate easements or other interests in land to prevent encroachment on existing ponding areas unless substitute storage capacity or equivalent pumping capacity is provided promptly;

"Provided that construction of any of the separable independent features of the plan may be undertaken independently of the others, whenever funds for that purpose are available and the prescribed local cooperation has been provided..."

- 4. Project document investigations. Studies and investigations made in connection with the report on which authorization is based include: research of information available from previous reports and existing projects in the area; extensive research into the history and records of hurricane and hurricane damages; extensive tidal hydraulics investigations involving both office and model studies relating to the ecological impact of the project on Lakes Pontchartrain and Maurepas; an economic survey; and preliminary design and cost studies. A public hearing was held in New Orleans on 13 March 1956 to determine the views of local interests.
- 5. <u>Investigations subsequent to project</u>
  authorization. Detailed investigations were undertaken as follows:
- a. Aerial, topographic, and hydrographic surveys;
- b. Soils investigations including general and undisturbed type borings and associated laboratory tests and evaluations:
- c. Detailed design studies for levee, including levee section stability determinations and design studies for floodwalls and stream closures.
- d. Tidal hydraulic studies required for establishing design grades for protective works based on revised hurricane parameters furnished subsequent to project authorization by the U. S. Weather Bureau;
  - e. Real estate requirements and appraisals;
- f. Cost estimates for levees, floodwalls, stream closures, relocations, and control structure;

Par 5g

g. Office studies evaluating alternate alignment for the Lake Pontchartrain Barrier.

- 6. <u>Future investigations</u>. The following investigations are planned:
- a. Additional exploratory and undisturbed borings are necessary to provide engineering design information in critical areas and/or areas omitted by previous soils investigation programs for the preparation of the Detail Design Memorandum.
- b. Additional survey and cross section information will be required along the proposed alignment for the preparation of the Detail Design Memorandum.
- c. A pile testing program prior to construction is essential in order to confirm pile capacities and determine pile lengths more accurately.

#### LOCAL COOPERATION

- 7. Local cooperation requirements. The conditions of local cooperation as specified by the authorizing law are quoted in paragraph 3.
- Status of local cooperation. On 2 November 1965, the Governor of the State of Louisiana designated the State of Louisiana, Department of Public Works, as "... the agency to coordinate the efforts of local interests and to see that the local commitments are carried out promptly ... "By State of Louisiana Executive Order dated 17 January 1966, the Board of Levee Commissioners of the Orleans Levee District was designated as the local agency to provide the required local cooperation for all portions of the "Lake Pontchartrain, La. and Vicinity", project in Orleans, Jefferson, St. Charles, and St. Tammany Parishes. Assurances covering all of the local cooperation required for the Lake Pontchartrain Barrier Plan were requested through the Department of Public Works from the Board of Levee Commissioners of the Orleans Levee District on 21 January 1966 and a satisfactory act of assurances, supported by a

resolution of the Board of Levee Commissioners of the Orleans Levee District dated 28 July 1966, was approved and accepted on behalf of the United States on 10 October 1966. The principal officers currently responsible for the fulfillment of the conditions of local cooperation are as follows:

Mr. C. H. Downs, Director State of Louisiana Department of Public Works Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804

Mr. Edward N. Lennox, President Board of Levee Commissioners Orleans Levee District Room 200, Wild Life and Fisheries Building 418 Royal Street New Orleans, Louisiana 70130

9. <u>Views of local interests.</u> The Board of Levee Commissioners of the Orleans Levee District represents local interests and is in agreement with the general plan.

#### LOCATION OF PROJECT AND TRIBUTARY AREA

- shown on plates 1 and 2, is located in southeastern
  Louisiana in the general vicinity of New Orleans. The project area comprises the low land and water areas between the Mississippi River alluvial ridge and the Pleistocene escarpment to the north and west. The dominant topographic feature is Lake Pontchartrain, a shallow landlocked tidal basin approximately 640 square miles in area and averaging 12 feet in depth. It connects with lesser Lake Maurepas to the west and through Lake Borgne and Mississippi Sound to the Gulf of Mexico to the east. The project is located in the Parishes of Orleans and St. Tammany.
- 11. <u>Tributary area.</u> The tributary area varies in character from flat tidal marsh at or near sea level to upland areas of significant relief with natural ground elevations as high as 250 feet above mean sea level. Runoff

Par 11

from within the project area is disposed of into either Lake Maurepas or Lake Pontchartrain, generally by pumping, although some developed areas located on alluvial ridges in St. Charles, Orleans, and St. Tammany Parishes are drained by gravity. In addition to runoff from the project area, Lake Pontchartrain receives the runoff of 4,700 square miles located to the north and west of the Lake. During major floods on the Mississippi River and its tributaries, floodflows may be diverted from the Mississippi River to Lake Pontchartrain through the Bonnet Carre Spillway, a controlled overbank floodway constructed under the Mississippi River and Tributaries project.

#### PROJECT PLAN

and indicated on plate 2 was selected from a study of three plans. The recommended plan consists of a control structure in the Rigolets with approach channels, closure dam, and new levee embankments. The alternate plans, Plans 1 and 2, are presented in appendix A. The protective works are located between a point approximately 3.3 miles west of the west abutment of the existing bridge crossing at the Rigolets and a point approximately 500 feet west of the authorized Rigolets Lock. The flood protective works presented herein comprise a major feature of the Lake Pontchartrain Barrier Plan which provides for construction of a hurricane barrier along the east side of Lake Pontchartrain to limit uncontrolled ingress of hurricane tides into the lake.

#### 13. Protective works.

- a. Control Structure. The gated control structure, as shown on plate 11 is 1,100 feet long and 50 feet wide with the sill at elevation -30.0. The controlling elevation of the structure is 14.0.
- b. Approach Channel. The approach channel to the control structure, as shown on plate 14, will have a 800-foot bottom width at elevation -30.0 at the structure sill and will flare outward from the channel centerline at a 12.50 angle from each side of the structure. On the gulf

side, the channel will slope downward from the structure along a 1 on 10 slope to elevation -35.0 and remain level for a distance of 100 feet, thence slope upward along a 1 on 10 slope to elevation -30.0 and continue at this elevation for some 2900 feet, thence slope upward on a 1 on 10 slope to the existing channel bottom. On the lake side, the channel bottom will slope downward from the structure along a 1 on 10 slope to elevation -35.0 and remain level for a distance of 100 feet, thence slope upward along a 1 on 10 slope to elevation -30.0 and continue at this elevation for some 2300 feet, thence slope upward on a 1 on 10 slope to the existing channel bottom. The channel side slopes will be 1 on 3 from the bottom of the channel to the surface of the ground.

- c. Closure Dam. The closure dam, as shown on plate 7, will be a hydraulic-filled structure with riprap slope protection. The closure dam consists of a west embankment 710 feet long and an east embankment 3965 feet long. The crest elevation will be 14.0.
- d. Levees. The levee network, as shown on plates 3 through 6 consists of 2.4 miles of highway levee and 0.4 miles of connecting levee. The levee system will utilize the existing embankment of U. S. Highway 90 where its grade is equal to or greater than 9.0 which is some 3.3 miles west of the existing bridge crossing at the Rigolets. From this point, going east, the highway levee will be constructed on the south side and parallel to the existing highway embankment, and will terminate at the intersection of the connecting levee between the highway embankment and the closure dam. The controlling elevation of the levee system is 9.0.

#### DEPARTURES FROM PROJECT DOCUMENT

14. General. The plan presented herein is generally the same as that presented in the authorizing document. The following changes, which are within the discretionary authority of the Chief of Engineers, have been incorporated into the plan.

Par 14a

a. Rearrangement of barrier features. The location of the control structure and approach channel were changed to locate them in the main channel of the Rigolets. The control structure is incorporated into the closure dam. Construction of a new approach channel is virtually eliminated because advantage is taken of locating the control structure in the main channel of the existing pass. Relocation of U. S. Highway 90 is not necessary and is deleted. Justification for the rearrangement of the barrier features is based on an estimated reduction of the construction cost of approximately \$7,000,000.

b. Modification in roadway width. Due to the rearrangement of the barrier features, U. S. Highway 90 is no longer routed over the control structure and the roadway width of the control structure was reduced from 28 feet to 12 feet.

#### HYDROLOGY AND HYDRAULICS

- General. Prior tidal hydraulic analysis for the protective works covered herein are presented in "Design Memorandum No. 1., Lake Pontchartrain, Louisiana and Vicinity, Hydrology and Hydraulic Analysis, Part II - Barrier, "dated 11 August 1967. That report includes the description and analysis of essential data, assumptions and criteria used for studies reported therein which provide the basis for determining surge heights, run-up, overtopping, and frequencies of the design hurricane on different tracks for the Lake Pontchartrain Barrier. In Part I - Chalmette, dated August, 1966, the climatology and hydrology for the entire Lake Pontchartrain, Louisiana and vicinity were presented. Additional hydraulic studies are reported below for the specific conditions of the recommended configuration of the Rigolets Barrier. These additional studies relate to the closure dam, the control structure and channel, and the effects of the barrier complex on natural flow velocities in the vicinity of the barrier.
- 16. Design hurricane characteristics. The design hurricane for the Rigolets protective works is the standard project hurricane (SPH) having a frequency of about once in

## TABLE 1 RIGOLETS COMPLEX LAKE PONTCHARTRAIN BARRIER PLAN RECOMMENDED PLAN - DESIGN WAVE DATA

Wa	ve Characteristics	Gulf Side	Lake Side
SWL	-Maximum Still Water Level, feet msl	12.8	11.4
$H_{S}$	-Significant wave height, feet	5.8	7.60
Т	-Wave period, Seconds	5.8	6.75
L	-Deepwater wave length, feet	172	233
do/Lo	-Relative Depth	0.08023	0.08584
$\rm H_{S}/\rm H'_{O}$	-Shoaling Coefficient	0.9545	0.9471
H'o	-Deepwater wave height, feet	6.08	8.02
H'	-Avg. of 1% highest waves, feet	9.7	
w	-Wind speed, mph		90
d	-Avg. depth of fetch, feet		20
НЪ	-Wave height on breaking, feet		7.48
dЪ	-Depth of wave @ breaker's position, feet	5	9.59

### TABLE 2 RIGOLETS COMPLEX LAKE PONTCHARTAIN BARRIER PLAN DESIGN DATA

CASE	WATER		STRUCTURAL DESIGN ALLOWABLE STRESS STEEL CONCRETE		REMARKS	
	GULFSIDE	LAKESIDE	DL+WL	DL+WL+WAVE		
ı	+12.8	-3.0		0.67 Fy 0.45 f'c	HURRICANE CONDITION - INCREASE ALLOWABLE STRESSES	
2	+9.0	-4.5	0.5 Fy 0.35 f'c		HURRICANE CONDITION — NORMAL ALLOWABLE STRESSES	
3	+5.0	+2.5	0.5 Fy 0.35 f'c		MAXIMUM DIRECT HEAD UNDER WHICH GATE WILL OPERATE - FOR MACHINERY DESIGN	
4	-3.0	+11.5		0.67 Fy 0.45 f'c	HURRICANE CONDITION — INCREASE ALLOWABLE STRESSES	
5	-4.0	+9.0	0.5 Fy 0.35 f'c		HURRICANE CONDITION - NORMAL ALLOWABLE STRESSES	
6	-3.0	+2.5	0.5 Fy 0.35 f'c		MAXIMUM DIRECT HEAD UNDER WHICH GATE WILL OPERATE — FOR MACHINERY DESIGN	
7	+1.5	+1.5	0.5 Fy 0.35 f'c		NORMAL WATER LEVEL	

DL = DEAD LOAD WL = WATER LOAD

200 years, a central pressure index of 27.6 inches of mercury, a maximum 5 - minute average wind velocity of 100 m.p.h. at 30 feet above water surface and a radius of 30 nautical miles from the center, moving on a track critical to the Rigolets Pass Complex at a forward speed of 11 knots. Detailed information on the design hurricane is contained in the above referenced memoranda and in appendix D.

- 17. Design conditions. Hydraulic and hydrologic investigations indicate design conditions as shown in table 1 and design wave data as shown in table 2 can be expected. These conditions are based on the premise that when the water level on either side of the protection levee is greater than elevation 9.0, the overtopping will cause a water level build-up on the opposite side. For an occurance of the SPH on track 'F', the final elevation in Lake Pontchartrain induced by overtopping will be 2.2 (Paragraph 8B, Lake Pontchartrain, La. and Vic., Design Memorandum No. 1, Hydrologh and Hydraulic Analysis, Part III - Lakeshore). It is probable that this elevation will be increased by an additional 1.5 feet of rainfall over Lake Pontchartrain during the hurricane and by inflows from tributary streams during the period of closure of the structure to preclude hurricane flows. If reopening of the structure begins at low tide, the water level in Lake Borgne will be at elevation 0.7. Other preliminary considerations of the reopening are presented below in paragraph 19b. Flow velocities during construction of the closure dam are based on water level conditions that naturally exist for spring tides. The maximum water level difference between Lakes Borgne and Pontchartrain is 0.95 feet at that time. Preliminary tidal computations have been made which present additional detail on the hydraulic conditions during closure. These conditions are presented below in paragraph 18a.
- 18. Closure dam. The Rigolets Pass is one of two natural outlets of Lake Pontchartrain. This pass, which connects Lake Pontchartrain and Lake Borgne, is approximately 9 miles long, 3500 feet wide and 28 feet deep. The general plan of the project covered by this report includes the construction of a control structure, an approach channel to the control structure, and a closure dam adjacent

Par 18

to that structure. Presented in this section are the results of preliminary studies on the hydraulics of closure, method of closure and the slope protection required to protect the dam against erosion by wave action, overtopping during the design hurricane and increased flow velocities near the control structure.

- а. Hydraulics of closure. The flow velocities that will occur during closure depend on the energy available to the flow and on the way this energy is dissipated. The available energy is determined by the difference in water level between Lakes Borgne and Pontchartrain. energy is naturally dissipated by friction loss along the Rigolets Pass and by loss of kinetic energy when the flow enters the downstream lake. Since natural maximum flow velocities in the Rigolets are about 2 fps (feet per second) the natural kinetic energy loss (. 07 feet) is a small part of the total available energy during spring tides (. 85 feet). When the closure takes place, the velocities of flow through the constricted opening of the control structure are much greater than 2 fps. Since there is a sudden expansion on the downstream side, at least half of the kinetic energy will be lost during the expansion. This energy loss is significant compared to the available energy so the flow rate during closure will be reduced as the closure proceeds. reduced flow rate will cause a corresponding reduction in the tidal range in Lake Pontchartrain. Preliminary tidal computations accounting for these effects under different methods of closure have been made and are presented in paragraph 18b.
- b. Method of closure. The maximum flow velocities to be expected during closure depend on the way the closure fill is placed. The first alternative, "A", to make the closure starting at one end (at the control structure) and proceed to the other end. The second alternative, "B", is to place the closure fill so that the top of the fill rises uniformly over the entire length of the fill. Other alternatives exist as combinations of A and B. Also, the maximum velocities depend on whether the control structure is opened or closed. Preliminary computations indicate the maximum velocities to be expected under each of these are as shown in table 3. In order to reduce the erosion of the

## TABLE 3 RIGOLETS COMPLEX LAKE PONTCHARTRAIN BARRIER PLAN RECOMMENDED PLAN MAXIMUM VELOCITIES DURING CLOSURE

#### ALTERNATIVE A

	Velocity (fps) and Width of Opening (ft.)		
Control Structure	3500	1000	100
Open	2.9	6.4	8.6
Closed	3.8	8.4	10.4

#### ALTERNATIVE B

,		ps) and Distar n Below Wate	
Control Structure	<u>-5</u>	-10	<u>-15</u>
Open Closed	7.2 9.8	5.7 8.0	4.7 6.2

TABLE 4
RIGOLETS COMPLEX
LAKE PONTCHARTRAIN BARRIER PLAN
RECOMMENDED PLAN
SLOPE PROTECTION

LOCATION	MATERIAL	SLOPE	THICKNESS (ft.)	MEAN WEIGHT (lbs.)
Lakeside	Derrick Stone	4:1	4.0	3000
Lakeside	Riprap	4:1	4.0	1500
Lakeside	Derrick Stone	6:1	3.0	2000
Lakeside	Riprap	6:1	2.0	1000
Gulfside	Riprap	4:1	2.0	400
Gulfside	Riprap	6:1	1.5	270

fill and adjacent channel bottom during closure, the control structure and approach channels will be constructed prior to making the closure. To further reduce erosion and to improve the stability of the closure dam, the sheet piling used for the cofferdam around the control structure will be placed in the center of the closure dam.

- c. Slope protection. Slope protection of the closure dam must be provided to withstand wave action on both sides of the dam. Preliminary computations indicate the minimum requirements are as shown in table 4. This slope protection must extend one wave height below low water level or to elevation -12 on both the lakeside and the gulfside.
- 19. Channel at control structure. The bottom of the approach channel on either side of the control structure will drop away from the structure at elevation -30 to elevation -35 along a 1 on 10 slope, then remain level for 100 feet, thence slope upward along a 1 on 10 slope to elevation -30 and continue at this elevation.
- a. Normal flow conditions. Under normal flow conditions, the flow velocity through the control structure may be expected to be about 5.5 fps during spring tides and with the structure completely open. Computer analysis of two dimensional flow patterns shows that velocities along the Lake Borgne side of the closure dam will be approximately 2 fps along the entire length of the dam. During periods when wind set-up on Lake Pontchartrain causes increased flows through the control structure, the velocities along the closure dam will be as great as 4 fps. To prevent erosion, a 12 inch layer of riprap on 6 inches of shell is required below elevation -12.
- b. Subaqueous protection adjacent to control structure. The average velocity during reopening of the control structure under a 3 foot gradient across the structure will be about 11 fps. Strong winds could produce an equivalent gradient with the flow moving from the Gulf into the Lake. Accordingly, stone protection symmetrical about the centerline of the structure and channels will be required

for the earth channels on both sides of the structure as follows:

(1) 4 foot thick riprap with a maximum stone diameter at least of 2.5 feet on one foot of shell on the channel bottom 150 feet either side of the structure. Riprap will have the following gradation:

Stone Weight in Pounds	Percent Lighter by Weight
1100-1700	100
500-700	50
300-100	10

(2) 2.5 feet of riprap with a maximum stone diameter of at least 1.7 feet on one foot of shell should be placed as follows:

Location in Channel	Distance from Structure
Bottom	150 ft 250 ft.
Side Slopes	0 - 250 ft.

Highway 90 bridge piers. Preliminary computations from a computer analysis of two dimensional flow patterns indicate that the normal velocities near Fort Pike and the U. S. 90 Highway bridge will decrease slightly rather than increase. These velocities were generally less than 2 feet per second. Therefore, scour protection is not required in the areas adjacent to Fort Pike and the U. S. Highway 90 bridge.

#### GEOLOGY

21. Physiography. The proposed Lake Pontchartrain, Louisiana and vicinity (Hurricane Protection) project area is located within the central Gulf Coastal Plain. Specifically, this project area is located in an area on the eastern flank of the Mississippi River Deltaic Plain between the alluvial ridge of the present Mississippi River and the uplands to the north and west known as the

Pontchartrain Basin. The project area is located on the eastern rim of Lake Pontchartrain at a major tidal channel known as the Rigolets. Dominant physiographic features of the general area are marshes, natural levees, abandoned distributaries and lakes. Relief in the area is slight. A low remnant alluvial ridge with elevations of 2.0 to 4.0, marking the position of an ancient distributary of the Mississippi River, extends east - northeastward through New Orleans forming a smaller sub-basin between the present Mississippi River natural levee ridge and the remnant alluvial ridge.

#### 22. Geologic history.

- a. During the Braydan (Peorian) interglacial stage, the Pleistocene Prarie Formation was deposited by the Mississippi River over the area in the form of a huge delta. This delta was centered in southwest Louisiana and extended from the Texas border to the Mississippi border.
- b. As sea level fell during the Late Wisconsin glacial stage, the Mississippi River and smaller streams entrenched into the Prairie Formation. By the end of the Pleistocene Epoch with sea level some 450 feet below its present level, the Mississippi River was deeply entrenched to the west of the project area. The surface of the Prairie in the project area remained relatively undissected as a shelf. During this period the Prairie deposits were weathered and desiccated.
- c. As sea level rose, the Mississippi River began to aggrade its deep entrenchment. Alluvial sedimentation was confined to the alluvial valley and the Pontchartrain Basin became a shallow arm of the Gulf of Mexico, or a large bay. Concomitantly, downwarping of the Prairie surface and some faulting along the northern edge of Lake Pontchartrain occurred resulting in a gulfward dip of the Prairie surface of about 1.6 feet per mile. Two prominent beaches began to develop in the area as sea level approached its present level. One of these beaches developed along the south shore of Lake Pontchartrain from the vicinity of Pearl River to the vicinity of New Orleans (the Pine Island Beach

Trend); the second developed on the northern side of the lake 5 or 6 miles south of the present north shoreline (Mandeville).

- After sea level attained its present stand and the Mississippi River filled its entrenchment, the river began to migrate laterally back and forth across the deltaic plain. Approximately 4,000 to 4,500 years ago, the first Recent deltaic and alluvial sediments of consequence were carried into the project area. When the river shifted its course westward some 3,500 years ago, the project area was subjected to erosion and subsidence. Several relic beaches were formed in the area, the most continuous one being a shell beach paralleling the south shore of Lake Pontchartrain between the shoreline and the relic Pine Island Beach Ridge. As the river again shifted to the east and occupied its most eastwardly course (St. Bernard Course), several distributaries of the system were located immediately west of the project area where several remnant alluvial ridges can be found. The most prominent of these ridges (Metairie - Bayou Sauvage Ridge) extends east northeastward through New Orleans to the vicinity of Chef Menteur Pass. Several other shifts in the River's course have occurred until today when the present course has shifted the center of deposition southward of the area. With construction of the levees along the river, flood waters have been eliminated from the region and at present no sediments are being introduced into the project area. There is evidence that for the past century the lakes are enlarging.
- 23. Surface drainage. Drainage from most of Louisiana east of the Mississippi River and a considerable area in southwestern Mississippi is accomplished by relatively small streams which flow generally southward into the basin from the uplands on the north. At present the only water from the Mississippi River received by the basin is that discharged occasionally (1937, 1945, and 1950) into Lake Pontchartrain through Bonnet Carre Spillway. The alluvial ridges drain down-slope into the adjacent marsh or swamp lands which, under natural conditions, are underdrained. In the reclaimed areas of the marsh and swamp

lands, protection levees have been constructed and drainage is accomplished by large pumps that generally discharge into canals that connect with the lakes.

- 24. <u>Subsidence</u>. Progressive subsidence of the region in the vicinity of New Orleans has been recorded by many observers. The pleistocene surface has been downwarped towards the south and west from Zero at the Pleistocene outcrop north of Lake Pontchartrain, to a maximum of 350 feet near the present Breton Sound shoreline. It has been estimated that the rate of subsidence in the New Orleans area has been about 0.4 foot per century. In addition to the regional subsidence, large settlements of the ground surface have occurred in the marsh and swamp land areas that have been reclaimed and drained. These settlements were the results of the shrinking of the highly organic surface soils when they were drained.
- 25. <u>Subsurface conditions.</u> The subsurface consists of Recent deposits overlying the Pleistocene Prairie Formation. The Recent consists of marsh deposits, soft intra-delta clays and silts, beach sands, and prodelta clays. Underlying the Recent unconformably are Pleistocene deposits consisting of stiff to very stiff clays with local zones of silts and sands.
- 26. Ground water conditions. All of the sand and silt deposits in the area are water bearing, and the piezometric head in these deposits is generally equal to sea level.
- 27. <u>Foundation problems</u>. The very low shear strength and high compressibility of the peat and soft clays of the Recent deposits will result in stability and settlement problems. The existence of large sand and silt layers and their proximity to the surface will result in seepage and uplift problems and necessitate a relief system under the control structure. Detailed discussion of foundation problems are presented in the soils section of this report.
- 28. <u>Mineral deposits.</u> Oil and gas production are not found in the immediate vicinity of the project. However, future exploration and production of these natural resources may take place in the area but this will not be adversely affected by the project.

## SOILS AND FOUNDATIONS INVESTIGATIONS AND DESIGN

- 29. <u>General</u>. This part of the report covers the soils and foundation investigation and design for the levees and flood protecting structures adjoining the Rigolets Control Structure and Closure Dam. The recommended project plan is presented in the following paragraphs.
- Field investigations. Four 5-inch diameter undisturbed soil borings were made along the highway levee alignment at intervals of approximately 2500 feet. Three 1-7/8 inch I. D. general type core borings were made at midintervals between the undisturbed borings, with a 1-3/8 inch I. D. standard split spoon sampler used in sandy soils. Ten 5-inch diameter undisturbed borings and seven general type borings were taken between station 195+49.05 B/L A and station 249+60.59 B/L A. In the area of the connecting levee between the closure dam and U. S. Highway 90, one 5-inch undisturbed boring and three 1-7/8 inch I. D. general type borings were taken. Six 5-inch diameter undisturbed borings were made in the Rigolets channel along the closure alignment and in the vicinity of the control structure. Eleven general type core borings were made in the area extending from Lake Pontchartrain into Sawmill Pass leading to Lake St. Catherine. In the Rigolets channel, four general type core borings were made between the proposed closure dam and the U.S. Highway 90 bridge, and six general type borings were made south of the closure and near the eastern bank of the Rigolets. These last ten borings were exploratory in quest of suitable borrow materials. The boring depths varied from 40 to 150 feet. The boring locations are shown on plates 3 through 7. Eighteen general type borings were made of the proposed borrow area on the bottom of Lake Pontchartrain along the north shore. The location of these borings is shown on plate 18.
- 31. <u>Laboratory tests</u>. Visual classifications were made on all samples obtained from the borings. Water content determinations were made on all soil

samples. Consolidation (C) tests, unconfined compression (UC), Unconsolidated-Undrained (Q), Consolidated-Undrained (R), and Consolidated-Drained (S) shear tests were performed on representative soil samples from the undisturbed borings. Grain size gradations were performed on silt and sand samples obtained from borings. The test results are shown on plates 26 through 69.

#### 32. Soil conditions.

- a. The subsurface at the project location consists of Recent deposits of very soft to medium fat clays with lenses and strata of fine sands and silts overlying the Pleistocene formation. The Recent deposits vary in thickness from about 140-150 feet between stations 105+00 B/L A and the general vicinity of station 36+00 B/L A, to approximately 80-85 feet between the general vicinity of station 36+00 B/L B and station 90+00 B/L B. The Rigolets has entrenched into the Recent deposits to an approximate elevation of -33.0, along the closure alignment. The portion of the subsurface soils which directly affects the design of that portion of the project covered herein consists generally of the following.
- b. Highway levee station 100+00 (beginning of project) to highway levee station 107+00. This reach is predominately a 3 to 4 foot layer of very soft fat clay with organic matter overlying a soft to medium clay, extending to elevation -32 to -36 with a lense of silt occurring between elevation -9 to -14. Below elevation -36, the soil consists of predominately silty sands with lenses of silt and medium to stiff clays.
- c. Highway levee station 107+00 to highway levee station 120+00. This reach is predominately a soft to medium fat clay approximately 30-feet in thickness underlying a 4-foot surface layer of very soft clay with organic matter. The soil below elevation -30 is a mixture of sands, silty sands and silts interspersed with clay lenses.
- d. Highway levee station 120+00 to highway levee station 163+00. Soil conditions in this reach consist

predominately of a very soft to soft clay, extending from the surface to an approximate elevation of -22. Lenses of silts, silty sands and sands 3 to 4 feet in thickness occur at elevations between -5 to -13. Below elevation -22, another 3 to 4 foot stratum of silt, silty sand and sand overlies a 4 to 10 thick layer of medium clay. The medium clay is underlain by a thick layer of silty sand to fine sand covering the Pleistocene.

- e. Highway levee station 163+00 to highway levee station 180+00. This reach is predominately a 10-foot thick surface layer of very soft organic clays and peat underlain by a 4 to 5 foot layer of silt. Between approximate elevations of -12 to -22, lies a soft to medium fat clay underlain by silts, silty sands and sands.
- f. Highway levee station 180+00 to highway levee station 208+00. This reach consists predominately of 5 feet of very soft organic clay overlying 20 to 25 feet of very soft to medium clay underlain by silts, fine sands with clay lenses extending to the Pleistocene.
- g. Highway levee station 208+00 to highway levee station 228+00. This reach consists predominately of a 5 to 6 foot layer of very soft organic clay underlain by 15 to 18 feet of soft to medium clay underlain by silts and fine sands extending some 130 feet to the Pleistocene formation.
- h. Connecting levee station 1+45 to connecting levee station 8+85. This reach is predominately several feet of soft to medium clay fill to elevation 1 underlain by 4 to 5 feet of very soft to medium clay with silt lenses and extends to elevation -20. Below lie the silty sands and fine sands extending to the Pleistocene.
- i. Connecting levee station 8+85 to connecting levee station 22+92.60. This reach is predominately 4 or 5 feet of very soft organic clay overlying some 15 feet of very soft to medium clay underlain by the fine sands covering the Pleistocene.

33. Design and construction problems. The low shear strengths of the Recent Clays, the high compressibility of the fat clays and organic deposits, and the underlying pervious strata of silts and sands combined with high storm tide levels produce problems of levee and embankment stability, uplift and seepage, permanent pressure relief, construction settlement, methods of construction, and erosion protection.

#### 34. Stability analysis.

Highway levee. The design of the highway levee sections was based on existing topographic and soil conditions as determined from representative cross-sections and soil borings. The sections were designed for: ground water level at elevation 0.0; hurricane water condition at a still water level of elevation 9.0 on the gulf side and elevation 0.0 on the lake side. The still water level, elevation 9.0, was selected for determining the piezometric heads in the pervious strata because the net grade of the levee is elevation 9.0 and higher water levels will result in overtopping until a level of 9.0 is reached. The piezometric gradient in the pervious strata varies linearly from elevation 9.0 on the gulf side at the closest point to the highway levee where pervious stratum is exposed, to elevation 0.0 on the lake side at the closest exposure point. In determining the points of exposure of the pervious strata, the survey cross-sections and bottom contours in Lake Pontchartrain and Lake St. Catherine were used, and the stratum elevation was assumed to be invarient. The levee stability was analyzed by the method of planes for the end of construction case. Design shear strengths were based on (UC) and (Q) tests on clays and (S) tests on sands. The factors of safety were 1.3 greater. A levee slope not steeper than 1 on 4 was selected based on stability analysis of several sections, and also because a steeper slope would hamper grass cutting and other necessary maintenance operations. The stability analyses are shown on plates 20 through 23. Sufficient stability analyses using shear strengths based on (S) tests were performed to insure that the end-of-construction case was more critical than the long term loading case.

Par 34b

- b. Connecting levee. The design procedure for the connecting levee sections is similar to that used for the highway levee. The stability for the end-of-construction case was determined by the method of planes using (Q) shear strengths for clays and (S) shear strengths for sands. Still water levels of elevation 9.0 and elevation 0.0 on opposite sides of the levee at the nearest points of exposure of the pervious strata were used to determine the piezometric heads in the sands and silts. The analyses are shown on plates 24 and 25. Again, the long term loading case was checked to verify that the end-of-construction case was critical.
- for the Rigolets control structure consists of a concrete sill slab and piers supported by prestressed concrete piles (14-inch octagonals) driven at a 3 on 1 batter into the underlying Pleistocene. The batter is necessary to resist the horizontal loads due to water level differentials and wave forces. The anticipated maximum pile loads will approach 56 tons in compression and 35 tons in tension. Economic pile lengths to support these loads will be determined from a test pile program. Cost estimates are based on pile lengths of 95 feet. The foundation design is based on factors-of-safety of 1.5 for maximum hurricane conditions and 2.0 for other loading conditions.
- 36. Settlement. Based on soil conditions determined from the soil borings and consolidation test data from the undisturbed borings, estimates of settlement beneath the levees and embankments were made. Settlement estimates for the connecting levee and highway levee indicate maintenance will be required after construction to compensate for future settlement. Estimated settlements for the levees are shown in table 5.

#### 37. Methods of construction.

a. Highway levee. From station 100+00 (beginning of construction) to station 163+00, the highway levee will be constructed with material transported by barges from the bottom of Lake Pontchartrain along the

# TABLE 5 RIGOLETS COMPLEX LAKE PONTCHARTRAIN BARRIER PLAN RECOMMENDED PLAN SETTLEMENT DURING CONSTRUCTION

Lift		Time	Elev. (F	t. msl)	Settleme	ent (Ft.)
No.	Туре	(Years)	Crown	Base	Crown	Base
		Connecting				
		0		-4.0	0	0
1	hydraulic					
	hauled	l (end cons.)	9.0	<b>-4.</b> 1	0	0.1
		2	8.4	-4.2	0.6	0.2
		5	8.3	<b>-4.</b> 3	0.7	0.3
2	hauled	6 (end cons.)	9.0	-4.4	0.8	0.4
7.6-3	41.					
Mai	intenance the	ereaiter				
		Highway	Levee			
		0		1.0	0	0
1	hauled	l (end cons.)	9.0	0.5	0	0.5
		2	7. 2	0.0	1.8	1.0
		5	6.7	-1.5	2.3	2.5
2	hauled	6 (end cons.)	9. 0	-2.0	2.8	3.0
Mai	intenance th	ereafter				
		Highway	Levee			
		Sand Core	Section			
,	1. 1	0		<b>-4.</b> 0	0	0
1	hydraulic hauled	1 (and sons )	0.0	4 5	0	0 5
	naured	1 (end cons.) 2	9.0 7.4	-4.5 -5.1	0 1.6	0.5 1.1
		5	7. 4	-5.1 -5.3	1.8	1.1
2	hauled		9.0	-5. 4	1.9	1.3
2	Hauleu	o (ena cons.)	7. 0	- 5. 4	1.7	1.4
Mai	intenance th	ereafter				

north shore and trucked to the levee site. From station 163+00 to station 229+20 (end of highway levee) the extremely weak organic surface layer will be removed and replaced with sand pumped from the borrow areas in the Rigolets channel. Stability analysis indicates that the typical highway levee section would not be adequate. Solutions considered include: mucking out of weak material and replacing with stronger material; addition of stability berms using hauled material and requiring additional Right-of-Way. The necessity of maintaining the highway drainage ditch and the planned use of a sand core in the Fort Pike Canal closure and the connecting levee appears to justify the choice of a sand core. The excavated material will be placed in a spoil bank and used to construct a stability berm on the gulf side of the completed levee. The levee section will be completed with material transported by barge from the bottom of Lake Pontchartrain on the north shore and trucked to the levee site. Stage construction will be used to compensate for settlement. The sequence of construction shall be as follows: The organic matter will be stripped and wasted, excavation of weak surface materials and placing in adjacent spoil bank, replacement of excavated material with sand backfill to lines and grades shown; construction of levees to full net grade and section; and shaping of the excavated in the spoil bank to form the berm on the gulf side of the levee. Levees shall be maintained to design grade as settlement occurs.

Connecting levee. From the highway b. levee to the Fort Pike Canal, the levee will be constructed to the full net section with material from the borrow area on the bottom of Lake Pontchartrain along the north shore. The closure of the Fort Pike Canal is to be constructed in stages. The soft bottom layer is to be dredged and sand fill placed by pumping from borrow areas in the Rigolets channel. The protective clay cover will be cast from material barged from the borrow area on the bottom of Lake Pontchartrain along the north shore. The construction of the connecting levee from the Fort Pike Canal to the Rigolets closure will consist of: organic matter will be stripped and wasted; excavation of weak surface materials and placing in spoil banks on both sides of the levee;

backfill of excavation and construction of sand core; placement of protective clay cover; and shaping of the spoil banks to form the berms. All sections of the connecting levee will be constructed to full net section, and settlement will be compensated for by a second lift and maintained thereafter.

- Control structure. A steel sheet pile cellular cofferdam with clear inside dimensions of 1850 feet by 300 feet is required to construct the control structure in the Rigolets channel. The sheet pile cells are to be 64 feet in diameter and are to extend from elevation 6.0 to elevation -70.0. The cells are to be filled with sand pumped from the borrow area in the Rigolets channel as shown on plate 15. The construction sequence consists of three major stages. The first stage is to be: mucking out of soft bottom silts and clays to an elevation of -47.0; construction of the cofferdam cells; backfill of excavation to elevation -38.0 with sand pumped from borrow area in Rigolets channel; shaping of stability berm on interior of cofferdam is to be performed simultaneously with the dewatering of the cofferdam; construction of surface runoff and ground water control system. The second stage consists of: driving of piling; construction of foundations, piers and end abutments; installation of gates, crane bridge, backfill, slope protection, and appurtenant structures. The final construction stage consists of: flooding the cofferdam; removal of cofferdam cells; and completion of approach channel. Ground water control is to be maintained by a well point system, and surface runoff is to be controlled by a ditching system utilizing the dewatering pumping system.
- 39. Approach channel. The approach channel will be hydraulically dredged to the grades and lines as shown on plate 14. Spoil areas for the excavated material are shown on plate 16.
- 40. Closure dam. Closure of the Rigolets as shown on plate 7 is to be accomplished by stage construction. The west embankment between the connecting levee and the control structure is to be constructed "in the dry" while the cofferdam is dewatered. Material for the sand

fill will be pumped from the borrow area in the Rigolets channel during the backfill of the cofferdam excavation and shaped after dewatering. The east embankment from the control structure to Baseline B. station 81+85.65 (end of contract), is to be constructed by stage construction consisting of: excavation of the soft bottom silts and clays by dredging; and construction of the sand embankment with material pumped from borrow areas in the Rigolets. Embankment construction is to begin on the shore and proceed across the channel. A steel pile barrier will be erected as a current deflector during construction of the sand embankment and incorporated into the final section as a seepage cutoff. The sheet pile barrier will be driven in sections several hundred feet in front of the head of the closure embankment as closure proceeds across the channel. top of pile will be at elevation 6.0. The steel sheet piling used in the cofferdam construction will be pulled and reused to form the current deflector and seepage cutoff wall. The closure is to be protected by a plastic filter cloth layer covered by a shell bedding layer supporting riprap. The proposed plastic filter cloth is to be "poly-filter X" (manufactured by Carthage Mills Incorporated) or equal. Derrick stone will be provided in areas of maximum wave attack. The riprap will be extended to the bottom of the closure section and into the lock approach channel. A shell access road will be constructed along the crest of the closure. After settlement is substantially completed, the access road is to be paved with a bituminous pavement.

#### 41. Erosion protection.

- a. Embankments. The protection of highway levee and connecting levee from overtopping and wave wash is to be accomplished by seeding of the levees and the cohesive nature of the embankment soils.
- b. Closure dam. The erosion protection of the closure dam will consist of riprap bedded on shell over a plastic cloth. In the areas of maximum wave attack, derrick stone is to be used in lieu of riprap.

- c. Approach channel. The side slopes and bottom of the approach channel are to be protected by riprap in the vicinity of the control structure.
- 42. Additional soil borings and tests. Additional soil borings and tests for detailed design of the control structure and closure dam will be presented in Detail Design Memorandum No. 6. A test pile program is to be conducted to determine economical lengths of piling. Settlement plates will be installed at the bottom of the embankments, and grade measurements will be made on the plates before the start of backfill or filling operations, during construction, and after completion of construction. Locations and details of settlement plates will be shown on the construction drawings. Settlement observations will be made on all structures and levees at completion of construction and yearly thereafter until settlement is essentially complete. Observations will be made on all protective features approximately every 5 years thereafter.

#### OTHER PLANS INVESTIGATED

- 43. Other plans investigated. To determine the most economical solution for the project plan, three variations of the plan were investigated. The results of the studies are presented herein as the recommended plan. Complete investigations and design analyses were performed for the alternate solutions, Plans 1 and 2. The results of the studies of Plans 1 and 2 are presented in appendices A and B respectively.
- a. Recommended plan versus Plan 1. The recommended plan reduces the estimated construction cost by \$8,297,000 in comparison to Plan 1. In addition, the relocation of U. S. Highway 90 is not required, the control structure is incorporated in the closure dam and located in the main channel of the Rigolets and the construction of a new approach channel is virtually eliminated.
- b. Recommended plan versus Plan 2. The recommended plan reduces the estimated construction cost by \$1,440,000 in comparison to Plan 2. The recommended plan and Plan 2 are almost identical except for the length and sill elevation of the control structure.

# DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED STRUCTURES AND IMPROVEMENTS

#### 44. Recommended plan.

- a. Control structure. The reinforced concrete structure, as shown on plate 11, consists of 16 bays, each 50 feet in width, with a sill elevation at -30.0 and a top elevation of 14.75. The overall length of the structure is 1100 feet. Each bay will have three vertical lift steel gates which will be operated by an overhead traveling gantry crane. The roadway and crane bridge pier is 50 feet wide and rests on a foundation slab 8 feet deep and 70 feet wide. The concrete slab footing will be supported by battered prestressed piles driven into the underlying clays. The typical section and elevation of the control structure are shown on plate 12.
- b. Roadway bridge. The bridge is a reinforced concrete structure with prestressed I-beam stringers. The overall width of 16 feet 7 inches consists of a 12 foot roadway with a 3 foot sidewalk on the gate side of the bridge and 1 foot 7 1/2 inches safety curb.
- c. Crane bridge. The crane runway is of reinforced concrete construction with provisions for gate storage at each bay. The transverse section consists of two closure walls acting as crane girders. The utilities will be located in the space between the crane bridge and the highway bridge.
- d. Concrete pier and base slab. The typical section and elevation for the concrete pier and base slab is shown on plate 12. The piers are designed to carry the crane bridge and the roadway bridge, and also to function as a support for the horizontal reaction loads imposed on the vertical lift gates. The piers and base slab are of monolithic construction except for the isolated piers near the abutments which are bonded together by the strut and bulkhead walls. The structure is supported by prestressed concrete piles driven on a batter. The foundation plan

layout is shown on plate 13. A permanent pressure relief system consisting of a graded gravel filter with perforated collection pipes discharging into risers with outlets at elevation 2.0 will be provided beneath the base slab.

- Gantry crane. For the handling of the vertical lift gates, two gantry type cranes will be provided. The gantry crane will meet the requirements as set forth in the Corps of Engineers Manual EM 1110-2701, and related guide specifications, titled, "Vertical Lift Crest Gates". The hoist crane will be designed for a minimum vertical lifting hook capacity of 80 tons. The vertical travel distance of the lifting blocks will be 40 feet with a horizontal trolley travel of 14 feet. The gantry crane travel speed will be such as to allow placing all 48 gates in 12 hours, with a 45 knot wind. The crane will be electric with two integrated mounted diesel engine - generator sets to provide power for the crane motors; one set is for standby power. The crane will be able to travel at 100 FPM. in an unloaded condition. There will be a minimum distance between the bottom of the gate, in the fully raised position, to the roadway of 4 feet - 0 inches. This will allow moving the crane over flat bed truck for the removal of a damaged gate. The crane will have provisions to be lashed down to withstand 150 knot winds and wave forces. The general arrangement of handling the gates with the crane is shown on plate 12. Suitable lighting will be provided on the crane to allow for night operation. A power plug will be available on the crane to connect a battery charger and crane lights to commercial power when the crane is not in use. Power for the lighting and all controls shall be in an integral part of the crane. To insure reasonable dependability, two cranes are proposed, one for general service and one in reserve. There will be a latching device at each crane to allow one crane to tow the other in case of breakdown.
- f. Vertical lift gates. The gates as shown on plate 12 will be of welded structural steel construction and of the fixed wheel type. Structurally, each gate consists of vertical skin plates supported by a series of horizontal openweb expanded steel beams framed into vertical structural steel end posts. The skin plates are further

supported and stiffened by vertical structural steel diaphragms. Each gate section will be equipped with a pair of steel lifting hooks shaped for attachment to the lifting features of the handling crane. The gates will be protected against corrosion by a vinyl type protective coating The miscellaneous steel in the gate slots will use the same vinyl system in conjunction with a sacrificial anode. No provision has been made in the design for the dewatering of the gate slots. In order to minimize the size and capacity of handling equipment, to meet the problems of shipment and erection, and to adequately control discharge, the lift gates were subdivided into sections of 45 feet - 10 inches wide by 11 foot - 6 inches high by 3 feet -3 inches thick. Storage slots for spare gates will be provided at Bays 3 and 19. At Bays 1 and 2 and Bays 21 and 22. areas will be provided where the gates may be maintained, repaired and/or loaded over flat bed trucks for removal.

- Approach channel. The control structure g. approach channel, as shown on plate 14 and described in paragraph 13b, will vary in width from 800 feet at the structure sill to a maximum width at the extremities of 1,590 feet on the gulf side and 1,040 feet on the lake side. The channel will have a minimum elevation of -30 on the gulf and lake sides of the control structure. Erosion protection will be provided for a distance of 250 feet adjacent to the structure in the form of riprap and sheet piling as shown on plate 11. Spoil from the approach channel excavation will be used in the adjacent earthen embankments and closure dam. Spoil not used immediately will be placed in temporary spoil areas adjacent to the work sites for later use. Unsuitable soils will be deposited in permanent spoil areas.
- h. Closure dam. The alignment, profile and section of the closure dam across the Rigolets is shown on plate 7. The construction will consist of a hydraulic sand fill built with material pumped from borrow areas located in the Rigolets channel and shown on plate 16. Above the hydraulic fill, the section will consist of a rolled earth fill built with materials transported from the borrow

area on the bottom of Lake Pontchartrain on the north shore. Erosion protection is accomplished with riprap as described in paragraph 18c. An access road of shell construction will initially traverse the closure. After settlement is essentially complete the access road is to be paved.

- i. Highway levee. The location of the highway levee is shown on plates 3, 4, and 5. Typical sections of the levee are shown on plate 9. The stability analysis of representative section are shown on plates 20 through 23. The method of construction is descrived in paragraph 37a. Erosion protection is described in paragraph 41a.
- j. Connecting levee. The alignment of the connecting levee is shown on plate 6. The typical section is shown on plate 9. The stability analysis of representative sections are shown on plates 24 and 25. The method of construction is described in paragraph 37b. Erosion protection is described in paragraph 41a.
- 45. Corrosion mitigation. The vertical lift gates will be protected against corrosion by a vinyl coating system. The miscellaneous steel in the gate slots will use the vinyl protective coating system in conjunction with a rectifier type cathodic protection system. The cathodic protection system will be designed to produce in the structure a potential of -850 millivolts.

#### ACCESS ROAD

46. Access road. Access roads for use during construction of the project are not required. After completion of the second lift of the connecting levee, a shell roadway will be constructed to provide access from U. S. Highway 90 to the closure dam and the control structure. This roadway has been described as the access road in the cost estimates.

#### SOURCES OF CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

47. <u>General</u>. Information relative to material sources is contained in Design Memorandum No. 12, "Sources of Construction Materials", dated 27 June 1966, approved 30 August 1966. Sources of borrow are indicated on plate 16.

#### ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

#### 48. Environmental quality.

- a. General. The engineering treatment required for preserving and maintaining the environmental quality of the project has been considered during preparation of this memorandum. Specifically, erosion protection and corrosion mitigation for the control structure and closure dam are discussed herein in paragraphs 41 and 44 respectively. Further, as indicated in paragraph 47c, extensive coordination has been accomplished with the appropriate agencies relative to effects of the project on fish and wildlife resources and water quality control during and subsequent to construction.
- b. Enhancement. Construction of the protective works covered herein will alter the existing terrain only to the extent of superimposing a hurricane protection levee. The closure dam and control structure will be located in the Rigolets. Additional beautification measures beyond those which are normally associated with levee construction, i. e., grading, seeding and fertilizing, are not warranted.
- c. Coordination with other agencies. This study has been coordinated with Federal, State, and local agencies that are concerned with hurricane problems, or that are responsible for the protection of public and private property or fish and wildlife resources. They have been consulted during the course of the study to obtain technical data, pertinent information, or cooperation where mutual responsibilities were involved. Paragraph 3, of this

report states conditions of local cooperation pertinent to the Lake Pontchartrain Barrier Plan. Paragraph 8, describes the status of local cooperation, i.e., that the State of Louisiana Department of Public Works was appointed project coordinator for the State by the Governor. This agency has functioned to coordinate the needs, desires, and interest of the State agencies and the Corps of Engineers. The Orleans Levee District will provide the local cooperation for all features of the project. The authorized project plan, as presented herein, is acceptable to both these agencies.

#### REAL ESTATE REQUIREMENTS

#### 49. General.

- a. As quoted in paragraph 2 herein, local interests are required to "Provide all lands, easements, and rights-of-way, including borrow and spoil disposal areas, necessary for construction of the project". There will be no acquisition by the United States.
- b. This provision contemplates conveyance to the United States by the local agency, or directed by the land owner, all lands, easements, and rights-of-way, supported by acceptable title evidence free and clear of title conflicts. Local interests have furnished satisfactory assurances that they will provide the necessary rights-of-way and other items of local cooperation required.

#### 50. Requirements.

- a. The total acreage required for the construction and operation of the project is 285 acres. This acreage, as shown on plate 16, consists of 135 acres for the closure dam and control structure, 90 acres for the levee, and 60 acres for the spoil disposal areas.
- b. The improvements consist of relocating existing buildings outside the new right-of-way or the purchase of existing buildings where relocation is not feasible.

#### RELOCATIONS

51. General. As quoted in paragraph 3 herein, the project document specified that local interests agree to "accomplish all necessary alterations and relocations to roads, railroads, pipelines, cables, wharves, drainage structures, and other facilities made necessary by the Construction Works". The recommended plan will require alterations to the overhead service lines of South Central Bell Telephone Company and the New Orleans Public Service gas and electric service lines.

#### 52. Recommended plan.

- a. South Central Bell Telephone Company. The underground cable located in the shoulder of U. S. Highway 90 will not require relocating. However, the local overhead service will require relocation. The estimated cost of this relocation is \$8,000.
- b. New Orleans Public Service, Inc. Gas Division. The existing 2-inch gas main requires relocation. The owner plans to abandon the existing 2-inch plastic pipe which will be located under the proposed highway levee. The estimated cost to replace the gas line and restore local service is \$25,200.
- c. New Orleans Public Service, Inc. Electric Division. The proposed construction requires relocating the overhead service. The estimated cost for this relocation is \$16,000.

#### COST ESTIMATES

53. Recommended plan. Based on January 1970 price levels, the estimated first cost of the Rigolets complex of the Lake Pontchartrain, La. and Vicinity project is \$26,900,000. This estimate consists of \$224,000 for Lands, \$59,000 for Relocations, \$22,949,000 for the Control structure, \$7,110,000 for Levees and floodwalls, \$122,000 for Channels and canals, \$2,178,000 for

Engineering and design and \$1,490,000 for Supervision and administration. Detailed estimates of the first cost are shown in table 6.

#### 54. Comparison of estimates.

- a. The current estimate of \$26,900,000 for the Rigolets Control Structure, Closure Dam and Adjoining Levees represents a decrease of \$460,000 when compared to the latest PB-3 (project cost estimate) effective 1 July 1969. The estimate presented in the PB-3 is based on escalating to July 1968 price levels, the estimate included in Lake Pontchartrain, Louisiana and Vicinity, Lake Pontchartrain Barrier Plan, General Design Memorandum No. 2, Citrus Back Levee, approved 29 December 1967. Table 7 shows a comparison of the project document, PB-3 and general design memorandum estimates. Reasons for the differences between the design memorandum and PB-3 estimates are as follows:
- (1) Roads. The decrease of \$465,000 reflects elimination of the need for relocating U. S. Highway 90 as a result of changing the location of the control structure as described in this memorandum.
- (2) Channels and canals. The net decrease of \$6,621,000 is comprised of (a) a decrease in cost due to elimination of the need for over 20 million cubic yards of approach channel excavation as a result of locating the control structure in the main channel of the Rigolets, and (b) an increase in cost which reflects increases in price level between July 1969 and January 1970.
- (3) Levees and floodwalls. The net decrease of \$518,000 is comprised of (a) a decrease in cost which reflects the need for a shorter closure dam as a result of locating the control structure in the main pass and (b) an increase in cost which reflects the need for a longer length of highway levee as a result of locating the control structure in the main pass and increases in price levels between July 1969 and January 1970.

- (4) Control structure. The increase of \$7,414,000 reflects the added costs for (a) increasing the pile foundation, (b) increasing the width and thickness of the base slab, (c) major increase in the unit prices of concrete, (d) inclusion of an additional gantry crane, (e) addition of cathodic protection, (f) addition of a cofferdam for construction purposes as a result of locating the structure in the main pass, (g) general refinements in the estimate based on the availability of more detailed information and, (h) the added costs for increases in price levels between July 1969 and January 1970.
- (5) Engineering and design. The increase of \$327,000 reflects the added E&D as a result of applying to the construction cost the E&D percentage determined by use of the 1962-1965 OCE curves plus 20 percent contingencies.
- (6) Supervision and administration. The increase of \$102,000 reflects the added S&A as a result of applying to the construction cost the S&A percentage determined by use of the 1962-65 OCE curves.
- (7) Lands. The net decrease in cost of \$558,000 is comprised of (a) a decrease in cost due to a reduction in rights-of-way requirements as a result of locating the control structure in the main pass and (b) an increase in cost as a result of the increased length of levee and increases in price levels between July 1969 and January 1970.
- (8) Relocations. The net decrease of \$141,000 is comprised of (a) a decrease in cost as a result of eliminating the need for relocating the Hattiesburg to New Orleans "A" toll cable (an 8 coaxial cable with 164 filler pairs), a 200 pair telephone distribution cable to the Rigolets, and a natural gas pipeline, and (b) an increase in cost as a result of increases in price levels between July 1969 and January 1970.
- b. The estimate of \$26,900,000 for the Rigolets Control Structure, Closure Dam and Adjoining

Levees also represents an increase of \$11,381,000 over the project document estimate. Reasons for the differences between the design memorandum and the project document estimates are as follows:

- (1) Roads. The decrease of \$302,000 reflects elimination of the need for relocating U. S. Highway 90 as a result of modifying the control structure and closure dam as described in this memorandum.
- (2) Channels and canals. The net decrease of \$4,306,000 is comprised of (a) a decrease of \$6,621,000 as described in paragraph 54a (2) above and (b) an increase of \$2,315,000 as a result of updating the project document estimate as shown in General Design Memorandum No. 2, Lake Pontchartrain Barrier Plan, Citrus Back Levee, and subsequent escalation of price levels for preparation of the current PB-3.
- (3) Levees and floodwalls. The net increase of \$3,628,000 is comprised of (a) a decrease of \$518,000 as described in paragraph 54a (3) above and (b) an increase of \$4,146,000 as a result of updating the project document estimate as shown in General Design Memorandum No. 2, Lake Pontchartrain Barrier Plan, Citrus Back Levee and subsequent escalation of price levels for preparation of the current PB-3.
- (4) Control structure. The increase of \$10,613,000 is comprised of \$7,414,000 as described in paragraph 54a (4) above and \$3,199,000 as a result of updating the project document estimate as shown in General Design Memorandum No. 2, Lake Pontchartrain Barrier Plan, Citrus Back Levee, and subsequent escalation of price levels for preparation of the current PB-3.
- (5) Engineering and design. The increase of \$1,473,000 is comprised of \$327,000 as described in paragraph 54a (5) above and \$1,146,000 as a result of updating the project document estimate as shown in General Design Memorandum No. 2, Lake Pontchartrain Barrier Plan, Citrus Back Levee and subsequent escalation of price levels for preparation of the current PB-3.

- (6) Supervision and administration. The increase of \$518,000 is comprised of \$102,000 as described in paragraph 54a (6) above and \$416,000 as a result of updating the project document estimate as shown in General Design Memorandum No. 2, Lake Pontchartrain Barrier Plan, Citrus Back Levee and subsequent escalation of price levels for preparation of the current PB-3.
- (7) Lands. The net decrease of \$302,000 is comprised of (a) a decrease of \$558,000 as described in paragraph 54a (7) above and (b) an increase of \$256,000 as a result of updating the project document estimate as shown in General Design Memorandum No. 2, Lake Pontchartrain Barrier Plan, Citrus Back Levee and subsequent escalation of price levels for preparation of the current PB-3.
- (8) Relocations. The net increase of \$59,000 is comprised of (a) a decrease of \$141,000 as described in paragraph 54a (8) above and (b) an increase of \$200,000 as a result of updating the project document, which did not realize the need for any relocations, as shown in General Design Memorandum No. 2, Lake Pontchartrain Barrier Plan, Citrus Back Levee and subsequent escalation of price levels for preparation of the current PB-3.

#### SCHEDULE OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION.

55. Recommended plan. It is estimated that the project will require 6 years to construct. The initial construction will cover the levee embankments, first lift, will require 1 year to construct, and is scheduled to be completed by December 1971. Construction of the control structure and excavation of the channel will require 2-3/4 years and is scheduled to be completed by July 1974. The final construction phase will cover the closure dam, and levee embankments, second lift, will require 2-1/4 years and is scheduled to be completed by August 1976. The Schedule of Design is shown in table 8 and the Schedule of Contracts in table 9.

TABLE 6
RIGOLETS COMPLEX
LAKE PONTCHARTRAIN BARRIER PLAN
ESTIMATE OF FIRST COST - RECOMMENDED PLAN
(January 1970 Price Level)

Item	n Description	Estimated quantity		Unit price		stimated amount
	· Dobot plan			P1100		
REC	COMMENDED PLAN - RIGOLE	TS COMPLE	<u>X</u>			
.09	Channels and canals					
	Approach channel	510,000	c.y.	0.20	<u>\$</u>	102,000
					\$	102,000
	Contingencies 20%					20,000
	Total - Channels and c	anals	•		\$	122,000
11	Levees and floodwalls					
	Highway levee					
	First lift					
	Excavation	123,000	с. у.	0.50		61,500
	Hydraulic fill	119,000	с. у.	0.75		89,250
	Select fill	161,000	с. у.	2.50		402,500
	Clam shell	5,200	с. у.	10.00		52,000
	Seeding & fertilizing	30	ac.	200.00		6,000
	Jack & bore 24" RC pipe	2,000	1. f.	25.00		50,000
	Second lift					
	Select fill	19, 200	c.y.	4.00		76, 800
	Seeding & fertilizing	17	ac.	250.00		4,250
	Connecting levee					
	First lift					
	Excavation	21,100	•	0.50		10,550
	Hydraulic fill	30, 300	-	0.75		22, 72 <b>5</b>
	Select fill	49, 200	-	2.50		123,000
	Clam shell		с. у.	10.00		7,500
	Bituminous mix	4,000	-	0.76		3,040
	Seeding & fertilizing	7	ac.	200.00		1,400
	Second lift					
	Select fill	1,060	•	4.00		4, 240
	Seeding & fertilizing	4	ac.	250.00		1,000

NOTE: Estimated quantities are "in place" volumes.

## TABLE 6 (Cont'd.)

		Estimated	!	Unit	Estimated
Iten	n Description	quantity	Unit	price	amount
		•			
REC	COMMENDED PLAN - RIGOLE	TS COMPLE	X (Co	nt'd.)	
11	Levees & floodwalls (Cont'd.)				
	Closure dam				
	Derrick stone	239,000	tons	10.00	\$2,390,000
	Riprap	78,700	tons	10.00	787,000
	Plastic filter cloth	2,025,000	s.f.	0.10	202,500
	Clam shell (over filter cloth)	40,100	с. у.	8.00	320,800
	Clam shell	9,100	с.у.	10.00	91,000
	Bituminous mix	9,700	s.y.	0.76	7,370
	Excavation	233,000	с. у.	0.18	41,940
	Hydraulic fill	2,100,000	с. у.	0.36	756,000
	Select fill	8,900	с. у.	2.50	22, 250
	Redrive sheet piling	388,000	1. f.	1.00	388,000
					\$5,922,615
	Contingencies 20%				1,187,385
	Total - Levees and floo	odwalls			\$7,110,000
15	Floodway control and diversion	n structures			
	Control structure				
	Construction dewatering			L.S.	200,000
	Excavation	80,000	•	0.80	64,000
	Backfill	35,000	•	1.00	35,000
	Filter gravel	1,500	-	10.00	15,000
	Filter sand		c.y.	10.00	7,500
	Filter cloth	172, 500		0.10	17,250
	Riprap	105,000		12.50	1,312,500
	Clam shell	22,000	,	10.00	220,000
	Steel sheet pile	11,500	s.f.	4.40	50,600
	Concrete				
	Bridge & crane bridge	2,900	c.y.	140.00	406,000
	Piers & curtain walls	5,000	•	60.00	300,000
	Floor slab	17,500	с. у.	40.00	700,000
	Bents & abutments	3,700	с. у.	60.00	222,000
	Stab. slab	1,100	с. у.	40.00	44,000
	Ballast	260	с. у.	30.00	7,800

## TABLE 6 (Cont'd.)

		Estimated		Unit	Estimated
Iten	n Description	quantity	Unit	price	amount
REC	COMMENDED PLAN - RIGOLET	S COMPLE	X (Cor	nt'd.)	
15	Floodway control and diversion	structures	(Cont'	d.)	
	Control Structure (Cont'd.)				
	Cement	38,700	bbls.	5.00	\$ 193,500
	Reinforcing steel	4,400,000	lbs.	0.16	704,000
	Structural steel	5,007,000	lbs.	0.45	2,253,150
	Prestressed conc. piles	247,500	1. f.	6.00	1,485,000
	ASSHO II girder	3,300	1. f.	16.50	54,450
	Pipe rail	1,100	1. f.	9.40	10,340
	Gantry cranes (2)			L.S.	575,000
	Lighting			L.S.	9,000
	Conc. handrail	2,200	1. f.	12.00	26,400
	Crane rails	102,000	lbs.	0.40	40,800
	PVC water seals	12,000	1. f.	2.00	24,000
	Protective coating	77,800	s.f.	0.05	3,890
	Plastic membrane	59,500	s.f.	0.08	4,760
	Cathodic protection	1		L.S.	25,000
	Storage shed	1		L.S.	1,500
	Cofferdam				
	Steel sheet piling	763,000	1. f.	5.00	3,815,000
	Cell fill	395,700	c.y.	1.50	593,550
	Salvage sheet piling	375,000	1. f.	-0.90	-337,500
					\$13,083,490
	Contingencies 20%				2,633,510
	Total - Floodway contro	ol & diversi	on stru	ctures	\$15,717,000
	Total - Construction				\$22, 949, 000
30	Engineering and design 9.5% +				2,178,000
31	Supervision and administration	6.5% <u>+</u>			1,490,000
	Total				\$26,617,000

## TABLE 6 (Cont'd.)

		Estimated		Unit		Estimated
Iten	n Description	quantity	Unit	price		price
REC	COMMENDED PLAN - RIGOLETS	COMPLE	X (Cont	t'd.)		
01	Lands					
	Control structure & closure d	am 135	ac.	500.00	\$	67,500
	Levees	90	ac.	500.00		45,000
	Spoil disposal	60	ac.	100.00		6,000
	Improvements			L.S.		68,000
					\$	186,500
	Contingencies 20%					37,500
	Total - Lands				\$	224,000
02	Relocations					
	SBT&T local service	1		L.S.		8,000
	NOPSI gas line	1		L.S.		25,200
	NOPSI electric	1		L.S.		16,000
	power line					
	-				\$	49,200
	Contingencies 20%					9,800
	Total - Relocations				\$	59,000
	TOTAL PROJECT COST				\$26	6,900,000

TABLE 7 RIGOLETS COMPLEX LAKE PONTCHARTRAIN BARRIER PLAN RECOMMENDED PLAN - COMPARISON OF ESTIMATES

		Feature	: :Project :document	: :PB-3 :eff.1 Ju1 69	: Design Memo : No. 2 :Supp. No. 1	:Difference :Supp.No. 1- : PB-3	:Difference :Supp. No. 1- :Project document
	08	Roads	\$ 302,000	\$ 465,000	\$ -	\$ -465,000	\$ -302,000
	09	Channels and canals	4,428,000	6,743,000	122,000	-6,621,000	-4, 306, 000
۸.	11	Levees and flood-		. ,			
6		walls	3,482,000	7,628,000	7,110,000	-518,000	+3,628,000
	15	Control structure	5,104,000	8,303,000	15,717,000	+7,414,000	+10,613,000
	30	Engineering &					
		design	705,000	1,851,000	2,178,000	+327,000	+1,473,000
	31	Supervision &					
		administration	972,000	1,388,000	1,490,000	+102,000	+518,000
		Subtotal	\$14,993,000	\$26,378,000	\$26,617,000	\$ +239,000	\$+11,624,000
	01	Lands and damages	526,000	782,000	224, 000	-558,000	-302,000
	02	Relocations	-	200,000	59,000	-141,000	+59,000
		Subtotal	\$ 526,000	\$ 982,000	\$ 283,000	\$ -699,000	\$ -243,000
		TOTAL	\$15,519,000	\$27,360,000	\$26,900,000	\$ -460,000	\$+11,381,000

# TABLE 8 RIGOLETS COMPLEX LAKE PONTCHARTRAIN BARRIER PLAN RECOMMENDED PLAN - SCHEDULE OF DESIGN

	Design Sequence	De a l'attac	Time to	Completion
	Number	Description	Complete*	<u>Date</u>
	1	Plans & Specifications, Embankment 1st Lift	23 weeks	September 70
47	2	Plans & Specifications, Rigolets Control Structure	29 weeks	July 71
	3	Plans & Specifications, Closure Dam	29 weeks	July 71
	4	Plans & Specifications, Embankment 2nd Lift	12 weeks	April 75

<sup>\*</sup>Includes time for review and approval by higher authority.

# TABLE 9 RIGOLETS COMPLEX LAKE PONTCHARTRAIN BARRIER PLAN RECOMMENDED PLAN - SCHEDULE OF CONTRACTS

Contract Sequence		Advertisement		Completion	Construction
Number	Description	Date	Award Date	Date	Cost*
1	Embankment 1st Lift	October 70	December 70	December 71	\$ 995,700
2	Control Structure and Channel	August 71	October 71	July 74	15,822,000
3	Closure Dam	April 74	June 74	August 76	6,010,700
4	Embankment 2nd Lift	June 75	August 75	August 76	103,600
			Т	otal	\$22,932,000

<sup>\*</sup>Construction cost includes 20% contingencies.

56. Funds required by fiscal year. To maintain the schedules for design and construction for the Rigolets Control Structure, Closure Dam and Adjoining Levees, funds will be required by fiscal year as follows:

Funds required for FY	1970	\$ 20,000 <sup>2</sup>
_	1971	1,083,000
	1972	5,077,000
	1973	6,042,000
	1974	6,285,000
	1975	2,911,000
Balance to complete		3,266,000
Total		\$24,684,000

lincludes cost for construction (including contingencies), 5 percent supervision and inspection applied to the construction cost, preparation of detail design memorandum, lands, relocations, and plans and specifications.

<sup>2</sup>Includes only costs for preparation of detail design memorandum and plans and specifications.

#### OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

57. General. As specified in the authorizing act, local interests will be required to maintain and operate the completed protective works in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Army. The estimated annual maintenance cost of the Rigolets complex levees is \$17,300, the closure dam \$35,200, and the approach channel \$13,100. The estimated annual operation and maintenance cost of the control structure is \$3,900. The total estimated annual cost to local interests for operation and maintenance of the protective works presented herein is \$69,600.

#### PROJECT FORMULATION AND EVALUATION

58. Project formulation and evaluation. The project feature presented in this memorandum is not a separable unit of the Lake Pontchartrain Barrier Plan:

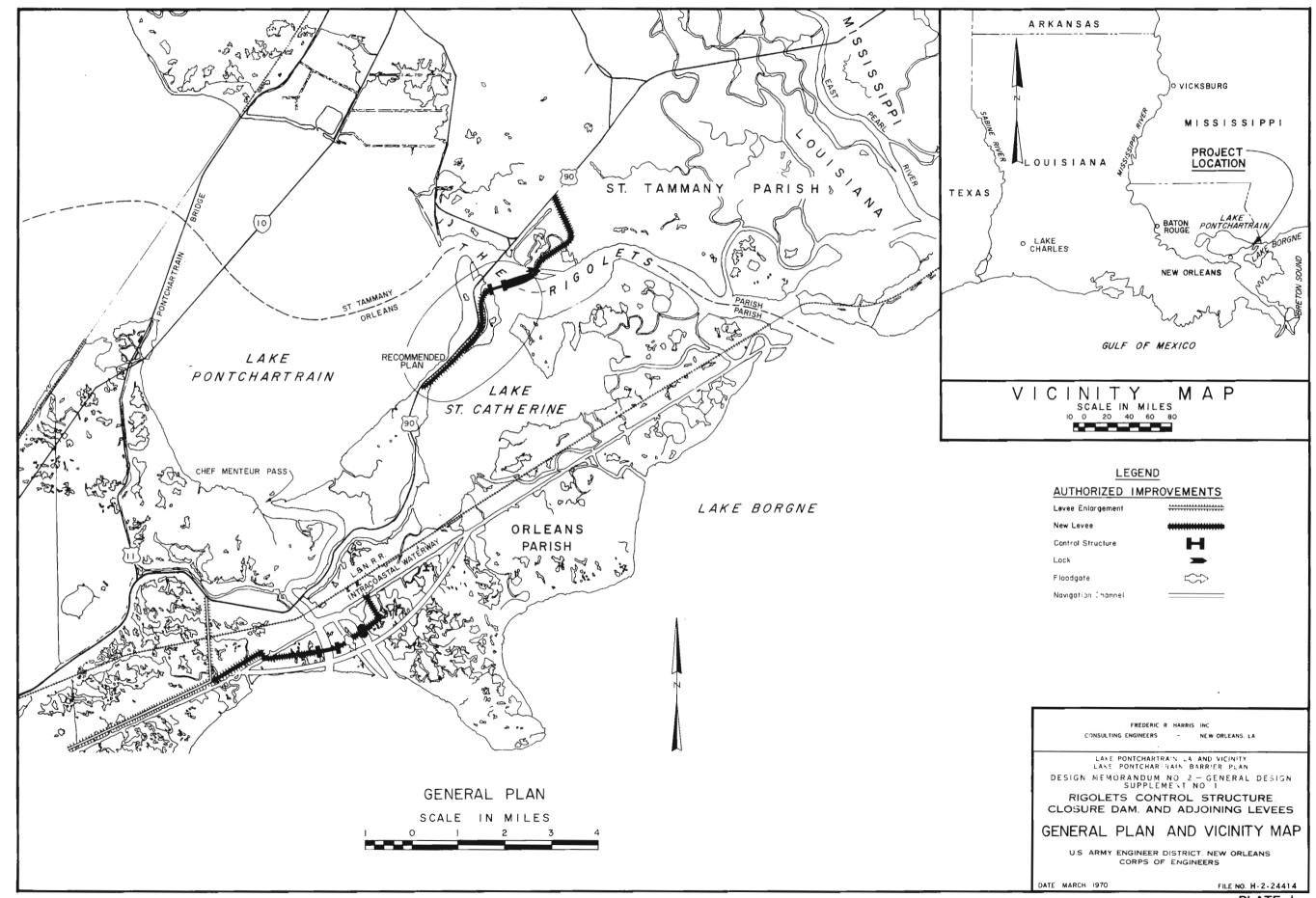
therefore, an incremental justification and independent economic analysis is not practicable.

#### ECONOMICS

59. General. The work covered herein is not a separable unit of the Lake Pontchartrain Barrier Plan; therefore, an economic analysis is not practicable. The current economic analysis for the entire Lake Pontchartrain, La. and Vicinity hurricane protection project, based on the July 1969 PB-3 cost, indicates a benefit-to-cost ratio of 12.4 to 1 for the overall project. The difference in cost of the flood protective works covered herein from that shown in the current PB-3 will not significantly change the approved benefit-to-cost ratio.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

60. Recommendations. The plan of improvement presented herein as the recommended plan for the protective works in the vicinity of the Rigolets consists of a new protection levee along U. S. Highway 90, and a control structure, closure dam and appurtenant channels located in the channel of the Rigolets. This plan is considered the best means of accomplishing the project objectives and is recommended for approval.



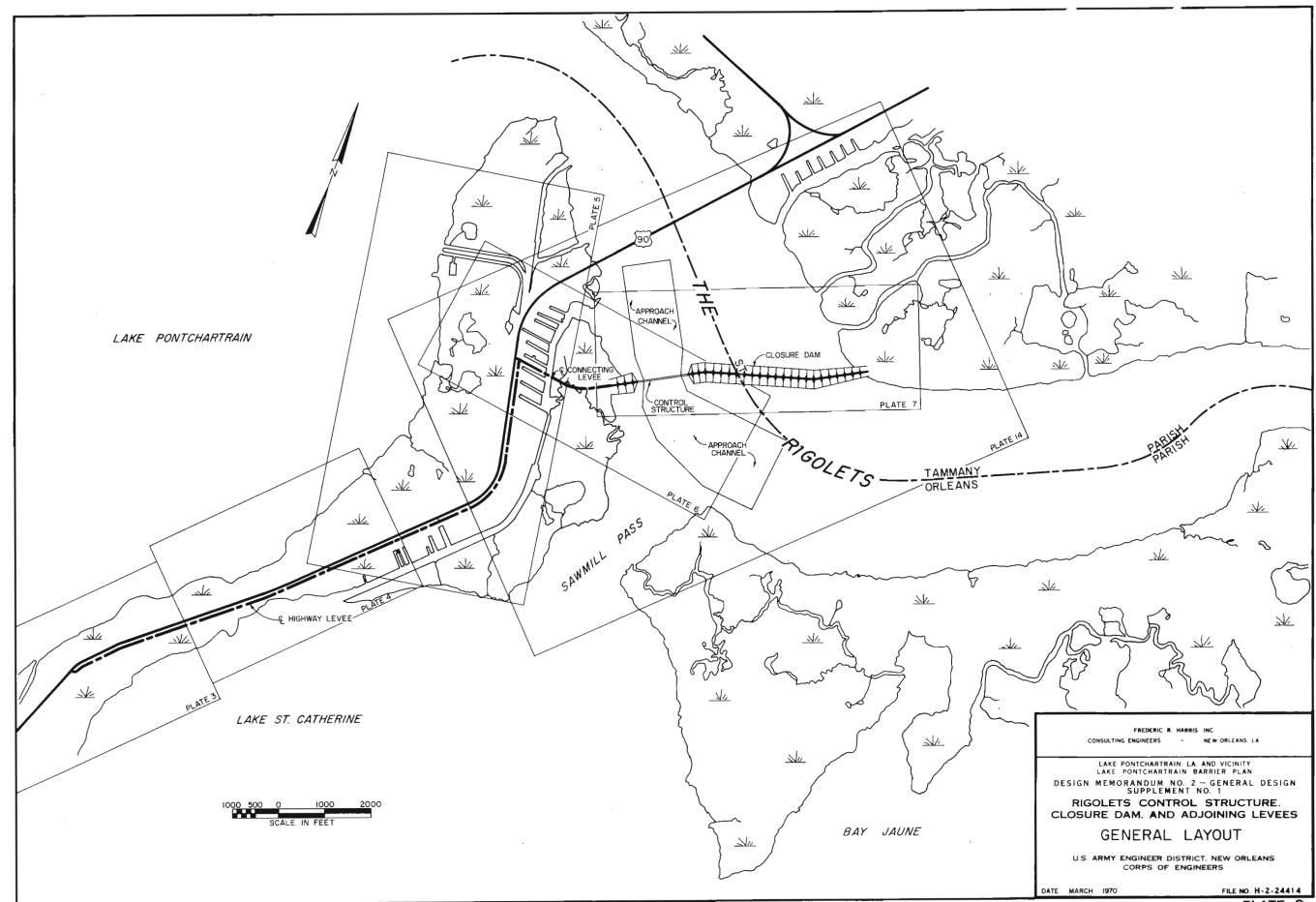
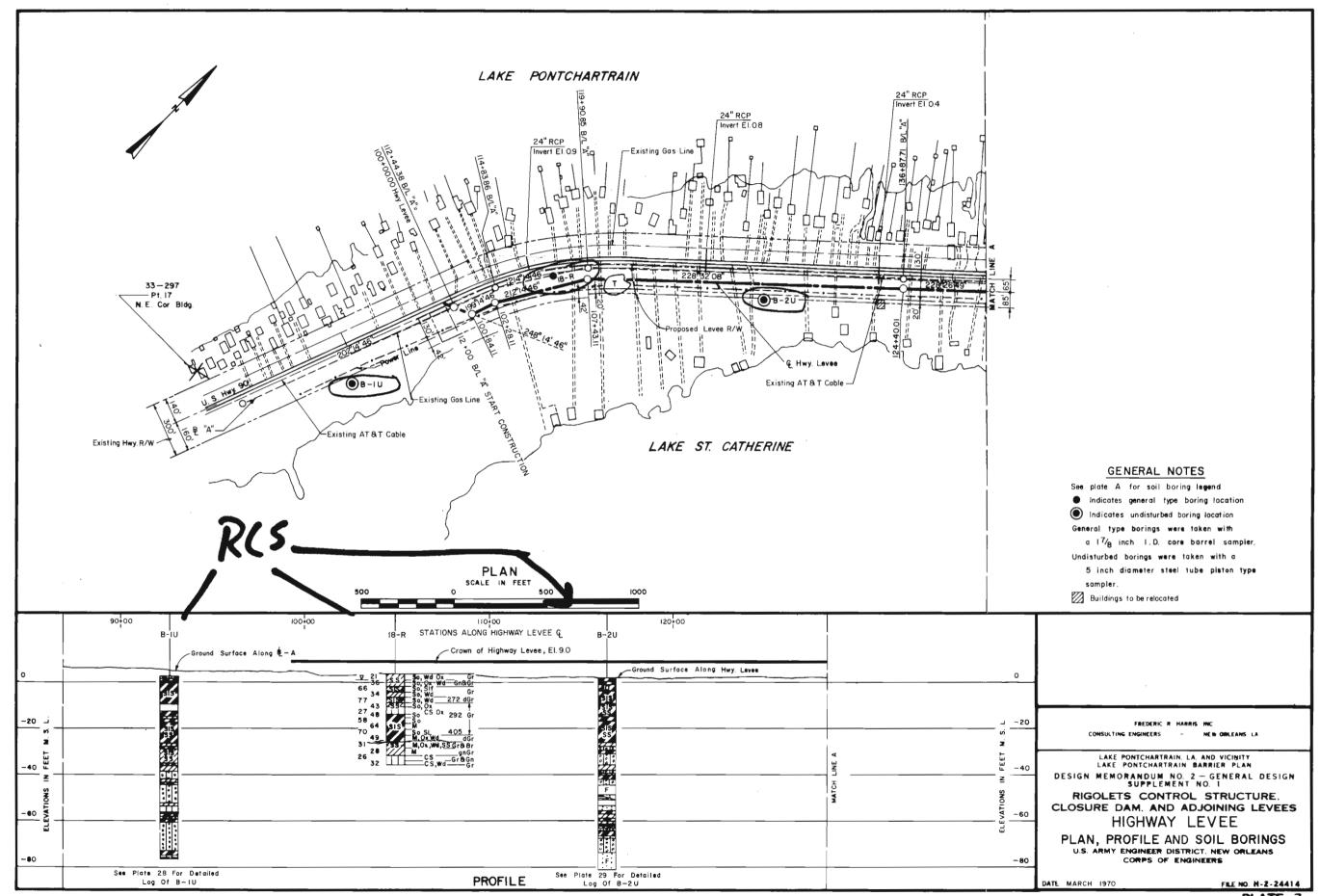
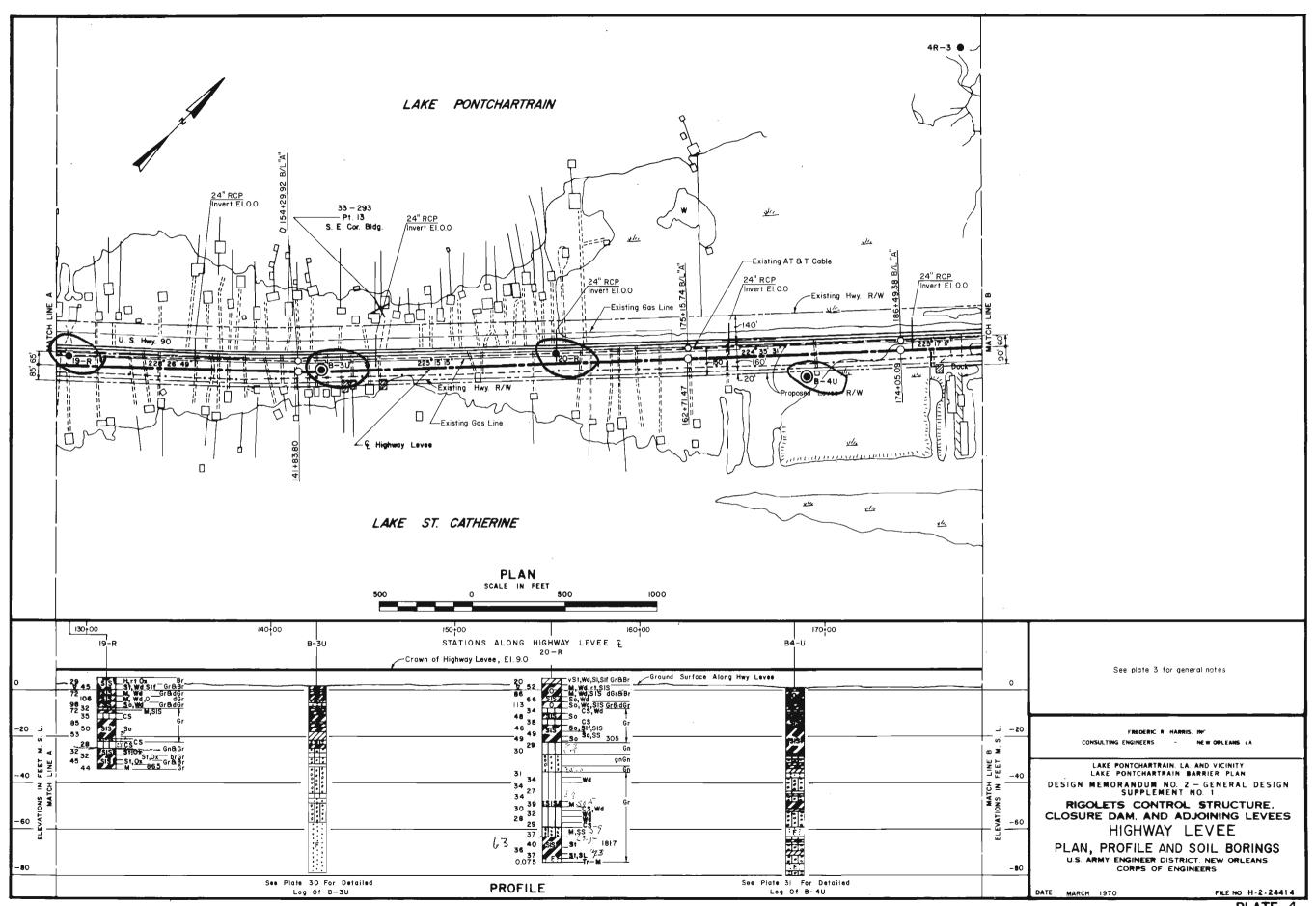
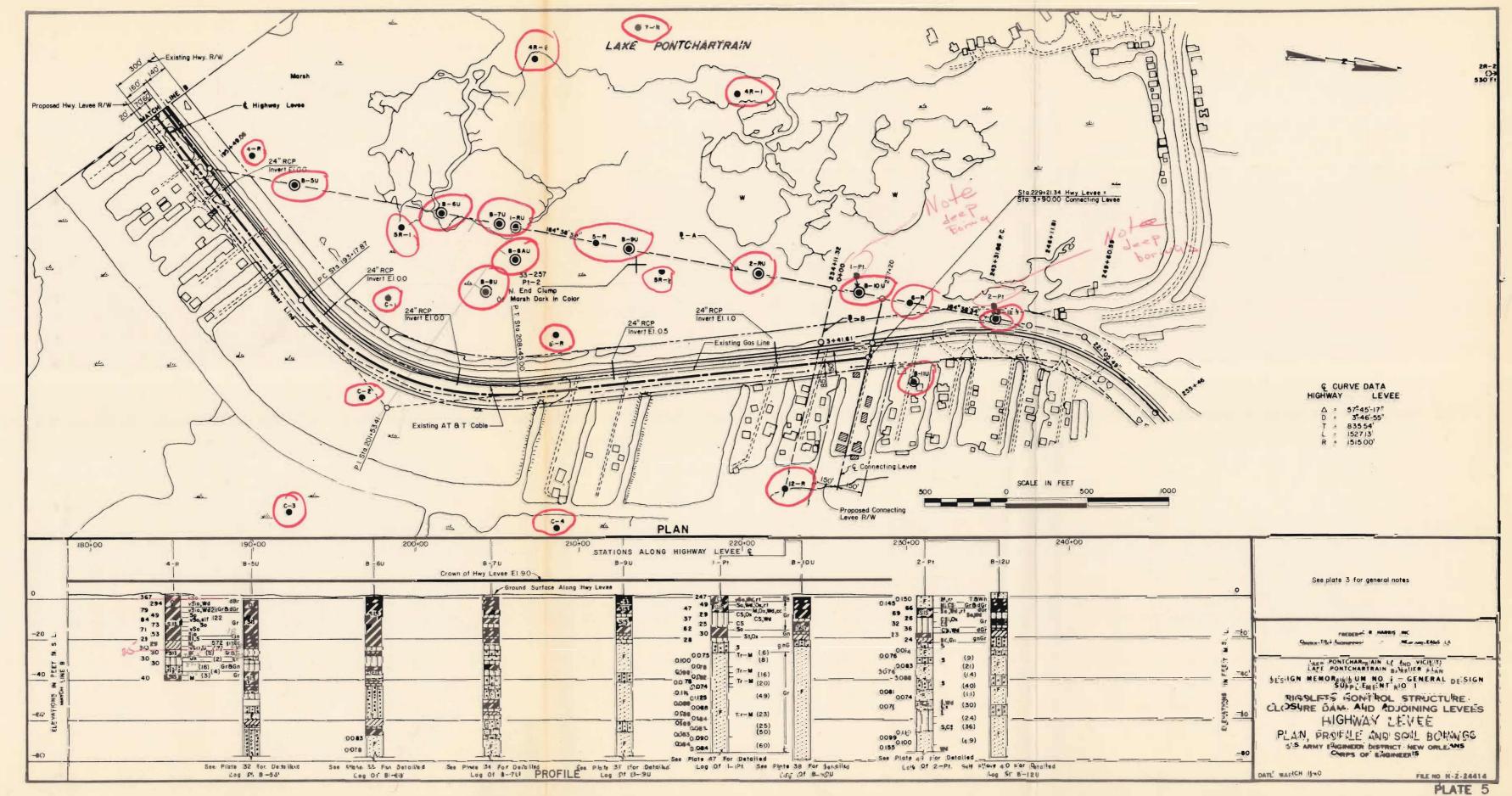
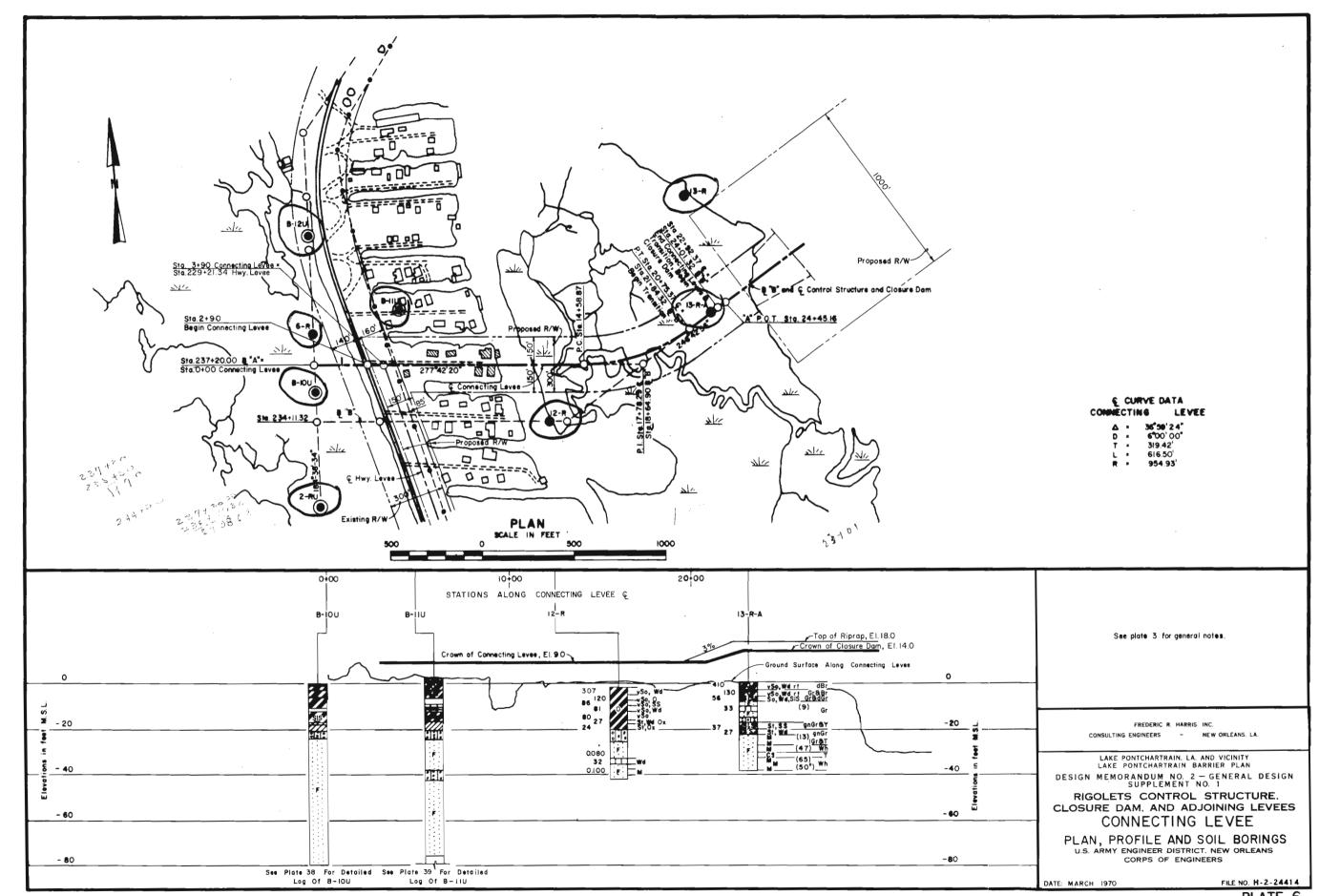


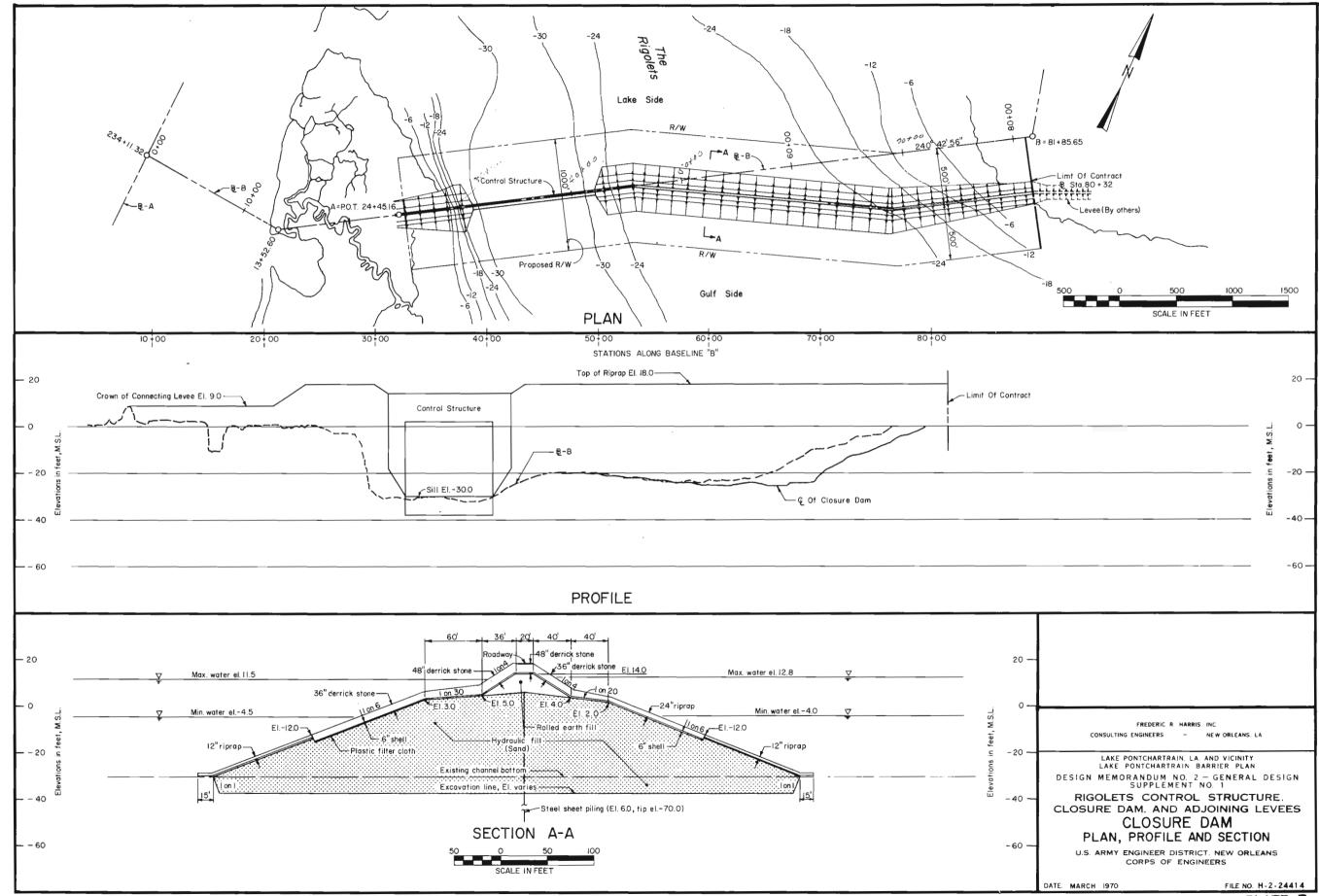
PLATE 2

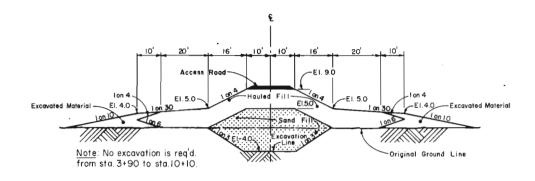




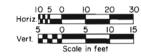


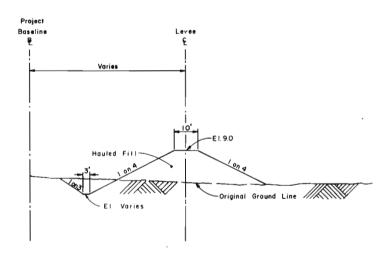






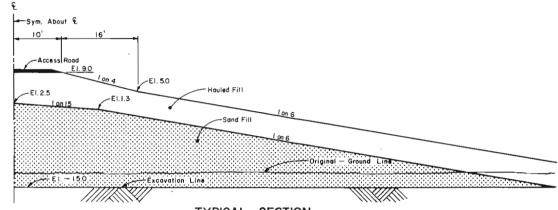
TYPICAL SECTION - CONNECTING LEVEE



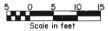


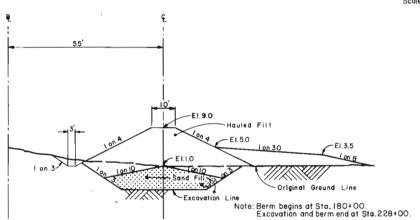
TYPICAL SECTION — HIGHWAY LEVEE STA. 99+55.62 TO STA. 162+71.36



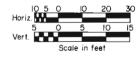


TYPICAL SECTION
CONNECTING LEVEE IN FORT PIKE CANAL
STA. 10+10 TO STA. 12+00





TYPICAL SECTION — HIGHWAY LEVEE STA. 162 + 71.36 TO STA. 229+21.34



## GENERAL NOTES

Elevations Are In Feet Referred To Mean Sea Level.

Organic Material To Be Removed From Levee Excavation
Is To Be Wasted In Spoil Disposal Area Shown On Plate 16.

FREDERIC R. HARRIS, INC.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS - NEW ORLEANS, LA.

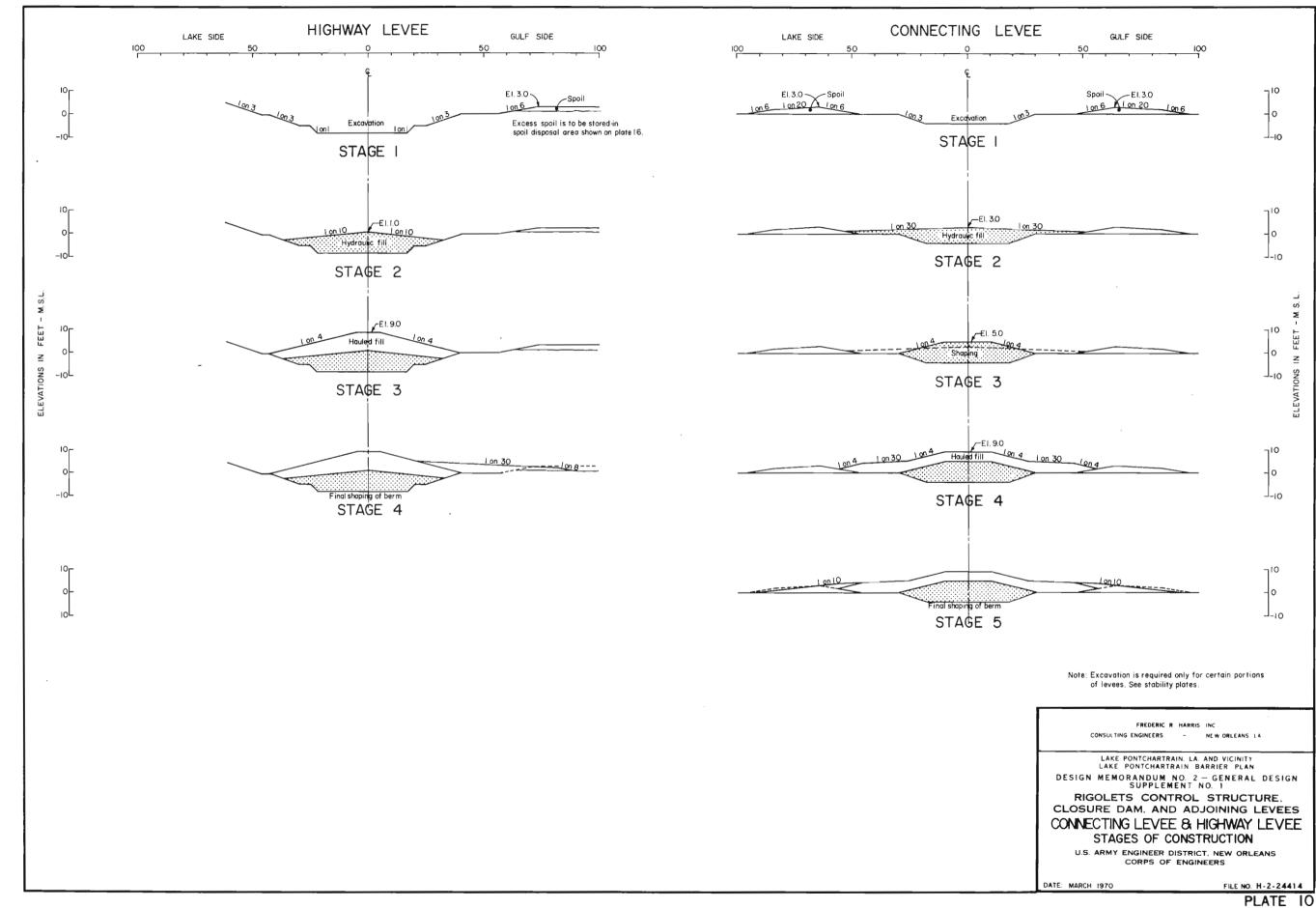
LAKE PONTCHARTRAIN. LA. AND VICINITY
LAKE PONTCHARTRAIN BARRIER PLAN
DESIGN MEMORANDUM NO. 2 — GENERAL DESIGN
SUPPLEMENT NO. 1

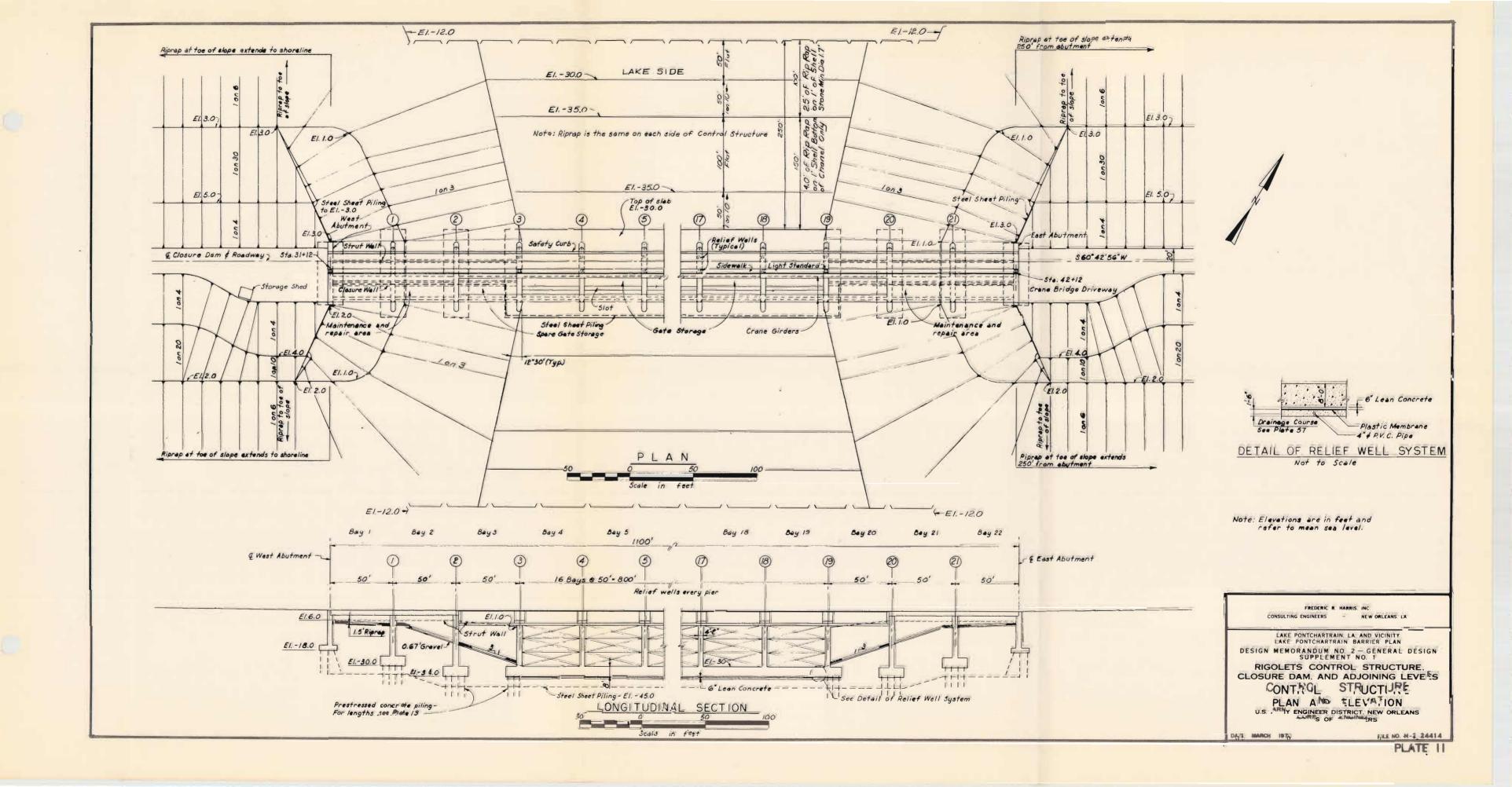
RIGOLETS CONTROL STRUCTURE, CLOSURE DAM, AND ADJOINING LEVEES CONNECTING LEVEE AND HIGHWAY LEVEE TYPICAL SECTIONS

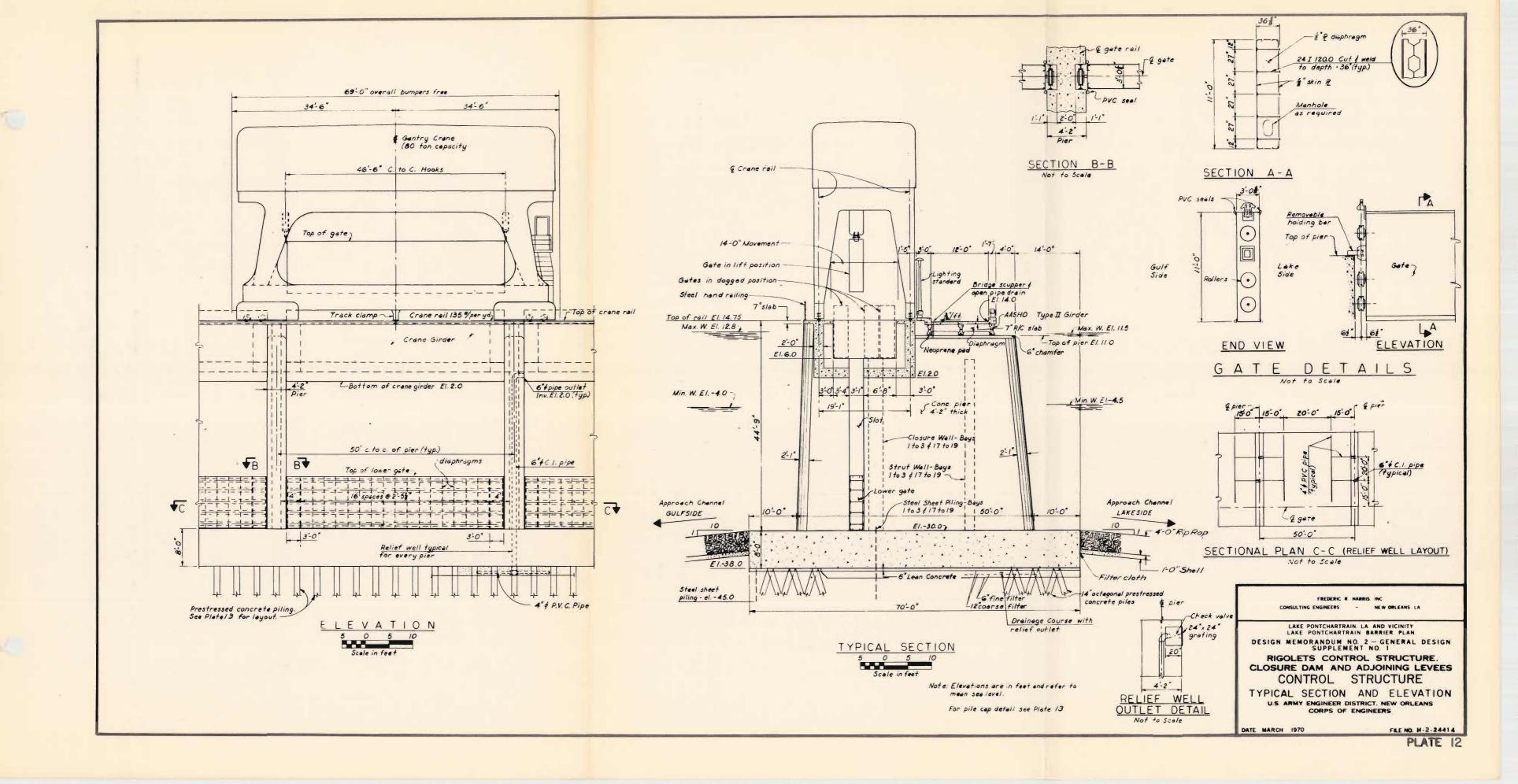
U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, NEW ORLEANS
CORPS OF ENGINEERS

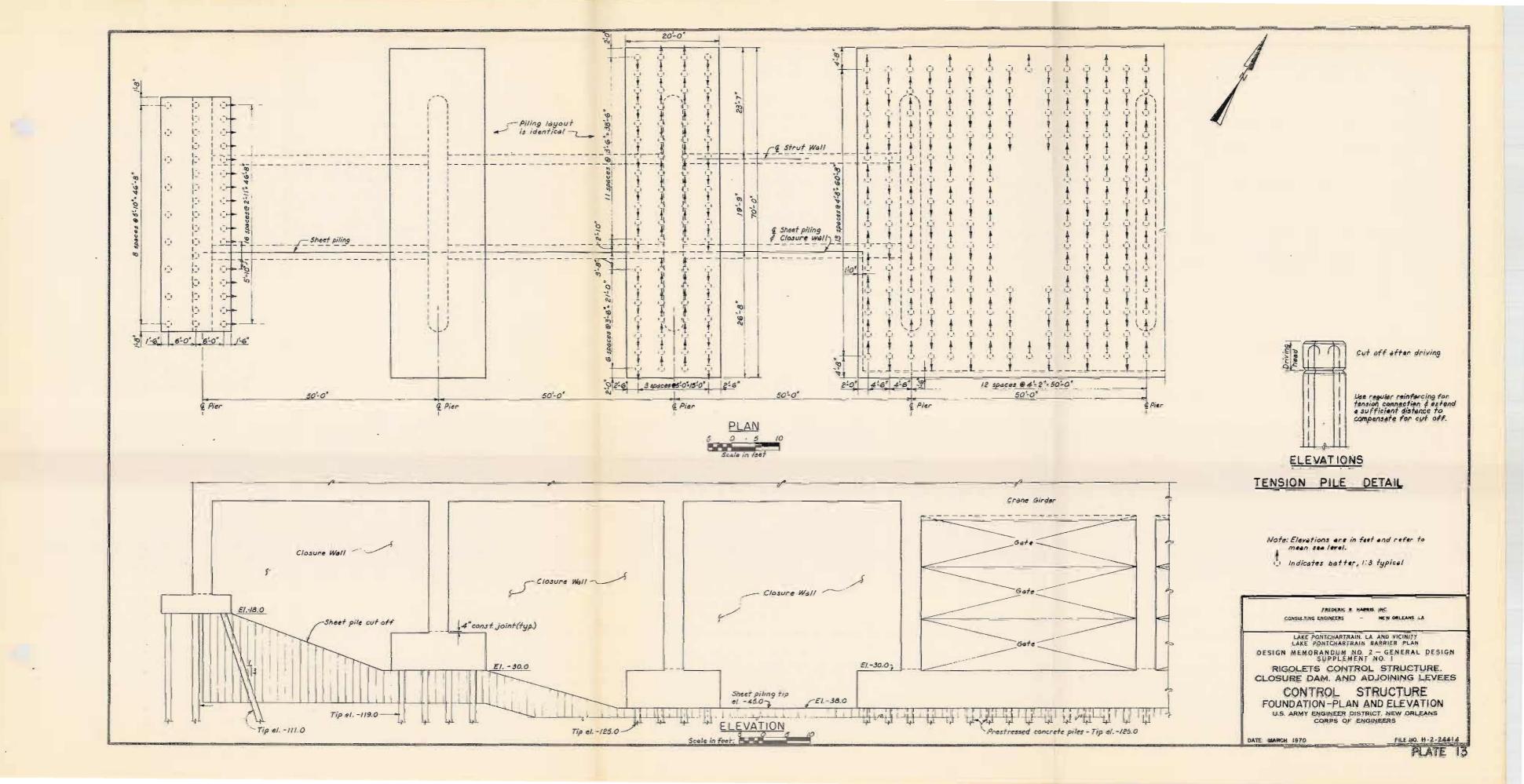
DATE: MARCH 1970

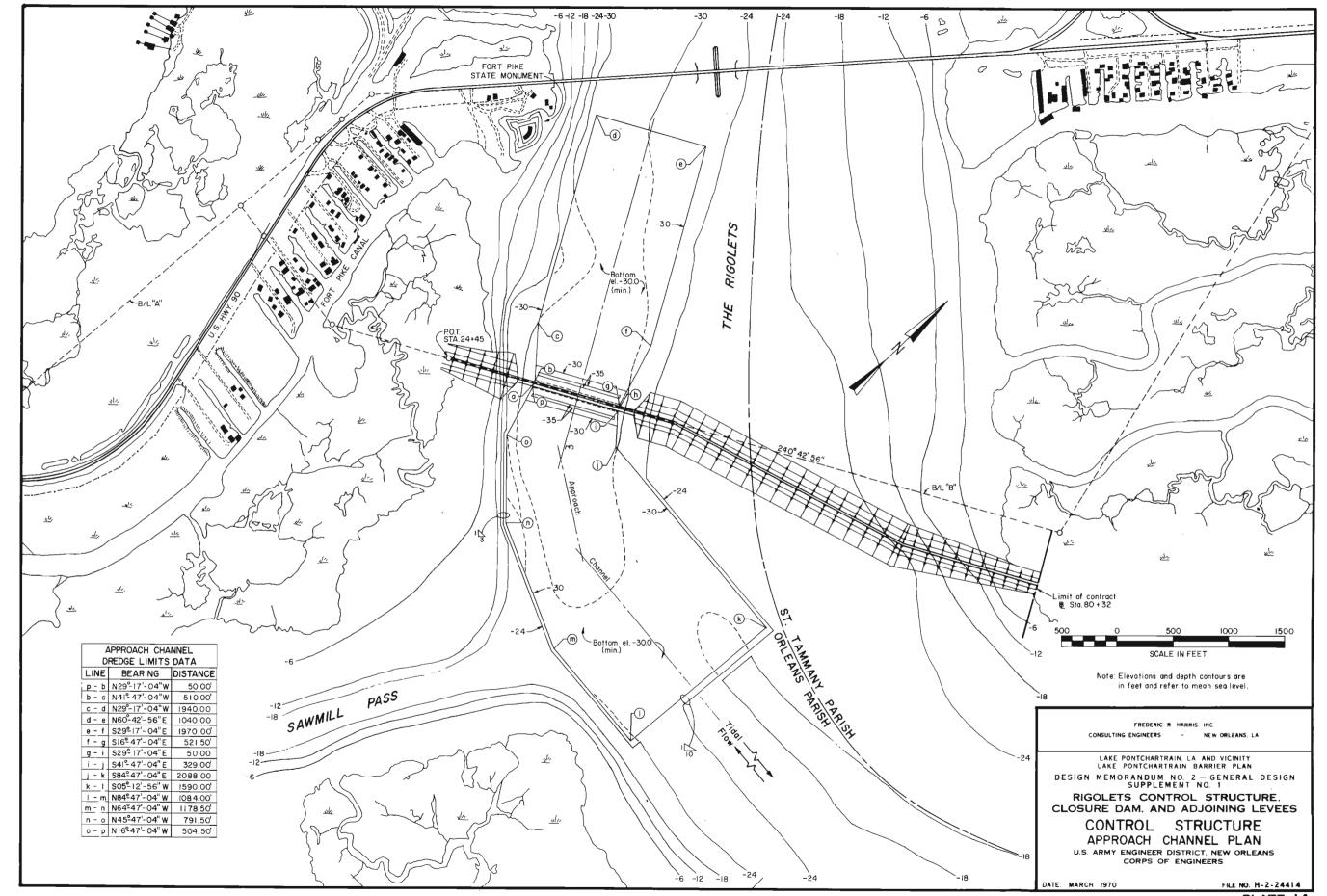
FILE NO. H-2-24414

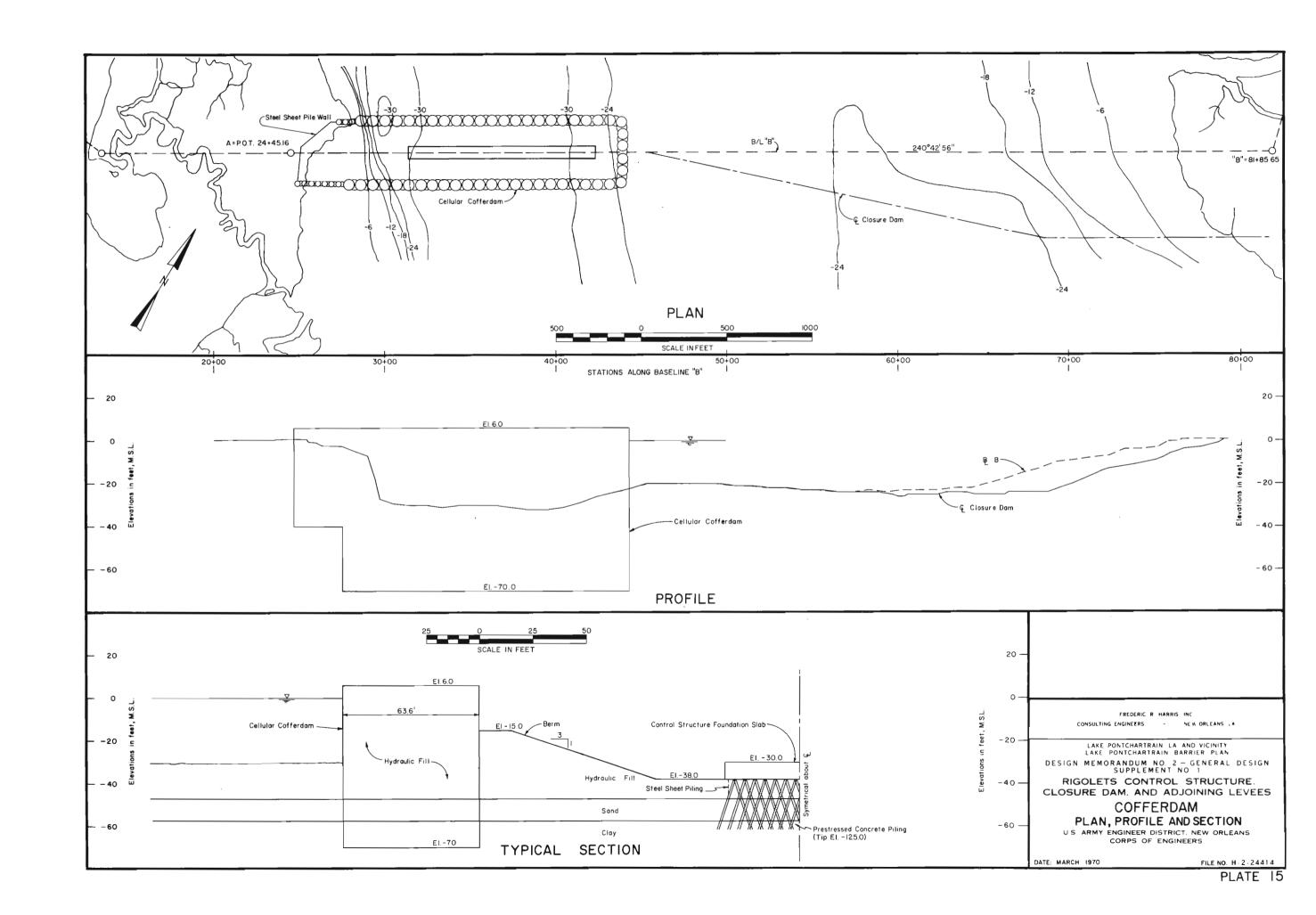


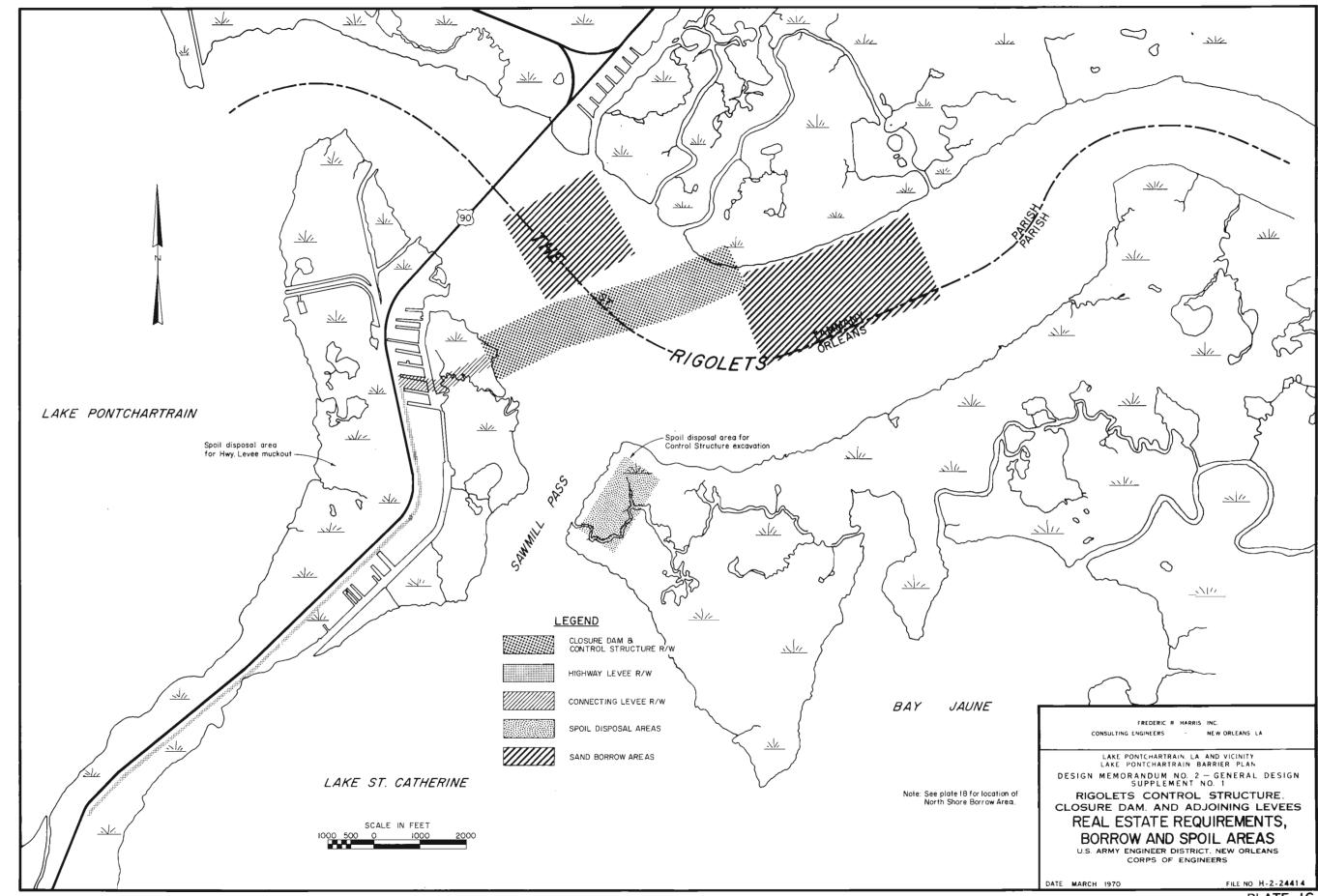


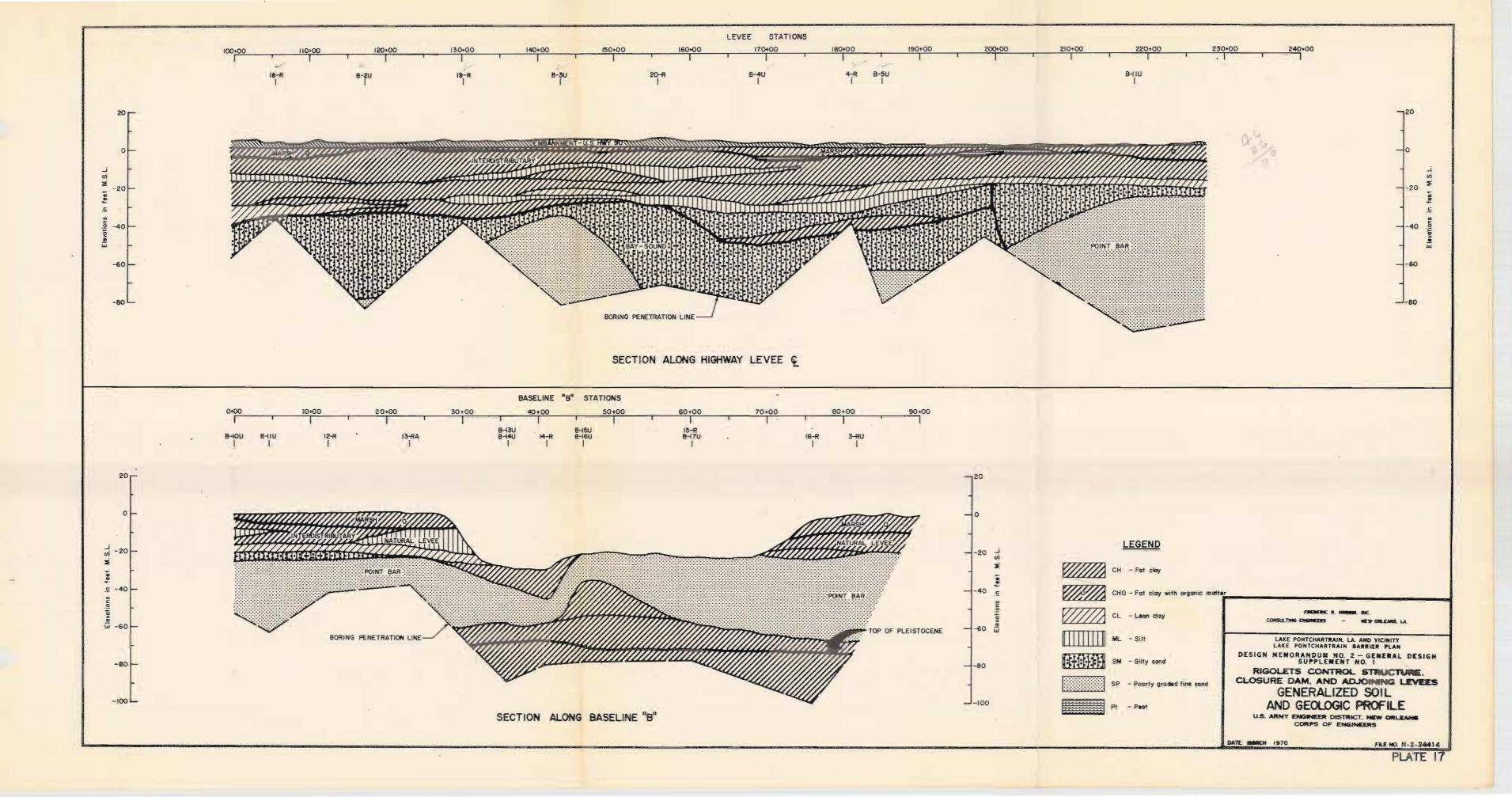


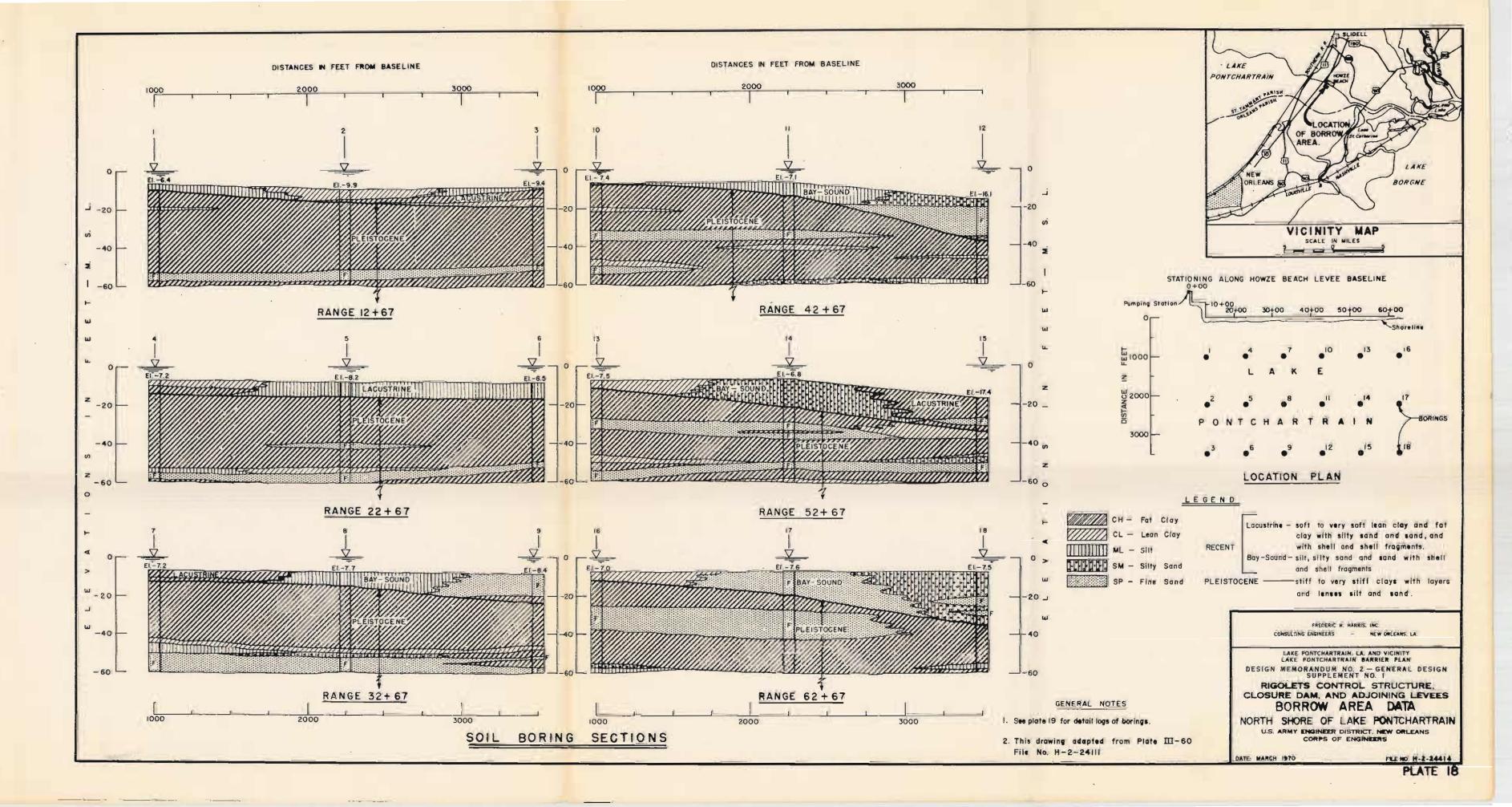


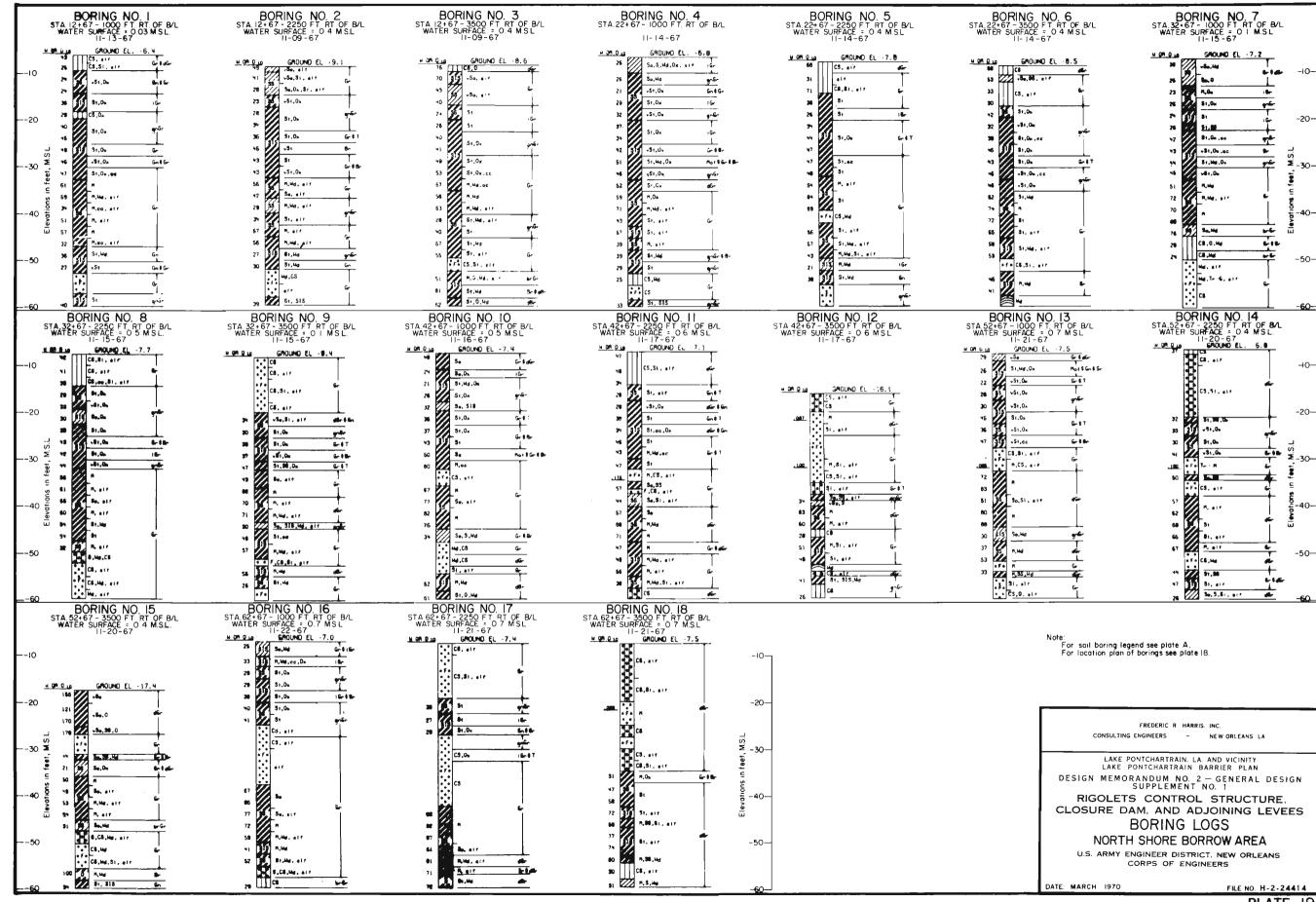


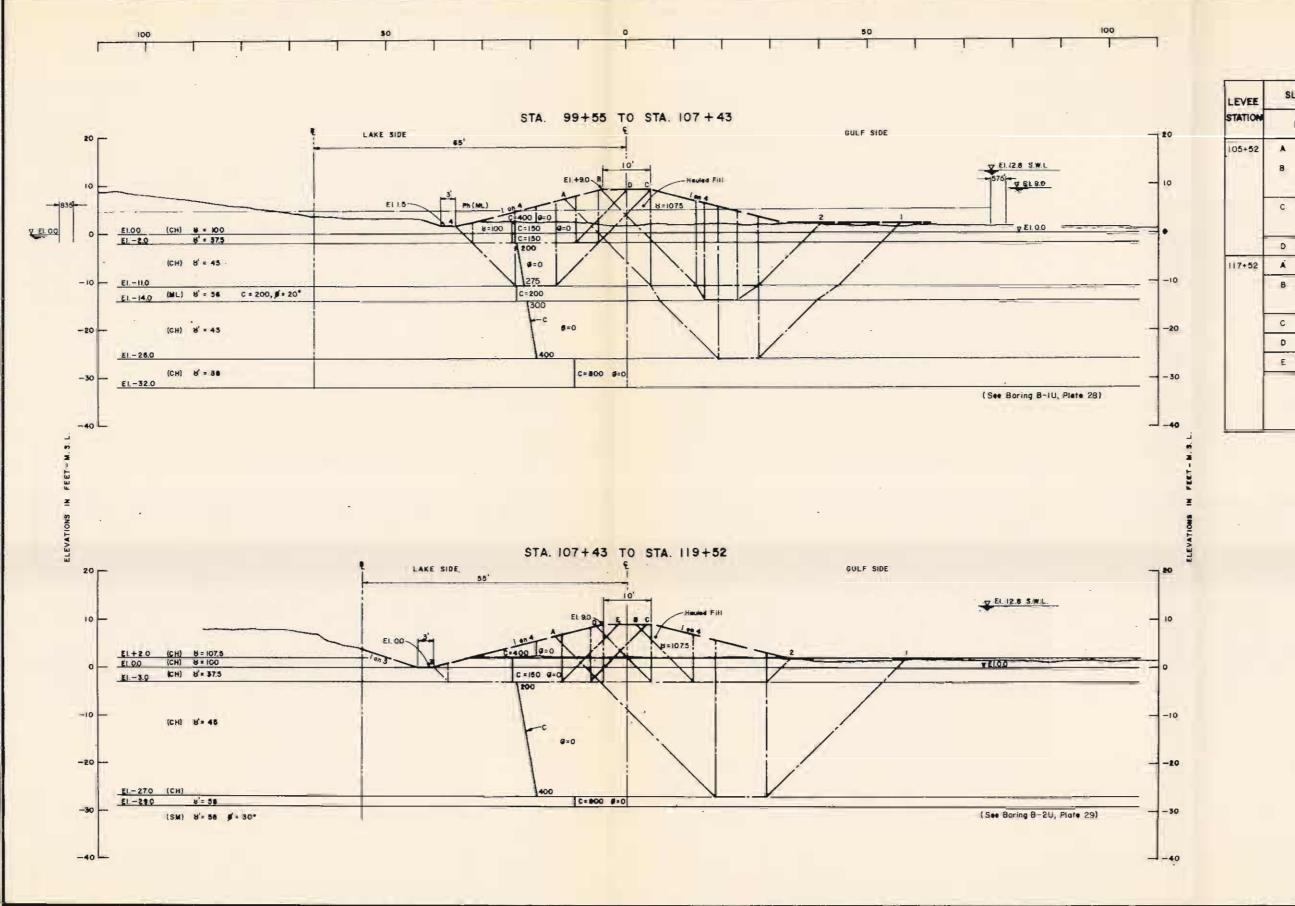












STABILITY CALCULATIONS

LEVEE	SLIP SURFACE			DRIVING				FACTOR			
	NO.		EL.	+DA	-ō <sub>P</sub>	20	+RA	+R <sub>B</sub>	+Rp	AR:	SAFETY 2R/20
105+52	8		-26	40,740	19,320	21,420	20,790	3,400	16,270	40,460	1.89
		2	-(1	15,900	6,270	9,630	11,330	3,580	5,330	20,240	210
		2	-14	19,950	9,010	10,940	13,960	2,000	7,500	23,480	2.14
	С	4	-11	15,900	5,910	9,990	11,330	2,340	5,230	18,900	1.88
		4	-2	6,420	540	5,880	6,460	3,930	960	11,350	1.93
	D	4	-2	5,840	540	5,300	6,460	3,230	960	10,650	2.01
117+52	À	1	-27	48,310	21,620	26,690	19,300	4,200	15,900	39,400	1.82
	В	2	-3	6,400	1,310	5,090	6,360	2,250	1,500	10,850	2.14
	С	3	-3	7,280	280	7,000	6,700	4,420	910	12,090	1.73
	D	2	-3	7,330	L310	6,020	6,660	3,560	1,500	11,720	1.95
	E	3	-3	6,400	280	6,120	6,360	3,520	910	10,790	1.76
							1		1- 1		

## GENERAL NOTES

(Q) - Unconsolidated - undrained shear strength in lbs. per sq. ft.

(8) - Unit weight of sail water system in lbs. per cu. ft.

(b) - Submerged unit weight in lbs. per cu. ft. (0) - Angle of internal friction in degrees.

D - Horizontal driving force in lbs.

R - Harizantal resisting force in lbs.

F - Factor of safety with respect to (Q) shear strength.

LAKE PONTCHARTRAIN, LA AND VICINITY LAKE PONTCHARTRAIN BARRIER PLAN

DESIGN MEMORANDUM NO. 2 - GENERAL DESIGN SUPPLEMENT NO. 1

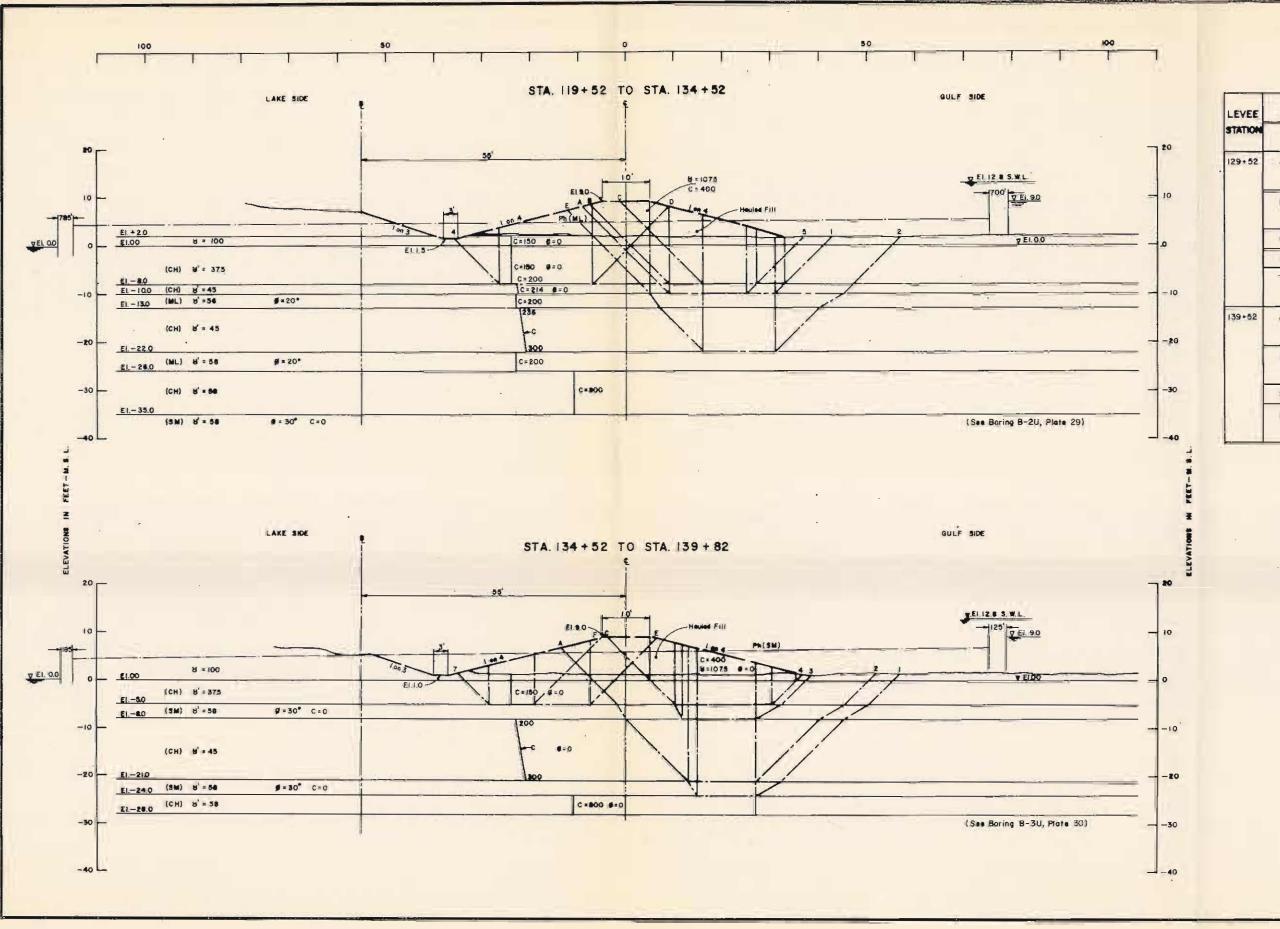
RIGOLETS CONTROL STRUCTURE, CLOSURE DAM, AND ADJOINING LEVEES

STABILITY ANALYSIS (Q) HIGHWAY LEVEE

U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, NEW ORLEANS CORPS OF ENGINEERS

MATE: MARCH 1970

PLE 10- H-2-24414



## STABILITY CALCULATIONS

LEVEE	SLIP SURFACE			DRIVING			100	PACTOR			
	NO. EL.		EL.	+5,	-ō <sub>P</sub>	-ō <sub>P</sub> 3ō	+R <sub>A</sub>	+88	+Rp	28	SAFETY SR/30
129+52	A .		-10	15,430	4,120	11,310	8,680	4,970	3,800	17,530	1.55
		5	- 10	15,430	5,080	10,350	8,600	3,420	3,880	15,980	1.55
Ī	В	l.	-8	12,910	2,910	10,000	8,180	3,600	3,000	14,780	1.48
		5	-8	12,910	3,480	9,430	8,180	2,700	3,000	(3,980	1.47
Ī	С	5	-8	11,300	3,480	7,850	8,260	1,650	3,000	12,910	1,65
	D	4	-8	12,780	3,560	9,220	7,820	2,900	28,60	13,400	1.47
	E	2 *	-22	35,290	17,010	18,280	14,710	4,500	11,700	30,910	1.69
		5	-10	15,040	5,000	9,960	7,320	4,280	3,860	15,460	1.55
139+52	A		-24	37,550	17,180	20,370	17,840	9,500	19,010	46,450	2.28
		2 *	-21	33,740	15,140	18,600	13,650	4,200	8,570	26,420	1.42
	С	3 *	-8	13,620	4,300	9,320	9,260	3,100	2,660	15,020	1.61
		4	-5	9,320	i,740	7,580	6,870	3,000	1,950	11,820	1.56
	E,	7	-5	9,860	<b>Ļ9</b> 10	7,950	7,960	3,150	LEOO	12,910	1.62
	F	7	-5	6,960	1,910	5,050	6,520	1,800	1,800	10,120	2.00

\* Includes Uplift In ML Strata

See Plate 20 For General Notes.

FREDERIC R. HARRIS, INC.

LAKE PONTCHARTRAIN, LA AND VICTORTY
LAKE PONTCHARTRAIN BARRIER PLAN
DESIGN MEMORANDUM NO. 2 — GEMERAL DESIGN
SUPPLEMENT NO. 1

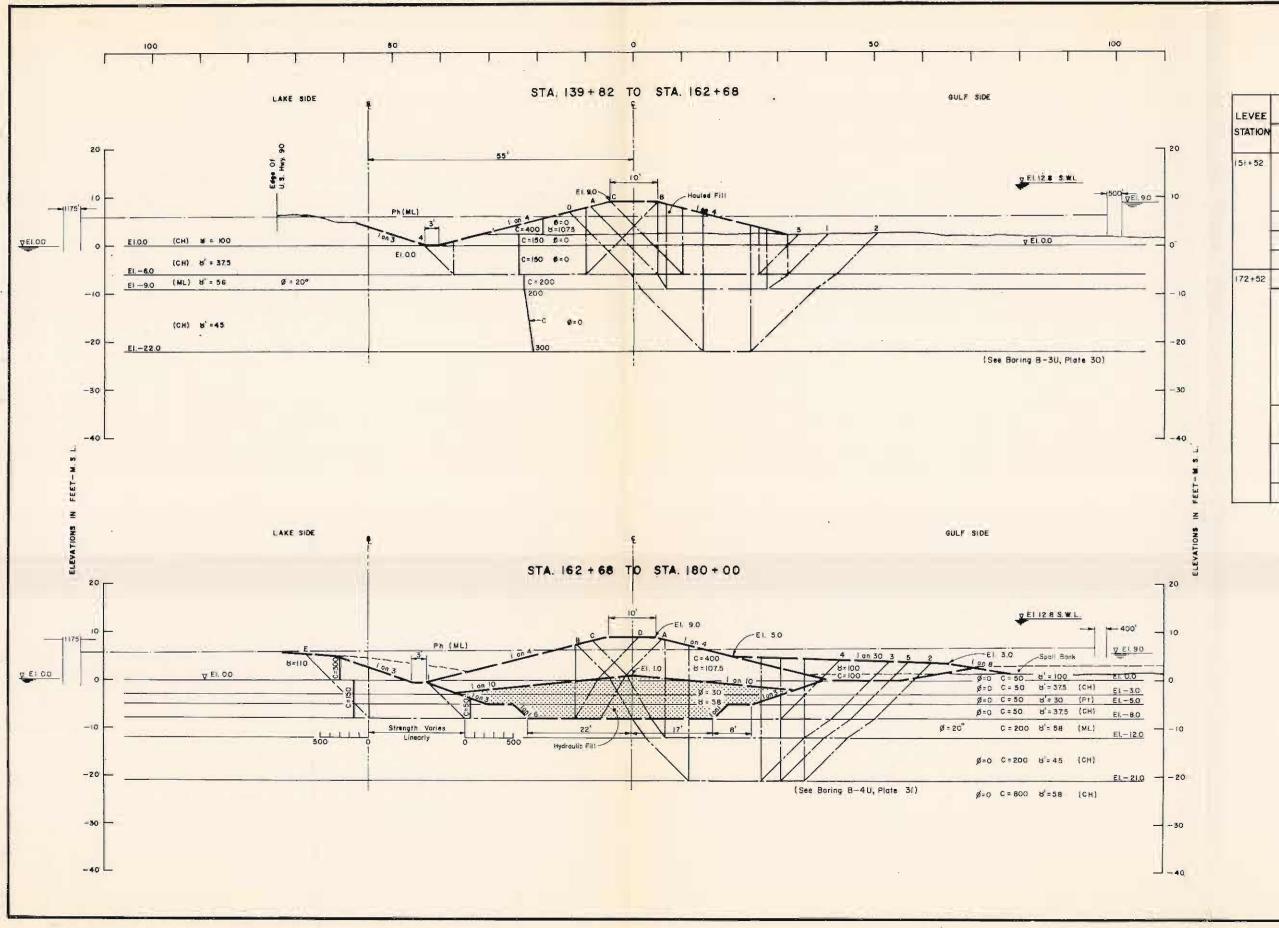
RIGOLETS CONTROL STRUCTURE.
CLOSURE DAM. AND ADJOINING LEVEES

STABILITY ANALYSIS (Q)

U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, NEW ORLEANS CORPS OF ENGINEERS

MARCH 1970

FEE NO. H-2-24414



STABILITY CALCULATIONS

LEVEE STATION	SL	P SURFA	CE		DRIVING			RESISTING				
	NO.		EL.	+5,	A −Õp Si	ZĎ	+R <sub>A</sub>	+R <sub>B</sub>	+R <sub>P</sub>	∑R	SAFETY ZR/ZD	
151+52	A	1	- 9	14,040	4,290	9,750	9,240	4,200	4,490	17,930	1.84	
			6	10,480	2,480	8,000	6,750	4,050	2,550	13,350	1.67	
		5	~6	10,480	2,970	7,570	6,750	3,150	2,550	12,450	1.66	
	8	4	-6	10,480	790	9,690	6,890	4,120	1,800	12,810	1.32	
	c	5	-6	10,380	2,810	7,570	6,890	2,400	2,550	11,840	1.56	
	D	2	-22	31,220	15,650	15,570	13,670	3,000	11,770	28,440	1.83	
172+52	Δ	*	-8	17,720	1,650	16,070	11,840	8,470	1,050	21,360	1,33	
	8	2	-21	36,890	18,180	18,710	20,820	4,800	10,820	36,440	1.95	
		2 *	-21	41,313	20,490	20,820	17,940	4,800	8,870	31,610	1.76	
		3	-21	36,080	20,810	16,080	20,820	3,000	10,900	34,720	2.16	
		3 *	-21	41,310	23,360	17,950	17,940	3,000	9,150	30,090	1.67	
		5	-21	41,310	22,560	18,750	17,940	3,800	9,050	30,790	1.64	
		3**	-21	36,890	12,620	24,270	20,820	3,000	8,660	32,480	1.34	
	С	3 <b>*</b>	-12	24,680	9,270	15,410	15,210	5,800	7,300	28,310	1.84	
		4 *	-8	16,020	5,950	10,070	11,710	7,450	2,120	21,280	1.82	
	D		-8	12,720	1,650	11,070	12,800	6,820	1,050	20,670	1.87	
		1 *	-8	14,700	1,650	13,050	10,610	5,360	1,050	17,020	1.30	
	ε	6	-8	5,130		5,130	5,140	2,650		7,790	1.52	

\* Includes Uplift In ML Strata And Sand Backfill
\*\* During Construction. Bern Not In Place

See Plate 20 For General Notes.

FREDERIC R HARRIS, INC.

CONSULTING ENGREERS — NEW OBLEARS, LA.

LAKE PONTCHARTRAIN, LA. AND VICINITY
LAKE PONTCHARTRAIN BARRIER PLAN

DESIGN MEMORANDUM NO. 2 — GENERAL DESIGN
SUPPLEMENT NO. I

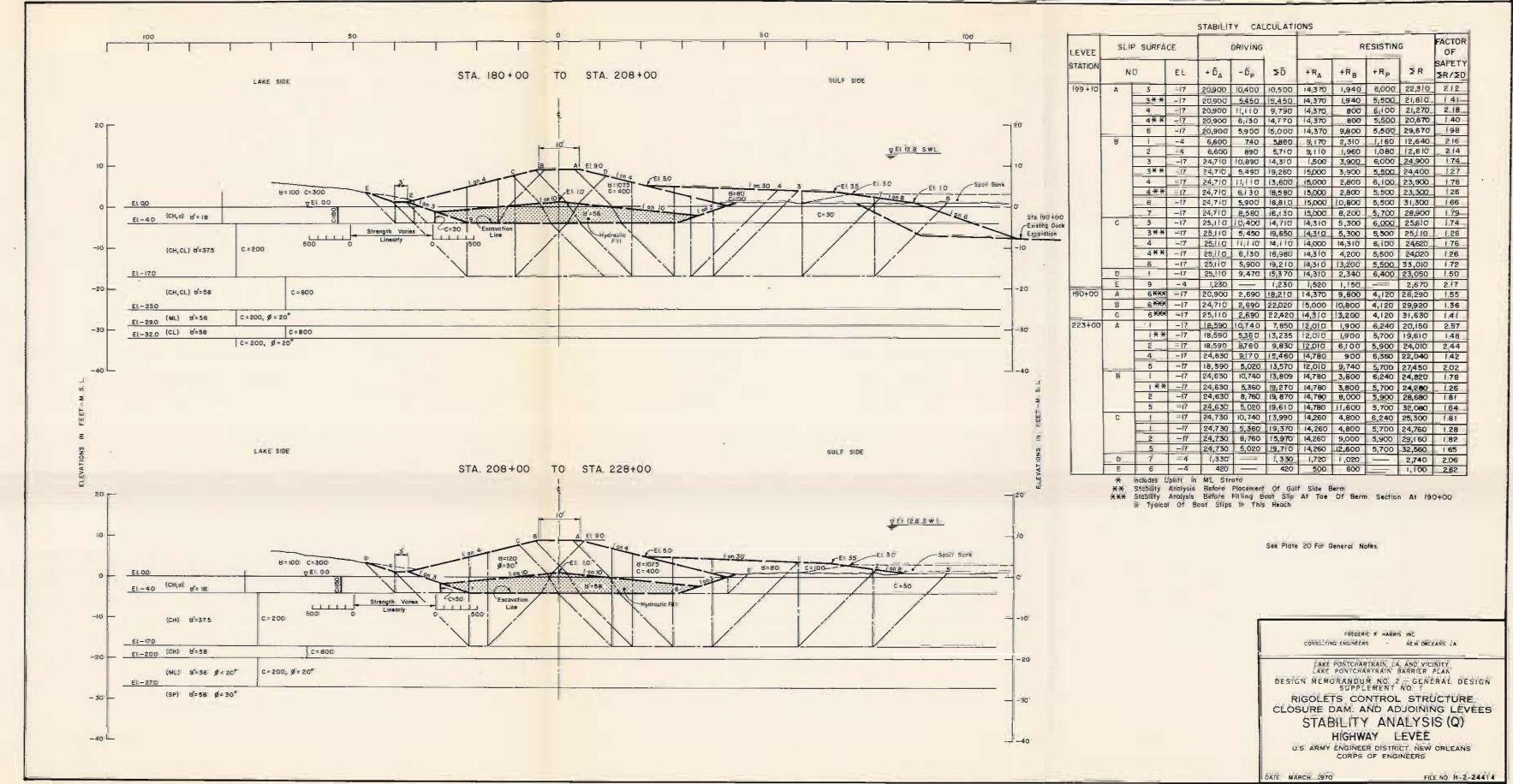
RIGOLETS CONTROL STRUCTURE.
CLOSURE DAM. AND ADJOINING LEVEES
STARILITY ANALYSIS (0)

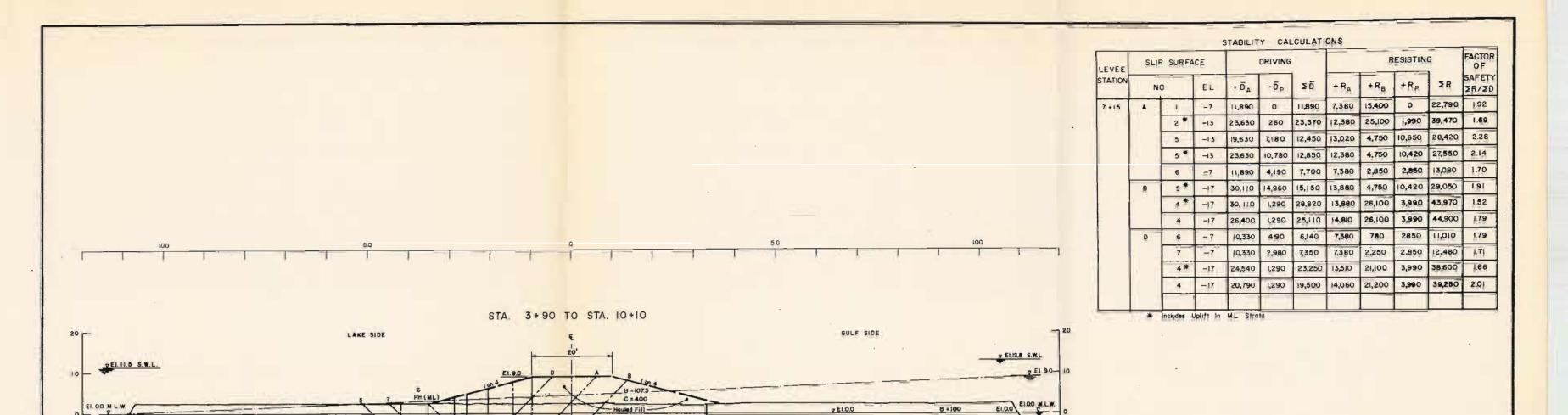
STABILITY ANALYSIS (Q)
HIGHWAY LEVEE

U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT. NEW ORLEANS CORPS OF ENGINEERS

DATE: MARCH 1970

FRE NO. H-2-24414





C=150 Ø=0

C=250 @=0

C=800 Ø=0

 $F.S. = \frac{\Sigma R}{\Sigma D} = \frac{\Sigma R_a + \Sigma R_g + \Sigma R_p}{\Sigma D_A - \Sigma D_p} = 1.52$ 

C=200

NEUTRAL BLOCK

R<sub>B</sub>= 26,100

CL == 1050

ACTIVE WEDGE

PASSIVE WEDGE

Critical Vector Diagrams

Sta. 7+15 Surface 8-4, EL-17.0 8'= 37.5 (CH)

( See Boring B-11U Plate 39 )

B'=45 (CH) EL-170

B'=56 (CL) E1-20.0

-30

-40

Ø= 20° 8'=56 (ML)

See Plate 20 For General Notes.

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CONSULTING ENGINEERS — NEW ORLEANS, LA.

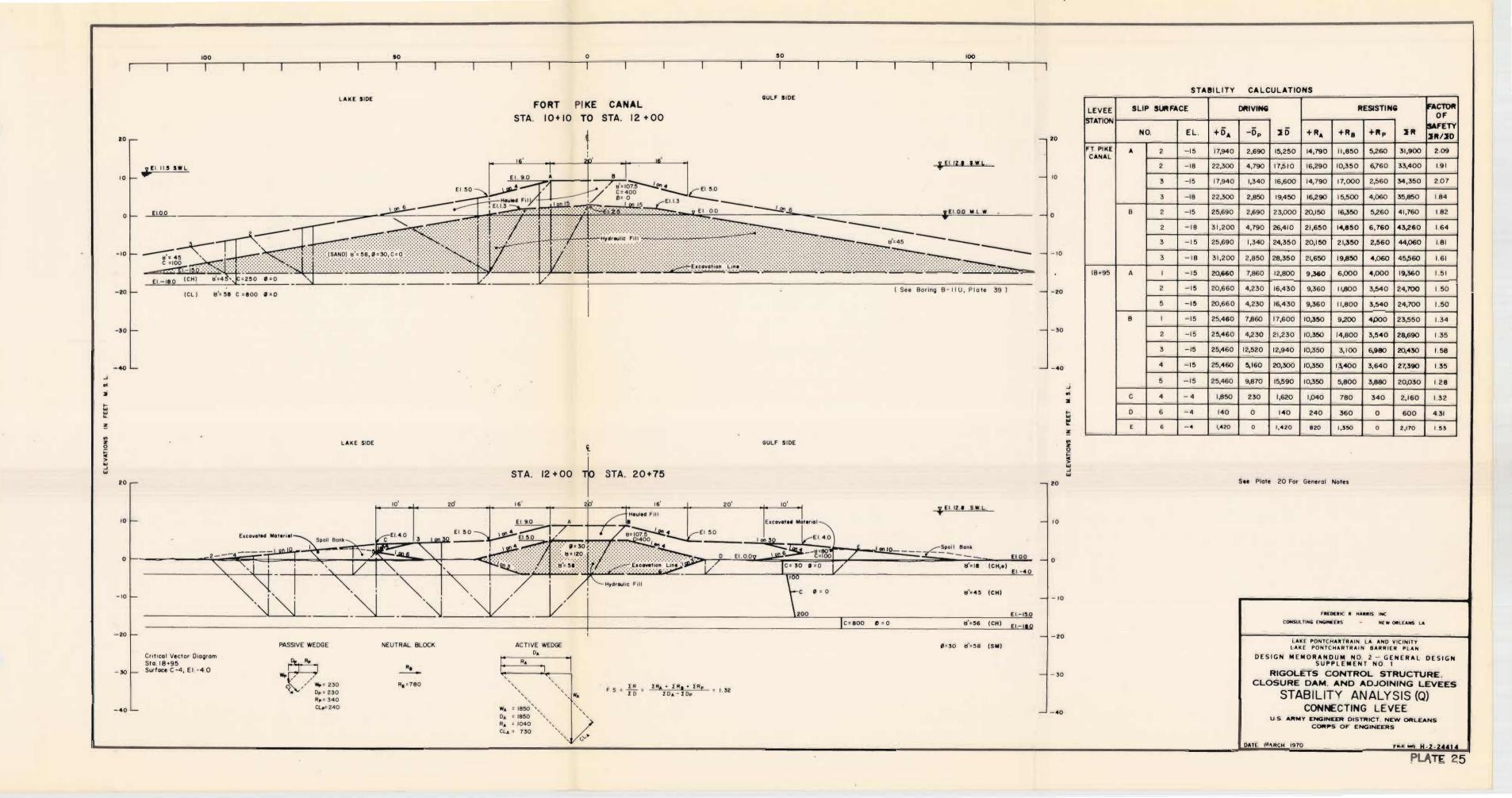
LAKE PONTCHARTRAIN LA AND VIGINITY
LAKE PONTCHARTRAIN BARRIER PLAN
DESIGN MEMORANDUM NO. 2 — GENERAL DESIGN
SUPPLEMENT NO. 1
RIGOLETS CONTROL STRUCTURE.

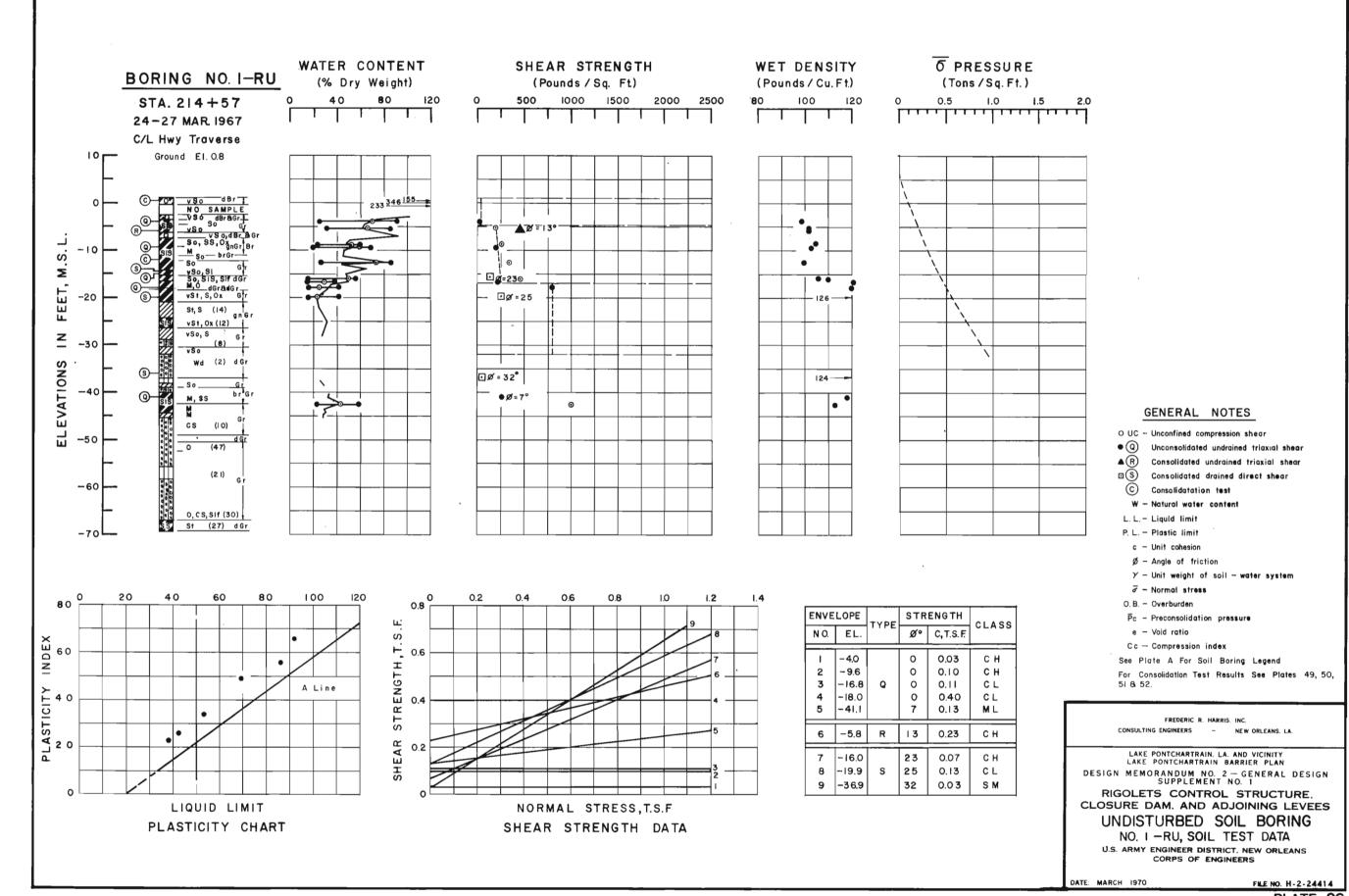
CLOSURE DAM. AND ADJOINING LEVEES STABILITY ANALYSIS (Q)

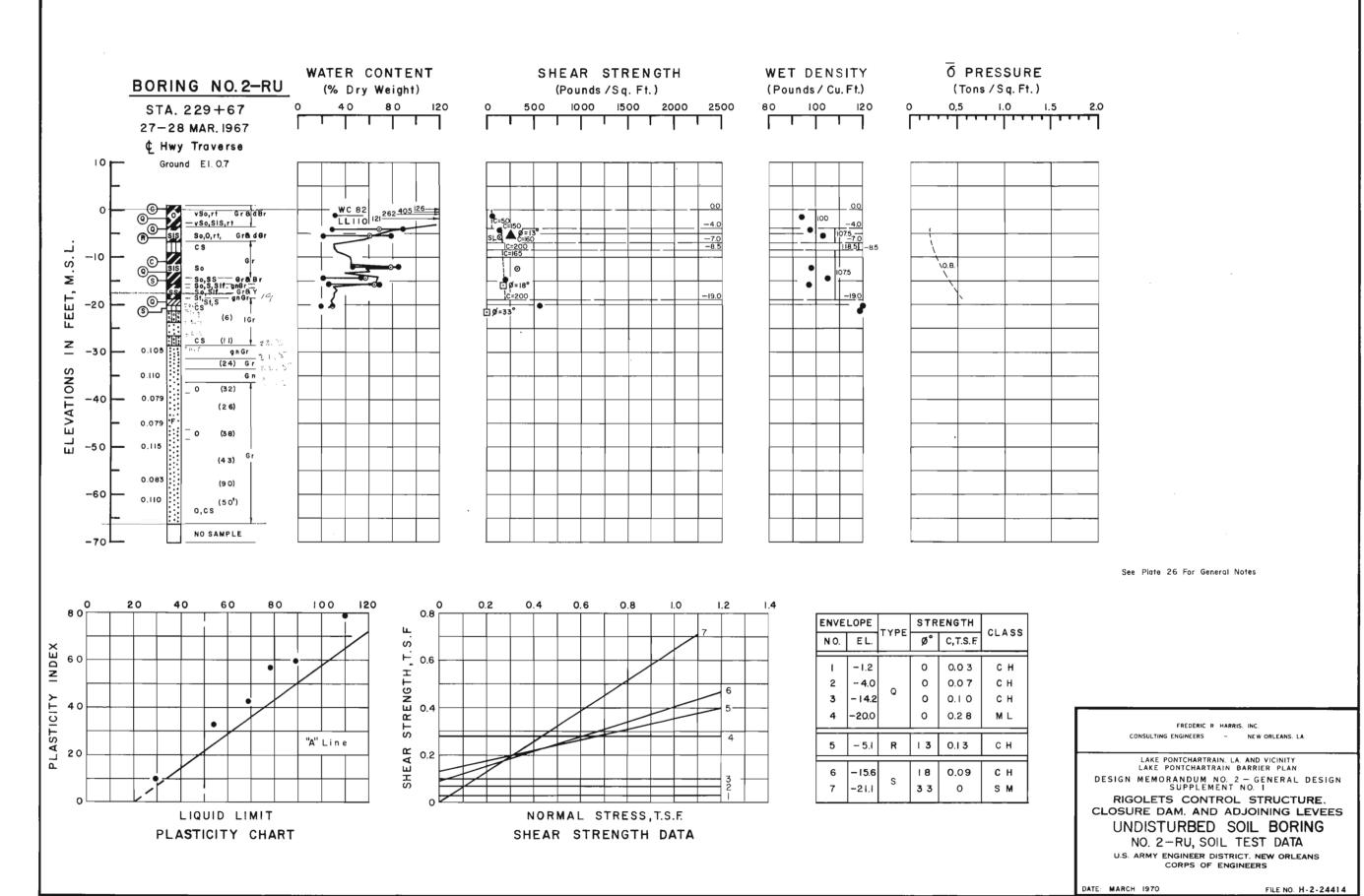
STABILITY ANALYSIS (C CONNECTING LEVEE

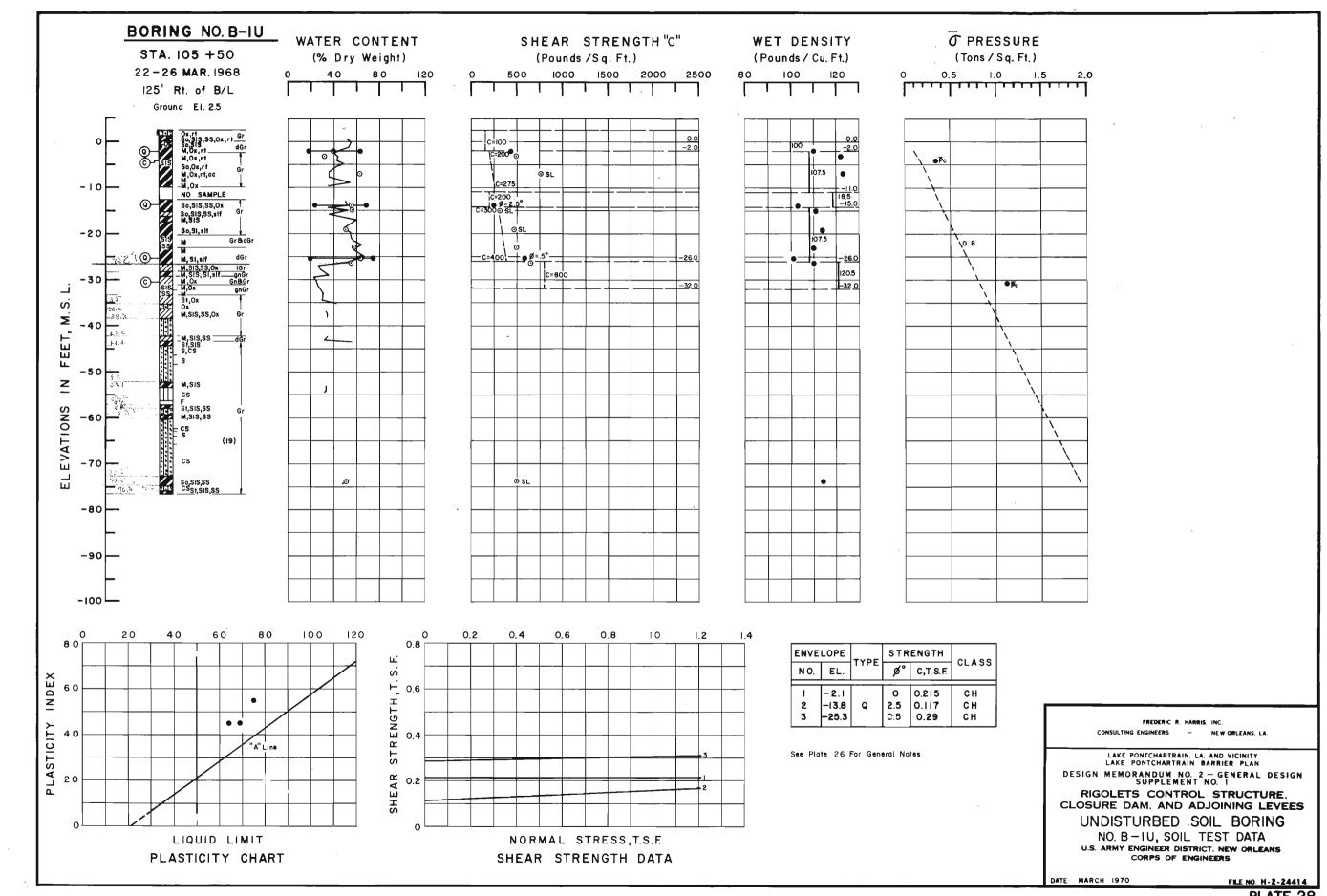
U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, NEW ORLEANS
CORPS OF ENGINEERS

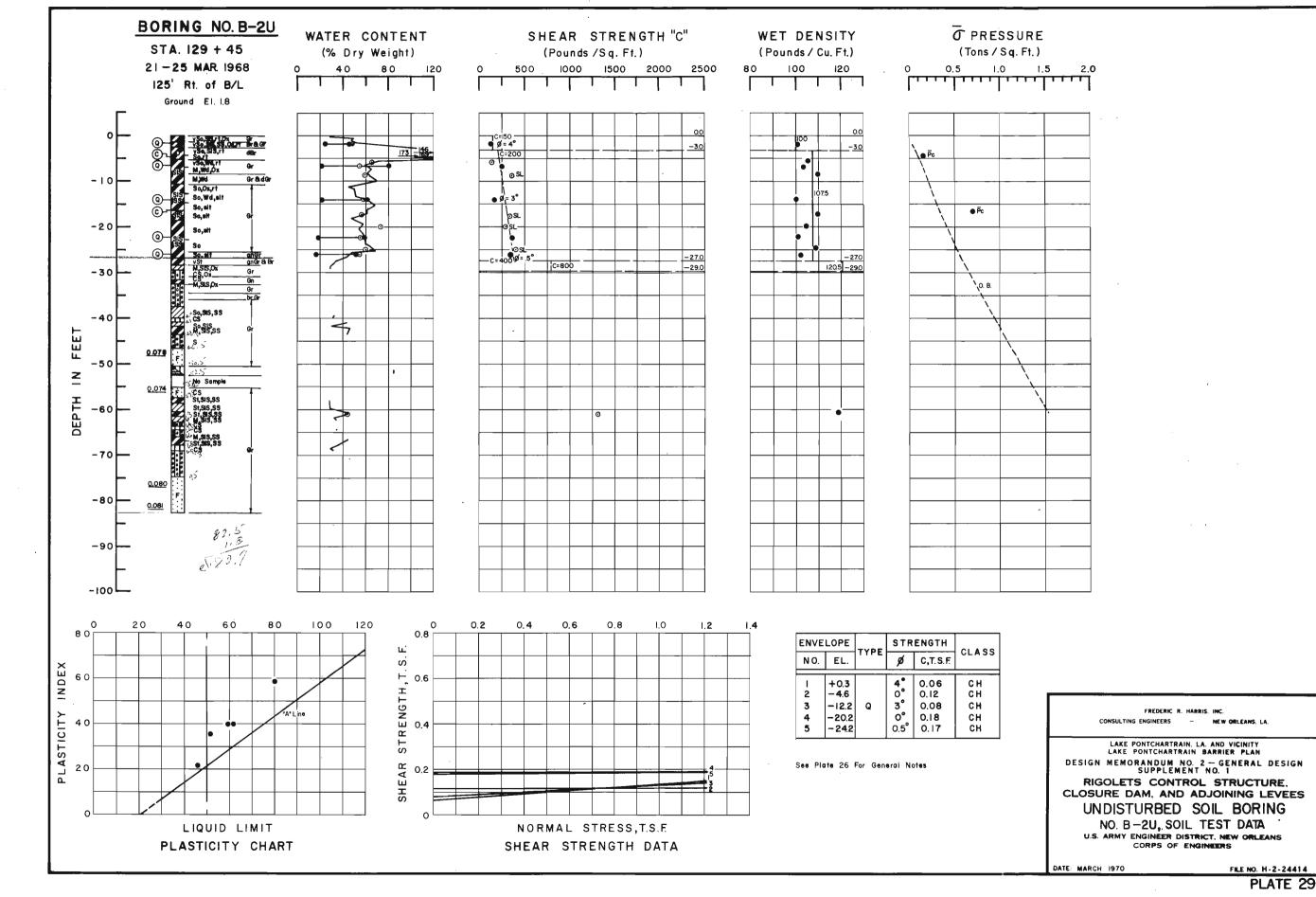
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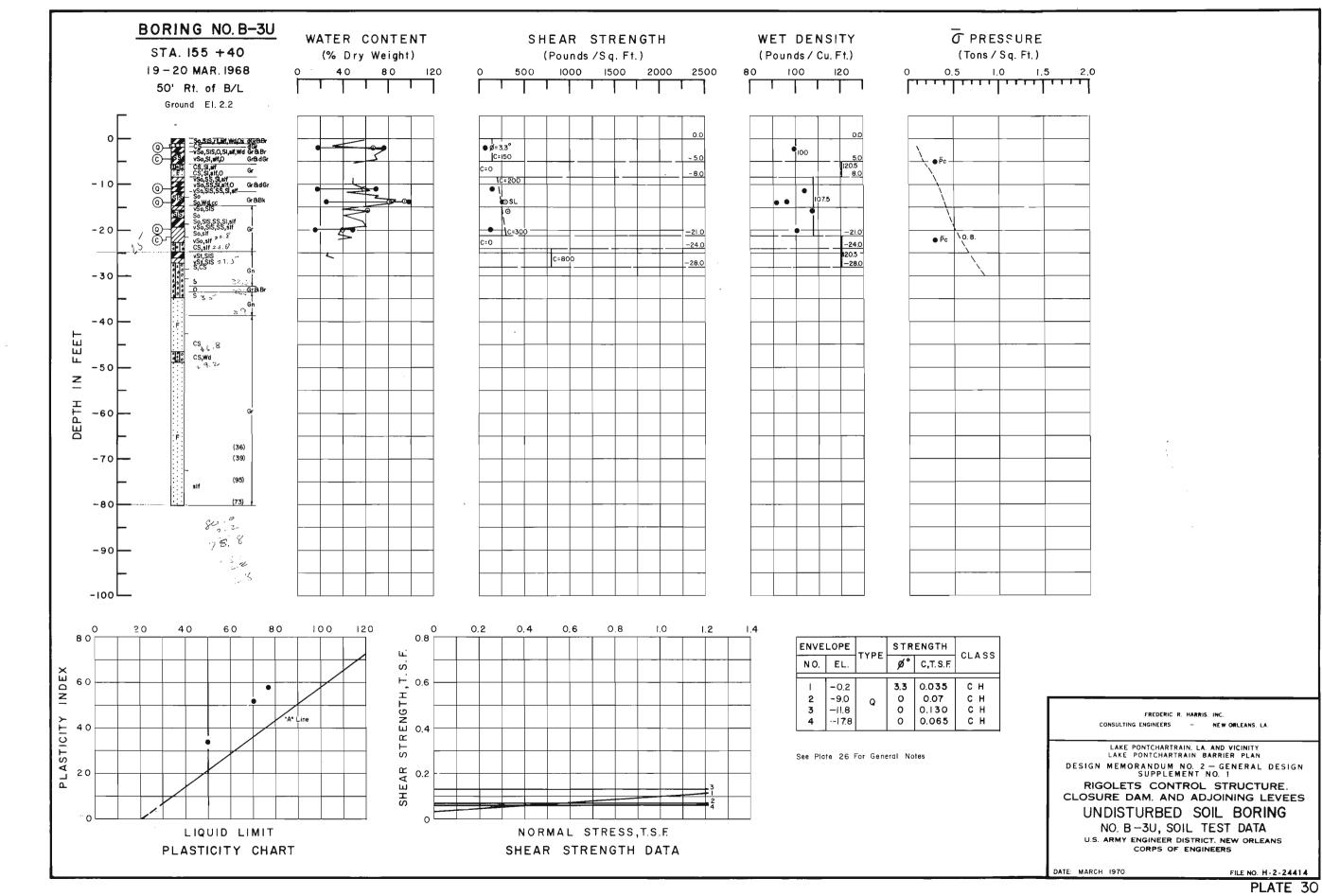


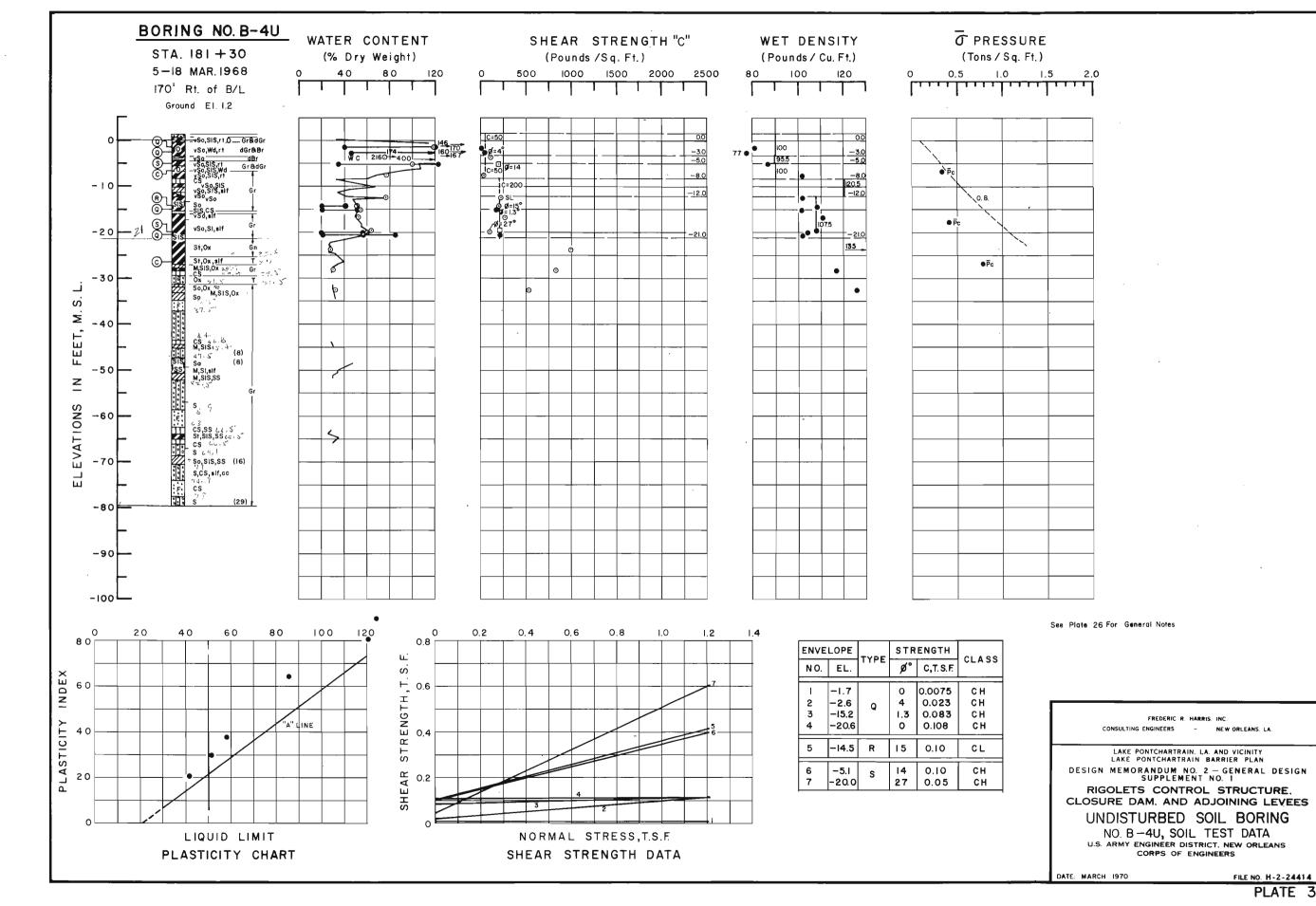


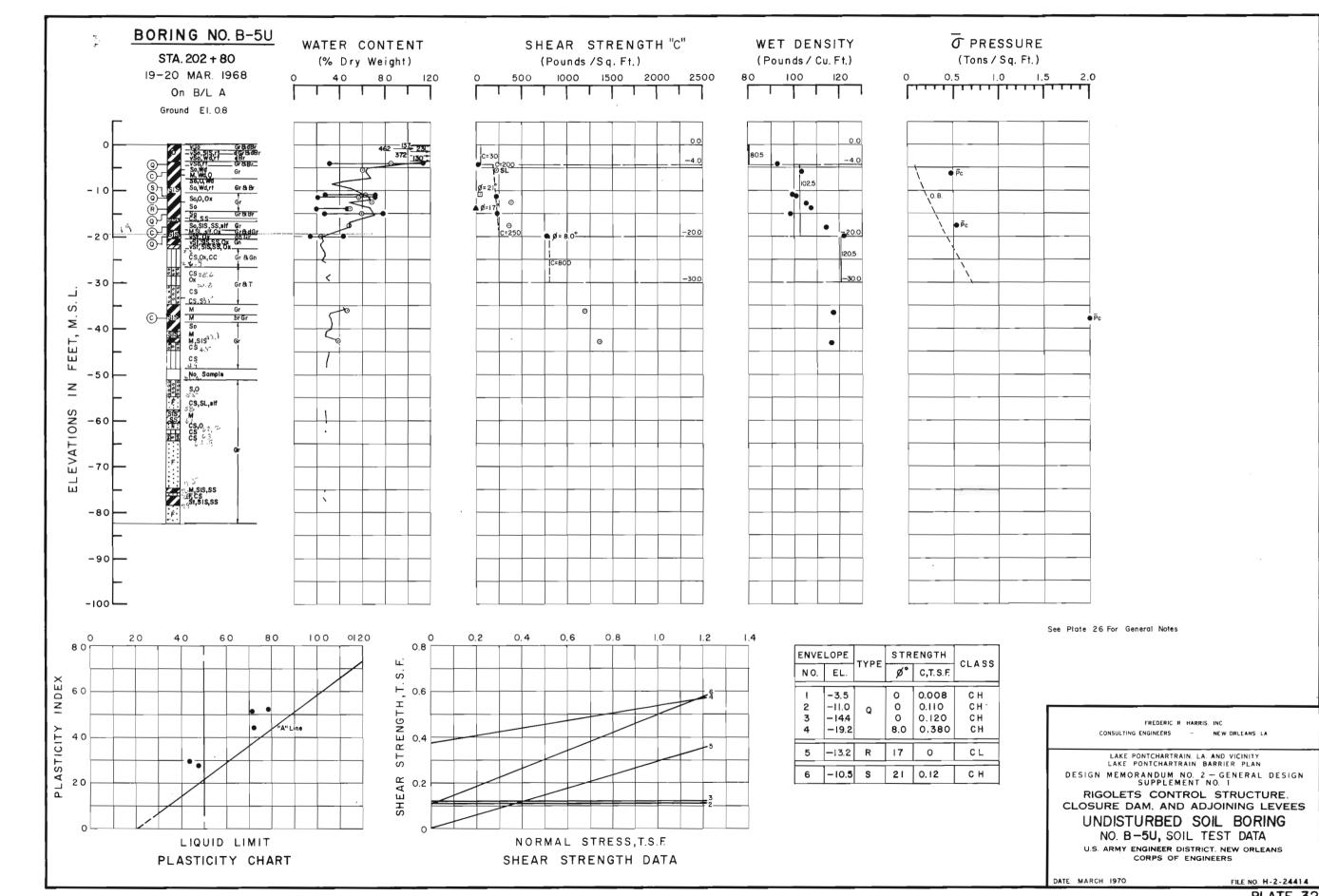


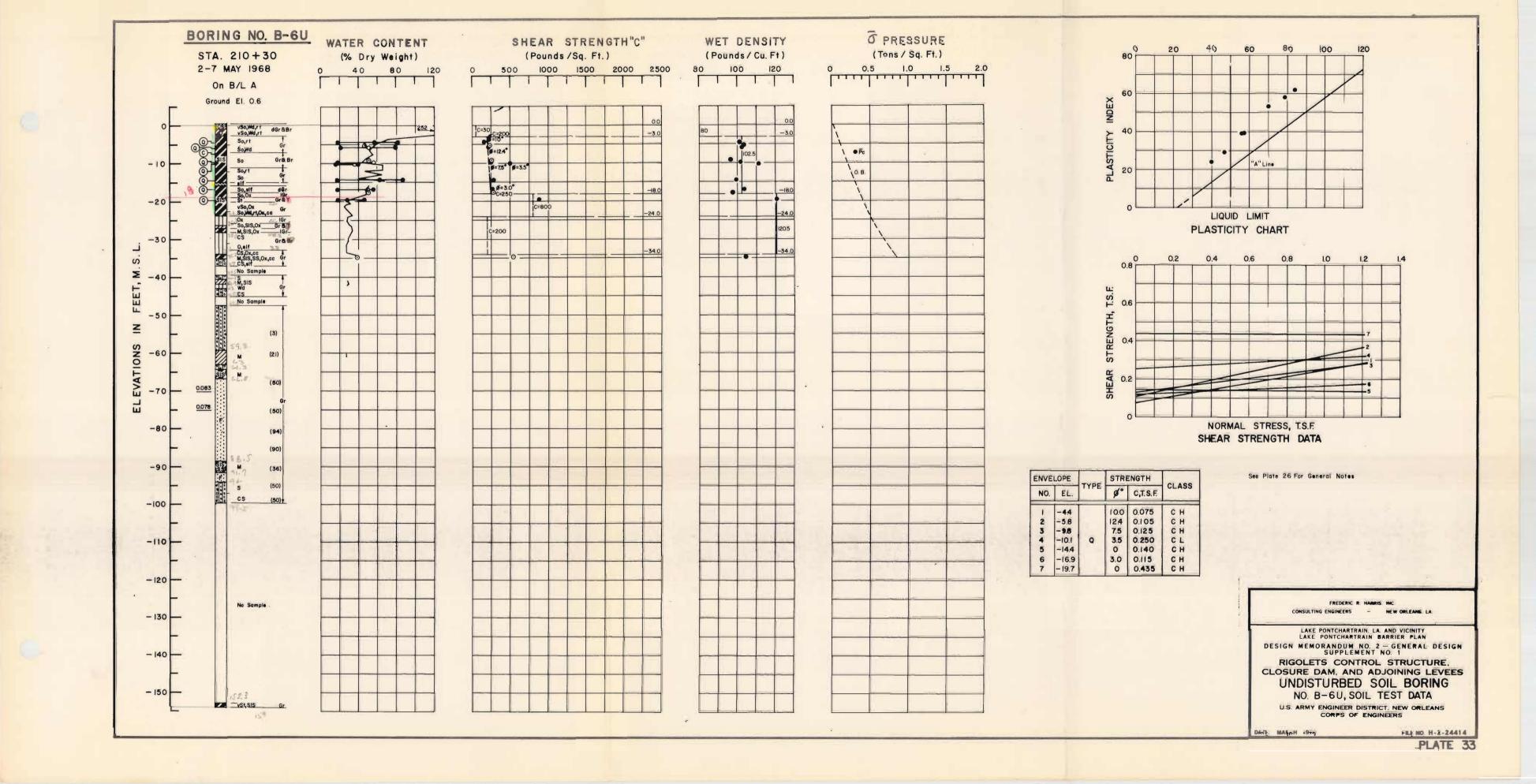


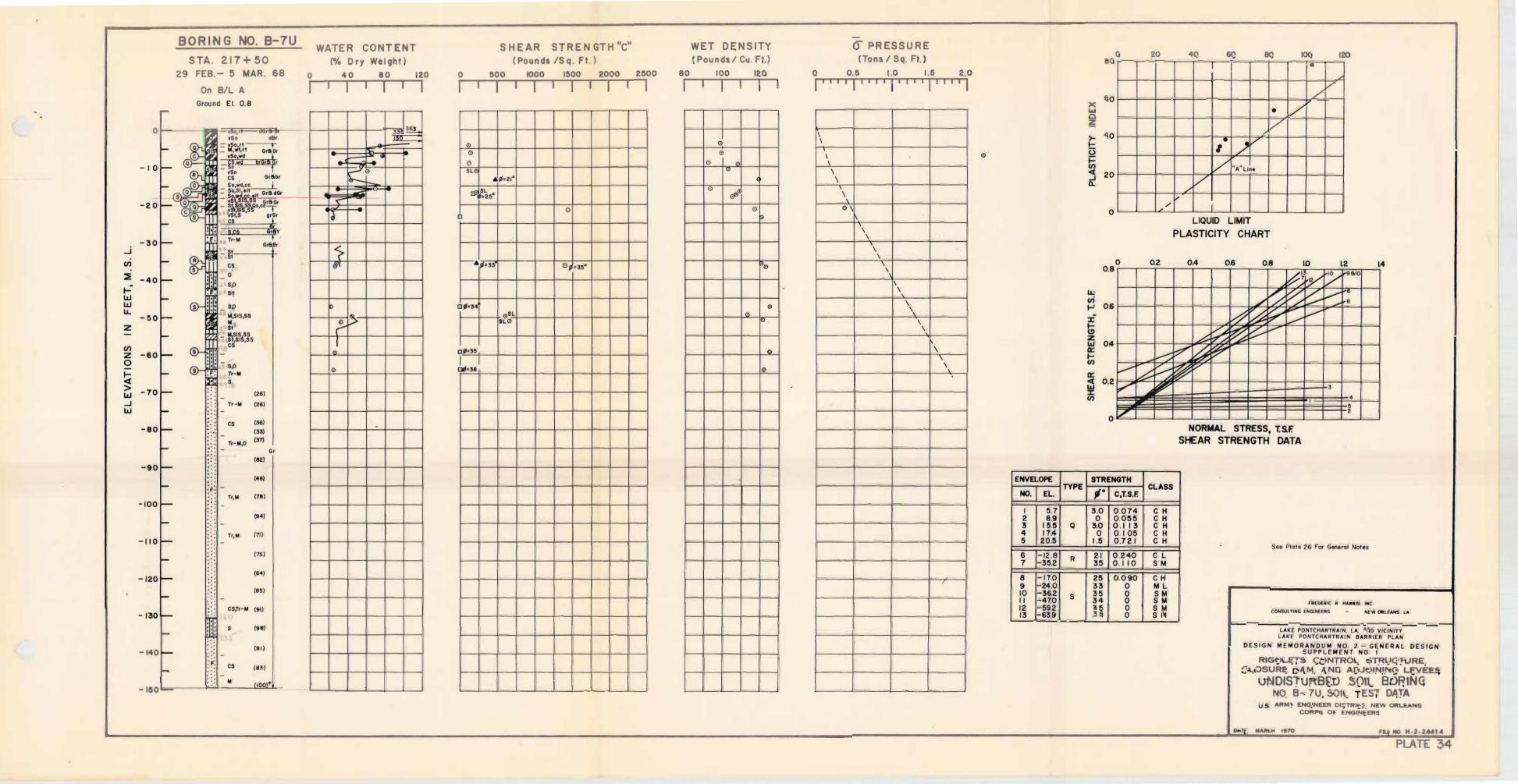


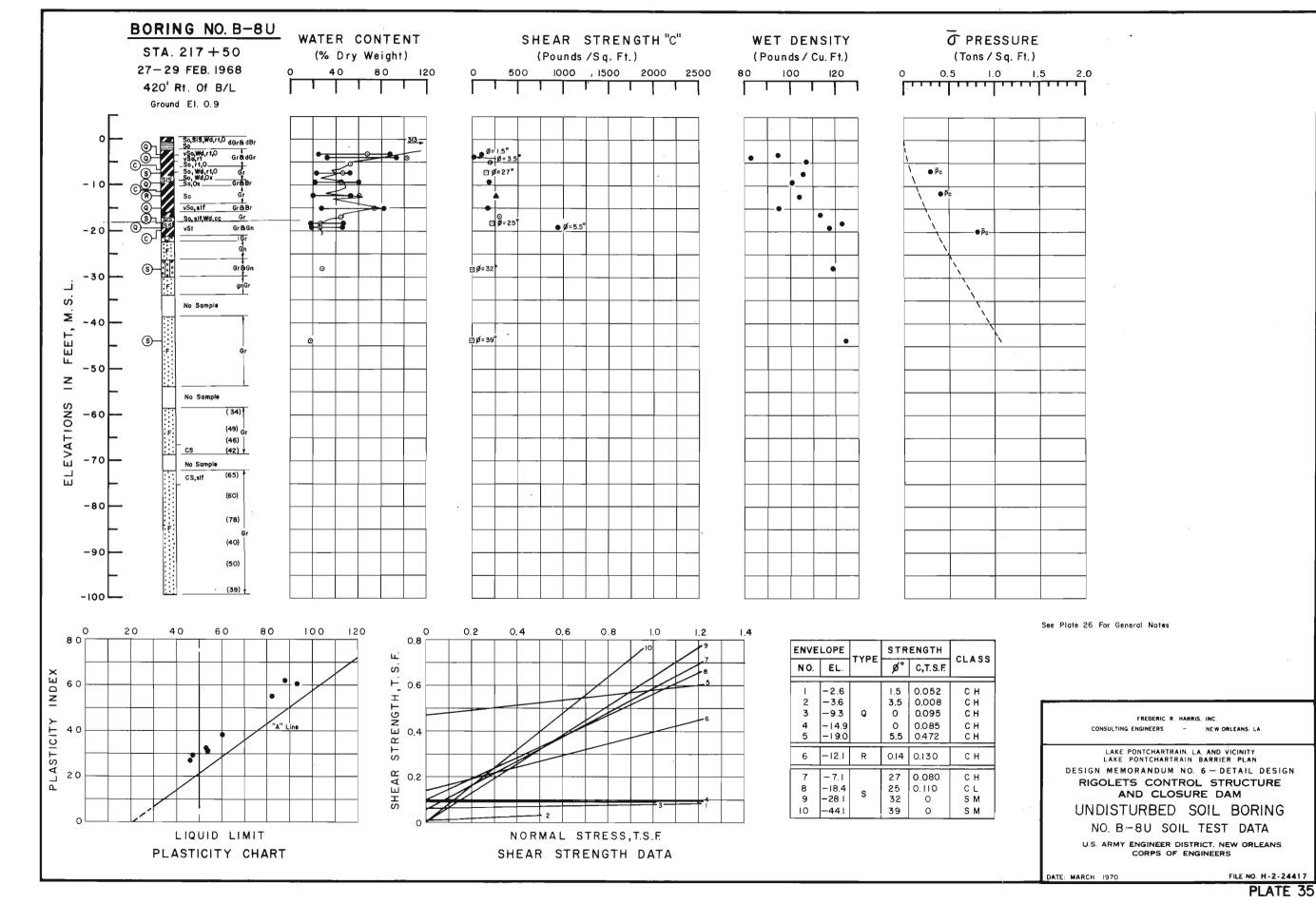


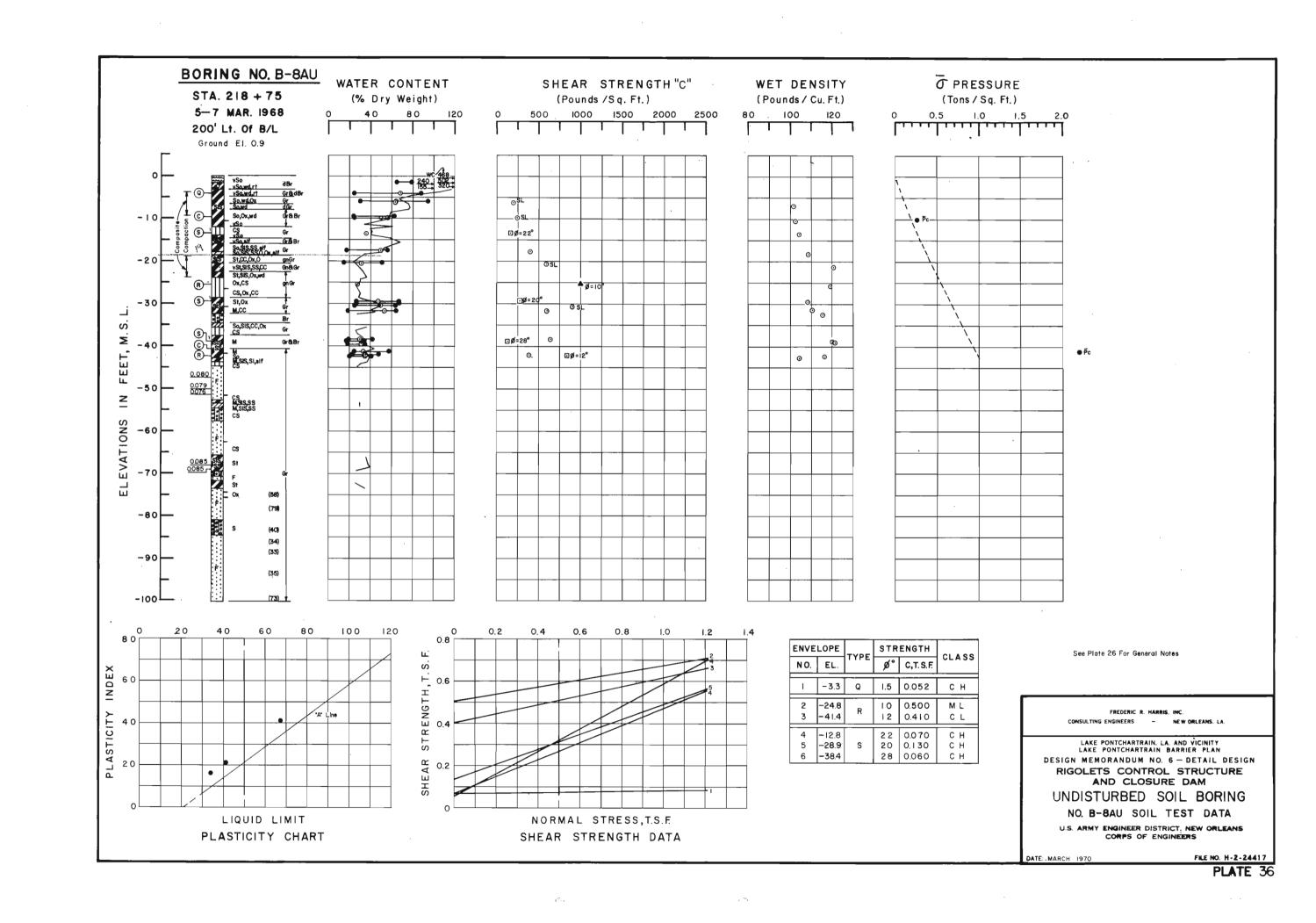


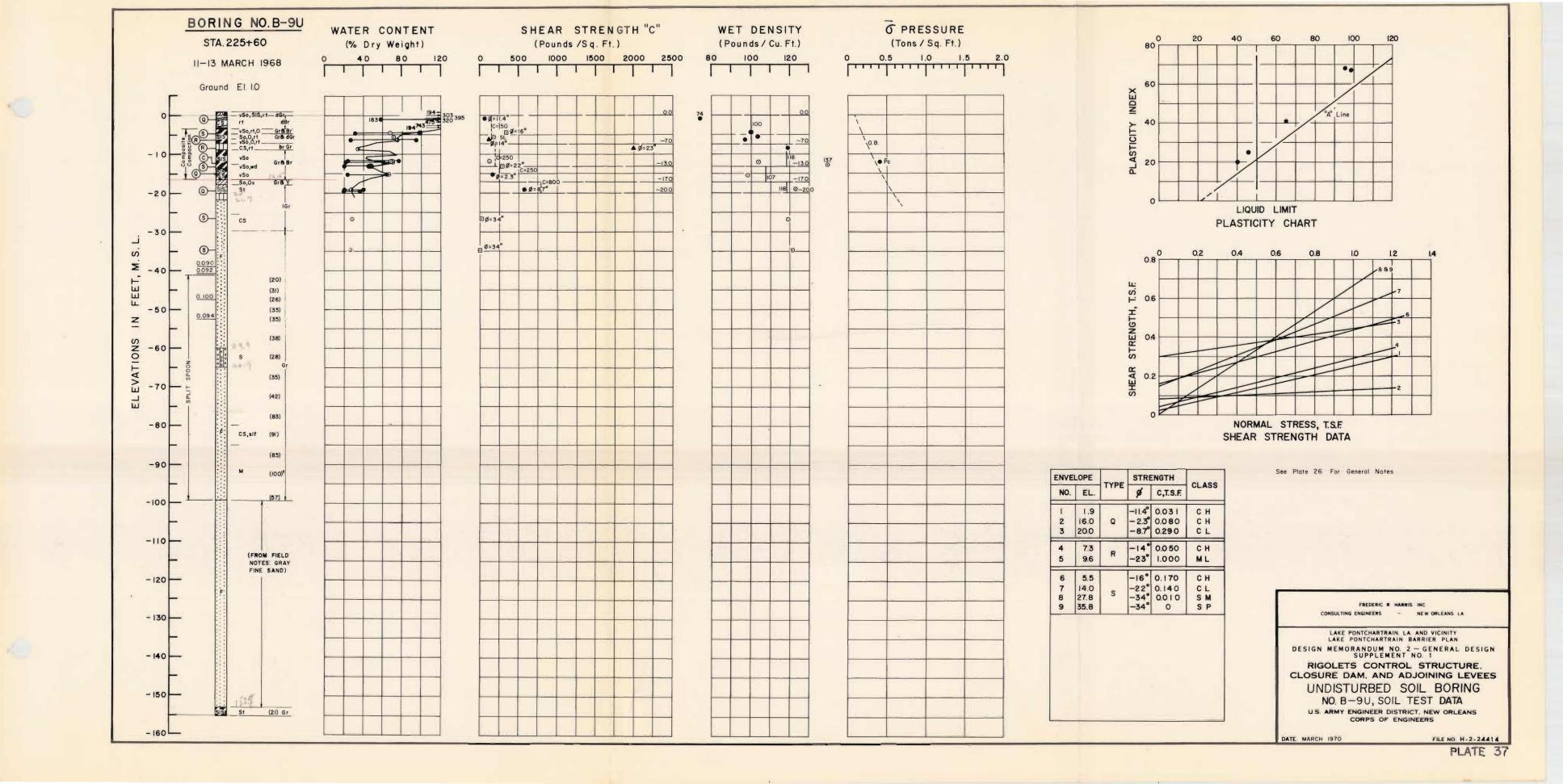


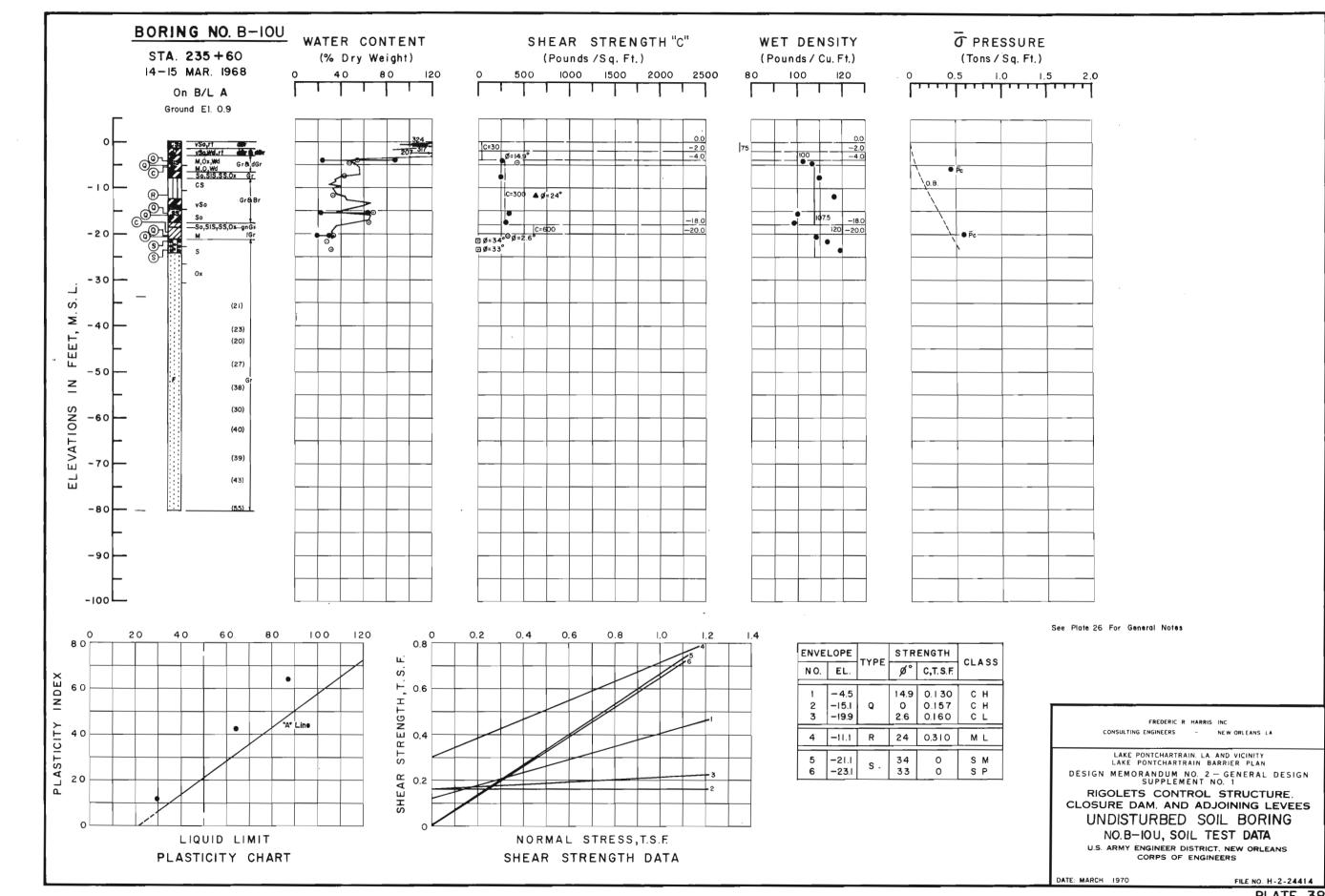


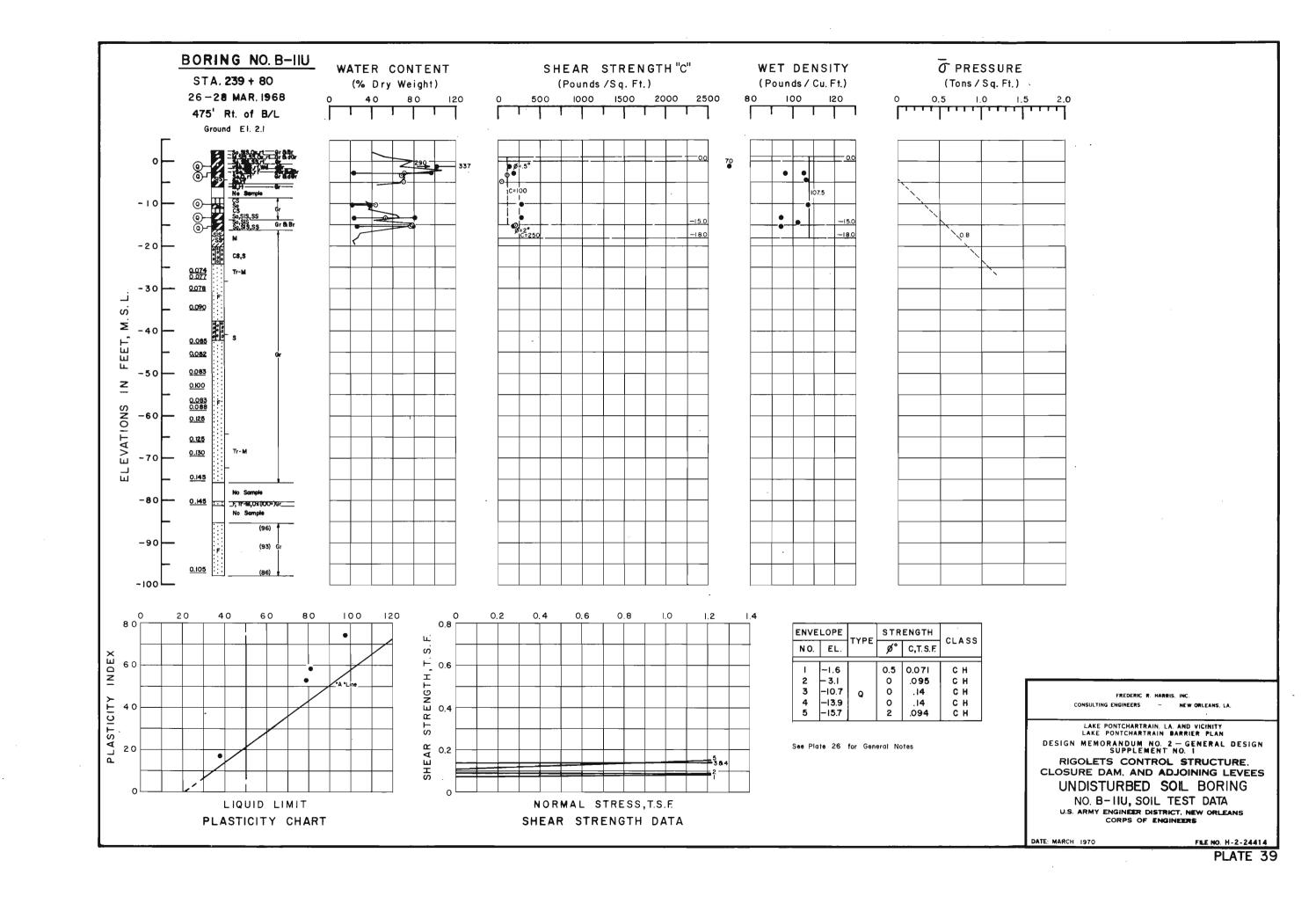


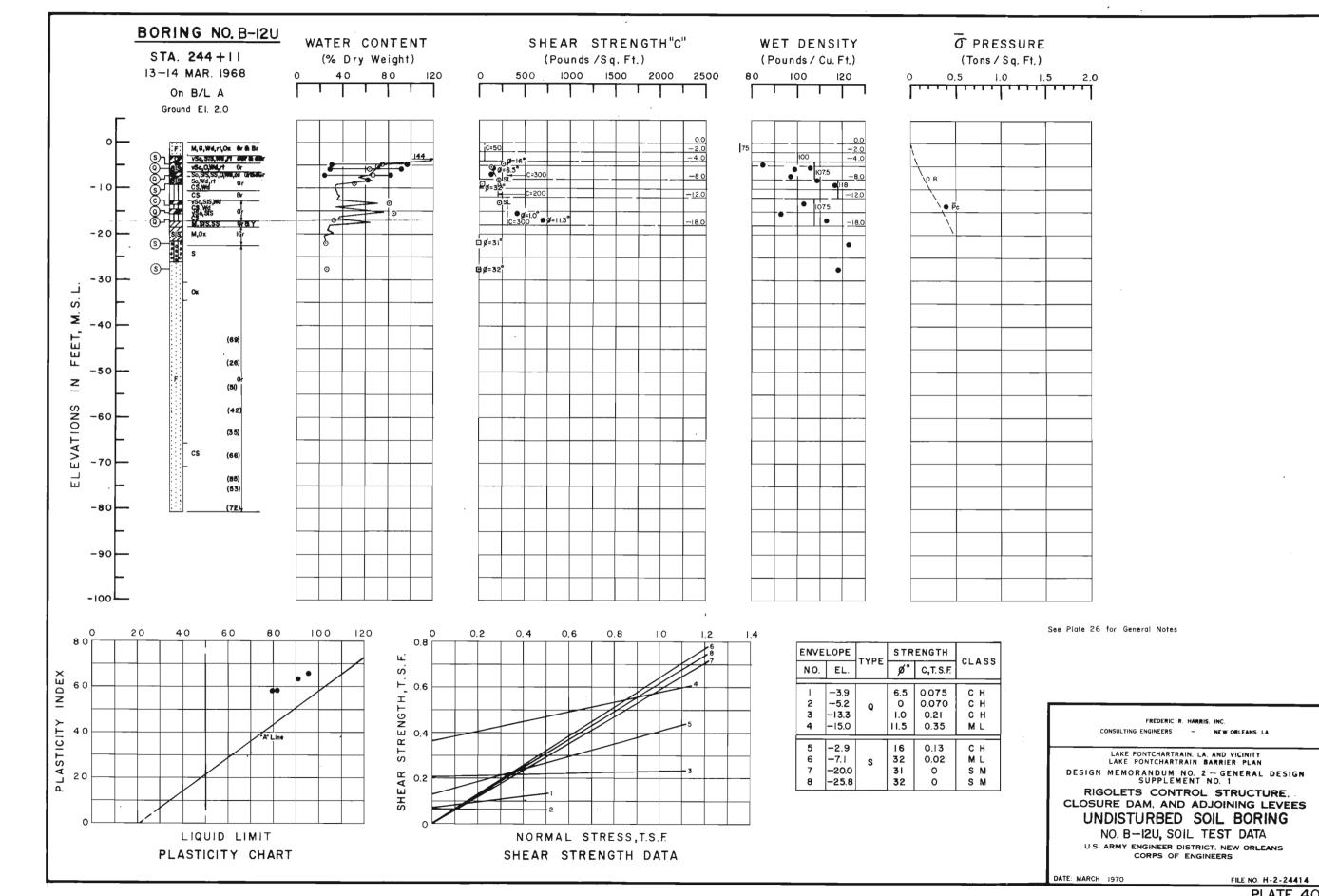


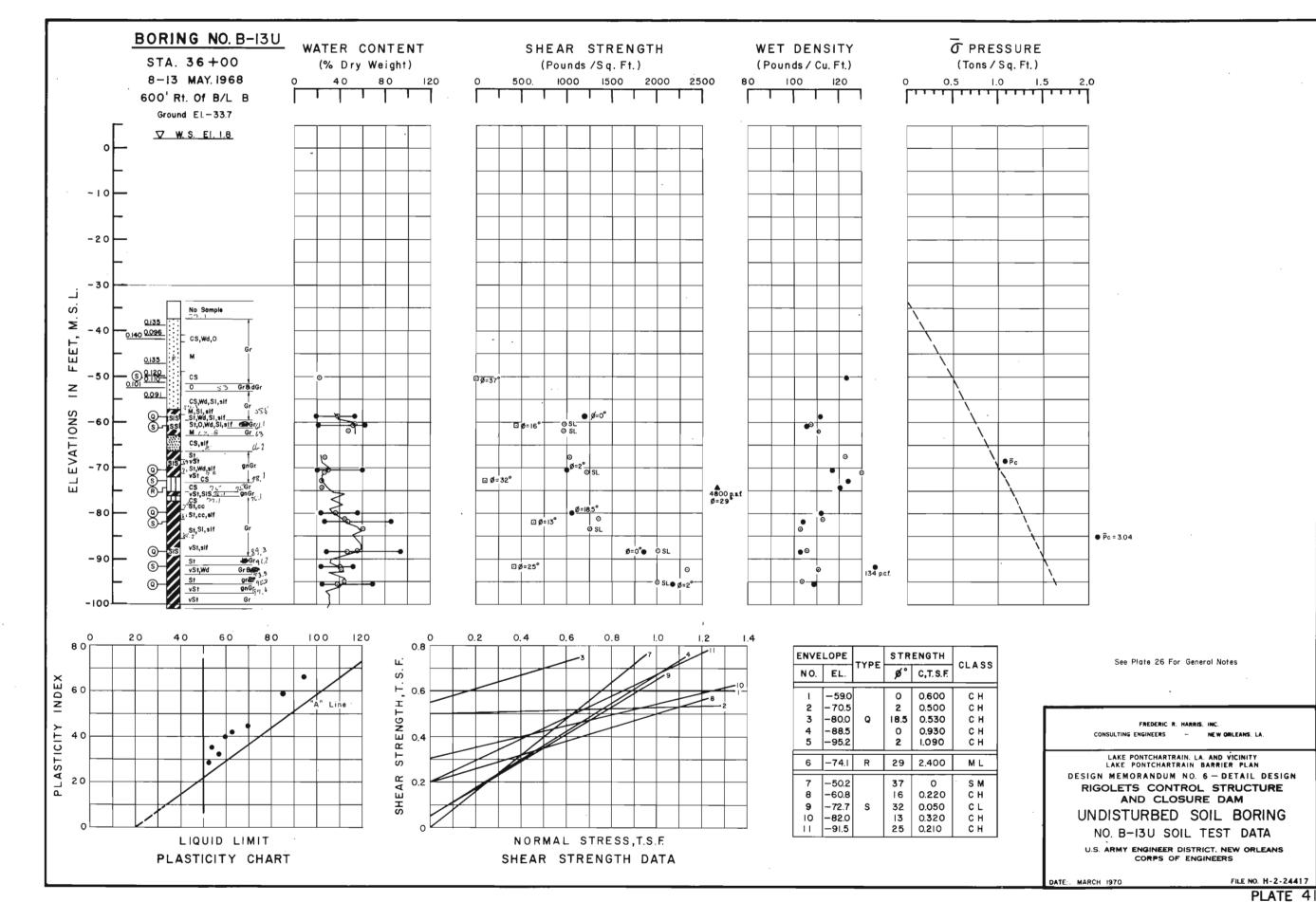


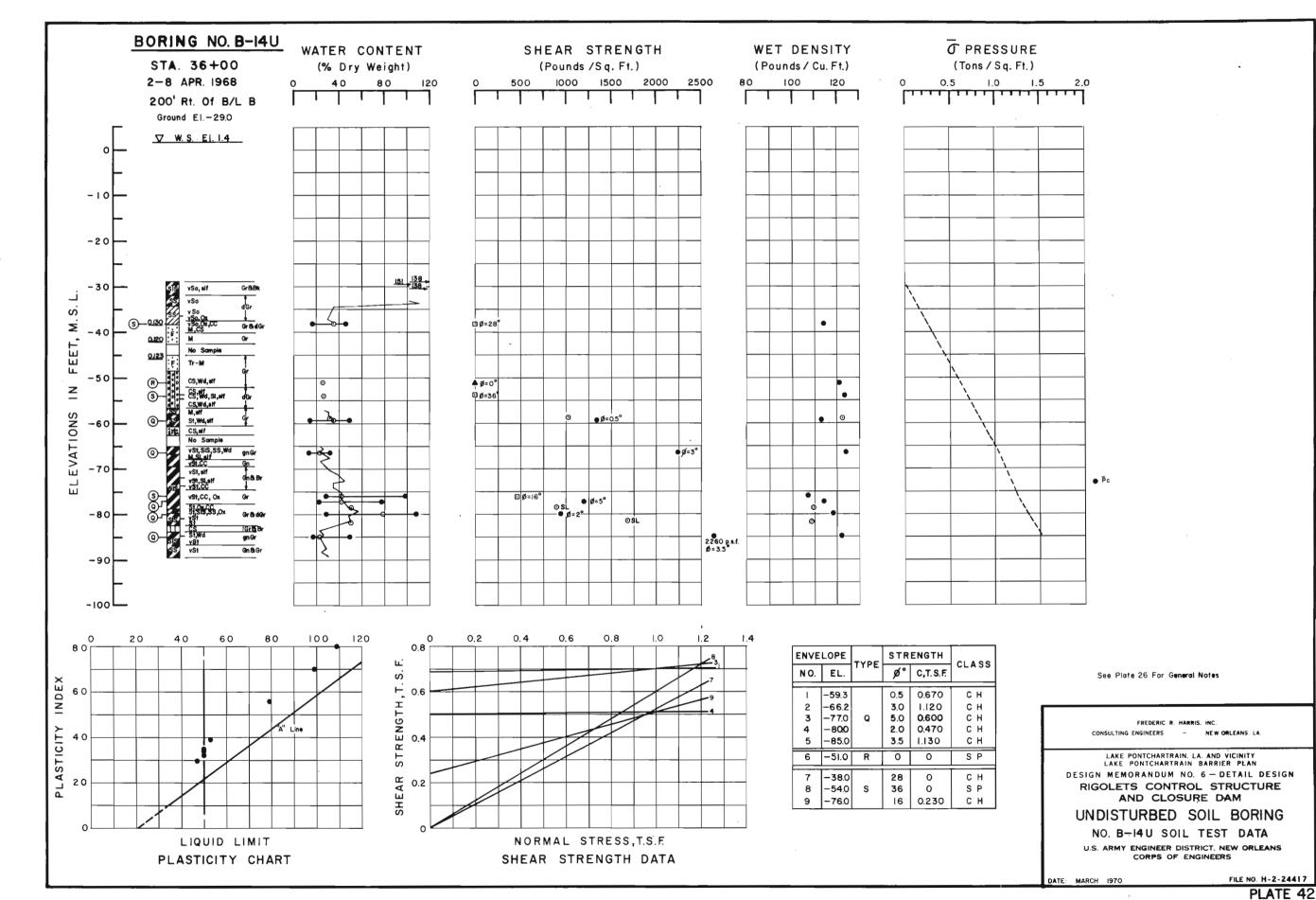


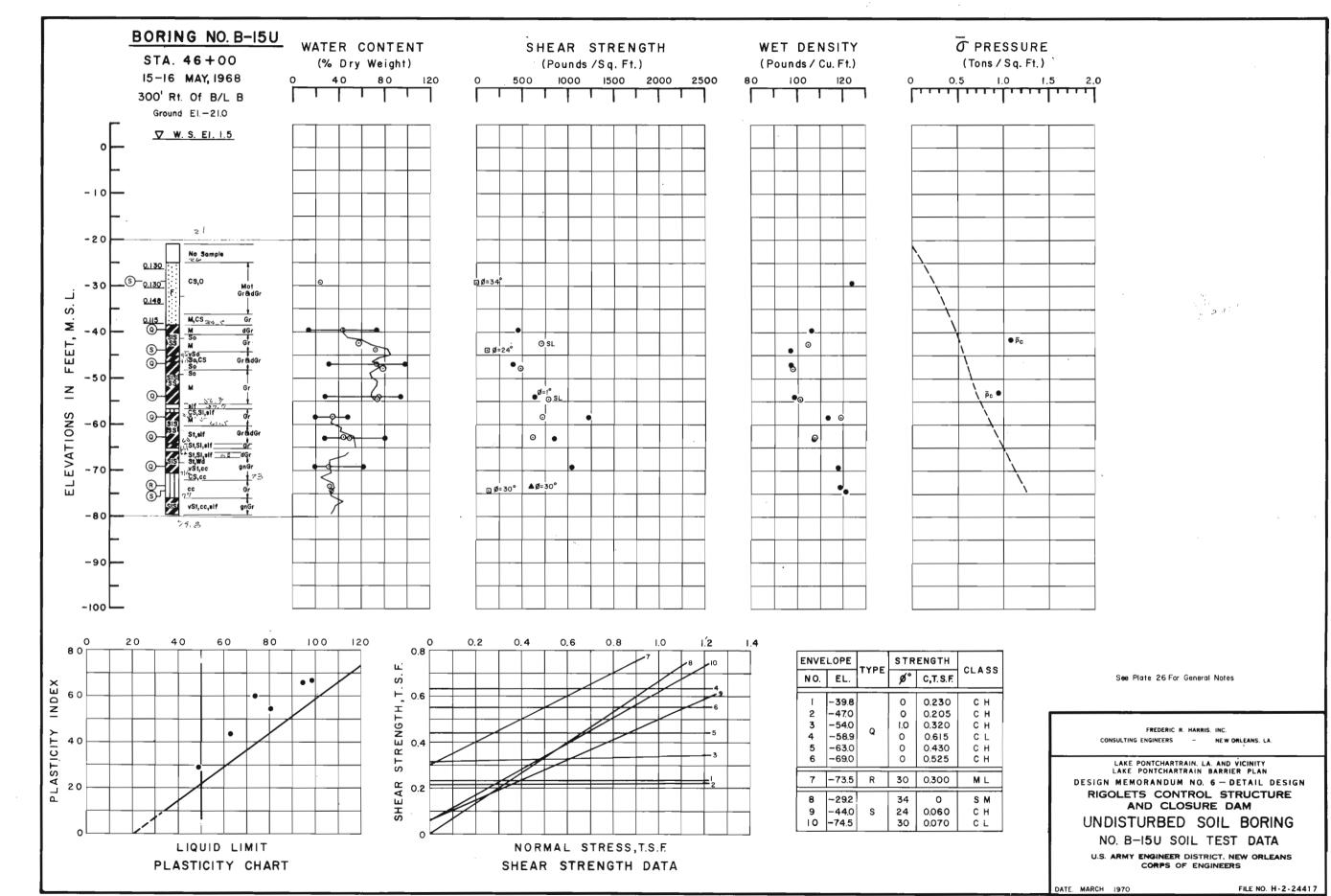


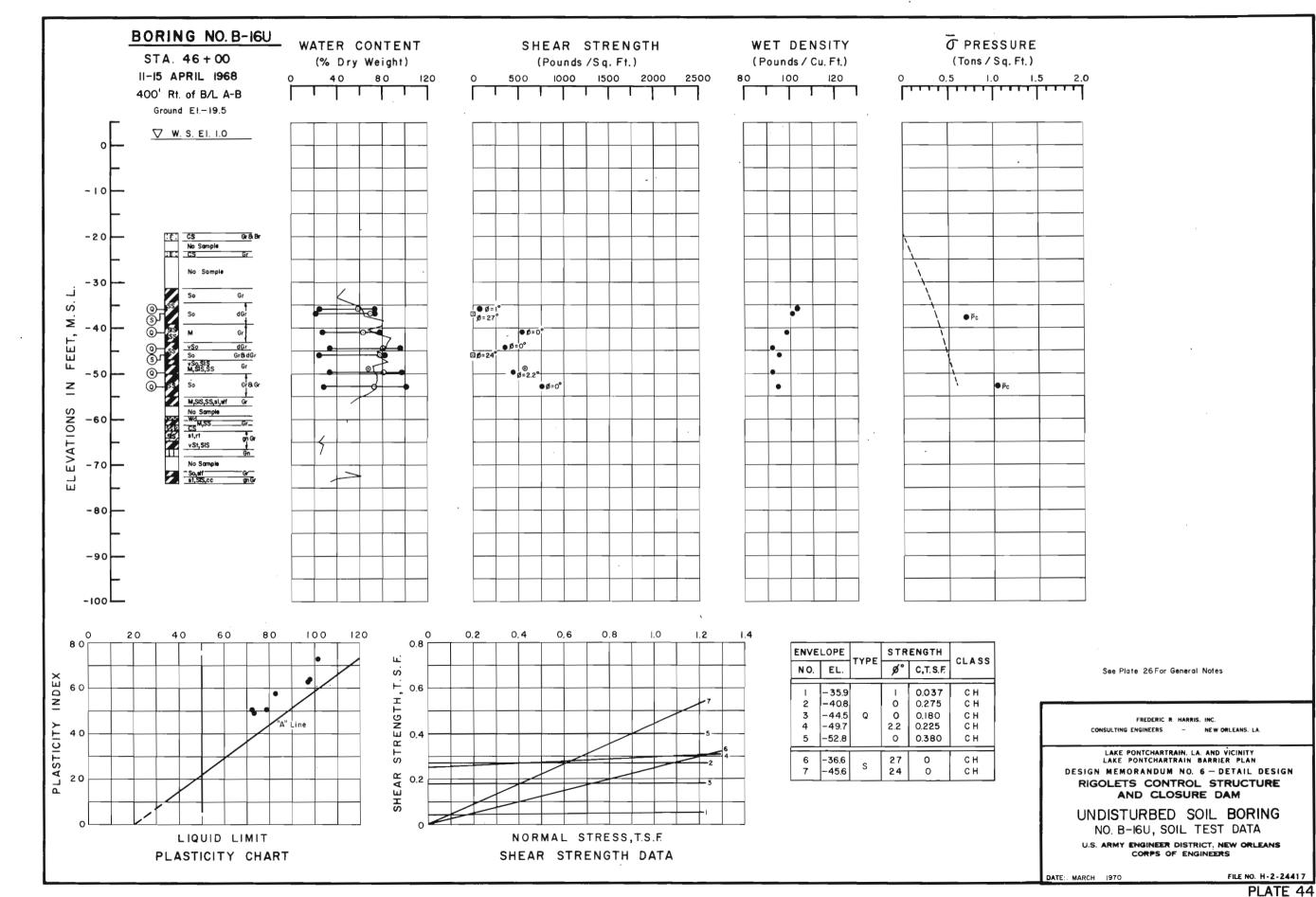


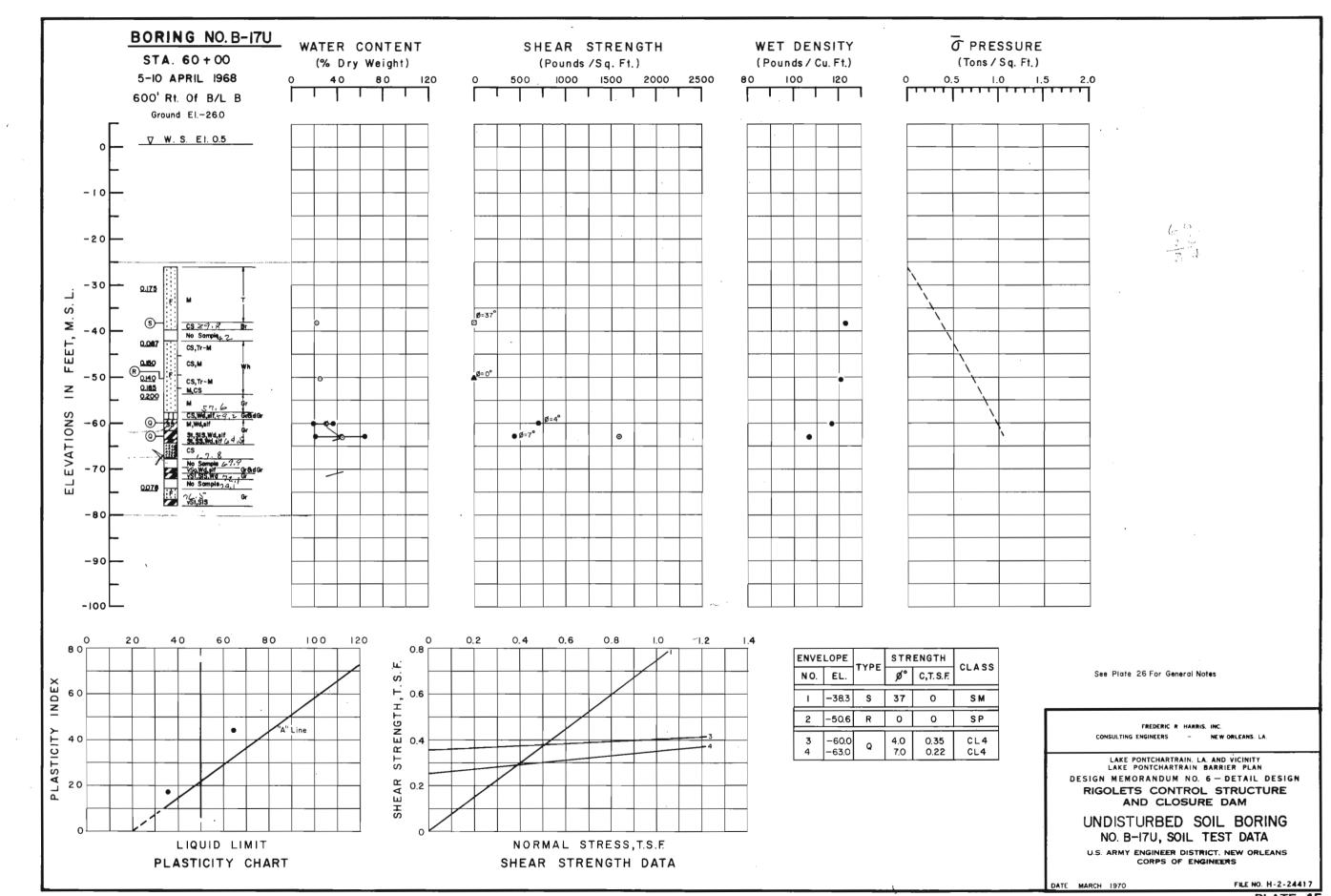


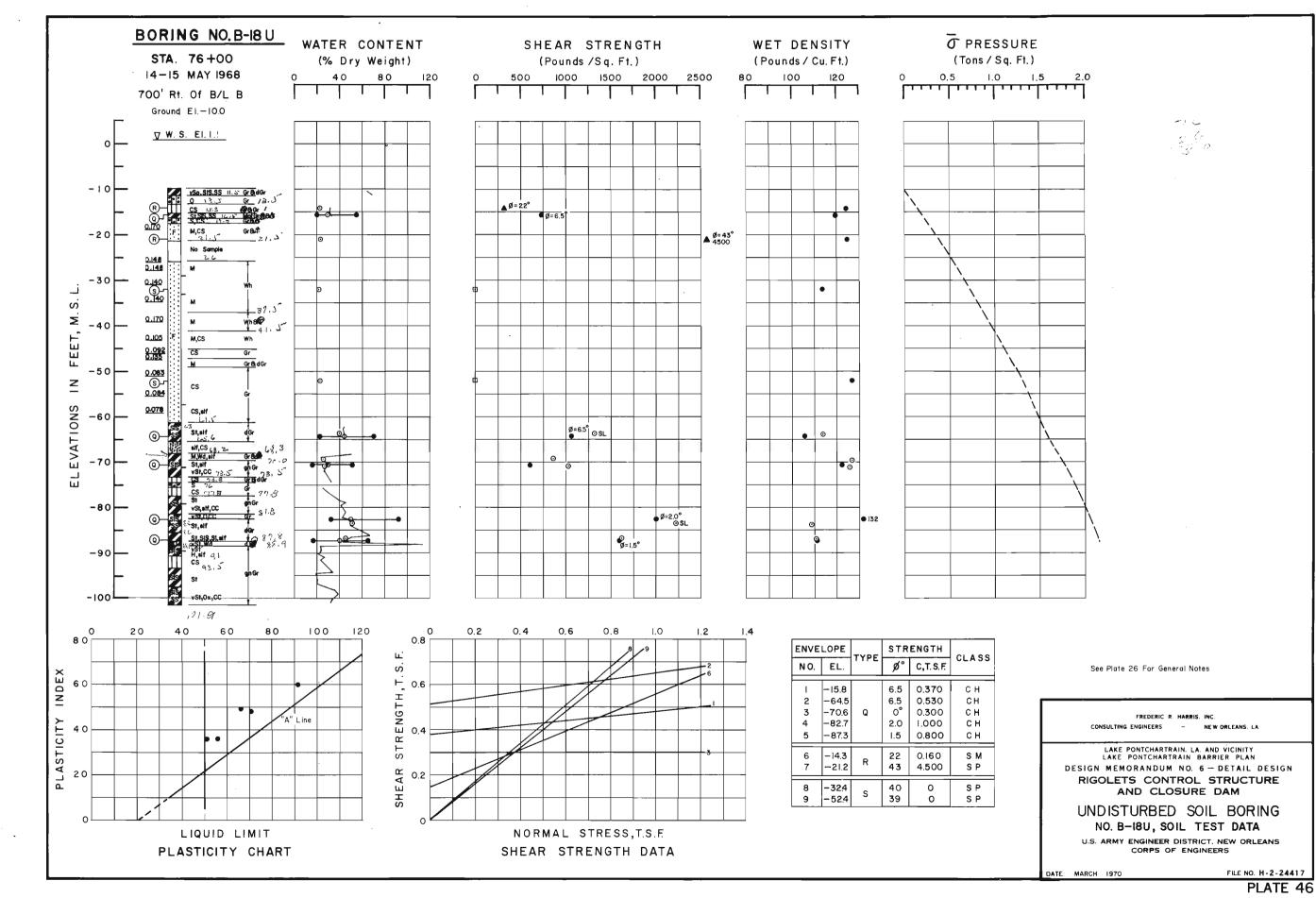


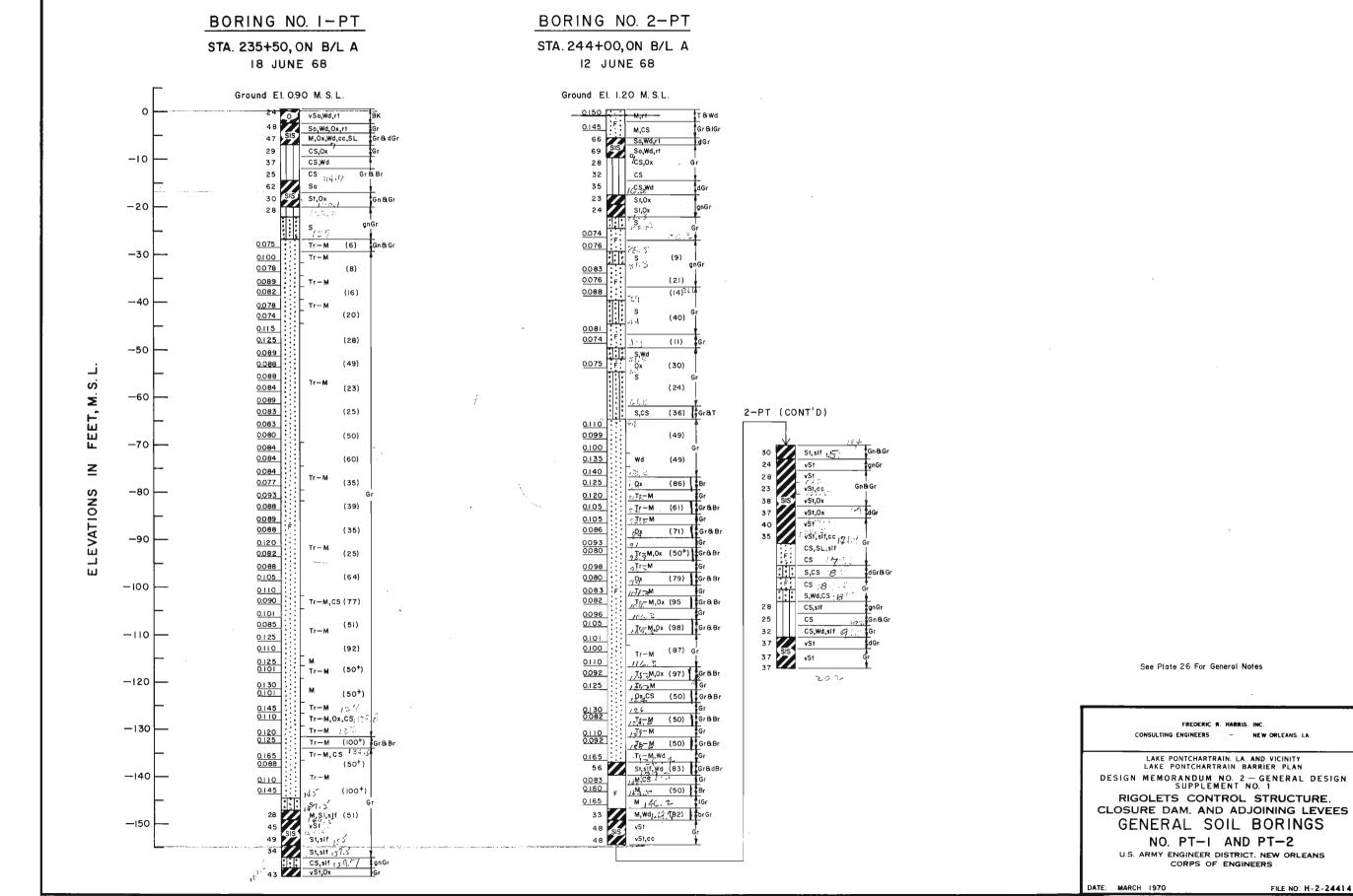


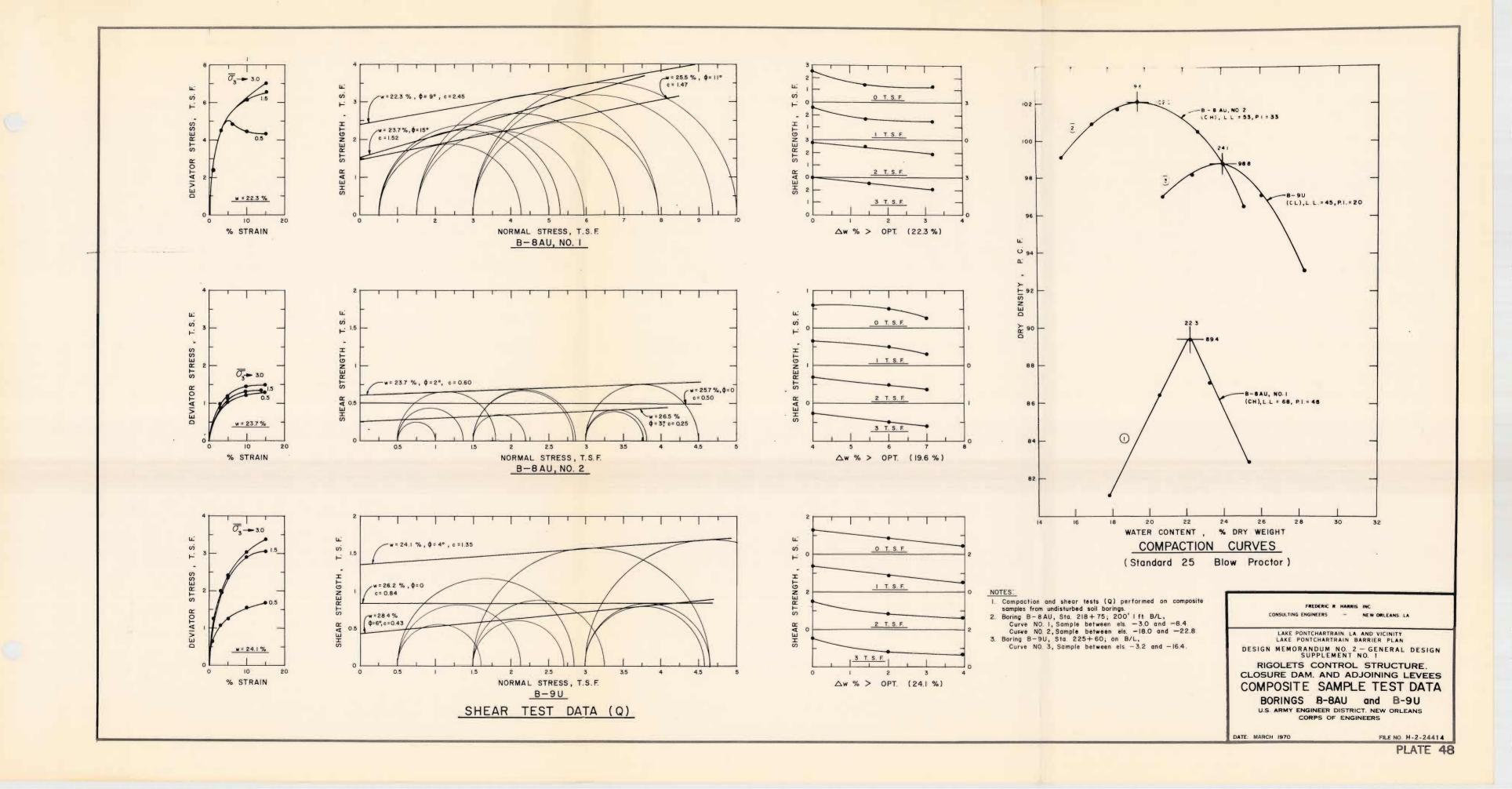


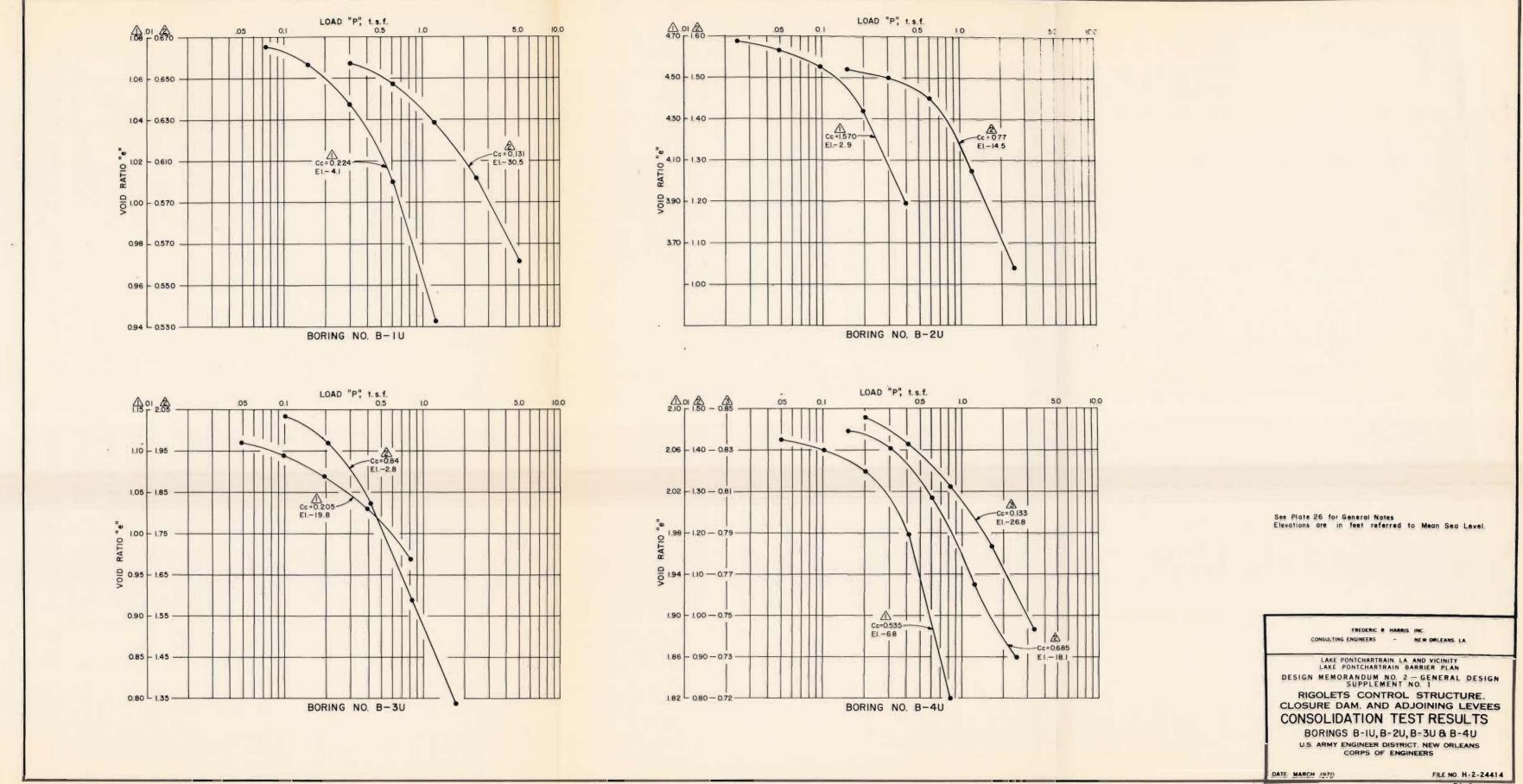


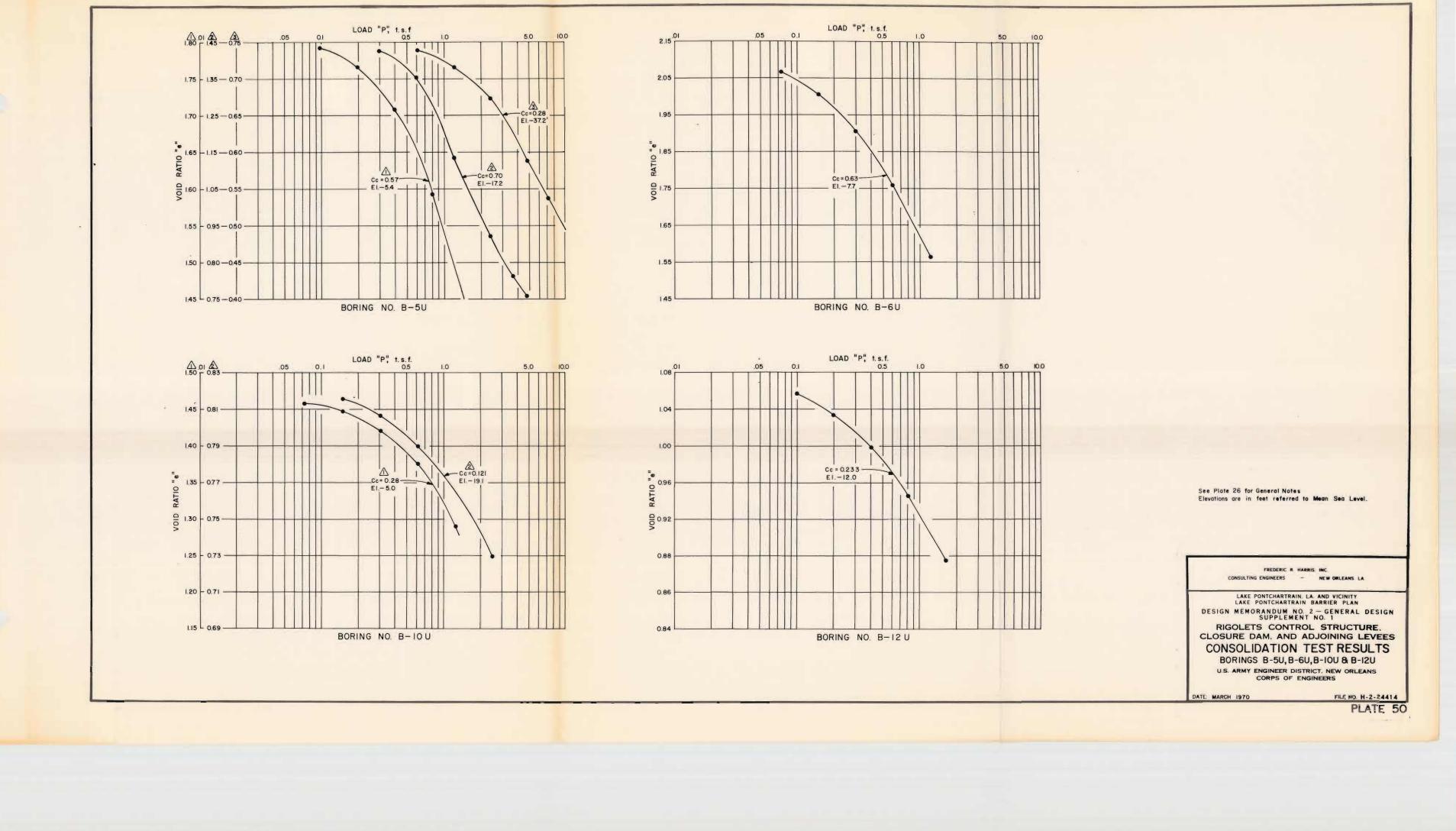


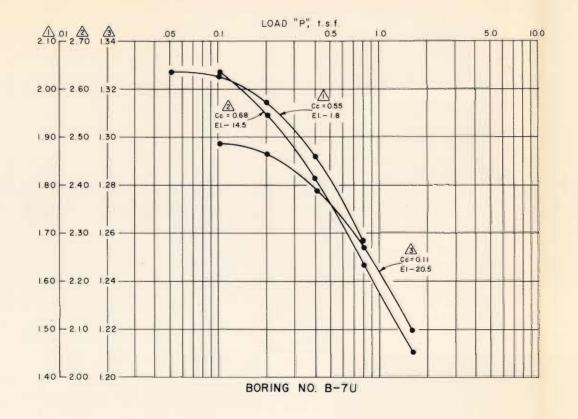


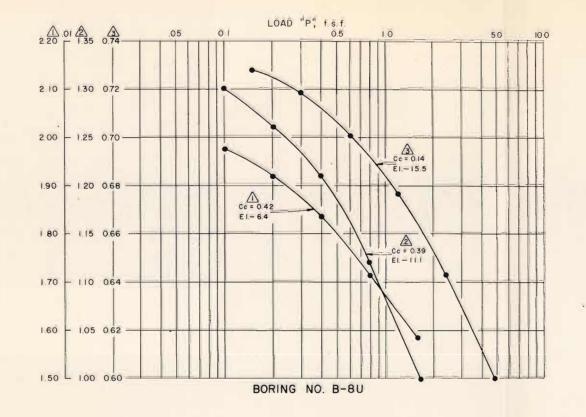


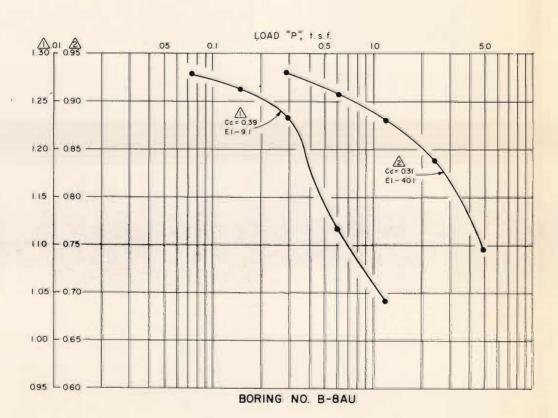


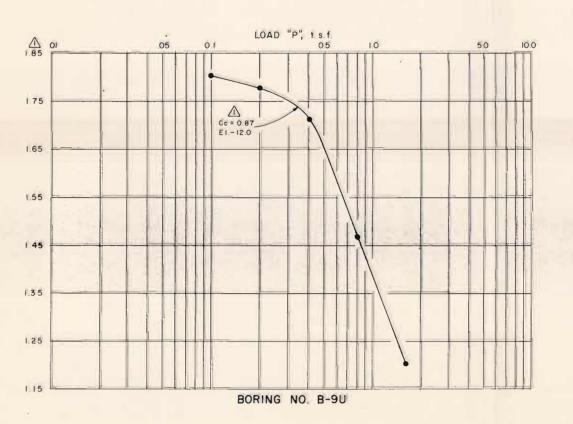












See Plate 26 for General Notes Elevations are in feet referred to Mean Sea Level.

FREDERIC R HARRIS INC

CONSULTING ENGINEERS - NEW ORLEANS LA

LAKE PONTCHARTRAIN, LA AND VICINITY
LAKE PONTCHARTRAIN BARRIER PLAN
DESIGN MEMORANDUM NO. 2 — GENERAL DESIGN
SUPPLEMENT NO. 1

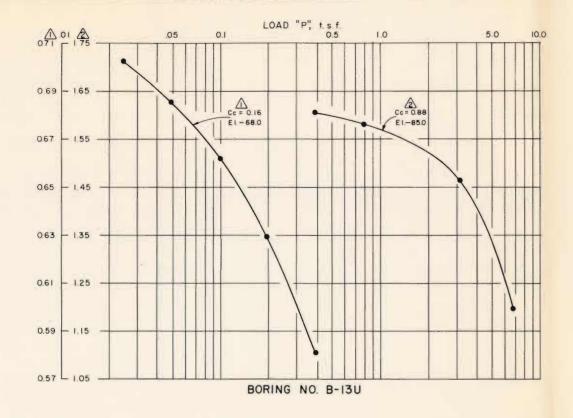
RIGOLETS CONTROL STRUCTURE.
CLOSURE DAM. AND ADJOINING LEVEES
CONSOLIDATION TEST RESULTS

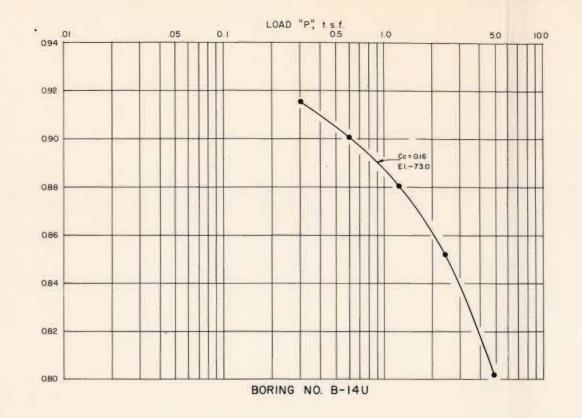
BORINGS B-7U, B-8U, B-8AU & B-9U

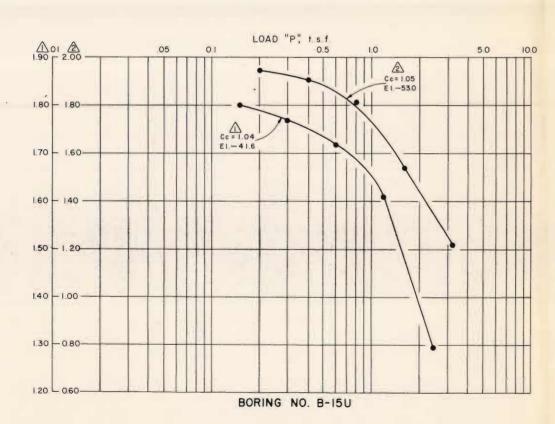
U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT. NEW ORLEANS CORPS OF ENGINEERS

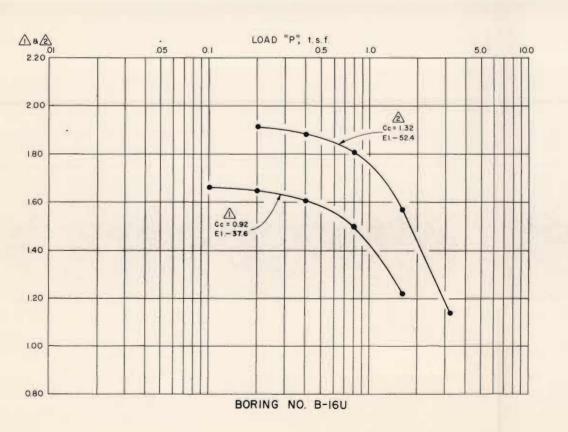
DATE MARCH 1970

FILE NO. H - 2-2 1-14









See Plate 26 for General Notes
Elevations are in feet referred to Mean Sea Level.

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CONSULTING ENGINEERS - NEW ORLEANS. LA

LAKE PONTCHARTRAIN. LA. AND VICINITY LAKE PONTCHARTRAIN BARRIER PLAN

DESIGN MEMORANDUM NO. 2 — GENERAL DESIGN SUPPLEMENT NO. 1

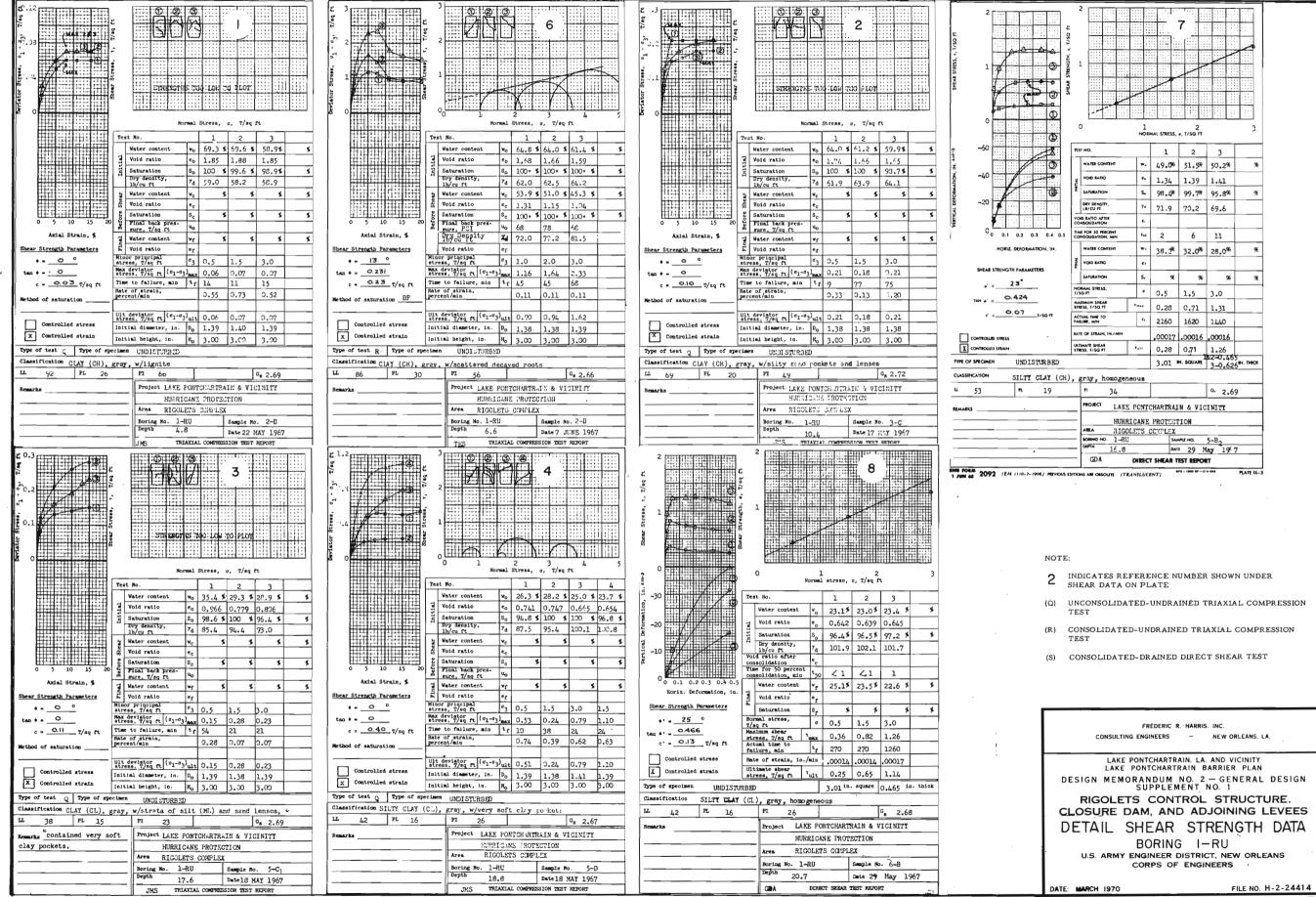
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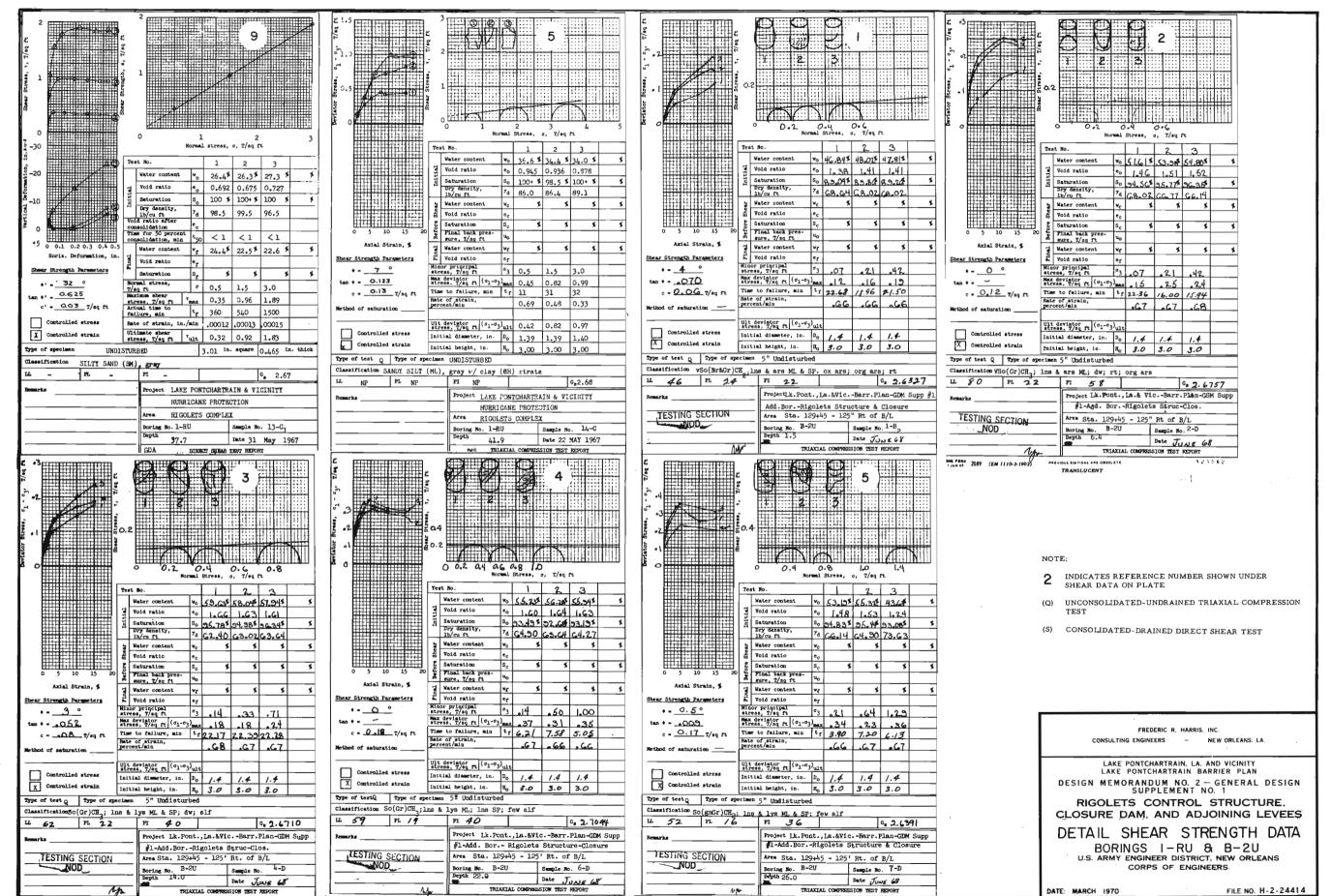
CLOSURE DAM. AND ADJOINING LEVEES
CONSOLIDATION TEST RESULTS

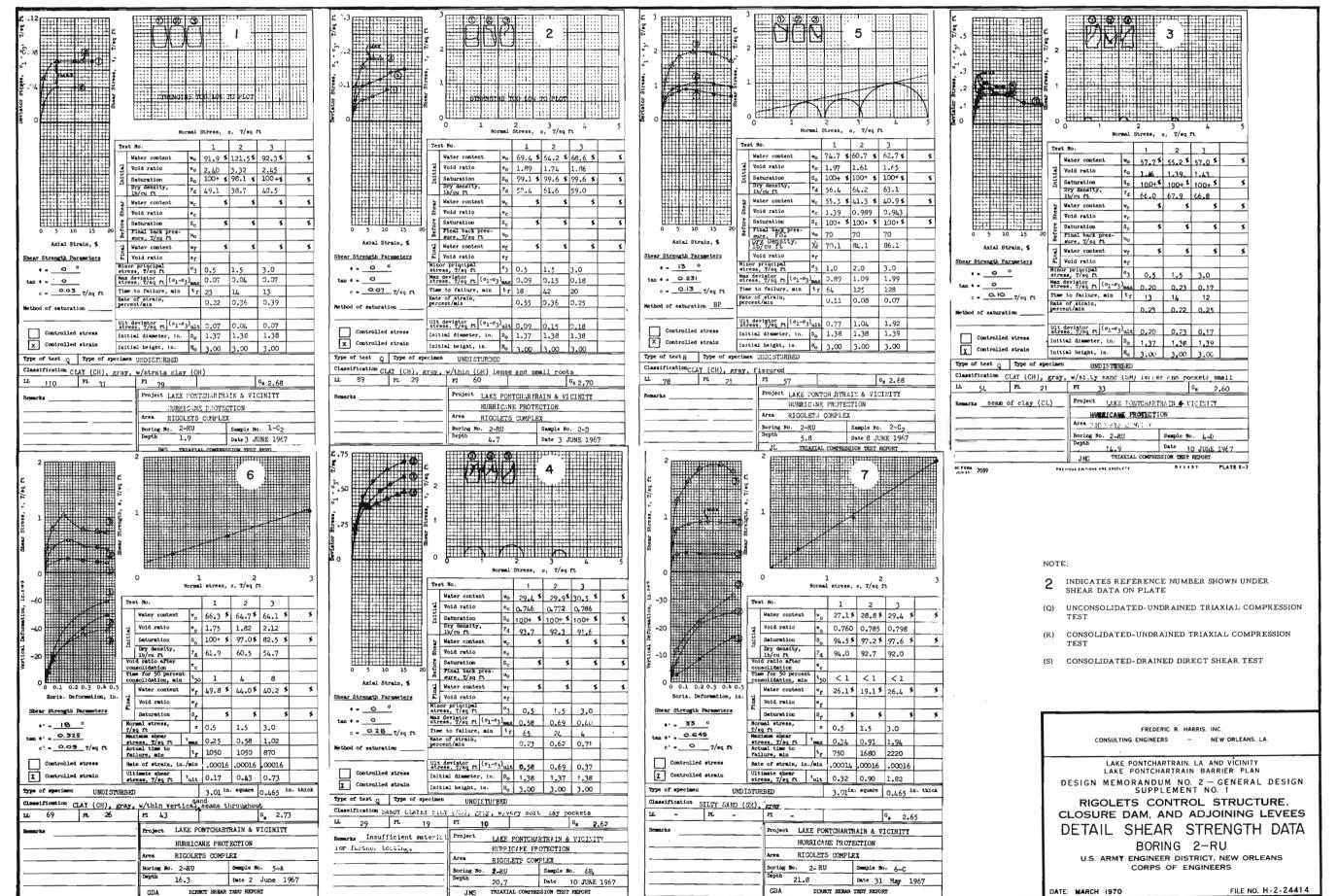
BORINGS B-13U, B-14U, B-15U & B-16U
U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT. NEW ORLEANS
CORPS OF ENGINEERS

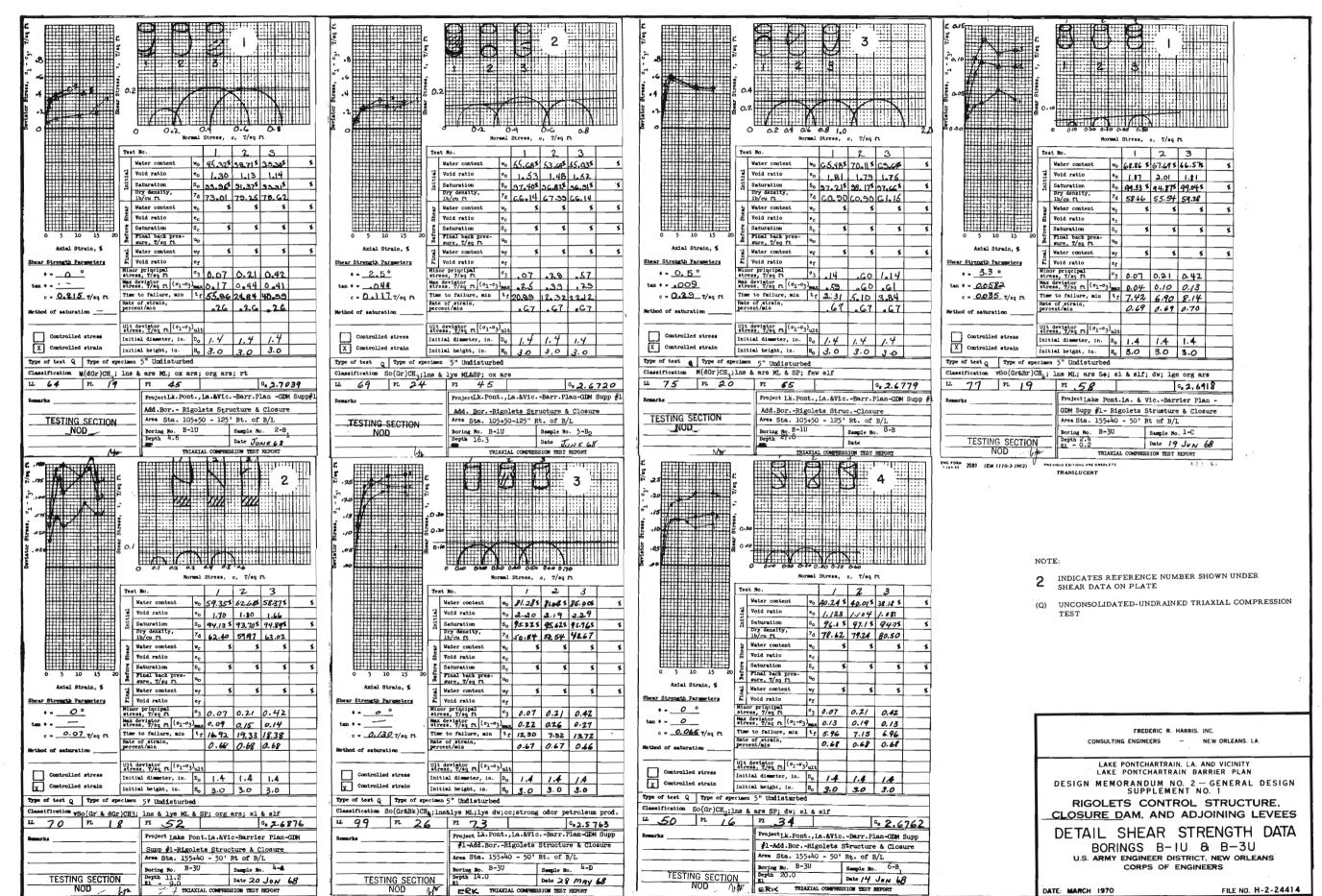
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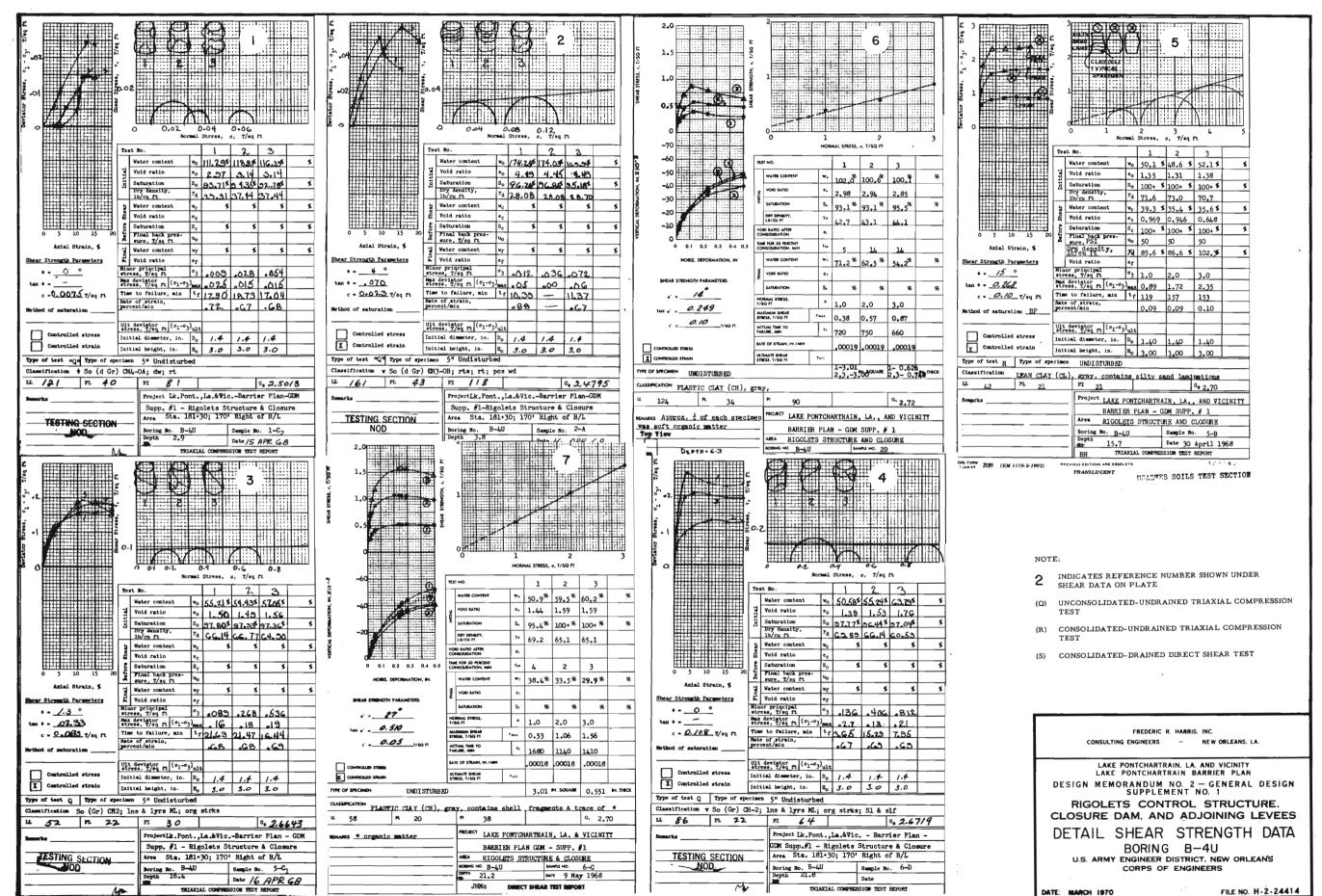
FILE NO. H-2-24414

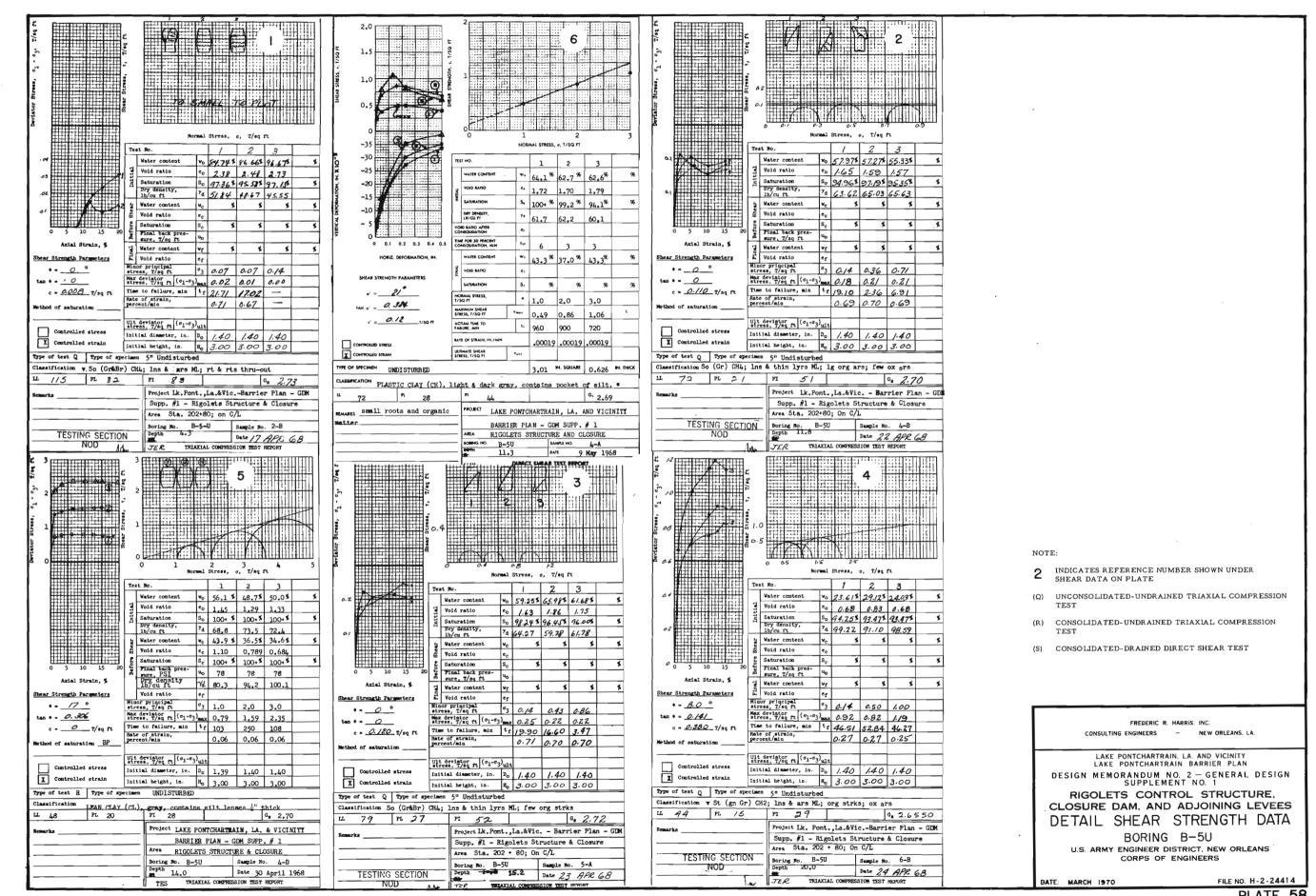


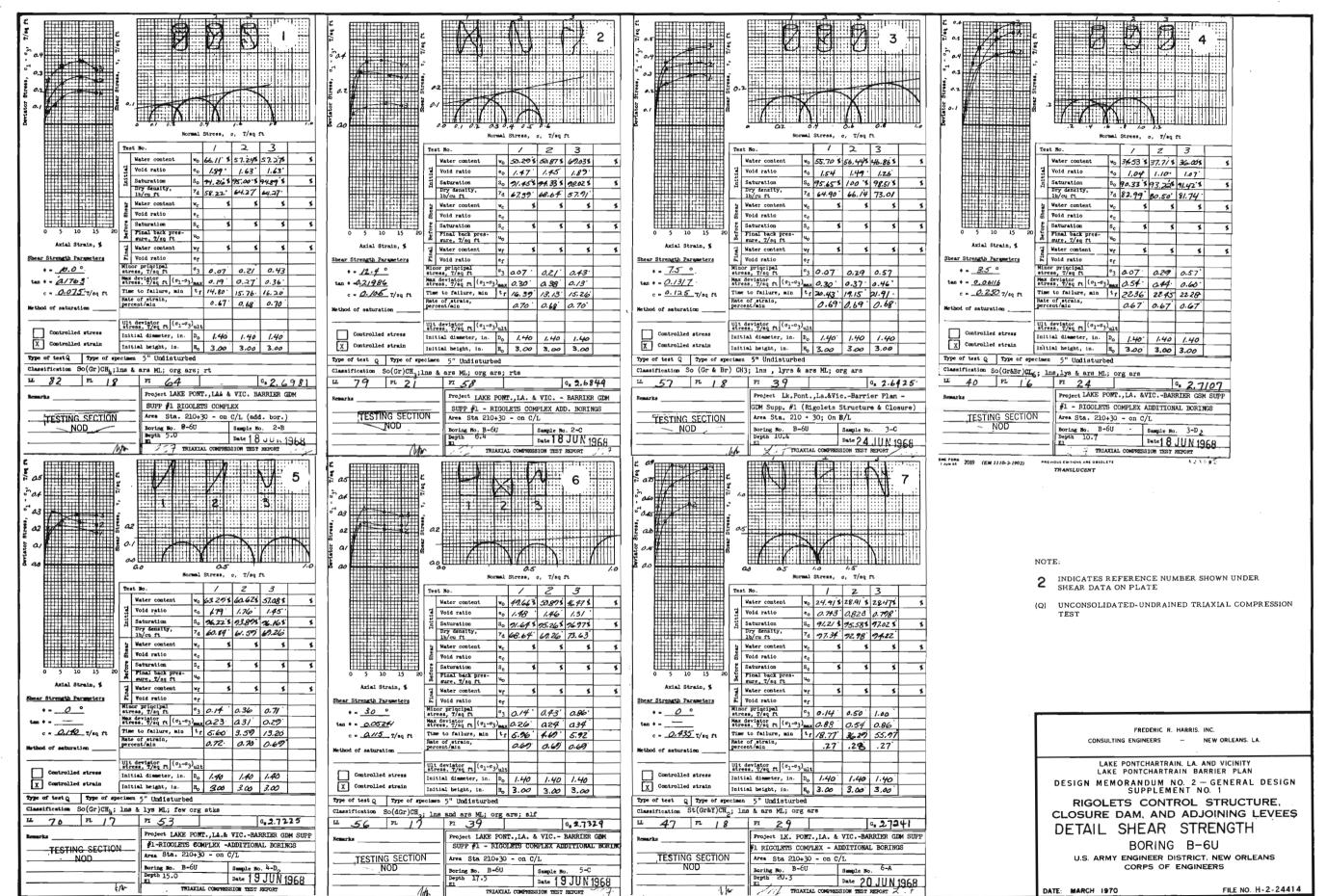


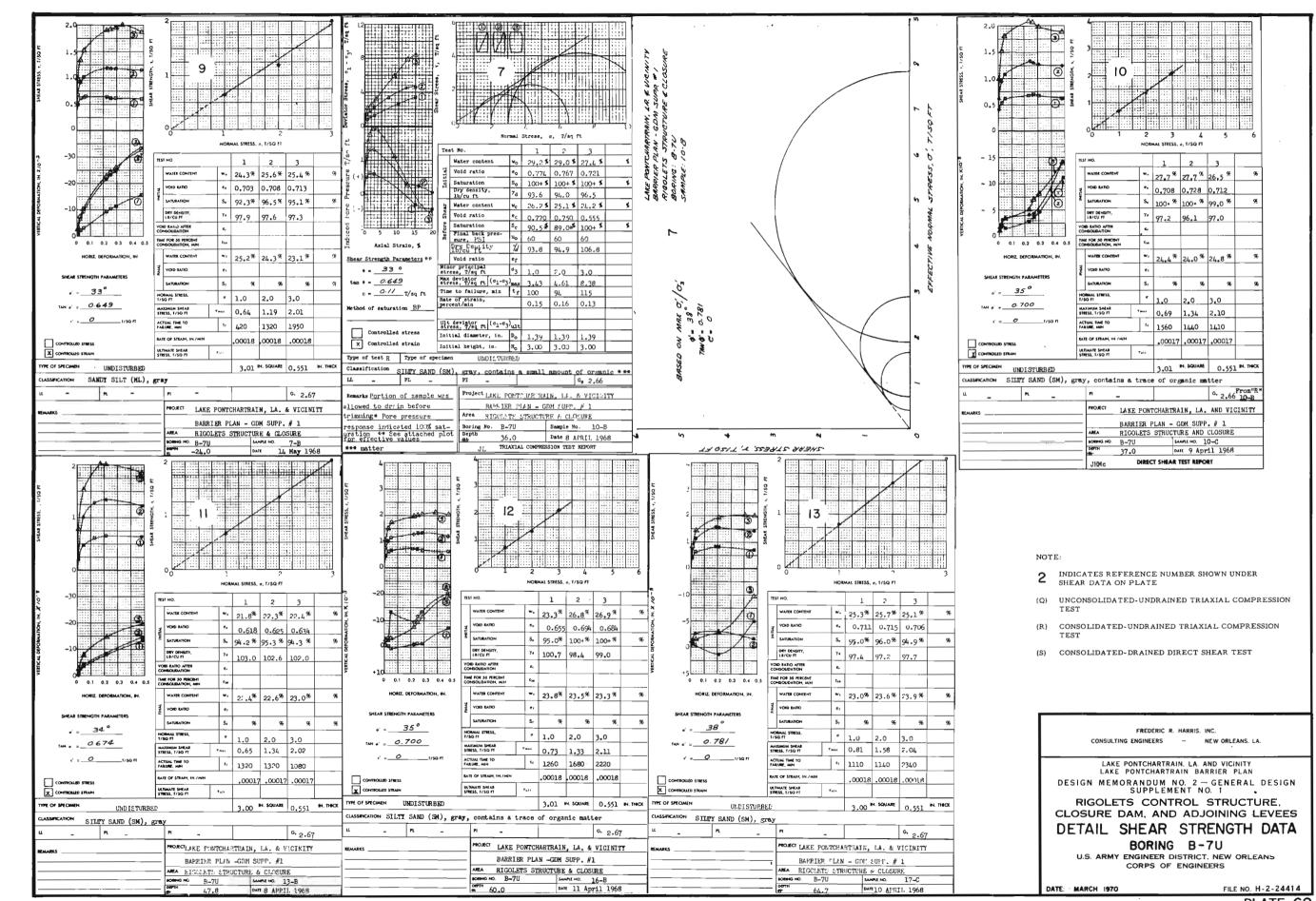


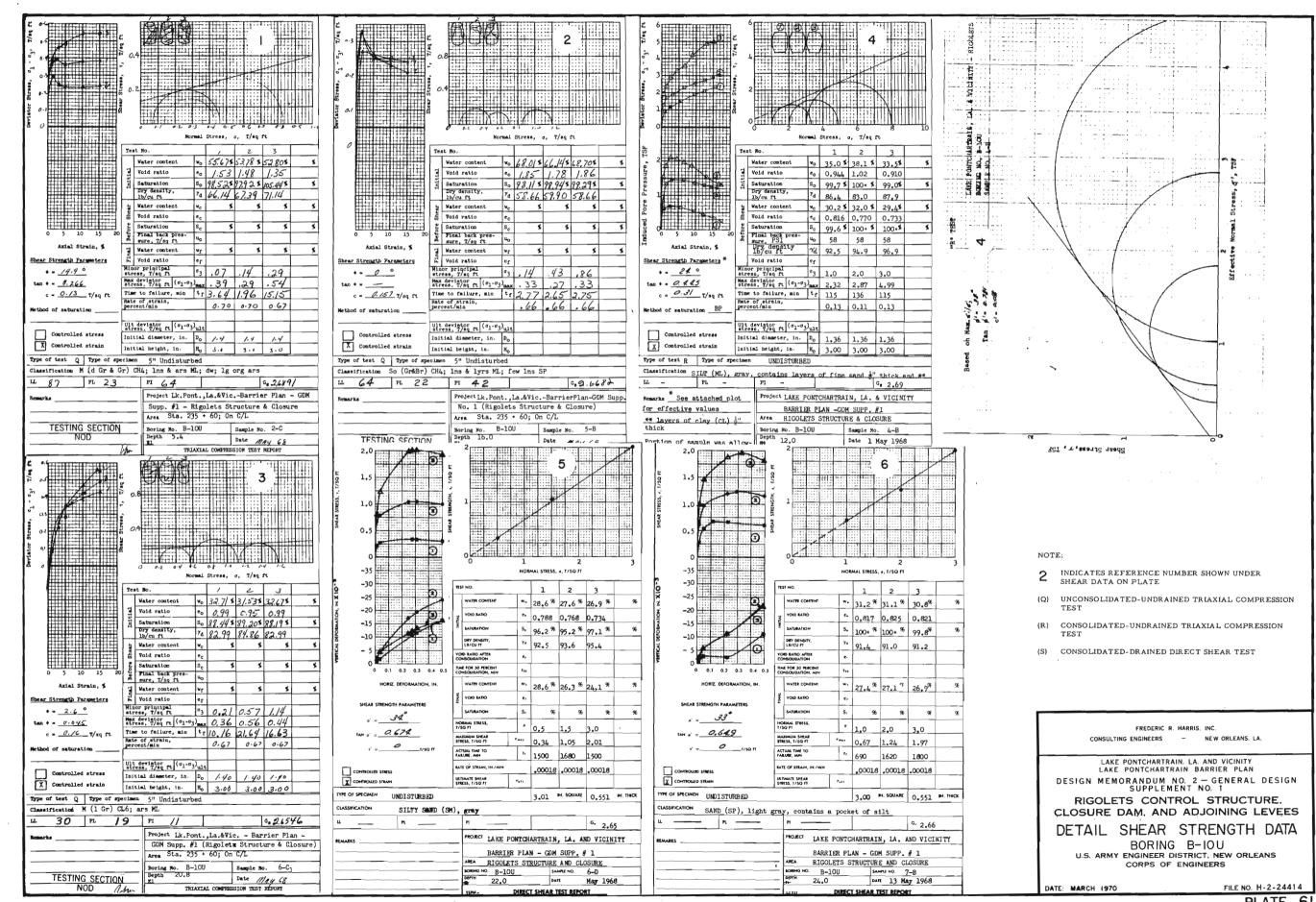


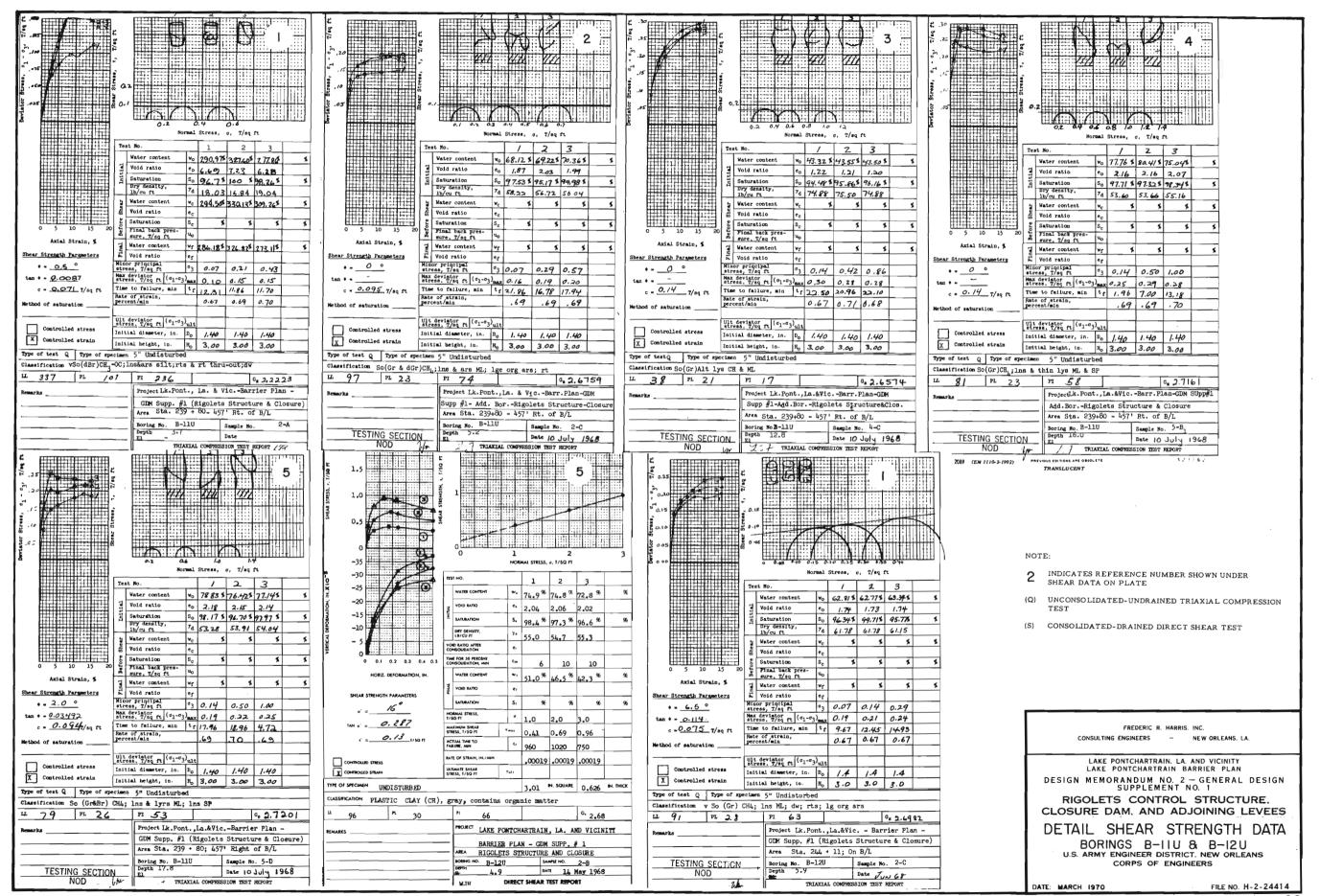


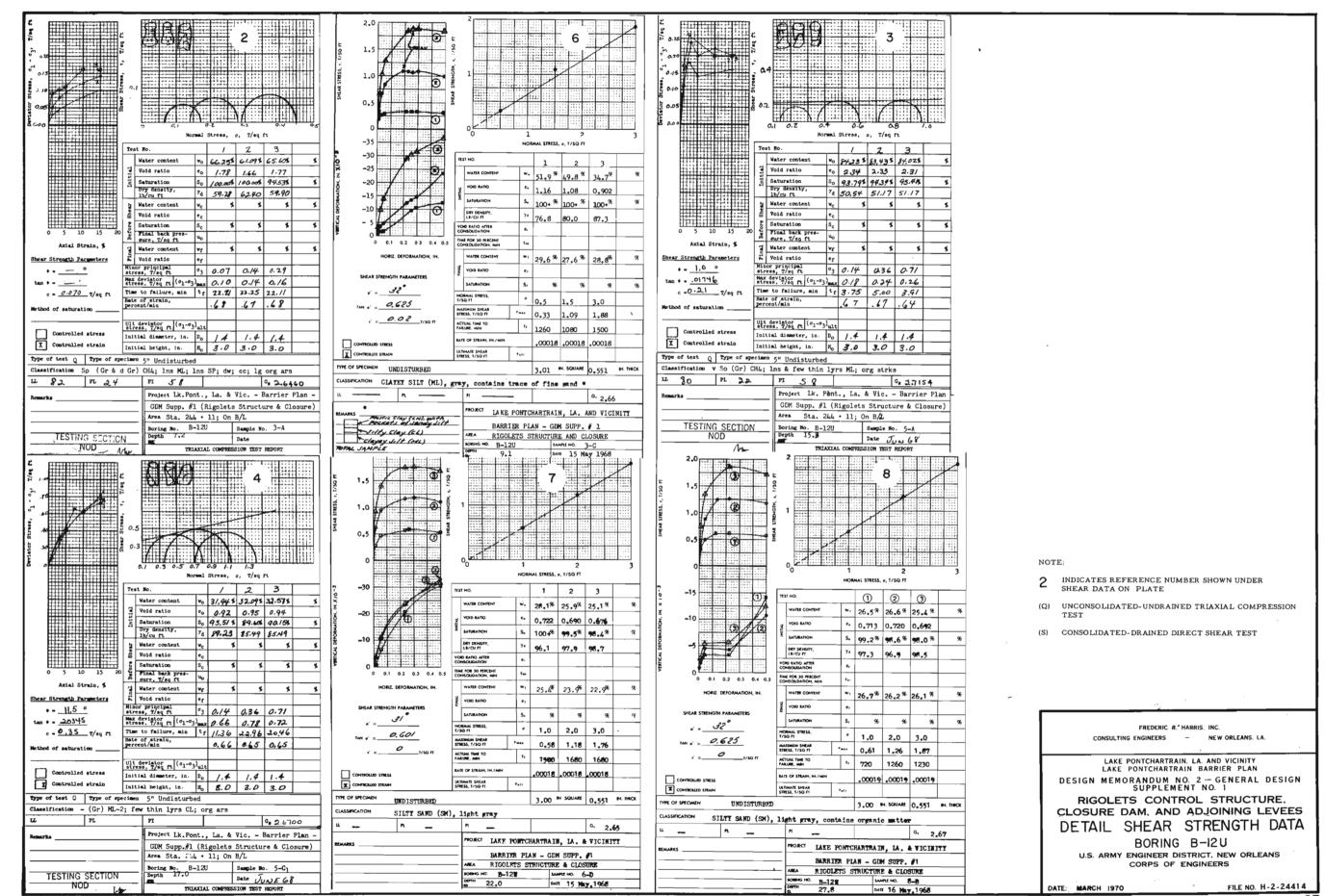


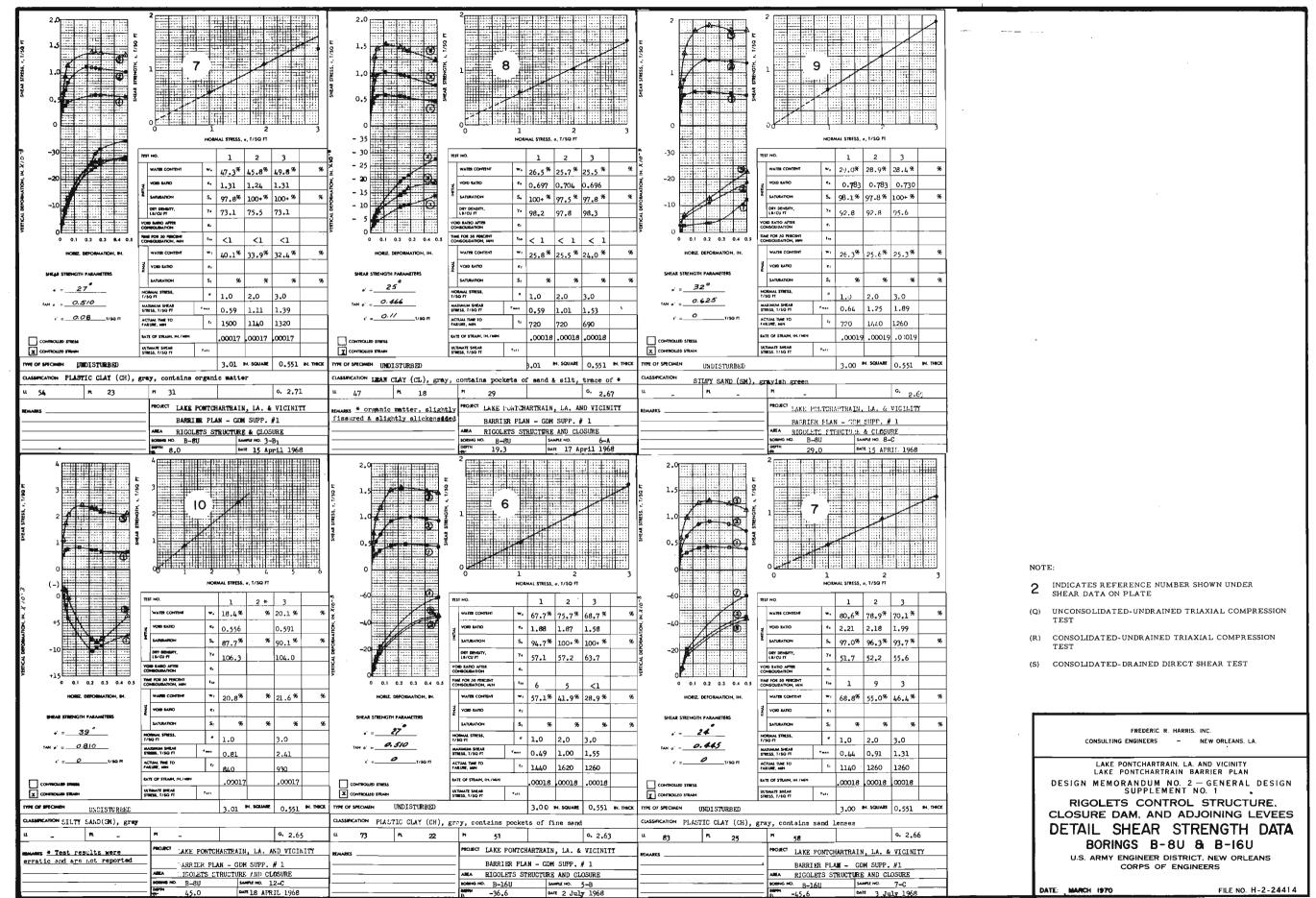


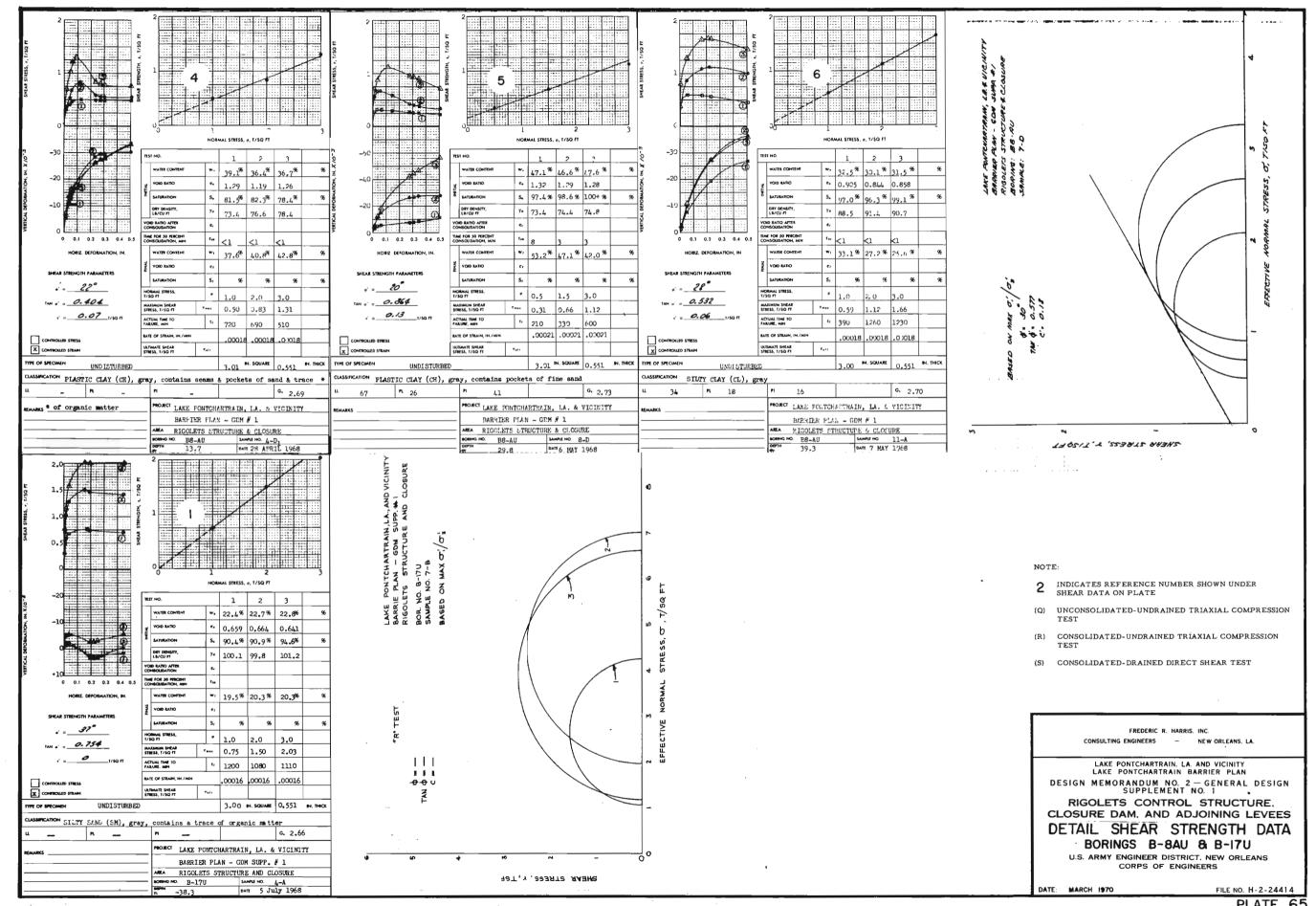


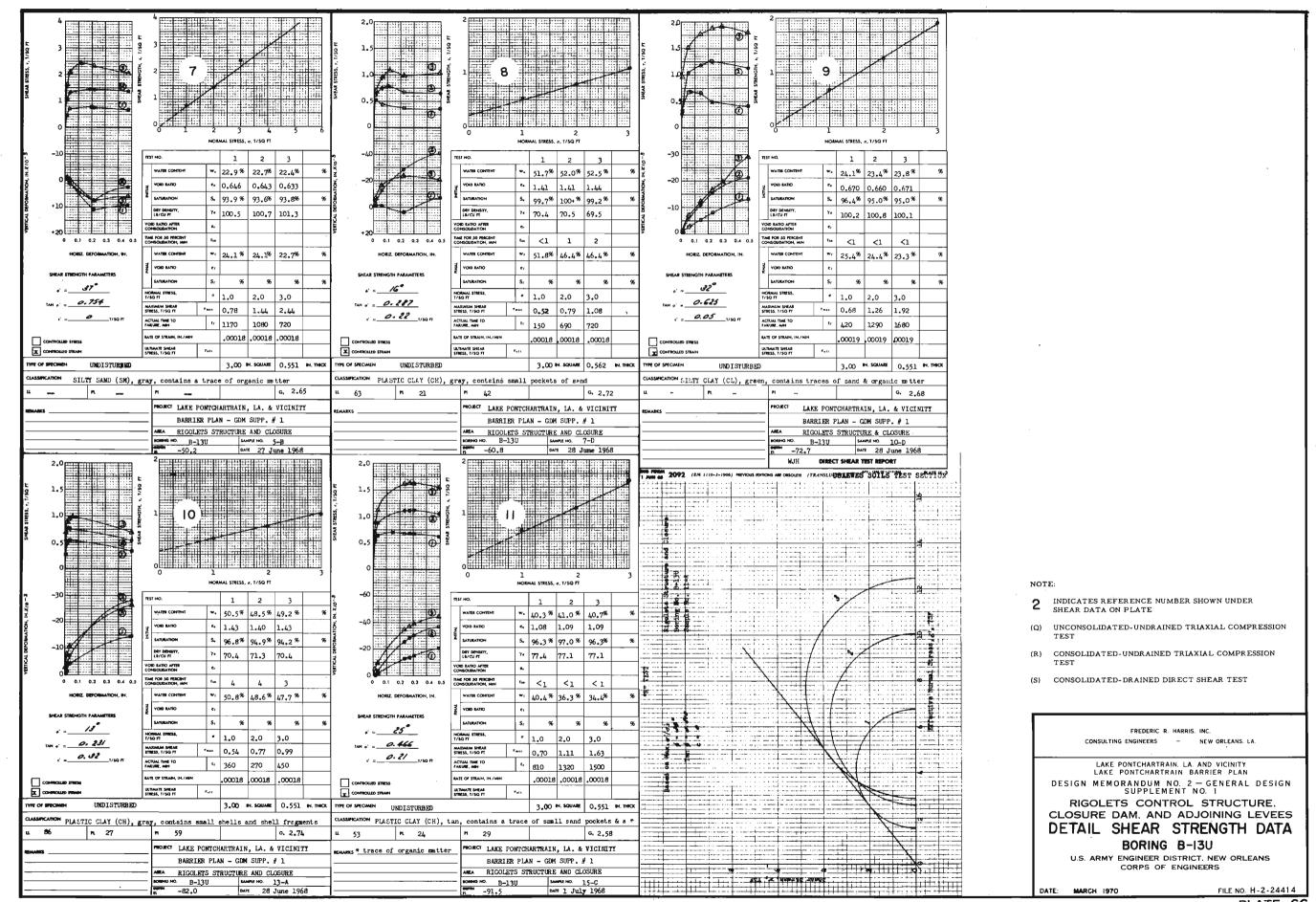


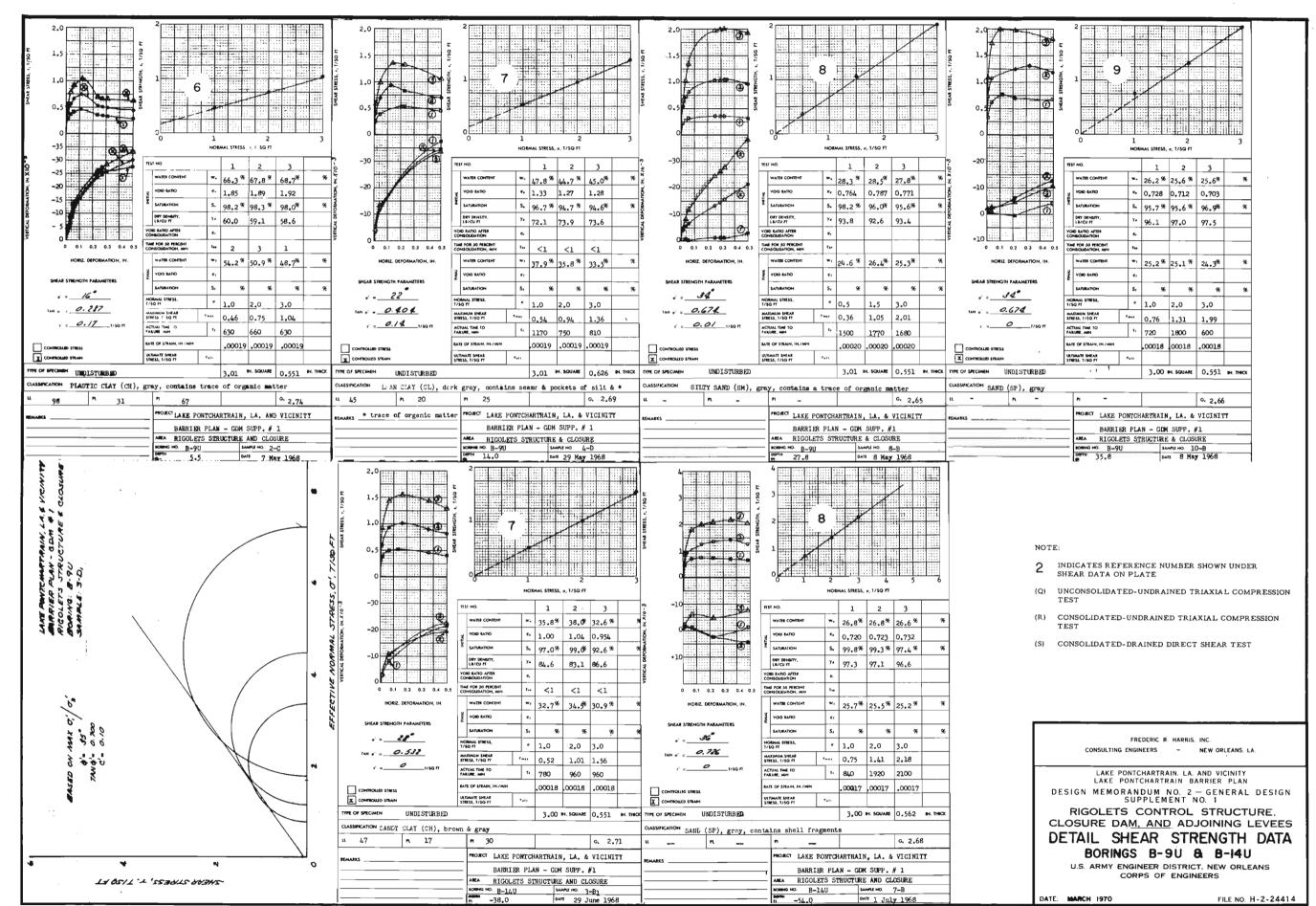


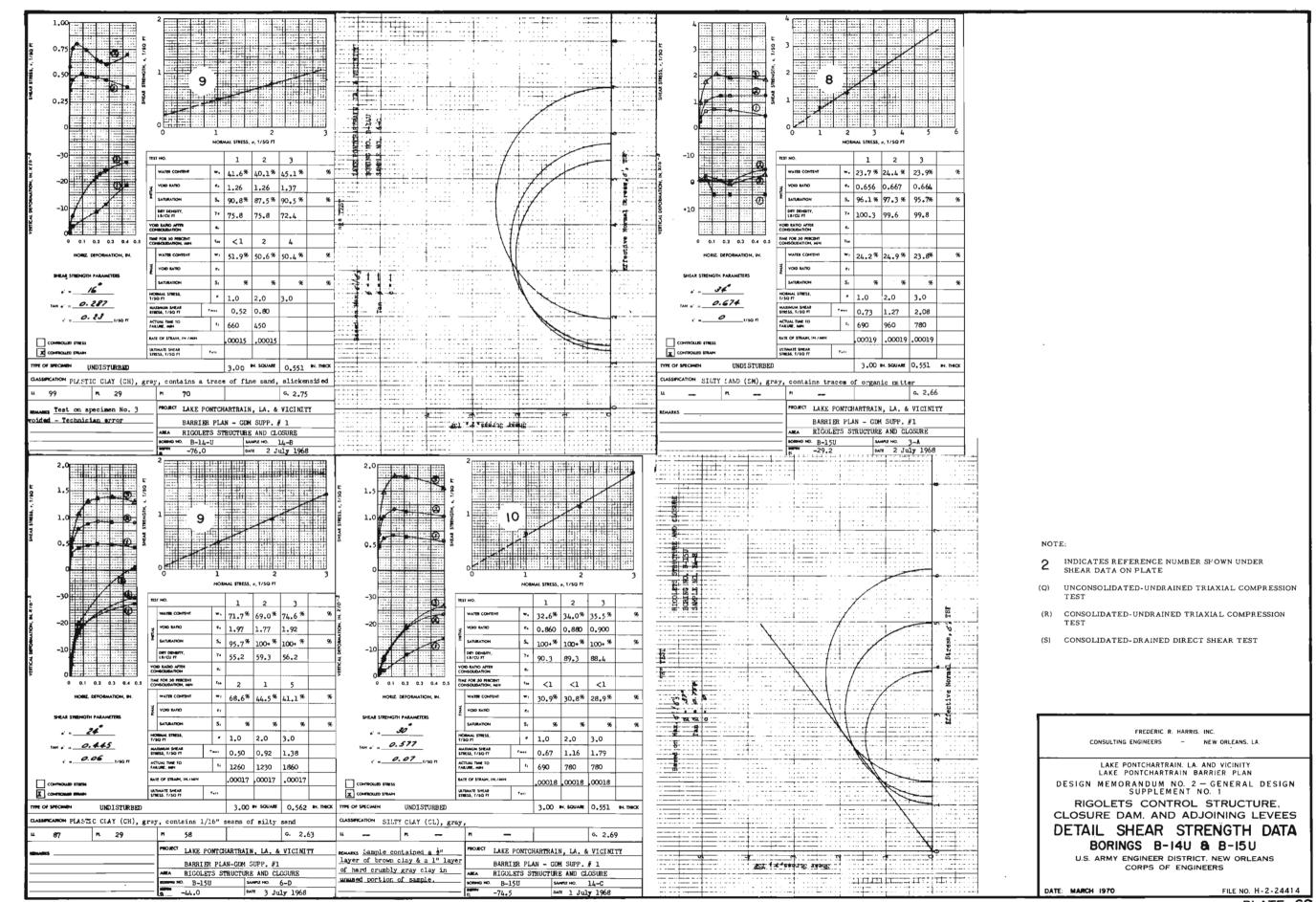


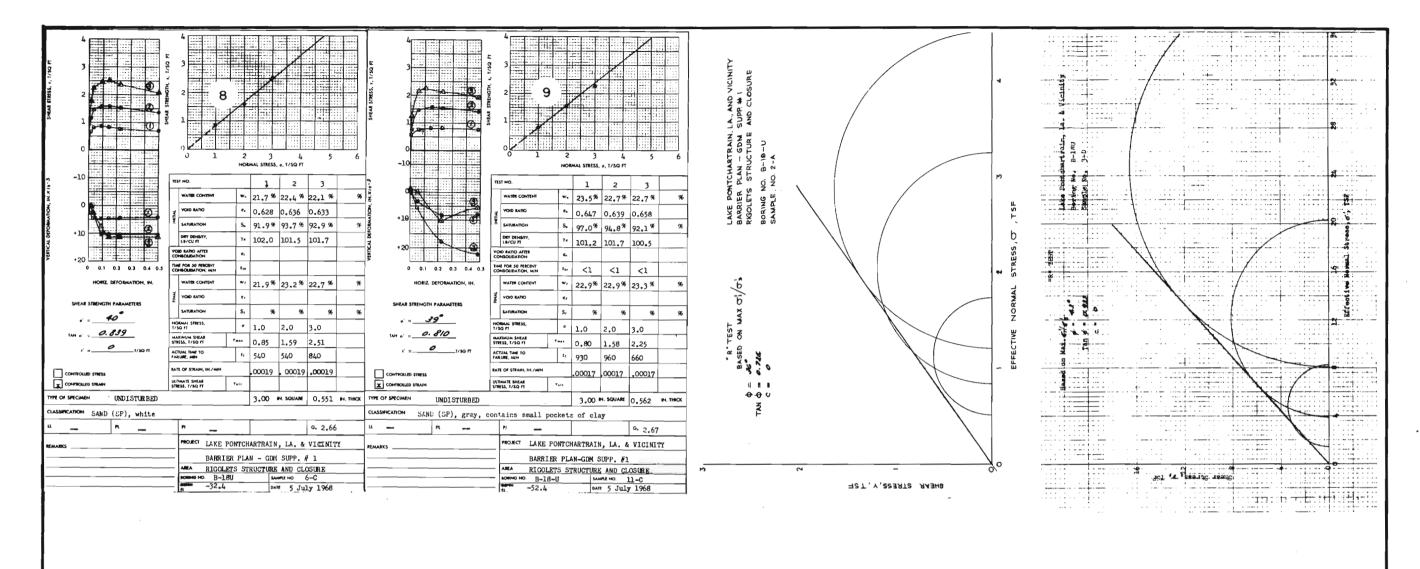












NOTE:

- 2 INDICATES REFERENCE NUMBER SHOWN UNDER SHEAR DATA ON PLATE
- Q) UNCONSOLIDATED-UNDRAINED TRIAXIAL COMPRESSION
- (R) CONSOLIDATED-UNDRAINED TRIAXIAL COMPRESSION
- (S) CONSOLIDATED-DRAINED DIRECT SHEAR TEST

FREDERIC R. HARRIS. INC.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS - NEW ORLEANS. LA.

LAKE PONTCHARTRAIN, LA. AND VICINITY LAKE PONTCHARTRAIN BARRIER PLAN DESIGN MEMORANDUM NO. 2 — GENERAL DESIGN SUPPLEMENT NO. 1

RIGOLETS CONTROL STRUCTURE,
CLOSURE DAM, AND ADJOINING LEVEES

DETAIL SHEAR STRENGTH DATA

BORING B-18U

U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, NEW ORLEANS
CORPS OF ENGINEERS

DATE: MARCH 1970

FILE NO. H-2-24414