FACT SHEET Herbert Hoover Dike, FL

Construction (C)
Congressional Districts: 17, 18, 20

1. **DESCRIPTION**

AUTHORIZATION: The Herbert Hoover Dike (HHD) is a component of the Central and Southern Florida (C&SF) Project for Flood Control and other Purposes. The C&SF project was authorized in the Flood Control Act of 1948, 1954, 1960, 1965, and 1968; authorization in 1970 under Section 201 of the Flood Control Act of 1965; the Water Resources Development Acts (WRDA) of 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1996 and 2007; and the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1930.

BACKGROUND: The HHD system consists of approximately 143 miles of levee surrounding Lake Okeechobee, with 32 culverts, hurricane gates and other water control structures. The first embankments around Lake Okeechobee were constructed by local interests from sand and muck, circa 1915. Hurricane tides overtopped the original embankments in 1926 and 1928 causing over 3,000 deaths. The River and Harbor Act of 1930 authorized the construction of 67.8 miles of levee along the south shore of Lake Okeechobee and 15.7 miles of levee along the north shore. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) constructed the levees between 1932 and 1938 with crest heights ranging from +32 to +35 feet, National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD). A major hurricane in 1947 prompted the need for additional flood protection work. As a result, Congress passed the Flood Control Act of 1948 authorizing the first phase of the C&SF project, a comprehensive plan to provide flood protection and other water control benefits in central and south Florida. By the late 1960s the new dike system was completed, raising the elevation of the levees to a maximum +41 feet, NGVD. This provides protection to the Standard Project Flood (SPF) level, approximately an event occurring once in 935 years. However, investigations conducted in the 1980s and early 1990s of the dike system's potential seepage and stability problems resulted in the identification of two major areas of concern: the seepage and embankment stability at the culvert locations, and the problematic foundation conditions of the dike. During high water events piping is experienced thru the levee. In 1999, the Corps developed a plan to rehabilitate the HHD. The plan was approved in 2000 and divided the 143 mile embankment into eight reaches with the initial focus on Reach 1. This Reach by Reach rehabilitation approach has been replaced with a system wide risk reduction approach as required for safety modifications to dams.

2. FUNDING

\$2,073,900,000
\$2,073,900,000
\$728,687,000
\$27,390,000
\$75,000,000
\$64,141,000

3. SPONSOR

South Florida Water Management District 3301 Gun Club Road West Palm Beach, Florida 33416-4680

4. STATUS

Fiscal Year (FY) 2015 funds are being used to award three additional contracts for the replacement of federal water control structures (culverts) within the HHD system. FY 2015 efforts include continued construction on fourteen water control structures, one south of Okeechobee, three south of Port Mayaca, two east and two north of Moore Haven, two west of South Bay, three south of Pahokee, one north of Clewiston, and construction of the Seepage Management Pilot Test. Detailed design activities ongoing include water control structure replacements. Ongoing Dam Safety Modification Study (DSMS) activities include: continuation of HHD system-wide risk reduction analysis on the entire dike, the tentatively selected plan milestone, and preparation of the draft Dam Safety Modification Report (DSMR). In addition, a Major Rehabilitation Report (MRR) Supplement is planned to extend the limits of Reach 1 from Belle Glade to Lake Harbor. National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) activities include: preparing draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) necessary to support the Dam Safety Modification Study. FY 2016 funds will be used to award two additional contracts for the replacement of water control structures.





Herbert Hoover Dike Rehabilitation