HERBERT HOOVER DIKE REHABILITATION PROJECT

Timothy D. Willadsen

Project Manager

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Jacksonville District

January 2016

Trusted Partners Delivering Value, Today and Tomorrow





US Army Corps of Engineers
BUILDING STRONG®





Herbert Hoover Dike Overview



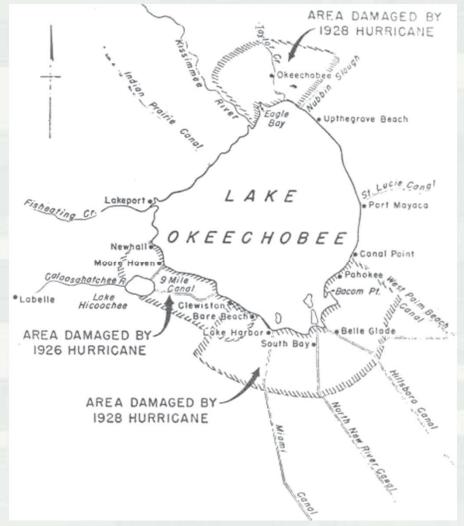


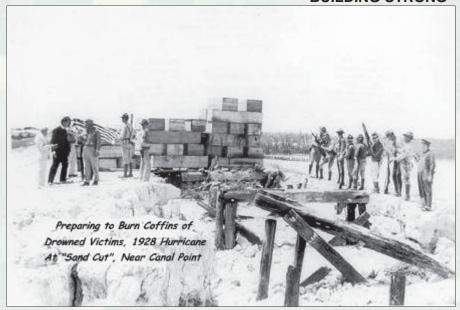
- Lake Okeechobee is approximately 730 square miles
- Basin is over 5,600 square miles
- Average water depth is 9 feet
- One foot of rainfall runoff from the basin can result in a three to four foot rise of the lake
- During large flood events, water can flow into the lake much faster than it can be released



Congress Authorizes Herbert Hoover Dike in 1930







- Over 3,000 lives were lost by the 1926 and 1928 hurricanes
- Significant economic impacts
- HHD first authorized in 1930
- Multiple authorizations



Herbert Hoover Dike Today



BUILDING STRONG

143 miles of embankment around Lake Okeechobee

- 32 federal culverts
- 5 spillway inlets
- 5 spillway outlets
- 9 navigation locks
- 9 pump stations

No overflow capability

Built by hydraulic dredge and fill methods

 Not acceptable to today's construction standards





HHD Problems (Failure Modes)



BUILDING STRONG

Internal erosion (seepage and piping)

- Through embankment
- Through foundation

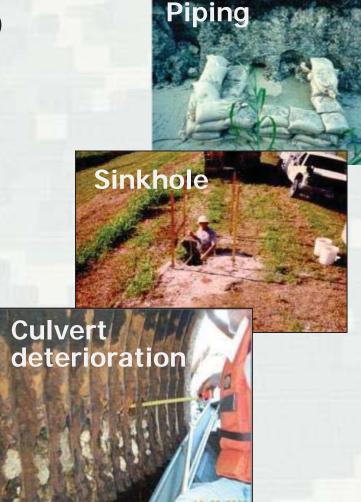
Culvert structures

- Soil erosion into conduit
- Erosion/Piping around conduit

Overwash/Overtopping

Erosion of downstream slope

Dam Safety Action Classification (DSAC) Level 1- Assigned 2006

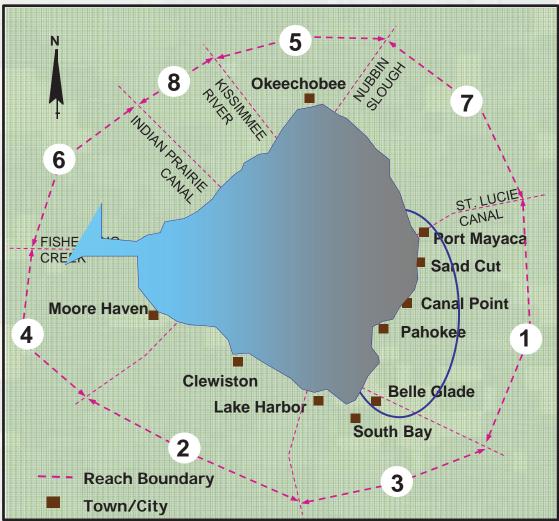




Herbert Hoover Dike Solutions



BUILDING STRONG



Major Rehabilitation Report (MRR) 2000

- Reach 1 initial phase
- Cutoff wall constructed

Federal Water Control Structure Culverts 2011

- 32 Federal Culverts within the entire HHD system
- Replacement or Removal

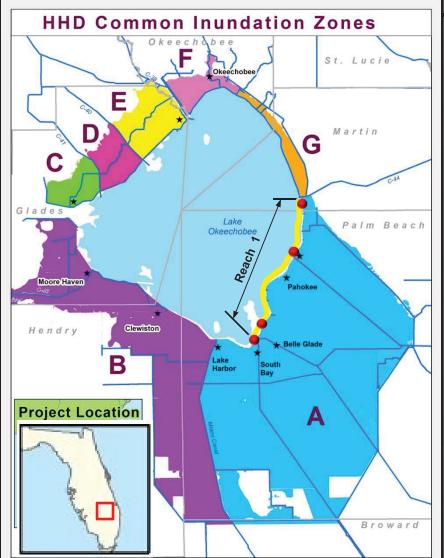
Dam Safety Modification Study (DSMS) 2016

- System-wide approach
- Risk reduction measures below tolerable guidelines
- Prioritize Implementation



HHD Reach 1 Cutoff Wall





BUILDING STRONG

Approval from 2000 HHD Major Rehabilitation Report

Completed – 21.4 miles of cutoff wall installed between 2007 and 2013

Planned – Cutoff wall tie-ins to 3 existing structures and 1 bridge with contract award in FY16

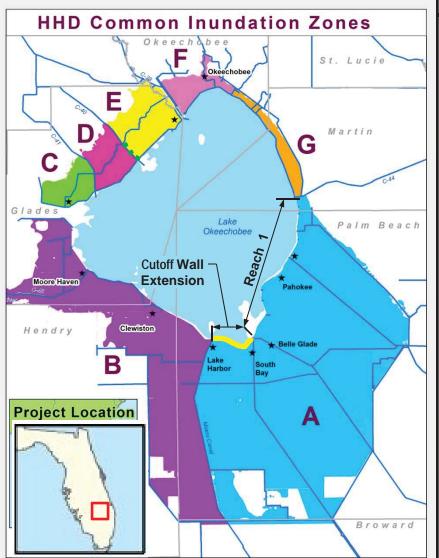
Complete the continuous seepage barrier through Reach 1 providing the risk reduction benefits to the adjacent communities

Reach 1 Cutoff Wall Status Cutoff Wall Installation Complete Cutoff Wall Gap Closures Planned



Reach 1 Cutoff Wall Extension





BUILDING STRONG

Approval from 2015 HHD Major Rehabilitation Report Supplement

Planned – 6.6 miles of cutoff wall installed with contract award in FY17 and completion in 2020

Impact – Final embankment remediation project to complete repairs reducing risks to inundation Zone A

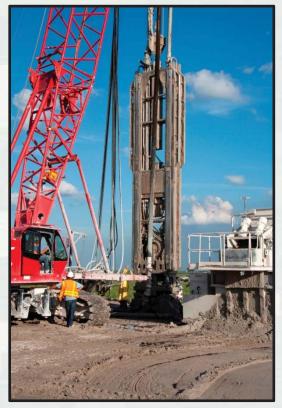
Complete the continuous seepage barrier through Inundation Zone A providing the risk reduction benefits to the adjacent communities and allow a recommendation for accreditation to FEMA for this area of HHD



Cutoff Wall Construction



BUILDING STRONG



Hydromill



Cutter Soil Mixer (CSM)



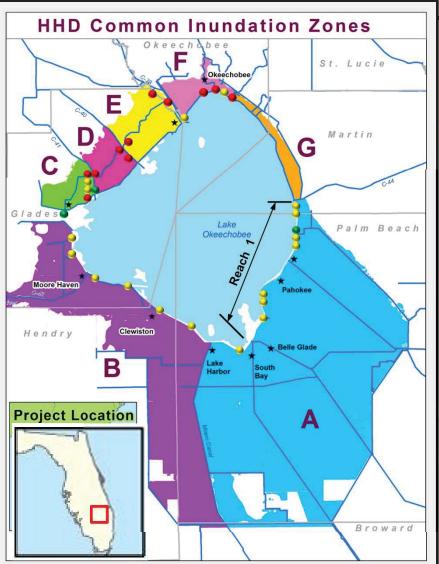
Trench Remix Deep (TRD)

Three different contractor methods achieved the same performance criteria for completed cutoff wall in Reach 1



HHD Culvert Replacements





BUILDING STRONG

Approval from 2011 HHD Culvert Letter Report

Completed – 1 removal and 2 replacements

Ongoing – 10 contracts with 18 replacements completed by 2020

Planned – 5 contracts with 8 replacements; 3 contracts with 3 abandonments to be scheduled and completed by 2022

Complete repairs at the highest points of failure through the HHD system

Water Control Structure (Culvert) Status		
Construction Contract Complete		
Construction Contract Ongoing		
Construction Contract Planned		



Culvert Replacement Phases













Dam Safety Modification Study



Risk Assessment – Analysis performed on 32 dam segments within the 7 common inundation zones to identify and prioritize remediation

Modification Report – TSP in December 2015 with final report by the end of summer 2016

Impact – Final measures to reduce the risks for the entire system around the lake

- Recommendation for FEMA accreditation by inundation zone to begin in 2016
- Construction project implementation in 2019
- Opportunity to begin regulation schedule study





What is Risk?



BUILDING STRONG

Risk is function of the hazard, performance and consequences

Hazard = frequency and magnitude of a lake stage or loading event

Performance = probability of failure or breach for a given hazard (loading event)

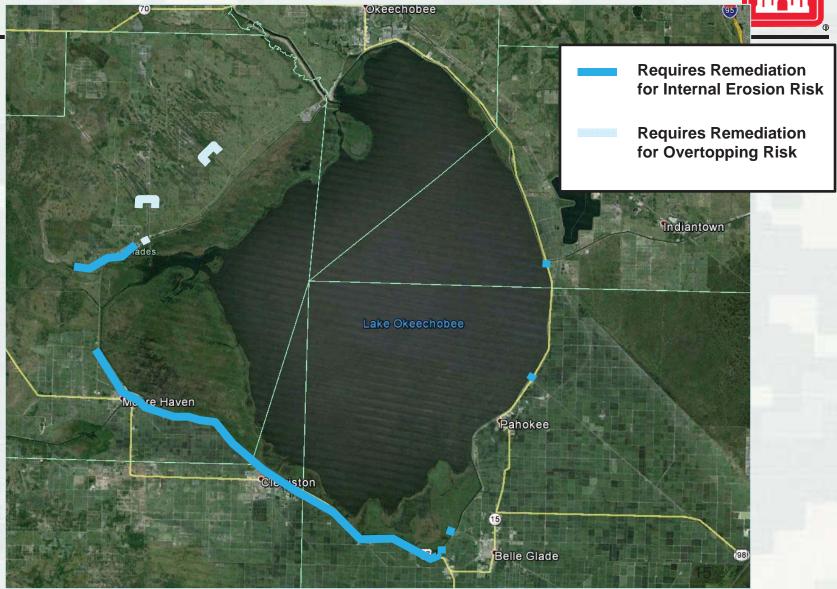
Consequences = the effect of a failure on people, property, economy and the environment

Risk = f(<u>Hazard</u>, <u>Performance</u>, <u>Consequences</u>)

Relative Probability of Failure U.S.ARMY Increasing Probability of Failure Indiantown Moc - Haven Pahokee Belle Glade



Intolerable Risk Areas





Alternative Formulation



BUILDING STRONG

INITIAL ARRAY	FINAL ARRAY	NON-STRUCTURAL	
No Action/IRRM Made Permanent	No Action	CONCEPTS	
Operational Alternative			SYSTEM
Acquire/Relocate Only Alternative		REDUCED LOADING CONCEPTS	
Dam Removal Alternative			
Spillway Alternative		<u> </u>	
Controlled Breach Alternative			
Reduce Life Safety Risk to Tolerable Levels	Alternative 1		
Reduce Life Safety and Annual Probability of Failure Risk to Tolerable Levels	Alternative 2		
Reduce Life Safety Risk to Tolerable Levels; and reduce Annual Probability of Failure risk based on Economic, Social and Environmental Significance	Alternative 3	SEGMENTAL SOLUTION CONCEPTS	EGMENT
Reduce Life Safety and Annual Probability of Failure Risk to Tolerable Levels and meets USACE Essential Guidelines Alternative to the extent practicable	Alternative 4		
Replacement Alternative			

**Green shading reflects alternatives required by policy



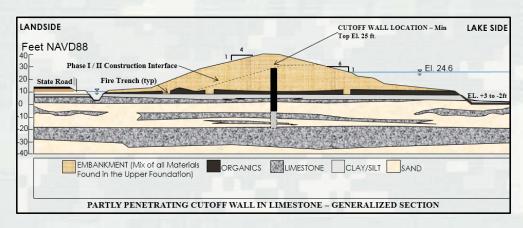
Final Measures Considered

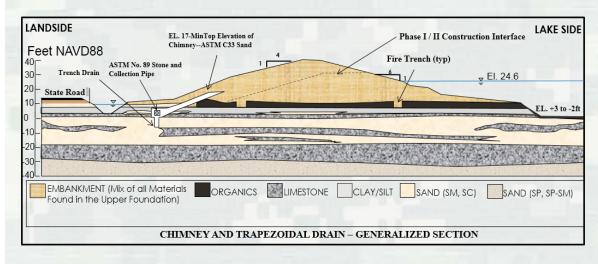


BUILDING STRONG

Seepage Cutoff Wall

- 2 variations were considered
- Centerline cutoff wall configuration carried forward – least cost and avoids lake littoral impacts





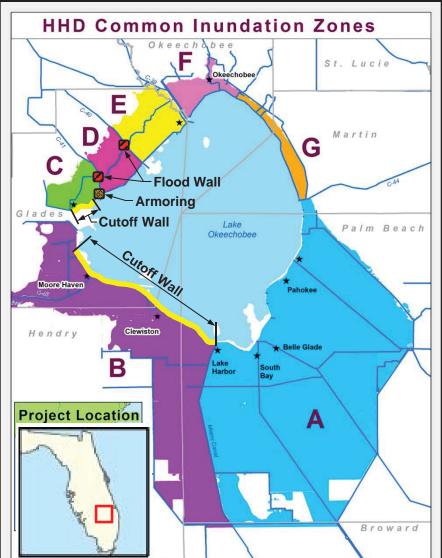
Internal Drainage System

- 3 variations were considered
- Pumped drainage system carried forward – provides greatest risk reduction



Tentatively Selected Plan (TSP)





BUILDING STRONG

Approval by USACE Dam Safety Officer Required

Common Inundation Zone B

24.5 miles of cutoff wall

Common Inundation Zone C

- 4.1 miles of cutoff wall
- HP bridge abutment armoring

Common Inundation Zone D

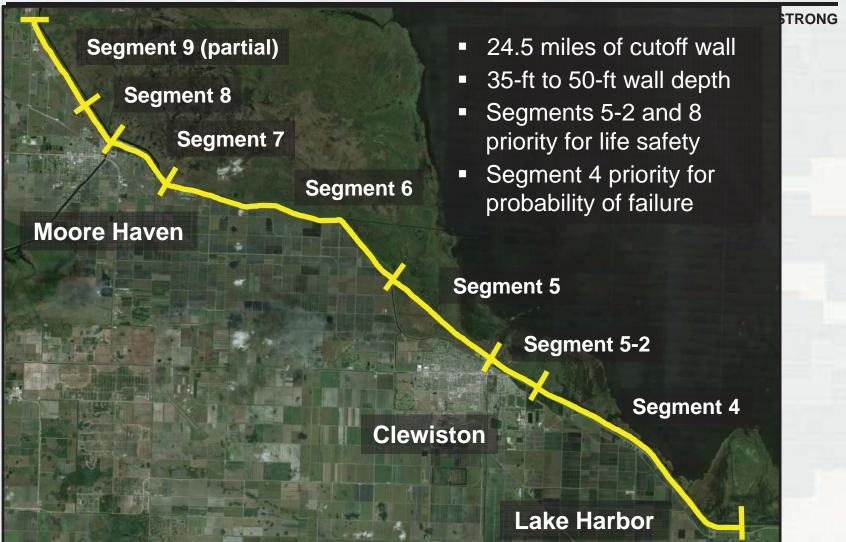
- S-71 embankment flood wall
- S-72 embankment flood wall

Draft DSMR Tentatively Selected Plan Cutoff Wall Locations Embankment Armoring Locations Embankment Flood Wall Locations



Common Inundation Zone B

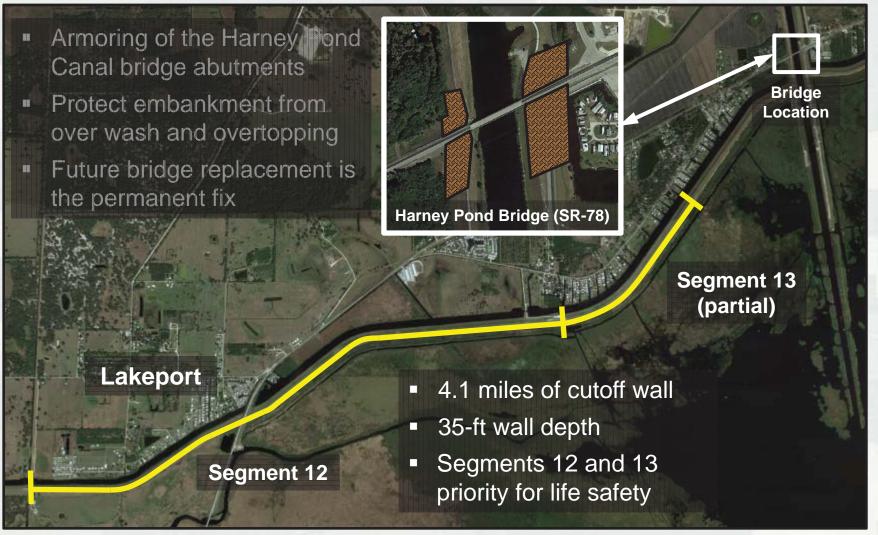






Common Inundation Zone C



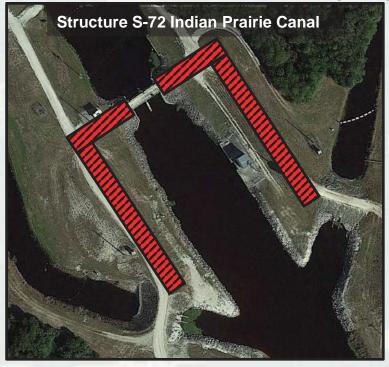




Common Inundation Zone D







- Average 4-ft high and 600-ft length of flood wall adjacent to Structure S-71
- Average 4-ft high and 700-ft length of flood wall adjacent to Structure S-72
- Protect embankment from over wash and overtopping



Implementation Timeline



BUILDING STRONG

Water Control Structures (Culverts)

- Southern part of HHD completed by 2020
- Northern part of HHD completed by 2022

Reach 1 Cutoff Wall Gap Closure

Construction from 2016 to 2018

Reach 1 Cutoff Wall Extension

Construction from 2017 to 2020

Dam Safety Modification Report (DSMR)

- Draft EIS public review period started on 24 Dec 2015 and ends on 23 Feb 2016
- DSMR approval by the summer of 2016
- Construction start in 2019 with expected duration of 5 to 7 years (prioritization and funding dependent)





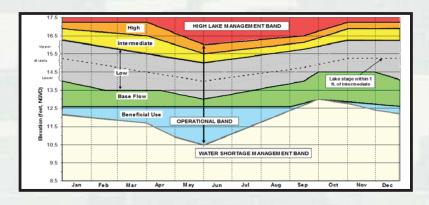




Lake Regulation Schedule







- Dam Safety Modification Study Risk Assessment utilized the current Lake Okeechobee Regulation Schedule (LORS)
- Proposed revisions to the current LORS will require an updated risk evaluation and a future lake regulation study for informed decision making
- A study for a new regulation schedule could be undertaken concurrently while risk reduction features identified in the DSMR are constructed
- A revised regulation schedule is not expected before 2020 and the timeline for implementation of any new regulation schedule will depend on the magnitude of change from the current LORS





BUILDING STRONG

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)



National Environmental Policy Act



BUILDING STRONG

NEPA is a Federal law requiring Federal agencies to consider the environmental impacts of a proposed project that are:

 Major Federal actions that may have a significant affect on the quality of the human environment



Goals of NEPA



- Requires Federal agencies to consider environmental consequences before making final decisions
- Solicit and consider public views on proposals
- Consult with Tribal, state, and local governments concerning plans
- Provide agencies with a mechanism to coordinate overlapping, jurisdictional responsibilities



Components Analyzed



BUILDING STRONG

The following components were analyzed in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS):

- Climate
- Geology & Soils
- Hydrology
- Water Quality
- Flood Control
- Wetlands
- Vegetation
- Fish & Wildlife
- Protected Species
- Air Quality
- Noise
- Aesthetics

- Recreation
- Land Use
- Socioeconomics
- Agriculture
- Hazardous, Toxic & Radioactive Waste
- Cultural Resources
- Cumulative Effects
- Unavoidable Adverse Impacts
- Irreversible & Irretrievable
 Commitments of Resources



Environmental Effects



BUILDING STRONG

Threatened and Endangered Species Informal Consultation

- Everglades Snail Kite (and its Critical Habitat)
- Wood Stork
- Eastern Indigo Snake
- Florida Panther
- Florida Manatee

Recreation

 Temporary closures of the Lake Okeechobee Scenic Trail (LOST) while under construction

Aesthetics

 Floodwall may cause permanent aesthetic effects, however, access to the Lake will still be available



Environmental Compliance



BUILDING STRONG

Endangered Species Act Consultation

Informal Consultation with USFWS submitted on 24 December 2015

Coastal Zone Management Act, Magnuson-Stevens Act, Marine Mammal Protection Act

Full compliance anticipated after agency review of draft EIS



NEPA Path Forward



BUILDING STRONG

Draft Environmental Impact Statement (December 2015)

- 60 day public review period (24 Dec 2015 23 Feb 2016)
- Comments will be addressed and incorporated into the Final EIS

Final Environmental Impact Statement (Spring 2016)

30 day public review

Hard copies of the draft EIS can be accessed at local libraries:

- Glades County Library
- Hendry County Barron Library, Harry T. Vaughn Library
- Martin County Blake Library, Elisabeth Lahti Library
- Okeechobee County Public Library
- Palm Beach County Library Main Branch, Belle Glade Branch, Loula V.
 York Branch, Clarence E. Anthony Branch

An electronic version of the draft EIS is available by selecting Glades, Hendry, Martin, Okeechobee or Palm Beach Counties using the following link:

http://www.saj.usace.army.mil/About/DivisionsOffices/Planning/EnvironmentalBranch/EnvironmentalDocuments.aspx



Comment Opportunities



BUILDING STRONG

Public Comment Cards

Mail:

Stacie Auvenshine
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
P.O. Box 4970
Jacksonville, FL 32232-0019

E-mail:

HHDEnvironment@usace.army.mil

Additional Information Available at:

http://bit.ly/1NEh0UV