

General Investigation Presentation Outline

- Overview
- Purpose
- Corps Planning Process
- Alternative Development
- Comparison Criteria
- Next Steps

General Investigation Overview

- Phases
 - Reconnaissance
 - Feasibility
 - Pre-Construction Engineering and Design
 - Construction
 - Operation and Maintenance
- Goal
 - Reduce flood damages and risks to life safety over the 50 year project life

General Investigation Purpose

- Evaluate Flood Problems in the Basin
- Formulate, Evaluate, and Screen Solutions
- Recommend a Plan to Address Problems
 - Technically Viable
 - Economically Sound
 - Supported by local jurisdictions
- Integrated Feasibility Report/EIS
 - Alternative Formulation Process
 - NEPA Evaluation of Alternatives

General Investigation USACE Planning Process

- SMART Planning
 - Reset, February 2012 Memo
 - Skagit GI transitioned in August 2012
- Six-step planning process:
 - 1. Identify problems & opportunities
 - 2. Inventory & forecast conditions
 - 3. Formulated alternative plans
 - 4. Evaluate alternative plans
 - 5. Compare alternative plans
 - 6. Select a plan

General Investigation USACE Planning Process

- Phases and Milestones
 - Scoping
 - Alternatives Milestone
 - Alternative Evaluation & Analysis
 - Tentatively Selected Plan (TSP) Milestone
 - Feasibility-Level Analysis
 - Agency Decision Milestone
 - Final Report Milestone
 - Chief's Report
 - Chief's Report Milestone

General Investigation Basin Flooding

- 1% ACE
 - 100-yr Flood
 - 225,400 cfs at Concrete Gauge
 - Approximately 45' at Concrete Gauge
- 4% ACE
 - 25-yr Flood
 - 165,300 cfs at Concrete Gauge
 - Approximately 42' at Concrete Gauge
 - Approximate level of lower basin protection

- Recent Floods (Concrete Gauge)
 - **-** 2003 (10/21)
 - 42.21'
 - 166,000 cfs
 - **-** 1995 (11/29)
 - 41.57'
 - 160,000 cfs
 - **-** 1990 (11/10)
 - 40.20'
 - 149,000



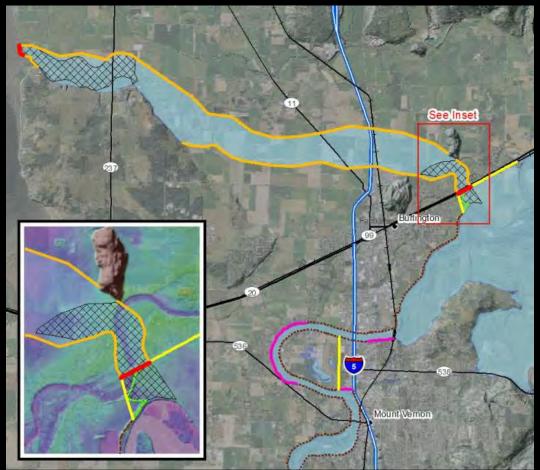
General Investigation Alternative Development

- Management Measures
- Preliminary Array of Alternatives
- Final Array of Alternatives
 - No Action
 - Swinomish Bypass
 - Joe Leary Slough Bypass
 - Comprehensive Urban Levee Improvement
- Measures in Common Amongst Alternatives
 - Baker Project Dam Storage
 - Site-specific floodwalls/levees, e.g. SWWWTP
 - Non-structural, e.g. Flood Warning, Gauges, Real Estate

General Investigation Baker Project Dam Storage

- Existing Hard Storage
 - 74,000 Acre Feet at Upper Baker on 11/15
- Additional Hard Storage Opportunity
 - FERC License 2008 107 (a) & 107 (b)
 - 74,000 AF at Upper Baker on 10/15
 - Up to 29,000 AF at Lower Baker on 10/1
- Annualized Cost
- Annualized Benefit

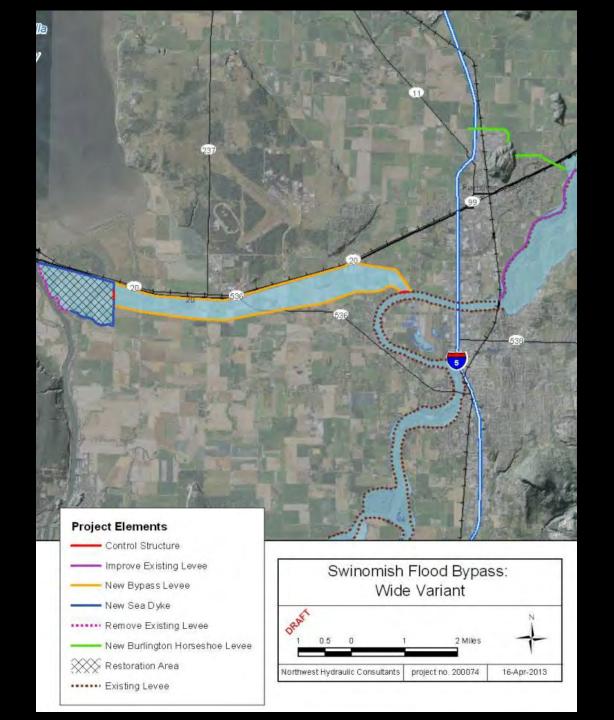








Notes: Upgrade existing levee required where flood levels are above 15% PFP elevation. Approximate 100-yr no-breach flood inundation limits shown.



General Investigation Alternative Comparison Criteria

- Life Safety Risk Reduction
 - All three action alternatives provide equal level
- Economic Damage Reduction
 - All three action alternatives designed for 1% ACE protection to urban areas
- Least Impacts to Agricultural Resources
- Least Impacts to Environmental Resources
- Construction and O&M Costs
- Acceptability to Sponsor and Public

General Investigation Alternative Comparison

- No Action Alternative
 - Future Without Project Condition
 - Does not reduce risks to life safety
 - Does not reduce economic damages
 - Least construction costs
 - No transfer of risk
 - Required by NEPA
 - Baseline to compare action alternatives against

General Investigation Alternative Comparison

- Comprehensive Urban Levee Improvement
 - Requires approx. 3 miles of new levee
 - Improvements of approx. 8 miles of existing levee
 - Raising and Widening
 - Requires the least amount of construction materials
 - Least amount of real estate acquisition
 - Lowest impact to agricultural lands

General Investigation Alternative Comparison

- Joe Leary Slough Bypass
 - Diverts RB upstream of Burlington to Padilla Bay
 - Approx. 2,000 ft wide, 9 mi long, 18 mi new levee
 - 4% chance of being used any given year
 - Mechanical and fuse-plug gate inlet at Sterling
 - Most impact to agricultural land
 - Highest cost compared to other alternatives
 - Major crossings: I-5, SR-20/11, BNSF, Pipelines

General Investigation Alternative Comparison

- Swinomish Bypass
 - Diverts RB d/s of Burlington to Swinomish Slough
 - Approx. 2,000 ft wide, 7 mi long, 14 mi new levee
 - Spill continues at Sterling
 - 4% chance of being used any given year
 - Mechanical and fuse-gate inlet at Riverbend
 - Less impact to Agricultural land than JLS
 - Less cost of construction than JLS
 - Major Crossings: SR-536, Pipeline

General Investigation Timeline

- Fall 2013 Alternative Analysis
- Fall/Winter 2013: Tentatively Select Plan
- Winter/Spring 2014: Public Review
 - NEPA Formal Comment Period (45 days)
- Spring/Summer 2014: Agency Decision Milestone
- Fall 2014: Submit Final Draft Integrated FR/EIS
 - Feasibility-Level Design
- Spring 2015: Chief's Report
 - Congressional Project Authorization