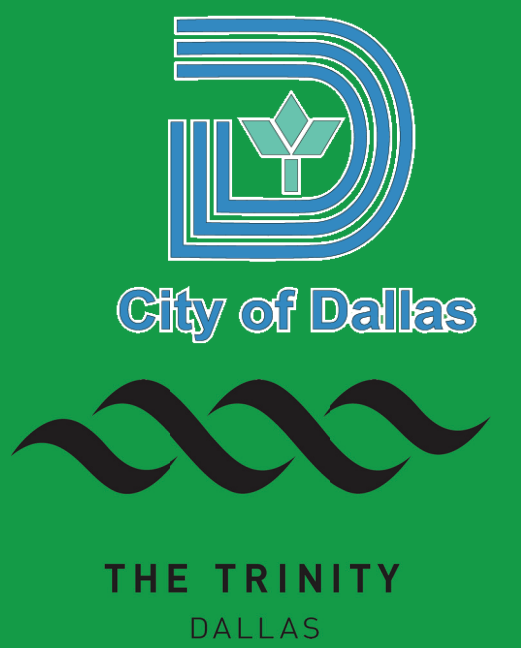




US Army Corps
of Engineers

Welcome!



Dallas Floodway Project Flood Risk Management and Study Update Public Meeting

Dallas City Hall Auditorium
January 29, 2013

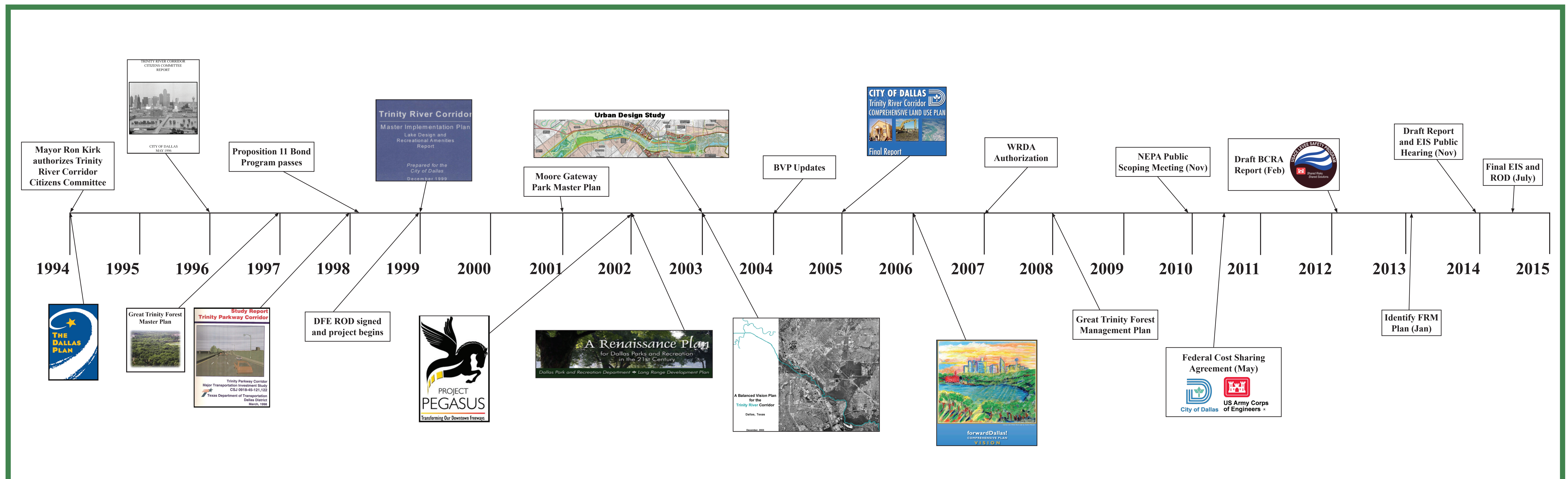
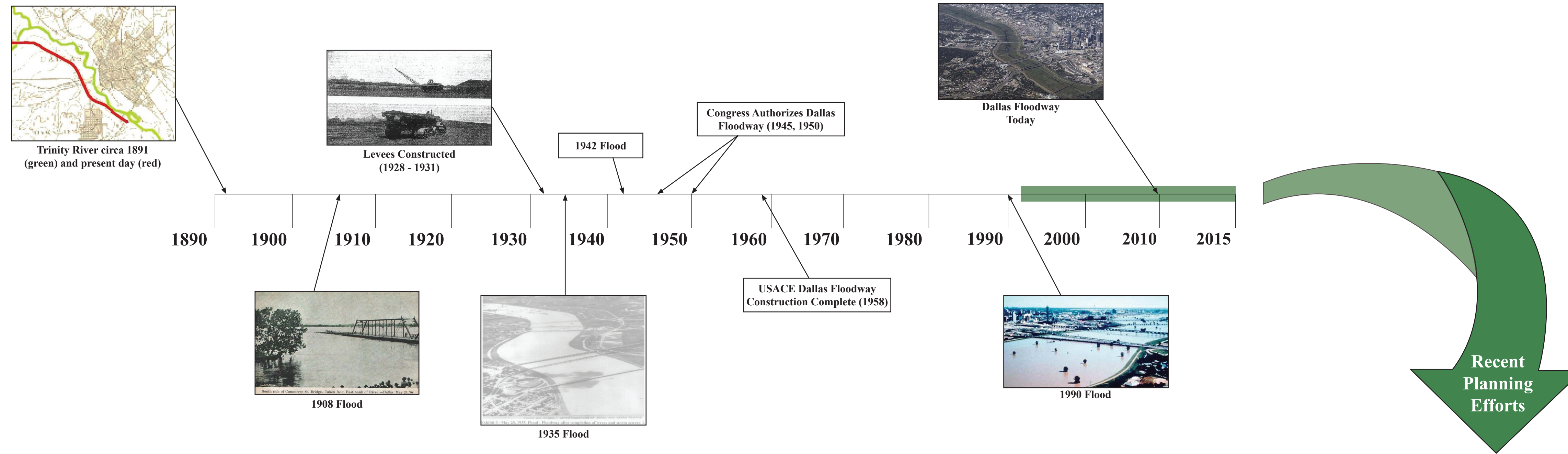


Thank you for coming, we look forward to receiving your input!

For more information, please visit the project website at:
www.dallasfloodwayprojecteis.com



Dallas Floodway Timeline



For more information, please visit the project website at: www.dallasfloodwayprojecteis.com



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Reason for Dallas Floodway Project



PURPOSE OF THE DALLAS FLOODWAY PROJECT

The purpose of the Dallas Floodway Project is to provide comprehensive riverine and stormwater flood risk management for the Trinity River corridor and the City of Dallas in a way that supports the achievements of regional environmental, recreation, transportation, and economic goals.

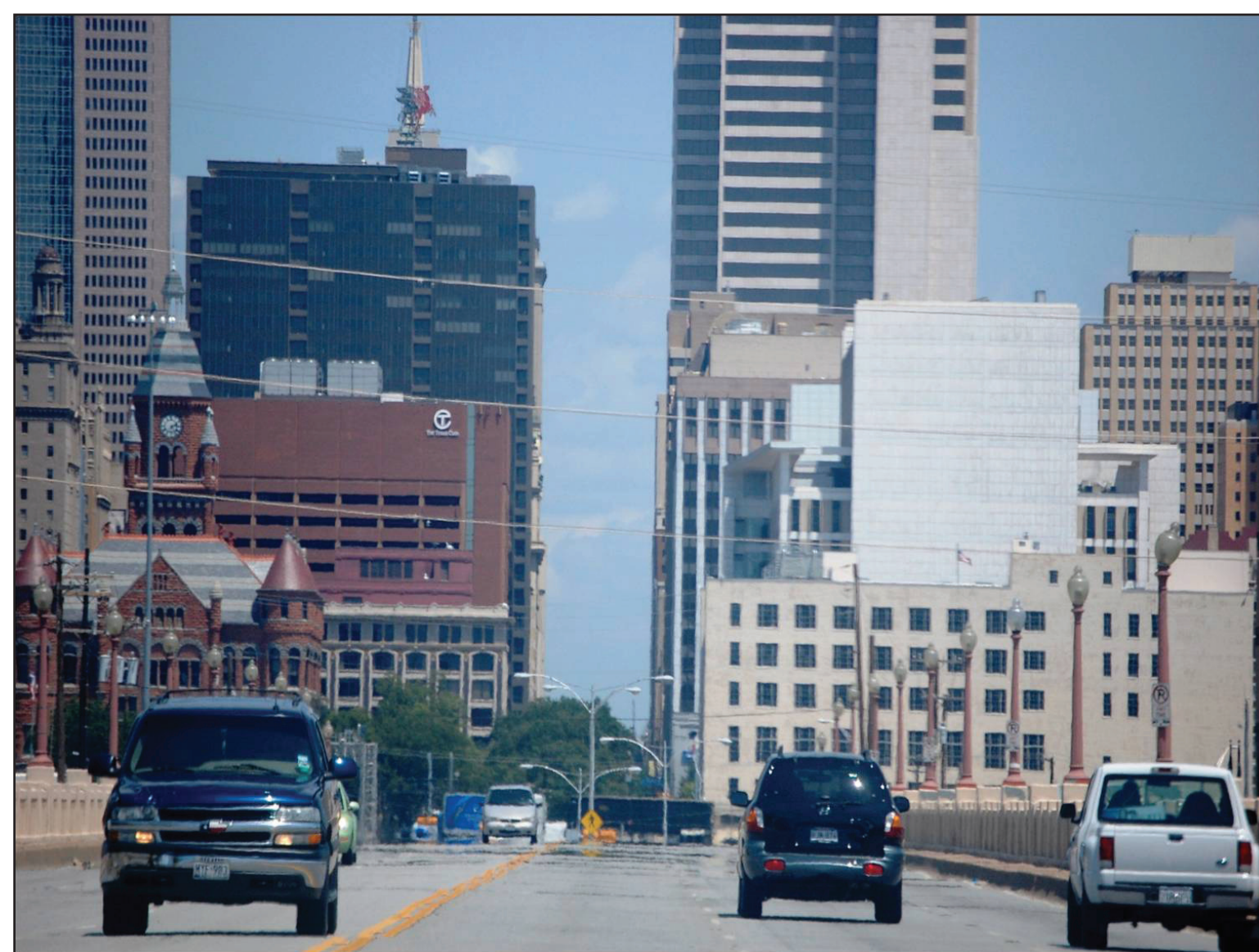


photo credit: Dallas Morning News



ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT OVERVIEW

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District, in partnership with the City of Dallas, is preparing an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to analyze the potential comprehensive environmental consequences resulting from the implementation of proposed flood risk management, environmental features, recreation features, and other proposed projects in and around the Dallas Floodway.



For more information, please visit the project website at: www.dallasfloodwayprojecteis.com

Balanced Vision Plan (BVP): Proposed Flood Risk Management Actions

CURRENT CONDITIONS

Current hydrologic and hydraulic models predict higher flows for the Trinity River as compared to those modeled in 1958 due to a number of changes that have occurred. Some of these changes include:

- ◆ Watershed Development
- ◆ Land Use Changes
- ◆ Floodplain Encroachments
- ◆ Updated Design Methodology
- ◆ Improved Modeling Technology

PROPOSED FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

Proposed Dallas Floodway levee improvement plans continue to be developed and will be based on modifying the levees to reduce flood risk. Proposed flood risk management actions include:

- ◆ Raising portions of the existing levees
- ◆ Widening the levees to produce flatter side slopes for greater slope stability
- ◆ Constructing floodgates or “closure structures” where existing facilities (e.g., bridges or railway) cannot be raised to meet the design height of the levee
- ◆ Constructing floodwalls where appropriate
- ◆ Performing AT&SF Bridge modifications
- ◆ Enhancing emergency evacuation plans and public awareness



1990 Flood - Largest Flood Event Since 1908

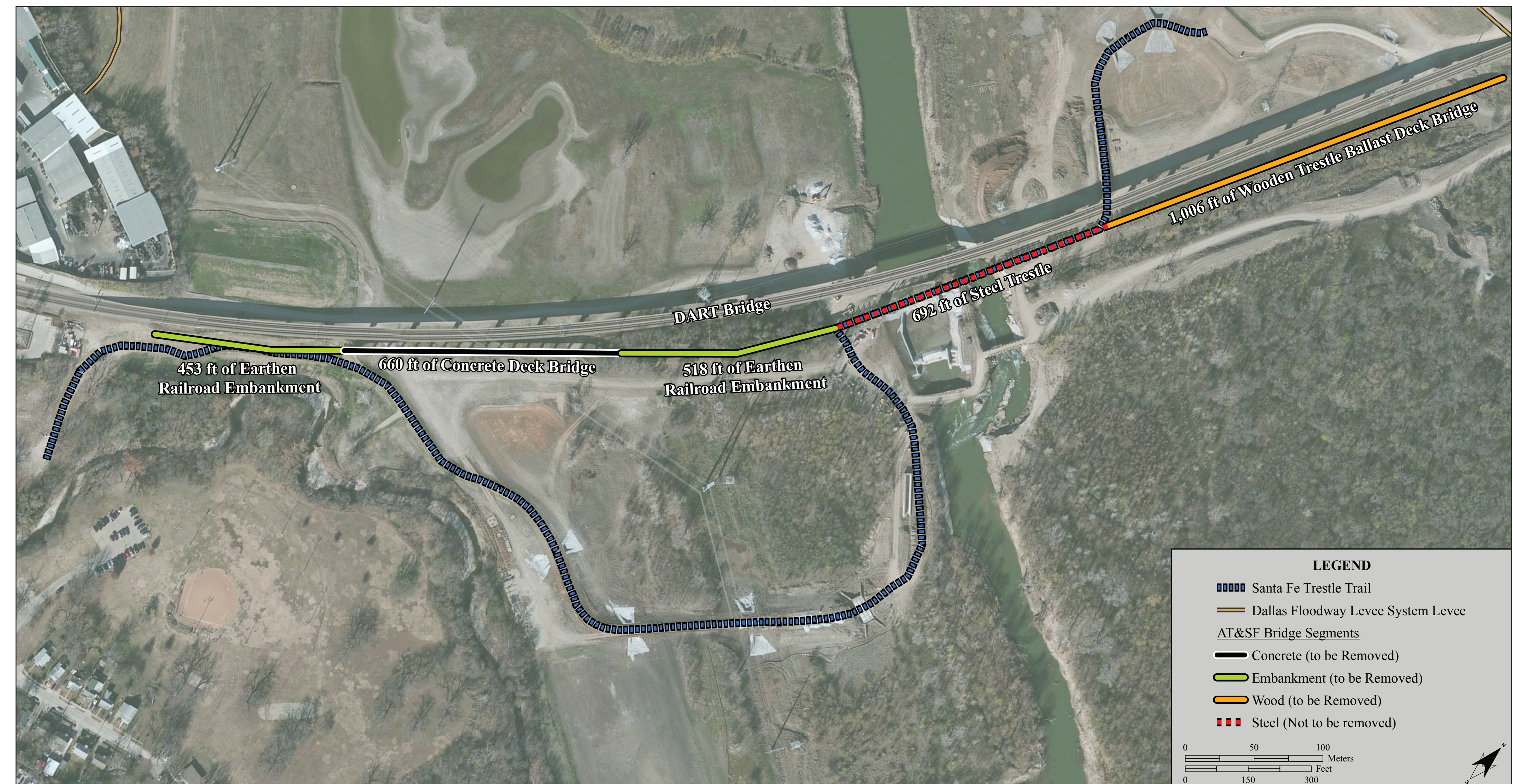
AT&SF Bridge Modifications



AT&SF Trestle



AT&SF Truss

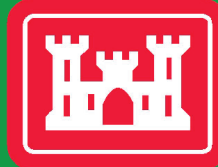


Proposed AT&SF Bridge Modifications

PROPOSED AT&SF BRIDGE MODIFICATIONS

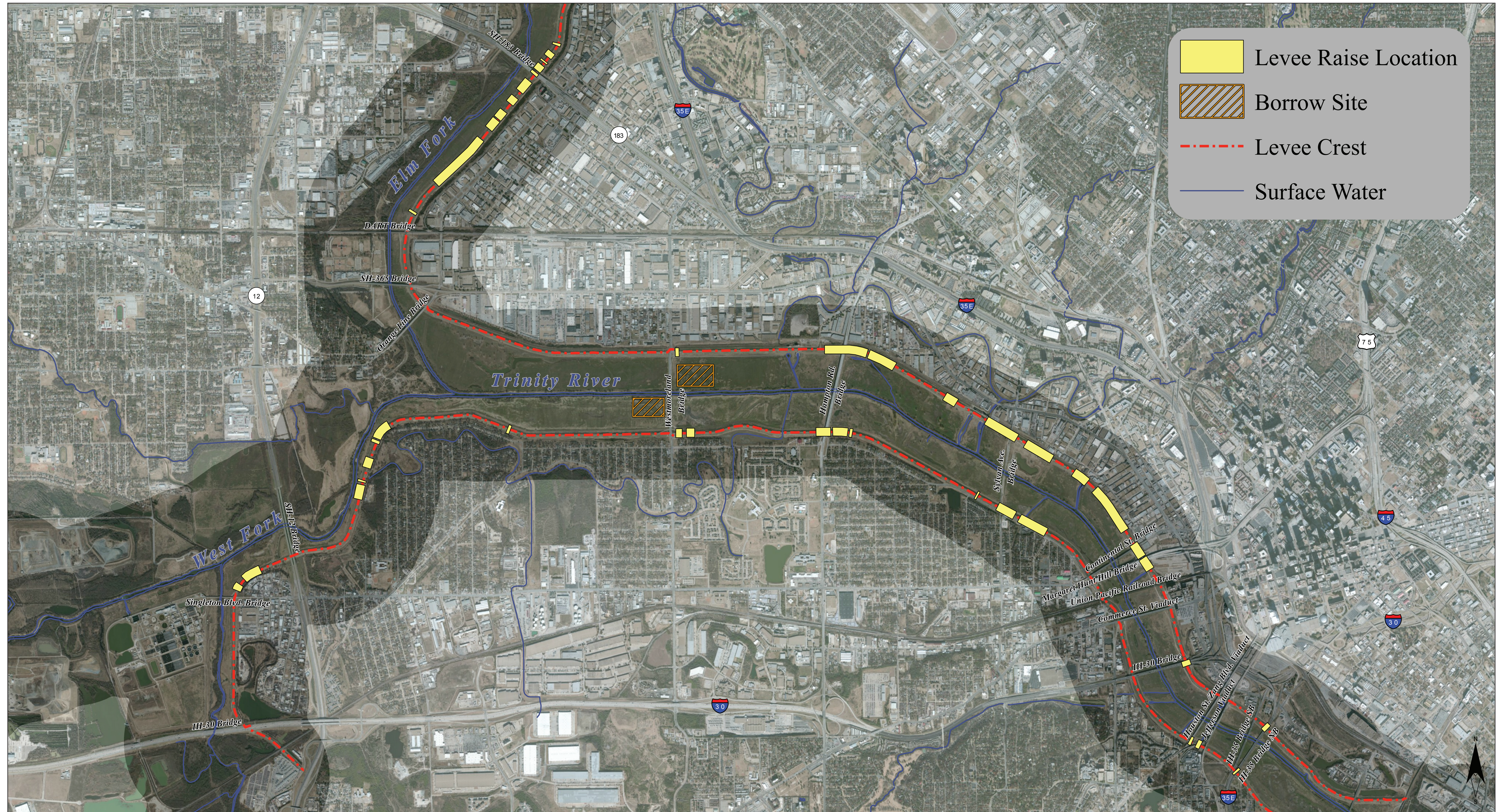
- ◆ The AT&SF Bridge is located at the downstream end of the Dallas Floodway. It has been abandoned for rail traffic. Several actions have been identified for the potential modification of the AT&SF Bridge for recreation and flood risk management improvements.
- ◆ As part of the proposed BVP, the AT&SF Bridge would be modified to remove earthen embankments, sections of the wooden trestle, and sections of the steel trestle. Approximately 200 feet of the wood trestle bridge, 100 feet of the steel trestle, and the existing open steel truss center section would remain; all other existing components would be removed.
- ◆ The Santa Fe Trestle Trail project has removed and replaced some wooden trestle with concrete supports, constructed a pedestrian ramp, and performed surface modification and improvements. Work has been completed for this project.
- ◆ The AT&SF Bridge is a historical and cultural resource as defined by NEPA. Because the proposed AT&SF Bridge modifications would result in an impact to a historical resource, mitigation, such as architectural documentation, would be required.

For more information, please visit the project website at: www.dallasfloodwayprojecteis.com



US Army Corps of Engineers

Proposed Levee Raise Locations and Borrow Sites



For more information, please visit the project website at: www.dallasfloodwayprojecteis.com

EAST LEVEE INTERIOR DRAINAGE SYSTEM PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS

◆ Hampton Basin

- Construct new 700,000 gallons per minute (GPM) pump station
- Rehabilitate existing New Hampton Pump Station and demolish the existing Old Hampton Pump Station
- Install three, 60-inch diameter culverts at Empire Central Drive

◆ Baker Basin

- Construct new 700,000 GPM pump station (*Under Construction*)
- Rehabilitate existing New Baker Pump Station
- Decommission Old Baker Pump Station and retain as a museum

◆ Able Basin

- Decommission existing Able Pumping Plant
- Construct new 340,000 GPM pumping plant and outfall adjacent to Bellevue Pressure Sewer
- Install culvert connecting Sump Ponds 1 and 5

WEST LEVEE INTERIOR DRAINAGE SYSTEM PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS

◆ Trinity-Portland Basin

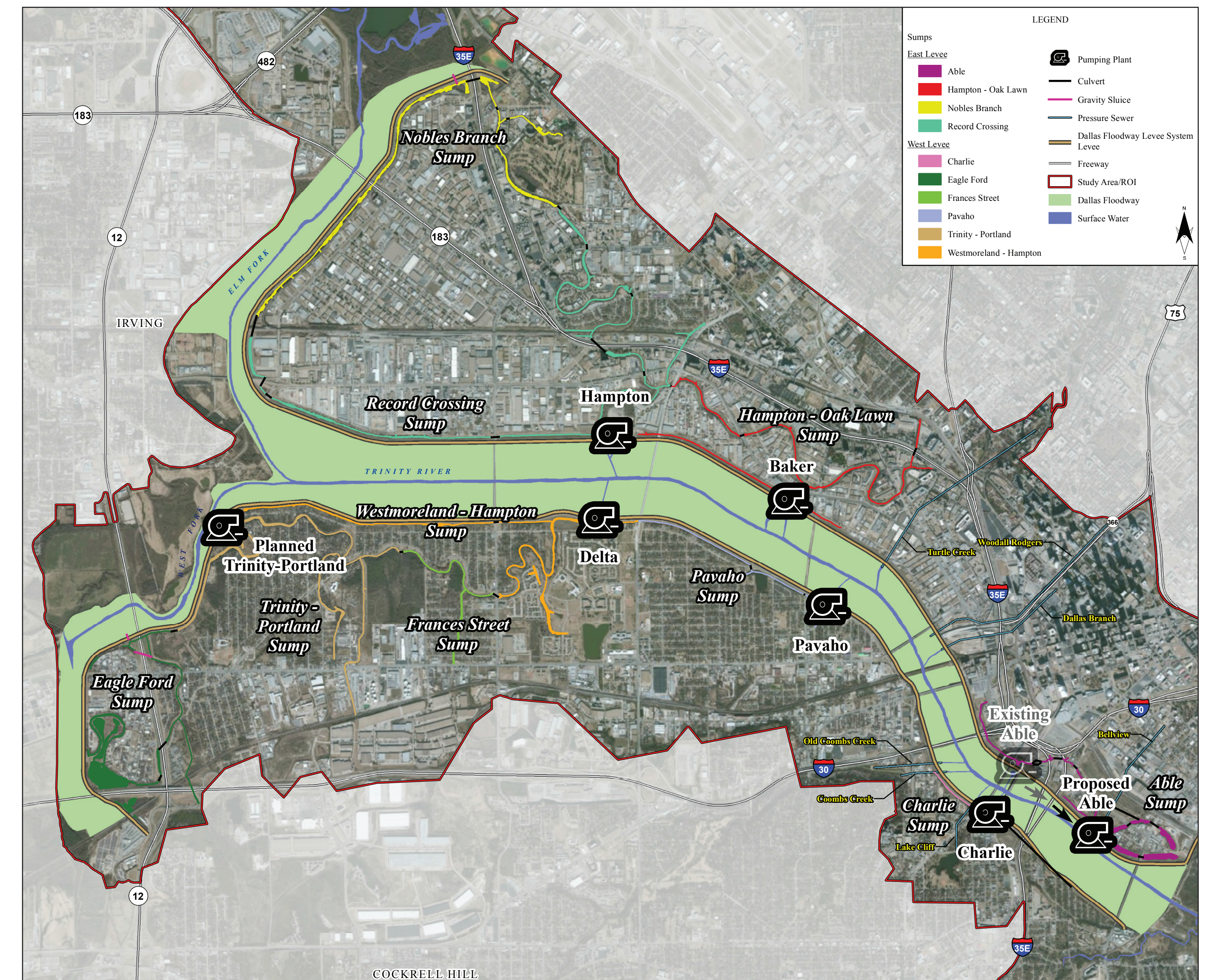
- Construct new 250,000 GPM pumping plant

◆ Delta and Pavaho Basins

- Rehabilitate existing Delta Pump Station
- Install one, 6 foot by 6 foot culvert between Trinity-Portland and Eagle Ford Sumps
- Demolish existing Pavaho Pump Station (*Completed*)
- Construct new 375,000 GPM pump station at Pavaho Pumping Plant (*Completed*)
- Install two, 10 foot by 6 foot culverts under Sylvan Avenue
- Install one, 10 foot by 8 foot culvert under Canada Drive

◆ Hampton Basin

- Demolish existing Charlie Pump Station
- Construct new 225,000 GPM pump station



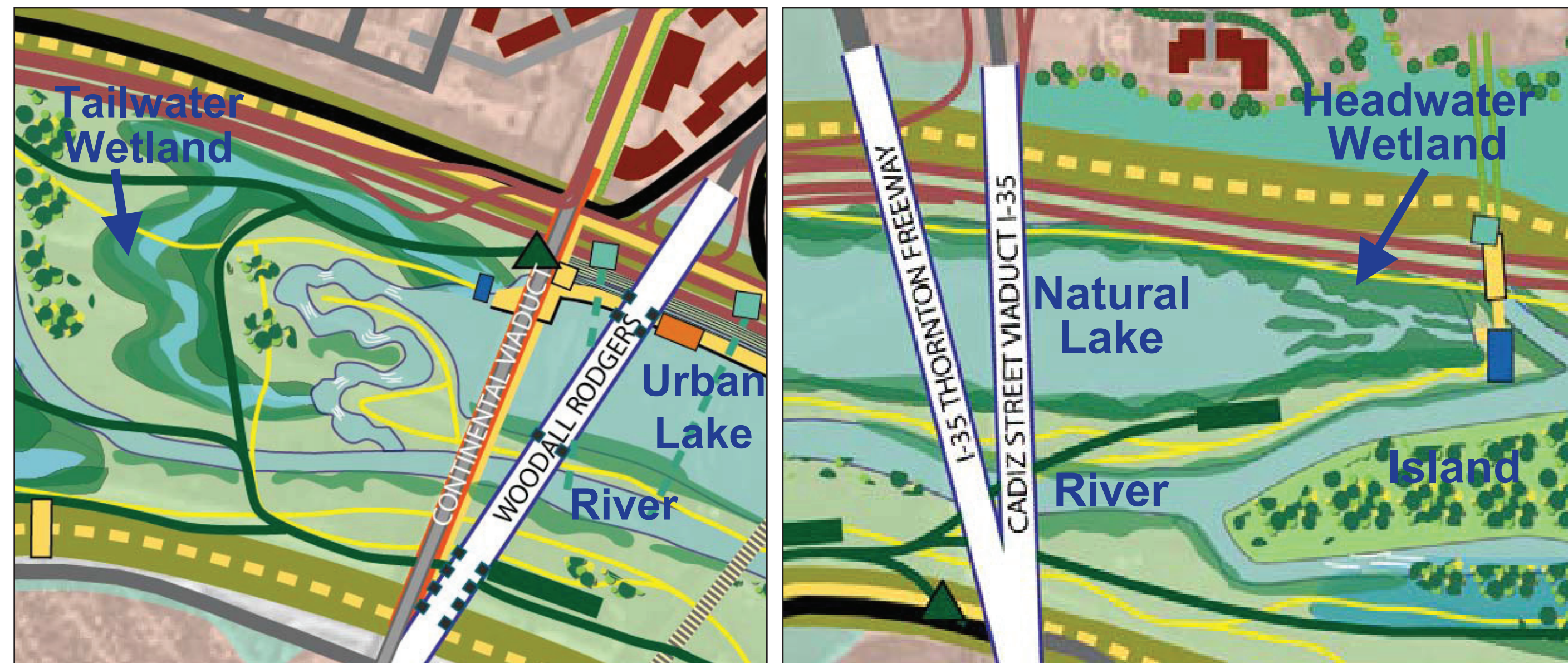
PROPOSED INTERIOR DRAINAGE SYSTEMS IMPROVEMENTS

Implementation of these proposed improvements would reduce the stormwater flood risk for structures located within the predicted flood area.

The City of Dallas is proactively planning pump station improvements. The City of Dallas also has started preliminary design for the Able, Trinity-Portland, Hampton, Charlie, and Delta pump stations and sumps.

Balanced Vision Plan (BVP): Environmental Features

Previous projects have altered the natural habitat within the Dallas Floodway. By identifying and implementing ecologically sound ways to use available water, the BVP environmental features would maximize ecosystem benefits as well as provide secondary positive recreational benefits. The following representative environmental features would support an increase in the overall health and diversity of the Dallas Floodway.



Tailwater and Headwater Wetlands



Plan View of River Meanders



Artist Depiction

TRINITY RIVER MEANDERS

Approximating the original meanders of the Trinity River would improve water quality and restore native species. Riffle/pool segments (fast and slow sections) and an oxbow lake would provide diverse habitat. Whitewater rapids and water features would create oxygenation zones, increasing dissolved oxygen locally and downstream of the Dallas Floodway.



Artist Depiction

AQUATIC HABITAT

A variety of wetland areas would be constructed to improve water quality, provide habitat, and also provide aesthetic, recreational, and educational opportunities for visitors. The Corinth Wetlands are an example wetland area, as are the "tailwater" wetlands proposed for the area where the Urban Lake would enter the Trinity River.



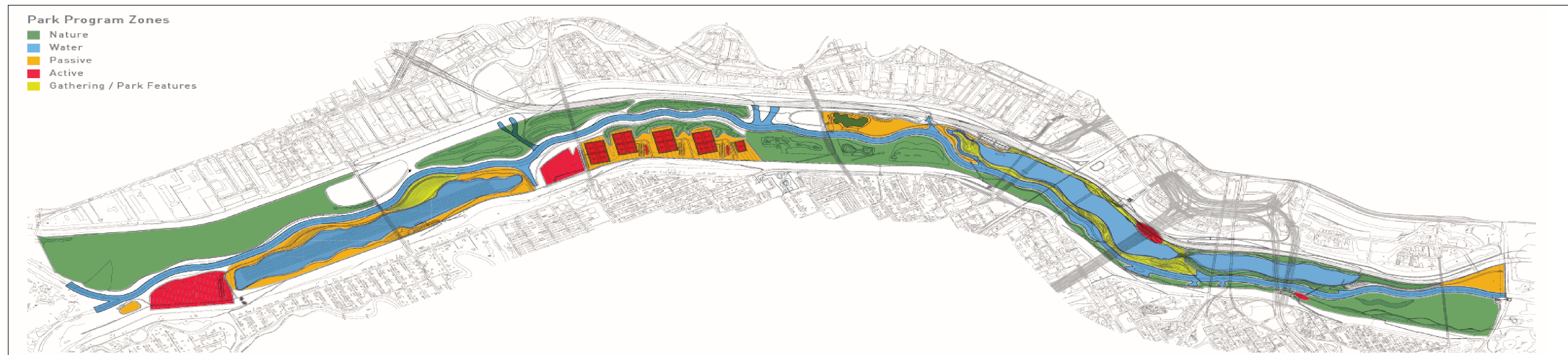
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TERRESTRIAL HABITAT

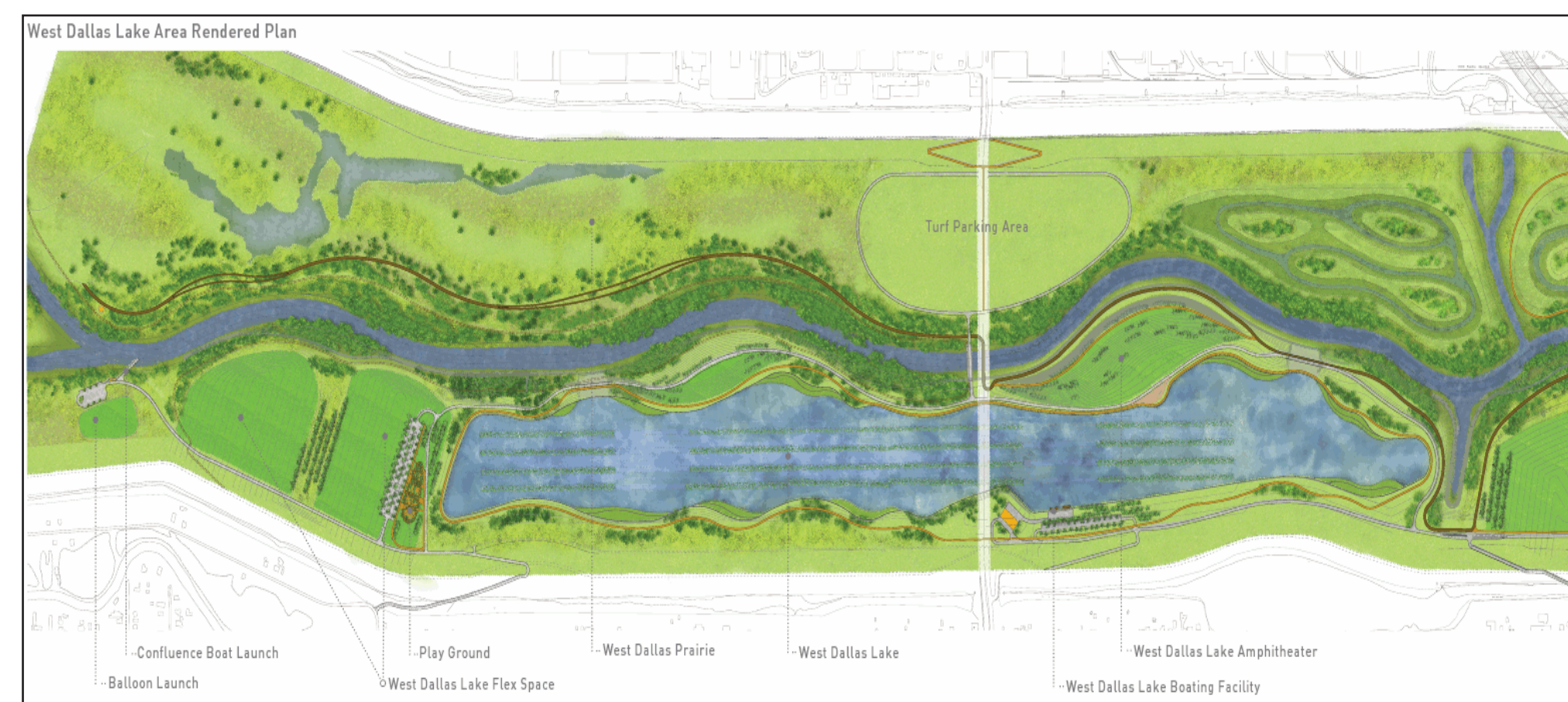
Proposed vegetation zones would provide habitat and ensure a diverse, annual food supply for wildlife. Collectively, diverse vegetation communities would provide a continuous migration corridor between the Trinity Forest and the West and Elm Forks of the Trinity River. Riparian habitat (e.g., trees) would also serve to lower urban stormwater runoff temperature.

Balanced Vision Plan (BVP): Recreation Features

The greater Dallas Floodway area lacks sufficient recreational opportunities and access to existing recreational resources. The following recreation features would complement each other to increase recreation opportunities in and around the greater Dallas Floodway area.



Plan View of Floodway Recreation Concept



Artist Depiction

LAKES

The BVP includes the construction of two off-channel terraced lakes - the Natural and Urban Lakes - set approximately 20 feet above the level of the Trinity River channel, located east of the Trinity River and adjacent to the East Levee. Water would flow in a “reverse” direction, or counter to the Trinity River flow from the Central Wastewater Treatment Plant via an existing 60-inch diameter pipe into the Natural Lake, then into Urban Lake, and then into Trinity River. A third lake, West Dallas Lake, would offer several recreational features.



Artist Depiction

RECREATIONAL FIELDS

The Recreational Fields would include approximately 91 acres of recreational fields (17 fields), 17 acres of flex space, 3 play areas, the existing Crow Lake Park, the Sylvan Boat Ramp, and approximately 192 acres of existing and new wetlands. The sports fields would have a network of running, equestrian, jogging, and bicycling trails.



Artist Depiction

OTHER ACTIVITIES

A series of promenades, pavilions, picnic areas, plazas, water mazes, and playgrounds would populate the Dallas Floodway, providing gathering places for visitors to enjoy the area. The Natural and Urban Lakes would allow kayakers and canoeists to paddle a near continuous 4-mile water loop. In addition, a network of trails and paths would connect to existing trails in the project area that are now isolated and separated from one another.