

Funding

The Hurricane and Storm Damage Risk Reduction System (HSDRRS) is fully funded at **\$14.45 B**.

2nd and 3rd Supplementals:	\$2.2 B
4th Supplemental:	\$3.6 B
5th Supplemental:	\$1.3 B
6th Supplemental:	\$5.7 B
7th Supplemental:	\$0.1 B

Federal share: \$12.8 B

Non-Federal Cost Share (to be repaid over 30 years) \$1.5 B

Total: \$14.45 B

Construction Contracts

Contracts	Number	Estimated Value
Total Planned	403	
Total Awarded	343	\$8.2 B
In Construction	55	\$3.5 B

As of August 2012

Outfall Canals

Construction and installation of the interim closure structures and pump stations at the three outfall canals was performed before the start of the 2006 Hurricane Season. These interim structures provide 100-year level risk reduction and will remain in place until the new, permanent structures are built.

The total maximum pumping capacity today at the three outfall canal pumps is about 16,000 cubic feet per second (cfs).

17th St. Canal - 9,200 cfs total pumping capacity
Orleans Ave. Canal - 2,200 cfs total pumping capacity
London Ave. Canal - 5,200 cfs total pumping capacity

Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) equipment installed at the outfall canals gives the Corps a remote computerized control system to operate the pumps and gates while monitoring water levels in the canals.

The pumps, gates and SCADA equipment performed successfully during Hurricanes Gustav and Ike in September 2008.

The interim closure structures and temporary pumps at the three outfall canals will be replaced with permanent closures and pumps, scheduled for completion in 2016.

Pump Stations

There are 78 pump stations (Federal and Non-Federal) in the 4-parish area. Following Hurricanes Katrina and Rita, the Corps received authorization and funding for 33 repair projects. All projects are now complete except for 2 that are included in a storm proofing contract in Orleans Parish.

Pump Station repair projects included:

Jefferson Parish (\$2.7 M):

- 8 repair projects at 17 stations

Orleans Parish (\$66.2M):

- 14 repair projects at 23 stations and the Carrollton Frequency Changer Building

St. Bernard Parish (\$27.6 M):

- 6 repair projects at 8 stations

Plaquemines Parish (\$26.5 M):

- 5 repair projects at 13 stations

Storm Proofing of Pump Stations

There are **34 planned and 24 funded Storm Proofing projects in Jefferson and Orleans parishes. The program is 81% complete.**

Jefferson Parish: 16 projects, \$136 M

There are 25 pump stations divided into 16 planned individual Storm Proofing construction projects.

- 3 in construction, 10 complete

Orleans Parish: 18 projects, \$204 M

There are 24 pump stations divided into 18 planned individual Storm Proofing construction projects.

- 5 in construction, 5 complete

Mississippi River Gulf Outlet

Mississippi River Gulf Outlet (MRGO)

- The MRGO was de-authorized for navigation and closed in April 2009. The MRGO rock closure structure is not a part of the HSDRRS.

- The MRGO Ecosystem Restoration project will restore habitat in the Lake Borgne ecosystem and other areas affected by the MRGO navigation channel.

- The study area encompasses 3.86 million acres of land and open water.

“Gee Whiz” Facts & Figures

HSDRRS

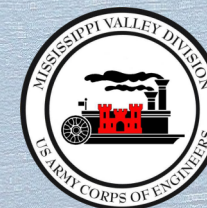
- Biggest deep soil mixing project in the U.S. (New Orleans East)
- Largest wick drain project in the U.S. (New Orleans East)
- Over \$2.7 Billion in Small Business contracts and counting
- About 60,000 jobs created and counting

Inner Harbor Navigation Canal Surge Barrier

- Largest Corps civil works Design/Build project
- Largest surge barrier of its kind in the world
- Largest single project ever built in Louisiana
- Largest continuous placement of concrete since construction of Hoover Dam (1,000 truckloads)
- 18 floating cranes at height of construction
- Used 3 of 5 largest cranes in U.S. for pile driving

West Closure Complex

- Largest drainage pump station in the world
- Largest sector gate in the U.S.
- Over 18 million pounds of rebar (equivalent to 30 747 airplanes)
- Over 3 million man hours and counting



Greater New Orleans Hurricane and Storm Damage Risk Reduction System

Facts and Figures

August 2012

Following Hurricanes Katrina and Rita in 2005, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers was authorized and funded to design and construct the Hurricane and Storm Damage Risk Reduction System for southeast Louisiana.

The Corps strengthened and improved virtually all of the levees, floodwalls, pump stations and surge barriers that form the 133-mile Greater New Orleans perimeter system. The system that is in place now is stronger and more resilient than it has ever been in the area's history. The new system is capable of defending against a 100-year level storm.

Shared responsibility and commitment with our partners has enabled our success.



**US Army Corps
of Engineers**

Levees and Floodwalls

There are 350 miles of levees/floodwalls in the HSDRRS, including interior levees and floodwalls.

- Levee: an earth embankment, floodwall or structure along a water course whose purpose is flood damage reduction or water conveyance.
- The levees and floodwalls in the HSDRRS have been restored and/or raised to provide the 100-year level of risk reduction.
- Floodwalls have been reinforced at numerous locations, and transitions between floodwalls and levees have been strengthened and armored.
- T-walls have been replaced by stronger T-walls. Stick-up has been reduced.

Armoring

- Armoring can be grass, geo-textile materials, stone or paving materials.
- Armoring adds resiliency to a levee and can reduce erosion and scouring of back slopes when wave overtopping occurs.
- After Katrina, the Corps undertook a concerted effort to improve standard armoring methods, and worked with academia to research various armoring materials.
- About 420 transition spots (where a floodwall meets a levee) have already been armored.

Borrow (levee clay)

- Total amount of borrow required for the HSDRRS was approximately 93 million cubic yards.
- Approximately 229 million cubic yards were approved as suitable for levee construction.



1 Superdome holds 4.4 million cu. yds. of borrow

Major Projects

West Bank & Vicinity Projects

- Currently, there are 42 contracts that are substantially complete and 15 on-going construction contracts throughout the WB&V including the West Closure Complex project.
- Approximately \$3.2 B in construction contracts has been awarded with another \$350 M spent on design, inspection and environmental compliance.
- Fronting protection projects at 11 pump stations are complete, and work continues at 5 other stations for a total cost of \$350 M.

- The floodgates and pump station at the West Closure Complex are fully operational. Floodgates at Bayou Verret and the Hero Canal are substantially complete. The Harvey Canal floodgate at Lapalco, and the floodwall along the east bank of the Harvey Canal along Peters Road are complete.
- **Gulf Intracoastal Waterway—West Closure Complex**
The GIWW-WCC is a major feature of the HSDRRS that provides the first line of defense from storm surge entering the Harvey and Algiers Canals. The WCC will significantly reduce the risk to a large area of the West Bank by eliminating 25 miles of levees, floodwalls, floodgates and pumping stations along the canals from the direct impacts of storm surge. The nearly \$1 B project consists of the nation's largest sector gate, the world's largest drainage pump station, floodwalls, sluice gates, fore-shore protection and an earthen levee. The project also includes dredging of Algiers Canal, beneficial use of the dredge material and realignment of a portion of Bayou Road in Plaquemines Parish. Construction of this enormous project began in August 2009 and it is already 95% complete, providing 100-year level risk reduction as of May 2012.

Lake Pontchartrain & Vicinity Projects (East Bank)

- **Inner Harbor Navigation Canal Surge Barrier**
Construction of the massive IHNC Surge Barrier at Lake Borgne, the largest design-build civil works project in Corps history, began in May 2009. The project is a key feature of the HSDRRS — providing 100-year level defense to a large portion of Orleans and St. Bernard parishes by reducing surge coming from Lake Borgne and the Gulf of Mexico.

The 1.8-mile barrier, the largest of its kind in the world, includes three gated structures and a barrier wall that stands 26 feet above the water line. The barrier wall is 100% complete and all three gates are operable.
- **The Seabrook Floodgate Complex** is being constructed in the Industrial Canal to reduce storm surge entering from Lake Pontchartrain. Seabrook will work in tandem with the IHNC Surge Barrier to provide 100-year level risk reduction to the entire IHNC corridor. Construction on Seabrook began in Fall 2010.
- **St. Charles Parish** — All 14 construction contracts have been awarded, all are substantially complete, and all provide 100-year level of risk reduction. The contracts include work on levee reaches, drainage structures, floodwalls, a railroad gate and fronting protection.

- **Jefferson Parish** — All 16 contracts have been awarded, 7 are under construction, and 9 are complete. All 5 Lakefront levee reaches have attained 100-year level risk reduction. Measures are in place on all Jefferson Parish projects to defend against a 100-year storm.
- **Orleans Metro** — All 5 construction contracts meet the 100-year level of risk reduction. The Corps raised approximately 6 miles of levees and replaced or strengthened 1.5 miles of existing floodwalls.
- **New Orleans East** — All 11 contracts meet the 100-year level of risk reduction. Work included raising approximately 25 miles of levees and constructing approximately 2 miles of floodwalls from Lakefront Airport to Michoud Canal and replacing gates on Highways 11 and 90.
- **St. Bernard Parish** — All 6 contracts meet the 100-year level of risk reduction. Construction of all features of the St. Bernard Parish HSDRRS are substantially complete.
- **Grand Isle** — \$26 M program is complete. Reconstructed 5.7 miles of sand dunes with a geo-textile tube core / sand cap. Construction began in May 2009 and was completed in April 2010. The tubes were filled with sand removed from excavation of the existing dune. The sand cover and beach nourishment portion of the project was dredged from an off-shore borrow site.



Plaquemines Parish

The Corps of Engineers is engaged in two separate Federal projects on a complementary timeline that will reduce risk in Plaquemines Parish below Oakville where the HSDRRS ends.

- The **Plaquemines Parish Non-Federal Levee project** includes replacing or modifying 32 miles of current levees between Oakville and St. Jude on the West Bank of the Mississippi River, and constructing 2 miles of earthen levees from the ground level. When completed in 2017, these levees will be part of the New Orleans to Venice Federal levee system.

- The **New Orleans to Venice project** includes completing existing Federal levees on the East Bank from Phoenix to Bohemia, and on the West Bank from St. Jude to Venice, scheduled for completion in 2016.

Southeast Louisiana Project (SELA)

- SELA is authorized for interior drainage improvements to further reduce the risk of damage due to rainfall flooding in Orleans, Jefferson and St. Tammany parishes. Improvements in Orleans and Jefferson parishes support the parishes' master drainage plans and generally provide flood risk reduction on a level associated with a 10-year rainfall event (estimated at over 9 inches in a 24-hour period).
- SELA projects were initially authorized in 1996. After Hurricane Katrina in 2005, Congress appropriated funds to complete the authorized and approved SELA projects in Orleans and Jefferson Parishes.
- Of the 20 SELA projects in Orleans Parish, 9 are complete, 4 are under construction, and 7 projects are currently in the pre-award phase.
- Of the 59 SELA projects in Jefferson Parish, 44 are complete, 6 are under construction, and 9 projects are currently in the pre-award phase.
- Overall, the currently scheduled design and construction efforts in Orleans and Jefferson parishes is about 65% complete and construction should be finished in 2017.

Risk Management

- Using the Interagency Performance Evaluation Task Force model results, the Corps released to the public the first-ever flood depth maps.
- Utilizing public meetings, partnering sessions, special presentations and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Web sites, the Corps is communicating the importance of assuming responsibility for understanding and managing one's personal flood risk.
- The Corps partnered with FEMA to assure accurate Flood Insurance Rate Maps are available to depict true risk of flooding.
- Risk cannot totally be eliminated; everyone shares responsibility for buying down risk through insurance, zoning and building codes, coastal protection and restoration, and complying with mandatory evacuations.