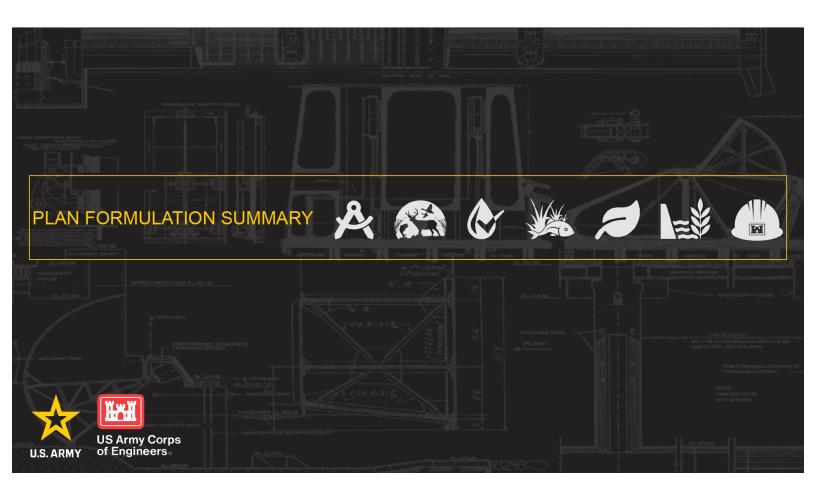




PRESENTATION OBJECTIVES



- Formulation summary
- · Cost/benefit drivers
- Requirements for plan outcomes
- Compliance requirements







Alternative A

Nonstructural plan included acquisition (buyout) of structures and either relocation or demolition of these structures. Removes structures out of 500-year floodplain and acquires the land where they reside. Total number of structures would be more than 3,000, including residential, commercial, government and public buildings, schools, and hospitals. Does not include structures behind existing levees, although risk in these areas may still exist.

It was determined by the NFI and concurred by USACE that the alternative was impractical due to the logistics and costs associated with implementation.

SCREENED FROM FURTHER ANALYSIS





Alternative B

The levee plan alternative was part of the final array in the NFI Section 211 Report, and was determined not to be the national economic development plan (NED) or locally preferred plan (LPP). USACE determined that a significant design and cost reduction would be needed to result in a federally justified project.

Due to this, no further evaluation of Alternative B, the levee plan, was completed.

SCREENED FROM FURTHER ANALYSIS





Alternative C

Per the NFI Section 211 Report, Alternative C is the LPP and NED and the NFI recommended plan. The plan consists of channel improvements, demolition of existing weir near J. H. Fewell WTP site, construction of new weir with a low-flow gate structure further downstream to create a year-round recreational water body, Federal levee improvements, and upgrading an existing non-Federal levee into a federalized ring levee around Savannah Street WWTP. Includes features required to avoid and/or minimize impacts to federally-listed species. New EIS would likely need to be conducted.

PDT qualitatively evaluated removal of non-flood risk reduction features of Alternative C to reduce total project costs. Not only would this reduce construction costs, but also mitigation for implementation of the project. Removal of the weir would substantially reduce terrestrial habitat impacts and monitoring would no longer be required. With the reduction of quantities and total project costs, a revised Alternative C to only include flood risk reduction features would likely not be the NED Plan.





USACE Developed Alternatives

Alternative A1

Nonstructural plan that includes residential structures were to be elevated up to 13 feet above the ground and nonresidential structures to be floodproofed up to 3 feet above the ground. Nonstructural components would be voluntary. Approximately 600 structures are included. This nonstructural plan is included in the implementation plan. The acquired properties would become greenspace that is publicly owned and maintained by the NFS. This alternative may be executed immediately under the Section 3104 current authority once this EIS is finalized.





USACE Developed Alternatives

Alternative CTO

- Represents the "combination thereof" (CTO) referenced in the Section 3104 authority.
- Some portion of the structural measures could be implemented under Section 3104 in lieu of or in combination with a subset of the nonstructural plan, subject to the 902 limit.
 - The preliminary NED Plan, Nonstructural Plan Alternative A1, may be executed once this EIS is finalized.
 - With additional evaluation and site-specific NEPA
 - Channel Improvements of Tributaries
 - Small Levees
 - Bridge Modifications
- Channel improvements (Alternative C-like features) as a future feature
- A single CTO alternative has not been developed, but several different measures could be considered for inclusion.

Fremininary Framining Document, Not for public release.





Other Alternative Considerations

Alternatives that would not be under the USACE purview for authority and implementation.

Operational Changes at Ross Barnett Reservoir

The Ross Barnett Reservoir, a non-Federal project operated by the Pearl River Valley Water Supply District, was constructed in 1962 for water supply and recreation.

Although the reservoir was not designed for flood control, a flood reduction mission was later added in 1972. The reservoir has been actively reducing peak flows during large inflow events since at least 1979. It was estimated that peak flows are being reduced by as much as 28% due to these operations. A sensitivity analysis shows that reducing the flows from the Reservoir by 20 percent would reduce damages to the project. The goal of this alternative is to implement future informed releases within the lake limits to delay or decrease peak releases for events with a forecasted peak discharge above 35,000 cfs.

Water Supply

USEPA may use existing authorities to provide water supply in addition to local water infrastructure improvements by the City of Jackson Water/Sewer Utilities Division currently being implemented in the city of Jackson under the USEPA authorities and the USACE Environmental Infrastructure Program (Section 219) project.



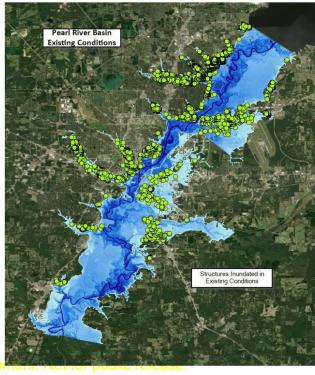
PEARL RIVER BASIN EXISTING CONDITIONS



Structures inundated up to the 500-year frequency event

Approximately 4,000 structures are inundated at the 500-year event under existing conditions.

(Not pictured-approximately 1,500 structures are inundated at the 100-year event.)



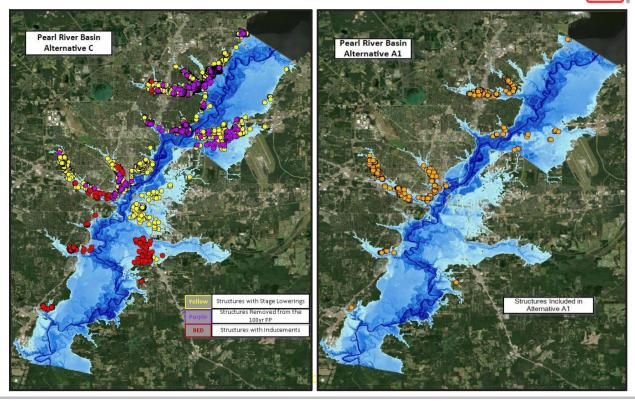
Preliminary Planning Docur

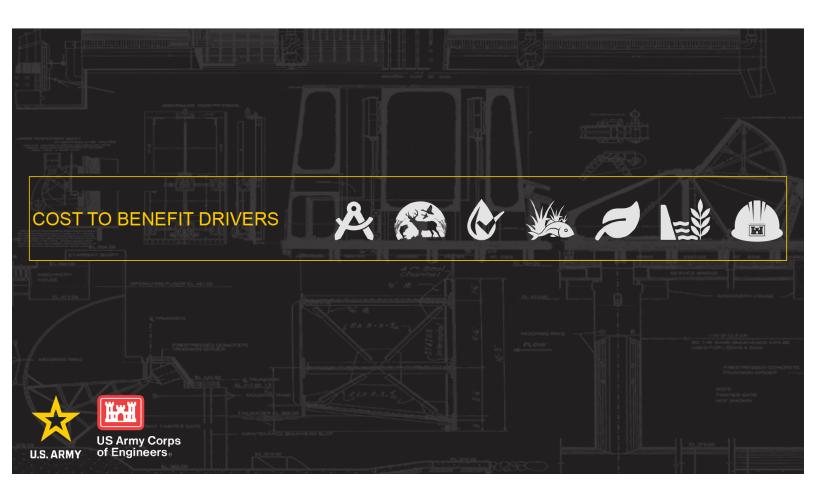


Preliminary Planning Document; Not for public release. PEARL RIVER BASIN WITH ALT. C & A1 COMPARISON

II C ADMV

- Alternative C reduces flooding to approximately 3,000 structures from the 5 year to the 500-year event.
- Alternative C removes approximately 500 structures from the 100-year floodplain.
- Alternative C induces flooding to approximately 230 structures from the 5 year to the 500-year event.
- Alternative A1 removes approximately 600 structures from the 100-year floodplain.







Preliminary Planning Document; Not for public release. SUMMARY OF PROJECT BENEFITS



Although more limited in scope, Alternative A1 would reduce an additional 25% of damages in the study area compared to Alternative C. Furthermore, Alternative A1 would not induce any flooding upon implementation, while Alternative C would induce flooding on approximately 230 structures within the study area and potentially more structures south of the study area. The CTO alternative would further reduce the residual damages that would remain with the Alternative A1 in place.

| | | Alternative A1 | | Alternative C | |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| Damage | | | Damage | | Damage |
| Category | Without Project | With Project | Reduction | With Project | Reduction |
| Structures, | | | | | |
| Contents, and | | | | | |
| Vehicles | \$40,535,000 | \$22,826,400 | \$17,708,600 | \$32,226,500 | \$8,308,500 |
| Emergency | | | | | |
| Cleanup Cost | \$1,792,900 | \$788,800 | \$1,004,100 | \$1,528,300 | \$264,600 |
| Road and Bridge | \$916,600 | \$0 | \$0 | \$137,500 | \$779,100 |
| Water and Sewer | \$214,800 | \$0 | \$0 | \$50,400 | \$164,400 |
| WWTP | \$3,398,200 | \$0 | \$0 | \$169,900 | \$3,228,300 |
| Traffic | \$1,615,100 | \$0 | \$0 | \$80,800 | \$1,534,300 |
| Total | \$48,472,600 | \$23,615,200 | \$18,712,700 | \$34,193,400 | \$14,279,200 |

Level \$
For Alternative C, benefits for the following damage categories were taken directly from the NFI Section 211 Report Appendix B Table B-16: road and bridges, water and sewer, WWTP and traffic



FY 23 Price Level \$

COST TO BENEFIT DRIVERS

14

| Alternative C: Total Project Costs | | |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|
| | Low | High |
| Land and Damages | \$33,221,000 | \$33,221,000 |
| Relocations | \$3,513,000 | \$3,513,000 |
| Channel and Levee Improvements | \$201,765,451 | \$201,765,451 |
| Capture and Relocation of Sawback Turtle | \$110,400 | \$110,400 |
| New Slurry wall for seepage of existing features | \$1,600,000 | \$4,300,000 |
| Pumping Plants | \$195,000,000 | \$195,000,000 |
| Stabilization or Armoring for Bridge Abutments | \$200,000,000 | \$200,000,000 |
| Habitat Mitigation | \$189,131,852 | \$951,200,000 |
| Weir | \$140,000,000 | \$140,000,000 |
| Recreation (LWCF grants) | \$1,422,993 | \$1,422,993 |
| Hard Points | \$9,000,000 | \$9,000,000 |
| Pre-Construction Engineering | \$120,884,140 | \$120,884,140 |
| Construction Management | \$120,884,140 | \$120,884,140 |
| Cultural Mitigation | \$45,000,000 | \$45,000,000 |
| Riverbank Preservation | \$777,000 | \$777,000 |
| Species Monitoring of Gulf Sturgeon | \$1,620,000 | \$1,620,000 |
| Water Quality Monitoring | \$60,000 | \$60,000 |
| Mitigation for Induced flooding to structures | \$78,000,000 | \$78,000,000 |
| First Cost | \$1,341,989,976 | \$2,106,758,124 |
| HTRW | \$492,000,000 | \$1,512,000,000 |



COST TO BENEFIT DRIVERS

15

Alternative A1: Total Project Costs

| | Low |
|--|---------------|
| Land and Damages | 2011 |
| | |
| Relocations | |
| Channel and Levee Improvements | |
| Capture and Relocation of Sawback Turtle | |
| New Slurry wall for seepage of existing features | |
| Pumping Plants | |
| Habitat Mitigation | |
| Weir | |
| Recreation (LWCF grants) | |
| Hard Points | |
| Pre-Construction Engineering | |
| Construction Management | |
| Cultural Mitigation | \$1,523,680 |
| Riverbank Preservation | |
| Species Monitoring of Gulf Sturgeon | |
| Water Quality Monitoring | |
| Mitigation for Induced flooding to structures | |
| First Cost | \$198,520,000 |
| HTRW | \$3,000,000 |

FY 23 Price Level \$

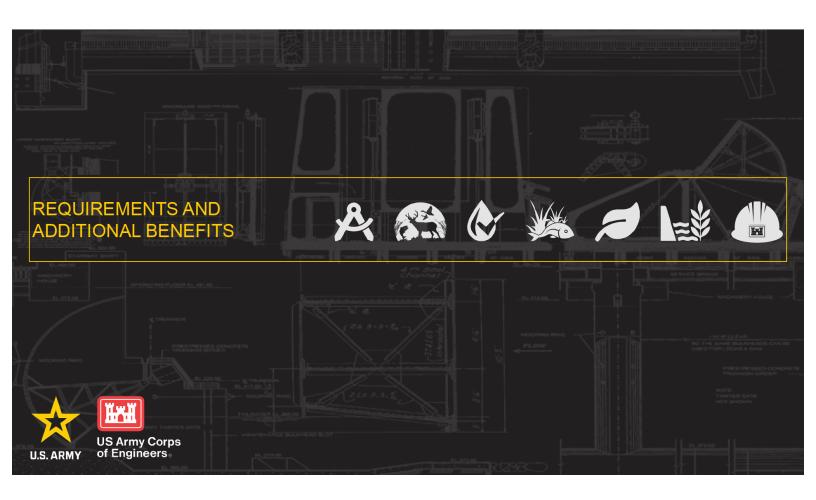


USACE IMPLEMENTABLE ALTERNATIVE COST TO BENEFIT RATIO COMPARISON



| | A1 | C-Low Cost | C-High Cost |
|---------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Project First Cost | \$198,520,000 | \$1,342,000,000 | \$2,106,760,000 |
| Interest During Construction | \$614,000 | \$86,324,000 | \$135,518,000 |
| Total Investment Cost | \$199,134,000 | \$1,428,324,000 | \$2,242,278,000 |
| AA Investment Cost | \$7,021,100 | \$50,359,600 | \$79,058,400 |
| AA O&M Cost | \$0 | \$940,000 | \$940,000 |
| Total AA Cost | \$7,021,100 | \$51,299,600 | \$79,998,400 |
| Benefits EAD Reduced | \$18,712,700 | \$14,279,200 | \$14,279,200 |
| Net Benefits | \$11,691,600 | -\$37,020,400 | -\$65,719,200 |
| B/C Ratio | 2.7 | 0.3 | 0.2 |

FY 23 Price Level \$ and Discount rate
Contingency of 34.5% has been included for Alternative 1 and no contingencies have been applied by USACE for alternative C as an abbreviated cost risk assessment was not included as part of this effort.





REQUIREMENTS AND ADDITIONAL BENEFITS



Per the Congressional authorization, the outcomes of the plans must meet the following:

- Section 3104 Pearl River Basin, Mississippi, of Water Resources Development Act (WRDA) 2007
 - The Secretary may construct the national economic development (NED) plan, the locally preferred plan (LPP) or some combination thereof,
 - Subject to a determination by the Secretary that the LPP provides at least the same level of flood damage reduction as the NED plan and that the LPP is environmentally acceptable and technically feasible.
- WRDA 2018 Section 1176
 - Determination by the Secretary that the project is technically feasible, economically justified, and environmentally acceptable.
 - o Assess downstream effects.



OTHER SOCIAL EFFECTS



Alternative A1 & C Comparison

| Theme | Indicator | A1 | С |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|----|----|
| | Life Safety | + | ++ |
| Health & Safety | Critical Infrastructure | 0 | + |
| | Food Insecurity | | |
| Social Vulnerability & | Reduction of Damages to | | |
| Resiliency | Designated Tracts | ++ | + |
| | Employment Activity | - | + |
| Economic Vitality | Tax Base | + | + |
| | Gentrification | + | + |
| Social Connectedness & | Civic Infrastructure | + | ++ |
| Identity | Community Dynamic | | + |
| lucitity | Disruption to Communities | - | - |
| Participation | Public Meetings | ? | ? |
| Leisure & Recreation | Access to Recreation | 0 | + |
| | Lowering of Flood Stage | 0 | + |
| | No Longer First Floor Flooding | ++ | 0 |
| Environmental Justice | Adverse Impacts | | |
| | Structures in EJ Areas of | | |
| | Concern Excluded | | ? |

KEY

| +++ | Significant Beneficial Effects | | | |
|-----|-----------------------------------|--|--|--|
| ++ | Moderate Beneficial Effects | | | |
| + | Minor Beneficial Effects | | | |
| 0 | Negligible Effects | | | |
| - | Minor Negative Effects | | | |
| | Moderate Negative Effects | | | |
| | Significant Negative Effects | | | |
| ? | Data not available to assess yet | | | |
| | | | | |



SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES [EXT.]



| Resources | Alt A1: USACE Non-Structural | Alt C: LPP, Channel | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------|----------------|
| | Plan; NED Plan | Improvement/ Weir/Levee | | |
| Wetland | D/I/C = (0) | D/I/C= () | | |
| Forested Uplands | D/I/C = (0) | D/I/C= () | | |
| Aquatic and Fisheries | D/I/C = (0) | D/I/C= () | | |
| Wildlife Resources | D/I/C = (0) | D/I/C= () | | |
| T&E Protected Species | D/I/C = (0) | D/I/C= () | | |
| Soils; P&U Farmlands | D/I/C = (0) | D/I/C = (0) | | |
| Cultural Resources | D/I/C = (-) | D/I/C= () | | |
| Recreation | D/I/C = (0) | D/I/C = (/++) | | |
| Aesthetics | D/I/C= (-) | D/I/C = () | | |
| Air Quality | D/I/C= (0) | D/I/C = (-/0/0) | | KEV |
| Noise Quality | D/I/C= (-/-/-) | D/I/C= (-/-/-) | | KEY |
| H&H Resources | D/I/C = (0) | Sediment study not completed; | +++ | Direct, Indire |
| | | could be | + | Positive Imp |
| Water Quality | D/I/C = (0) | Not complete; could be | | |
| Water Supply | D/I/C = (0) | Availability: +++; quality needed to | - | Negative im |
| | | be able to use for water supply | 0 | No Impacts |
| Socio-Economics | Not complete; could be $D/I/C = (0)$ | Not complete; could be D/I/C = | | Tto impuoto |
| | | (+/+/0) | + or - | Minor Impac |
| Environmental Justice | D/I/C= (+-/-/+) | D/I/C= (0/-/+) | | Negative |
| HTRW | D/I/C= (+-/0/0) | D/I/C= () | 2 symbols | Major Impac |
| Greenhouse Gas | Not complete; could be D/I/C= | Not complete; could be D/I/C= (+-) | | |
| | (+/+/+) | | 3 symbols | Significant Ir |

| +++ | Direct, Indirect, Cumulative Impacts | |
|--------------|---|--|
| + | Positive Impacts | |
| - | Negative impacts | |
| 0 | No Impacts | |
| + or - | Minor Impacts, Whether Positive or Negative | |
| 2 symbols | Major Impacts | |
| 3 symbols | Significant Impacts | |



SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES [21]



| | Alf A1 | Alt C | СТО |
|---|--|---|--|
| Draft | Not in compliance with: FWCA¹ AQ Mitigation not required | Not in compliance with: FWCA¹ ESA² AQ WQ 401⁴ | Not in compliance with: FWCA¹ AQ Mitigation not required for constructable features |
| Final | All compliance complete contingent on having all details of A1 Mitigation not required | Mitigation not complete ³ Not in compliance with: FWCA ¹ ESA ² WQ 401 ⁴ Mitigation not complete ³ | All compliance complete on constructable features contingent on having all details of A1 Mitigation not required for constructable features HTRW: Conduct Phase I ESA If we are including new |
| PED | EJ: determine what to do for those who can't afford to participate in program and who are low-income who may be disproportionately impacted HTRW: conduct phase I ESA | Finalize compliance with: FWCA¹ ESA² WQ 401⁴ Need to finalize mitigation which would likely require a supplemental EIS³ | EJ: determine what to do for those who can't afford to participate in program and who are low-income who may be disproportionately impacted HTRW: conduct phase I ESA and possibly Phase II ESA |
| FWCA (design dependent, i.e. fish passage design, velocity analysis, downstream impact analysis to include sedimentation analysis, more specific mitigation plan). For draft will have a product that constitutes partial compliance. sediment analysis expected during PED *ESA (design dependent, i.e. fish passage design, velocity analysis, downstream impact analysis to include sedimentation analysis) sediment analysis expected during PED Could result in Jeopardy opinion due to impacts to LA pigtoe *Mitigation (identification of lands ongoing for terrestrial mitigation, extremely challenging (if not impossible) to mitigate riverine impacts of this proportion) Experts agree that restoring large systems such as this or even compensating for such great function and habitat loss to a truly desirable condition (as existed pre-disturbance) is impossible to achieve. Impoundment removal seems to be the national trend, due to significant adverse impacts of impoundments on river systems for natural resources and humans. *MoDEQ will not issue a WQC without sufficient design. Will likely receive a letter of confirmation for the Final and a WQC in PED | | EJ: determine what to do for those who can't afford to participate in program and who are low-income who may be disproportionately impacted; develop Mitigation induced flooding impacts HTRW: conduct phase I and likely phase II ESA | |



QUESTIONS?



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