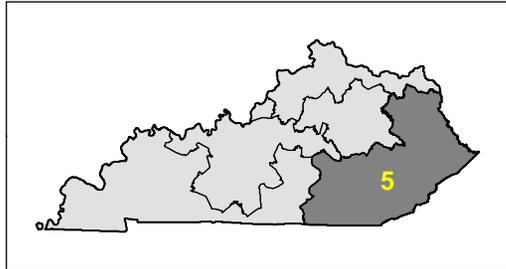
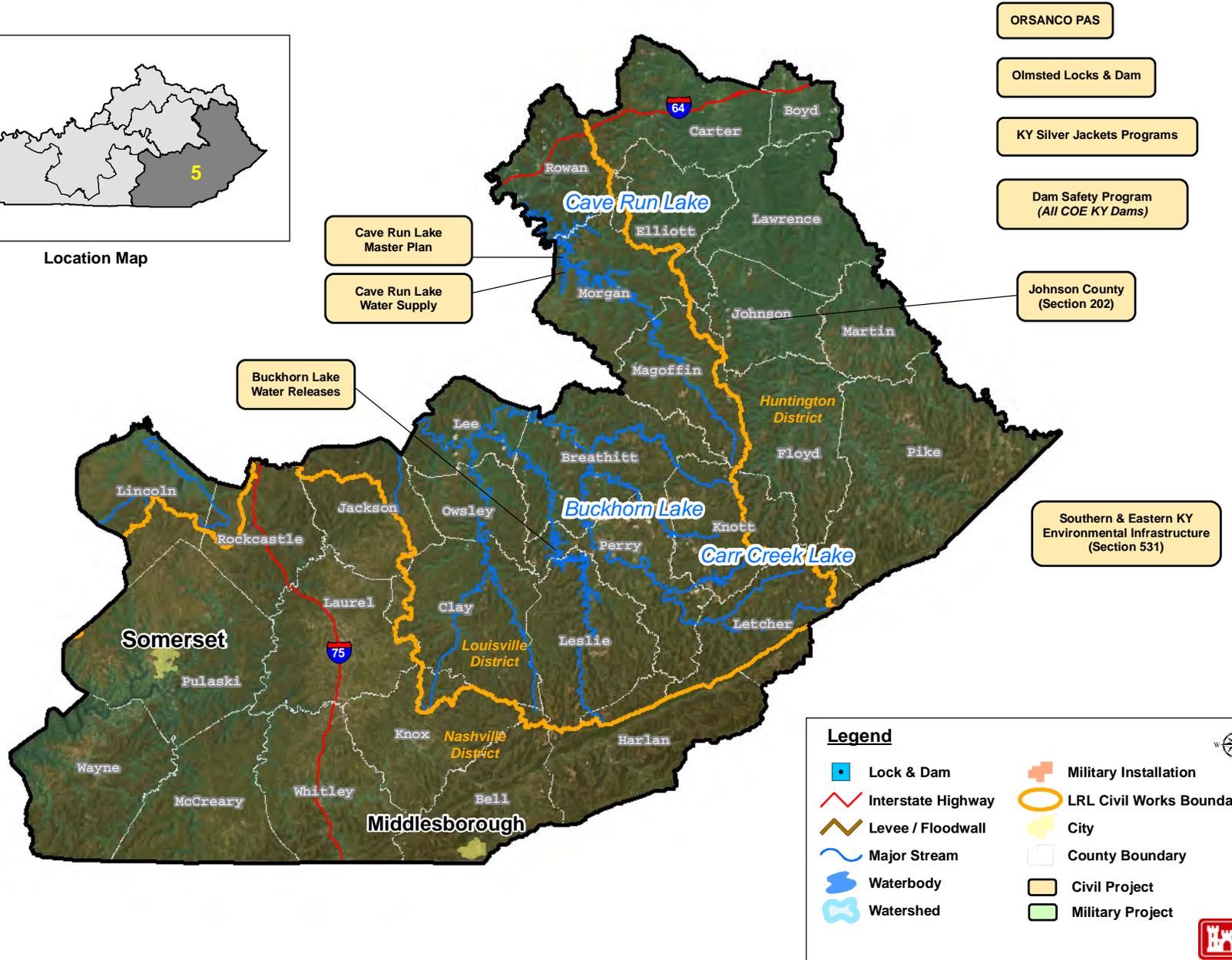


CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT KY05



Location Map



Buckhorn Lake, Kentucky – Winter Pool Elevation Raise



Buckhorn Lake – Buckhorn, Kentucky

Current Phase:

New Start

Location and Description:

Buckhorn Lake, KY was authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1938 (Public Law 761, 75th Congress). The 1,230 acre lake is located in Leslie and Perry counties in the mountainous region of southeastern Kentucky, about 15 miles northwest of Hazard and 18 miles from Whitesburg. The dam site is located 43.3 miles above the mouth of the Middle Fork of the Kentucky River and 0.5 miles upstream of Buckhorn, KY. The lake operates as a unit of the general plan for the Ohio River Basin to effect reductions in flood stages at all point downstream from the lake. The area receiving the most protection is the valley of the Middle Fork of the Kentucky River below the dam. Additional project purposes are water quality, recreation, and fish and wildlife.

Summarized Financial Data:

	<u>Feasibility</u>
Estimated Federal Cost	TBD
Estimated Non-Federal Cost	TBD
Total Estimated Project Cost	TBD
Allocation thru FY19	\$0
Balance to Complete after FY19	TBD
President's Budget for FY20	\$0
FY20 Allocation (thru JAN 2020)	\$0
FY21 President's Budget	\$0

Authorization:

Flood Control Act of 1938 (Public Law 761, 75th Congress)

FY 19 Activities:

None

FY20 Planned Activities:

Louisville District received a request from Kentucky River Area Development District to study and assess raising Buckhorn Lake's winter pool elevation by 10 feet. This request was submitted in 2003. KY River Area Development District believes that increasing the winter pool elevation by 10 feet would greatly increase tourism and recreation use at the project. This study would examine the impacts (structural, functional, and environmental) on all other project features at Buckhorn Lake if the winter pool elevation were increased by 10 feet.

Issues and Other Information:

None

Congressional Interest:

Sen. Mitch McConnell
Sen. Rand Paul
Rep. Harold (Hal) Rogers (KY-05)

Cave Run Lake, KY Water Supply Reallocation Project



Cave Run Lake, KY

Current Phase:
Feasibility Study

Location and Description:

Cave Run Lake is located in Rowan, Menifee, Morgan, and Bath counties on the Licking River. The Dam is about 173.6 miles above the mouth, 4 miles upstream of Farmers, Kentucky, and 84 miles southeast of Cincinnati, OH.

Cave Run Lake was authorized under the Flood Control Acts approved 22 June 1936 and 28 June 1938. The Louisville District of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers designed, built, and operates the project for flood control in the Licking River Valley to reduce flood flows in the Ohio River. During the fall and winter months, when excessive rainfall is likely, the lake is kept at a relatively low level referred to as winter pool. Should heavy rains occur, surface water runoff is stored in the lake until swollen streams and rivers below the dam have receded and can handle the release of the stored water without damage to lives or property.

The Morehead Utility Plant Board (MUPB) has served as the utility arm of the City of Morehead, KY treating and distributing water since 1950. MUPB serves over 60,000 people in Rowan and Bath County, Kentucky with drinking water. MUPB currently withdraws water supply from the Licking River, but this permit is limited to 8.0 MGD

Authorization:

Water Supply Act of 1958, Title III (Public Law 85-500 – codified as amended at 43 U.S.C. § 390b)

Summarized Financial Data:

	<u>Feasibility</u>
Estimated Federal Cost	\$0
Estimated Non-Federal Cost	\$250,000
Total Estimated Project Cost	\$250,000
Allocation thru FY19	\$0
Balance to Complete after FY19	\$0
President's Budget for FY20	\$0
FY20 Allocation (thru JAN 2020)	\$0
FY21 President's Budget	\$0

FY 19 Activities:

The City of Morehead, KY submitted a Letter of Intent to initiate the feasibility of water supply storage reallocation within Cave Run Lake in order to augment the City's water supply. MUPB approved to move forward and execute a Contributed Funds Agreement.

FY 20 Planned Activities:

Notification of intent to accept contributed funds submitted to Congress. Execution of Contributed Funds Agreement and initiation of water demand model and water supply needs analysis.

FY 21 Planned Activities:

Initiation and completion of Feasibility Study and Final Reallocation Report and Water Supply Storage Agreement. Approval of the Final Report and execution of a Water Storage Agreement will take place concurrently. The approval level for the Water Supply Agreement is the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works.

Issues and Other Information:

The City of Morehead, KY submitted a Letter of Intent to initiate the feasibility of a water supply storage reallocation within Cave Run Lake in order to augment the City's water supply. The Corps and the City of Morehead plan to execute a Contributed Funds Agreement in FY2020. The City (MUPB) will provide funds in the amount of \$250,000 to complete this study.

Typically, the feasibility study is cost shared 50% Federal / 50% non-Federal. Due to the importance of this study to the Sponsor, the Sponsor opted to use a Contributed Funds agreement to complete the work.

Congressional Interests:

Senator Mitch McConnell
Senator Rand Paul
Representative Harold Rogers
Representative Andy Barr

Cave Run Lake, Kentucky Master Plan Update



Cave Run Lake

Current Phase:

Master Plan Update

Location and Description:

Cave Run Lake is located in Rowan, Menifee, Morgan, and Bath counties on the Licking River. The Dam is about 173.6 miles above mouth, about 4 miles upstream of Farmers, Kentucky and 84 miles southeast of Cincinnati, OH.

Cave Run Lake was authorized under the Flood Control Acts approved 22 June 1936 and 28 June 1938. The Louisville District of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers designed, built, and operates the project for flood control in the Licking River Valley to reduce flood flows in the Ohio River. During the fall and winter months, when excessive rainfall is likely, the lake is kept at a relatively low level referred to as winter pool. Should heavy rains occur, surface water runoff is stored in the lake until swollen streams and rivers below the dam have receded and can handle the release of the stored water without damage to lives or property.

Summarized Financial Data:

	<u>Master Plan</u>
Estimated Federal Cost	\$275,000
Estimated Non-Federal Cost	N/A
Total Estimated Project Cost	\$275,000
Allocation thru FY19	\$0
Balance to Complete after FY19	\$275,000
President's Budget for FY20	\$275,000
FY20 Allocation (thru JAN 2020)	\$45,000
FY21 President's Budget	\$0

management and development of project lands, waters and associated resources located at Cave Run Lake

Authorization:

Flood Control Act approved 22 June 1936 (Public Law No. 738, 74th Congress, 1st Session) and Flood Control Act approved 28 June 1938 (Public Law No. 761, 75th Congress, 3rd Session).

FY19 Activities:

None

FY20 Planned Activities:

Master Plan will be initiated, including the completion of public and stakeholder scoping meetings.

Issues and Other Information:

None

Congressional Interest:

Sen. Mitch McConnell
Sen. Rand Paul
Rep. Harold Rogers
Rep. Andy Barr

Southern and Eastern Kentucky Environmental Infrastructure Program



Current Phase: Varies per project

Location and Description:

Southern and Eastern Kentucky.

The Section 531 program is cost shared with a non-Federal sponsor, and requires a local match of 25%. The Huntington District Corps of Engineers is the overall program manager, with responsibility for project implementation assigned to the Nashville, Huntington, and Louisville Districts, as determined by the location of the projects. Prior to design and/or construction of a Section 531 project, the Corps and the non-Federal sponsor enter into a Project Partnership Agreement (PPA) outlining the project scope, cost, and responsibilities for implementation.

Authorization:

Section 531 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-303), as amended.

Summarized Financial Data:

	<u>Study</u>
Authorized Program Limit	\$40,000,000
FY 19 Allocation	\$0

Louisville District Section 531 Projects:

- o Vicco, Perry County, Kentucky - The project will make repairs to a waste water treatment plant (WWTP) and existing collection system. The existing WWTP will receive a new clarifier that will increase capacity and efficacy of treatment processes. Total project cost is estimated at \$774,272. PPA executed on March 29, 2018. EA and FONSI scheduled to be completed by April 2020.

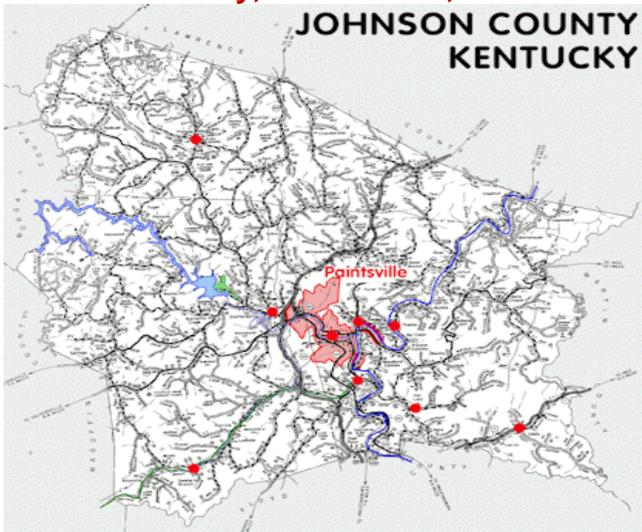
- o City of Hyden, Leslie County, Kentucky – The project entails design and construction of approximately three miles of sewer force main and 50 grinder pumps to fifty households in the City of Hyden. This project will mitigate environmental contamination by replacing the 25 failing septic systems and 14 straight pipe sewer systems within the project area. Total project cost is estimated at \$766,667. PPA executed on March 23, 2018.
- o Roxana, Letcher County, Kentucky – The project consist of design and construction of approximately 50,000 linear feet of 10-inch through 3-inch water transmission main along with elevated storage tank and booster pump station to support the construction and operation of an 800 acre Federal correctional facility in Roxana, Kentucky. The extension would provide access to potable water to approximately 100 households. Total project cost is estimated at \$1,433,333. PPA executed on March 21, 2018. February 29th, 2019 EA and FONSI signed.
- o Pippa Passes, Knott County, Kentucky – The project proposes to rehabilitate the existing sewer by trenchless sewer rehabilitation methods and/or completely replace severely damaged section of the existing pipe with new SDR 35 OVC and manholes. The WWTP also needs some upgrades to the clarifier, sludge, and disinfection circuits. Total project cost is estimated at \$673,543. PPA executed on March 29, 2018. February 4th, 2019 EA and FONSI signed. Construction is complete. Sponsor submitting final invoices.
- o Mount Vernon, Rock Castle County, Kentucky – The project will consist of the design and construction of improvements to the public drinking water plant. Currently the public water is very unpalatable, and the improvements will directly increase the quality of life for residents. Total project cost is estimated at \$1,000,000. PPA executed on February 25th, 2019. EA and FONSI scheduled to be completed by May 2020.

Issues and Other Information:

Authorized limit has been reached.

Congressional Interest:

Senator Mitch McConnell
 Senator Rand Paul
 Representative Harold Rogers

Johnson County, Section 202, KY*Paintsville and Johnson County, Kentucky***Current Phase:**

Construction - Detailed Project Report (DPR)

Location and Description:

Johnson County is located generally 3 hours east of Louisville, Kentucky and is home to over 20,000 residents. The City of Paintsville is the County Seat with a population of just over 3,000 residents and is flood prone as a result of backwater from the Levisa Fork of the Big Sandy River as well as headwater flooding from Paint Creek. This Flood Risk Management (FRM) project will evaluate structural solutions to protect the City of Paintsville as well as develop a non-structural solution for the remainder of the county.

Authorization:

Section 202 of the 1981 Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act (PL 96-367; 94 STAT. 1339), as amended.

FY19 Activities:

A Focused Alternative Array Milestone meeting (FAAM) was completed on December 19, 2018 in which the PDT recommended screening the list of potential alternatives to a total of 2 structural alternatives for the City of Paintsville and one nonstructural alternative for Johnson County. Within FY19 the team finalized a Draft DPR detailing a solution to reduce flood risk for the City of Paintsville within the authorized limit of \$118,000,000.

Summarized Financial Data:

Estimated Federal Cost	\$118,000,000
Estimated Non-Federal Cost	\$0
Total Estimated Project Cost	\$118,000,000
Allocation thru FY19	\$2,800,000
Balance to Complete after FY19	\$115,200,000
President's Budget for FY20	\$0
FY20 Allocation (thru JAN 2020)	\$1,500,000
FY21 President's Budget	\$0

FY20 Planned Activities:

On December 12, 2019 the PDT conducted the Tentatively Selected Plan (TSP) Milestone Meeting. In the second quarter the team will obtain District Quality Control (DQC) certification, conduct the complete Agency Technical Reviews (ATR), and conduct public and agency reviews. Once the reviews have been completed, the PDT will obtain approval of the DPR, initiate design efforts, and execute a Project Partnership Agreement (PPA).

Issues and Other Information:

This study and project were funded under the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018. Section 202 of the 1981 Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act (PL 96-367; 94 STAT. 1339), as amended, allows for the Detailed Project Report (DPR) to be completed at full federal expense with the appropriate cost share being recouped after an ability to pay calculation is completed during the feasibility phase. The Johnson County project, as an ongoing construction project, had Federal expenditures prior to the 2018 Bipartisan Budget Act that must be cost shared prior to the initiation of construction activities under this Supplemental program. This cost share amount is expected to be approximately \$100,000. The CSX Railroad has property which may need to be acquired and is the highest risk associated with this project.

Congressional Interest:

Sen. Mitch McConnell
Sen. Rand Paul
Rep. Harold Rogers

Ohio River Valley Sanitary Commission Development of a Basin-Wide Strategic Plan



MEMBER STATES

States joined in the Ohio River Valley Sanitary Commission compact formed in 1948.

Current Phase:

Planning Assistance to States Study

Location and Description:

This study will be a collaborative effort to create an actionable plan that will prioritize regional goals and objectives for general improvements in economic health, ecological well-being, and quality of life for residents throughout the Basin.

Authorization:

Section 22(a) (1) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-251), as amended.

FY19 Activities:

Execution of the Letter Agreement and study initiation. Letter Agreement was signed February 25, 2019. Numerous stakeholder outreach efforts were completed to identify problems and opportunities in the basin.

Summarized Financial Data:

	<u>Study</u>
Estimated Federal Cost	\$200,000
Estimated Non-Federal Cost	\$200,000
Total Estimated Project Cost	\$400,000
Allocation thru FY19	\$200,000
Balance to Complete after FY19	\$0
President's Budget for FY20	\$0
FY20 Allocation (thru JAN 2020)	\$0
FY21 President's Budget	\$0

FY20 Planned Activities:

Completion of a two-day summit as part of the ORBA/OBCRE workshop. Focus group held in Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, and Nashville during the week of January 26-31, 2020. Currently revising and preparing draft report in February 2020 with District Quality Control and release of final report scheduled for March 2020.

Issues and Other Information:

None

Congressional Interest:

All Congressional Members in Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio, and Illinois



OLMSTED LOCKS AND DAM PROJECT

As of: 28 January 2020

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

BUILDING STRONG®

Official Title: Locks and Dam 52 and 53 Replacement Project (Olmsted Locks and Dam), IL and KY

Location: The project is located in Olmsted, IL near Ohio River Mile 964.4.

Purpose: Construct the new Olmsted Locks and Dam to replace Ohio River Locks and Dams 52 & 53. Demolish Locks and Dams 52 & 53 once Olmsted is operational.

Project Description and Background: The project consists of two 110' X 1200' locks adjacent to the Illinois bank, and a dam comprised of five tainter gates, 1400' of boat-operated wickets and a fixed weir. The proposed replacement structure will eliminate Ohio River Locks & Dams 52 & 53. Locks & Dams 52 & 53 were completed in 1929 and the temporary 1,200' long lock chambers were added in 1969 at Locks & Dam 52 and 1979 at Locks & Dam 53. The antiquated design and age of these structures make it impossible to meet current traffic demands without significant delays. The existing structures have deteriorated structurally and are overstressed during normal operating conditions. Existing wicket dam has missing sections and wickets that will not raise making it very difficult to maintain pool during low water. The temporary locks at Locks & Dam 52 & 53 have significantly passed their 15-year design life.

This strategic reach of the Ohio River provides a connection between the Mississippi River, Tennessee River and Cumberland River. More tonnage passes this point than any other place in America's inland navigation system. In 2011, 91 million tons (Locks & Dam 52), traversed this portion of the Ohio River. 25% of all coal shipped on the inland waterways transits Locks & Dam 52, destined for many of the 50 power plants located on the Ohio River System or the 17 power plants located in eight states on the Upper or Lower Mississippi River.

Current Status and Outstanding Issues: The two 110' X 1200' locks and approach walls are complete. All damming surfaces to include left boat abutment, right boat abutment, 5 Tainter gates, fixed weir on the Kentucky bank and all twelve navigable pass shells containing wickets are complete and operable.

L&D 52 Marine Demo is approximately 25% complete and L&D 53 Marine Demo Phase I is approximately 65% complete. New Z-drive workboat has been awarded and delivery expected in June 2022.

Remaining required work originally scheduled to be awarded in 2019 was deferred to FY 20 allowing those funds to be used to complete all features of the dam and start 53 Marine Demo Phase I. Work Plan funding in the amounts of \$38M (FY20) and \$25M (FY21) are being requested to execute the deferred work. This additional \$63M completes the project well within the Congressionally Authorized Amount.

Summarized Financial Data

2012 PACR	\$3,099,000,000
2018 Total Estimated Project Cost (NWW certified)	\$2,867,296,000
Estimated Federal Cost	\$1,856,981,000
Estimated Inland Waterways Trust Fund Cost	\$1,010,315,000
Allocation thru FY19 including ARRA allocation thru 30 Sept 15	\$2,790,402,000
FY 19 President's Budget	\$35,000,000
FY 19 Work Plan	\$15,000,000
Benefit to Cost Ratio (at 7%)	1.98
Non-Federal Sponsor	N/A

The Olmsted Locks & Dam project was authorized by Section 3(a)(6) of the Water Resources Development Act (WRDA) of 1988. The authorized project cost was increased on 17 October 2013 as part of a Continuing Appropriations Act, 2014 to \$2,918,000,000. The project was funded 50%/50% from the General Treasury and the Inland Waterways Trust Fund (IWTF) through FY2013. The FY2014 Omnibus Appropriation Act changed the split of IWTF and General Treasury funds to 25%/75% for FY2014 only. Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 changed the IWTF and General Treasury shares to 15%/85% beginning 1 Oct 2014. As of 30 Sep 2018, \$2.545B has been expended on the project. The most recent (2018) economic update forecast annual average benefits at \$236M. PACR annual benefits were calculated at \$640M.

Upcoming Actions: Remaining items required to complete the project include: L&D 53 Marine Demo Phase II, Landside Demo of 52 and 53, Resurface County Road, Refurbish Bulkheads, Upstream Harbor Access, Abutment Wicket Blanks, Final site Restoration with building Conversions and Cultural Resource documentation, are Being scoped and ready for contract acquisition. Awards on all items are expected by the end of the calendar year 2020.

HQs POC: Catherine Shuman, CECW-LRD, 202-761-1379,
Catherine.M.Shuman@usace.army.mil



Olmsted Locks and Dam August 2016



Olmsted Locks and Dam November 2019

Kentucky Silver Jackets Program



Current Phase:

Active

Location and Description:

Projects are located throughout the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

Silver Jackets teams in states across the United States bring together multiple state, federal, and sometimes tribal and local agencies to learn from one another in reducing flood risk and other natural disasters. By applying their shared knowledge, the teams enhance response and recovery efforts when such events do occur. While some states do not use the “Silver Jackets” name, there are a growing number of states applying the Silver Jackets approach – the ultimate goal is a state-led interagency team in every state. No single agency has all the answers, but leveraging multiple programs and perspectives can provide a cohesive solution.

Although each state Silver Jackets team is unique, common agency participants include state agencies with mission areas of hazard mitigation, emergency management, floodplain management, natural resources management or conservation, etc. Federal participation typically includes the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and

the Federal Emergency Management Agency and often others such as the National Weather Service and the U.S. Geological Survey.

Authorization:

USACE Flood Risk Management Program

Kentucky Silver Jackets Projects:

- Turn Around Don't Drown – This project reduced loss of life and property by educating Kentucky drivers through public service announcements about the dangers of driving into flooded roads. Advertisement on Transit Authority of River City buses and bus stop covers were used to promote the campaign during peak flood season in 2019.

Non-Federal Sponsor:

- Kentucky Division of Water
- Kentucky Emergency Management Agency
- The Kentucky Geological Service
- Multiple Local Governments and Agencies

Federal Sponsors:

- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)
- Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
- Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)
- U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)
- National Weather Service (NWS)

Activities for FY 2020:

Continue to coordinate with state and federal agencies across the Commonwealth in order to better reduce flood risks in Kentucky.

Issues and Other Information:

None

Dam Safety, Kentucky Kentucky Dams - Special Studies



Barren Lake Dam, KY

Current Phase: Study

Project Location: Barren Lake Dam, Buckhorn Lake Dam, Carr Creek Lake Dam, Cave Run Lake Dam, Green River Lake Dam, Nolin Lake Dam, Rough River Lake Dam, and Taylorsville Lake Dam (See next pages for site specific information)

Study and Program Information:

During normal operations, these dams are routinely inspected daily, weekly, and monthly by USACE Operations staff and annually by Louisville District dam safety staff. The dam also receives a comprehensive inspection every five years by a multi-discipline team of Louisville District engineers.

The USACE has instituted a “risk informed” dam safety program. The initial step was conducting a Screening Portfolio Risk Assessment (SPRA). A team of engineers conducted a screening level review of the dam’s construction, performance history, and instrumentation to evaluate current dam behavior, as well as economic consequences and the population at risk of potential dam failure. After the initial screening, the risk is re-evaluated every ten years as part of a routine Periodic Assessment (PA) in conjunction with the 5 year comprehensive site inspection. The findings are reviewed by the Dam Senior Oversight Group (DSOG) and a Dam Safety Action Classification (DSAC) rating is assigned based upon confirmed or unconfirmed dam safety issues and the combination of life or economic consequences should failure occur. The DSAC ratings are used to prioritize further study to confirm the proposed dam safety issues. If the DSAC rating is 1 through 3, an Interim Risk Reduction Measures (IRRM) Plan is established while further investigations are conducted and/or remedial actions are implemented as necessary.

Summarized Financial Data:

The Dam Safety Special Studies are part of a national program with funds distributed by the Corps of Engineers (USACE) Headquarters Dam Safety Office on a priority basis

The first study phase is an Issue Evaluation Study (IES) which confirms the dam safety issue. Should more information be necessary to confirm the issues, an IES Phase II study may be undertaken to gather the necessary data to reduce the uncertainty. The results of these studies are presented to the USACE Risk Management Center (RMC) and the DSOG. The results may indicate the need to progress to the next phase of study or reduce the DSAC rating for the dam. If the case is made that the dam is in need of remedial construction then the project moves to the Dam Safety Modification Report (DSMR). The DSMR report analyzes potential remedial construction elements to determine the best “fix” to reduce the overall project risk. These studies and remedial construction are prioritized based upon the relative risk estimates at each stage to best make use of the available funding and resources.

Congressional Interests:

Senator Mitch McConnell
Senator Rand Paul

Individual Project Status:

Barren Lake Dam, KY

- * SPRA (Screening for Portfolio Risk Analysis): 2007
- * DSAC (Dam Safety Action Classification) Rating: Class 4
- * IRRMP (Interim Risk Reduction Measures Plan): N/A since it is DSAC 4
- * IES (Issue Evaluation Study): Not required since it is a DSAC 4
- * FY2020 Planned Activities: Routine O&M surveillance and monitoring program.

Buckhorn Lake Dam, KY

- * SPRA (Screening for Portfolio Risk Analysis): 2008
- * DSAC (Dam Safety Action Classification) Rating: Class 3
- * IRRMP (Interim Risk Reduction Measures Plan): Completed 15 April 2009
- * IES (Issue Evaluation Study): In the queue for study. The IES Report will address concerns with unacceptable foundation conditions and associated seepage in order to remove uncertainty and lower project risk. This will determine if the work needs to continue to complete a full Dam Safety Modification Report (DSMR).
- * FY2020 Planned Activities: Routine O&M surveillance and monitoring program.

Carr Creek Lake Dam, KY

- * SPRA (Screening for Portfolio Risk Analysis): 2008
- * DSAC (Dam Safety Action Classification) Rating: Class 4
- * IRRMP (Interim Risk Reduction Measures Plan): N/A since it is DSAC 4
- * IES (Issue Evaluation Study): Not required since it is a DSAC 4
- * FY2020 Planned Activities: Routine O&M surveillance and monitoring program.

Cave Run Lake Dam, KY

- * SPRA (Screening for Portfolio Risk Analysis): 2009
- * DSAC (Dam Safety Action Classification) Rating: Class 4
- * IRRMP (Interim Risk Reduction Measures Plan): Completed 27 July 2010
- * IES (Issue Evaluation Study): In the queue for study. The IES Report will address concerns with unacceptable foundation conditions and associated seepage in order to remove uncertainty and lower project risk. This will determine if the work needs to continue to complete a full Dam Safety Modification Report (DSMR).
- * FY2020 Planned Activities: Routine O&M surveillance and monitoring program.

Green River Lake Dam, KY

- * SPRA (Screening for Portfolio Risk Analysis): 2006
- * DSAC (Dam Safety Action Classification) Rating: Class 4
- * IRRMP (Interim Risk Reduction Measures Plan): N/A since it is DSAC 4
- * IES (Issue Evaluation Study): Not required since it is a DSAC 4
- * Note: The findings from the previous Phase 2 IES risk analysis were presented to the Risk Management Center (RMC) in November 2011 and to the Dam Senior Oversight Group (DSOG) in February 2012. The RMC and DSOG agreed with the report recommendation that the project be reclassified to a DSAC 3 based on the results of the risk analysis. Remedial construction is not warranted at this time. This structure has been reprioritized in the risk study queue. The DSAC rating was subsequently revised to a 4 in 2017 after a Periodic Assessment.
- * FY2020 Planned Activities: Routine O&M surveillance and monitoring program.

Nolin Lake Dam, KY

- * SPRA (Screening for Portfolio Risk Analysis): 2006
- * DSAC (Dam Safety Action Classification) Rating: Class 3
- * IRRMP (Interim Risk Reduction Measures Plan): Completed 8 April 2008
- * IES (Issue Evaluation Study): The findings of the Phase 2 IES risk analysis were presented to the Risk Management Center (RMC) in November 2011 and to the Dam Senior Oversight Group (DSOG) in February 2012. The RMC and DSOG agreed with the report recommendation that the project be reclassified to a DSAC 3 based on the results of the risk analysis. Other recommendations were to install additional instrumentation in right and left abutments, and to update the current IRRMs. Remedial construction is not warranted at this time. This structure has been reprioritized in the risk study queue.
- * FY2020 Planned Activities: Routine O&M surveillance and monitoring program.

Rough River Lake Dam, KY (See detailed Fact Sheet for additional information)

- * DSAC (Dam Safety Action Classification) Rating: Class 2
- * IRRMP (Interim Risk Reduction Measures Plan): Completed 15 April 2008
- * A Dam Safety Modification Report (DSMR) was completed in July 2012. The DSMR addressed unacceptable foundation conditions and associated seepage and identified a need for major rehabilitation in order to remove uncertainty and lower project risk.
- * There is no emergency or imminent threat. However, failure of this dam from seepage/piping would result in catastrophic effects downstream including loss of life and significant economic losses.
- * FY 2020 Planned Activities: The Phase 2 Cutoff Wall contract advertisement was scheduled for December 2017, but was cancelled due to concerns regarding the structural integrity of the existing conduit during and after construction of the proposed cutoff wall. The Project Delivery Team is currently reevaluating design features as part of a Supplement to the previously-approved DSMR. Scheduled completion date for the DSMR Supplement is Summer 2020.

Taylorsville Lake Dam, KY

- * SPRA (Screening for Portfolio Risk Analysis): 2009
- * DSAC (Dam Safety Action Classification) Rating: Class 4
- * IRRMP (Interim Risk Reduction Measures Plan): N/A since it is DSAC 4
- * IES (Issue Evaluation Study): Not required since it is a DSAC 4
- * FY2020 Planned Activities: Routine O&M surveillance and monitoring program