



## **Piney Run Dam**

- 73 feet tall, 600 feet long
- Reservoir:
  - 290 acres
  - 54-foot maximum normal depth
  - 1.7B gallon maximum normal capacity



# **Piney Run Dam**













### **Piney Run Dam**

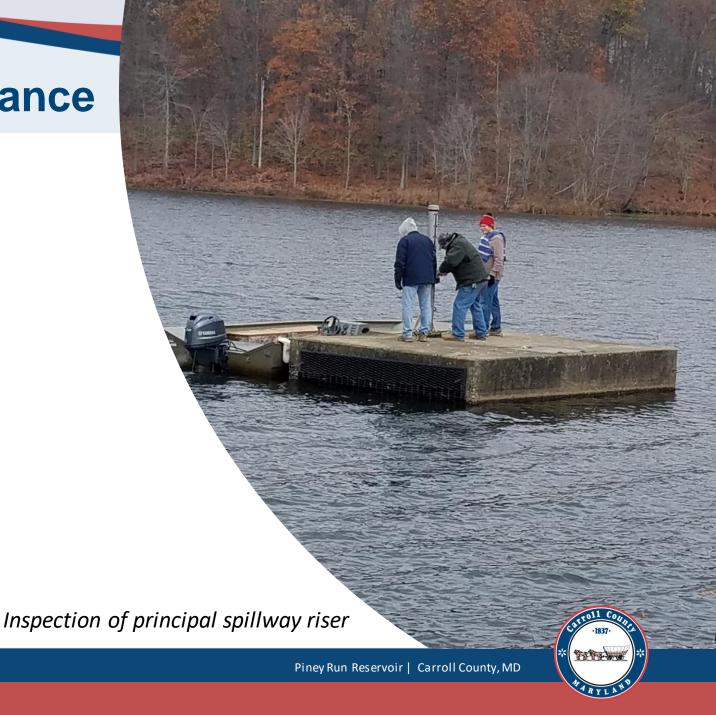


- Classified as "High Hazard"
- High standards for operation and maintenance
- Must safely pass most severe storm predictable



#### **Operation and Maintenance**

- Inspected annually by County, State (MDE), and Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) engineers
- Last inspection:
   November 12, 2020
- Good condition, well-maintained
- No findings that raise safety concerns



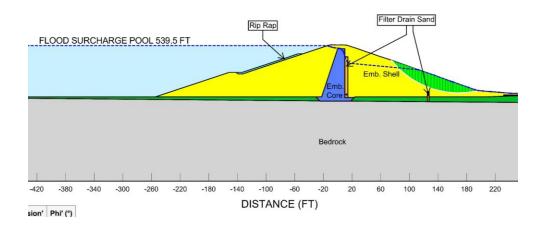
#### **MDE Compliance**



- Safely pass design storm
  - Auxiliary Spillway capacity
  - Erodibility of Auxiliary Spillway
- MDE requires analysis and mitigation by 2027
- AECOM hired to perform analysis with NRCS grant



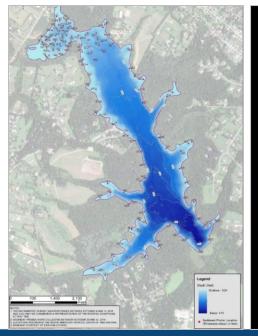
### **NRCS-Funded Watershed Study**



- Inspections
- Hydrologic/Hydraulic Analysis
- Geotechnical Analysis

- Sedimentation Analysis
- Environmental, Cultural, and Archeological Surveys

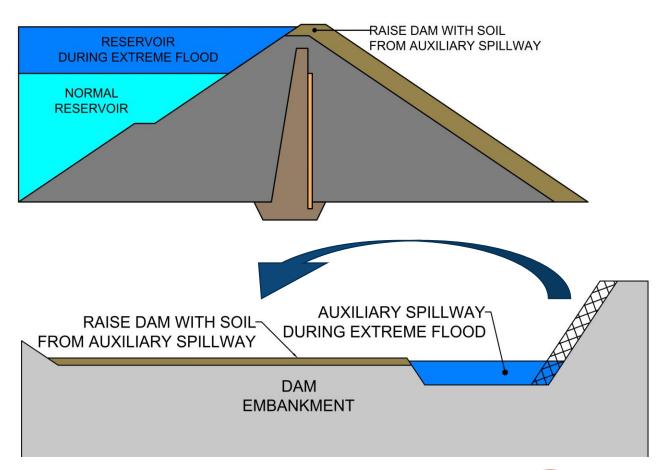






#### **Auxiliary Spillway Capacity**

- Design storm: Probable
   Maximum Flood
- 39 inches of rain in 72 hours
- 2.7 times greater than Hurricane Eloise (1975)
- Must be safely passed through auxiliary spillway
- Solution: Spillway widening and embankment crest raise





#### **Auxiliary Spillway Erodibility**



Black Creek Site 53 (MS) failure from spillway erosion in 1983 (courtesy: NRCS)

- Forces on the spillway are potentially enough to erode the weathered rock
- Erosion of the spillway could lead to a failure

SOLUTION:
Concrete armoring
of downstream end
of spillway



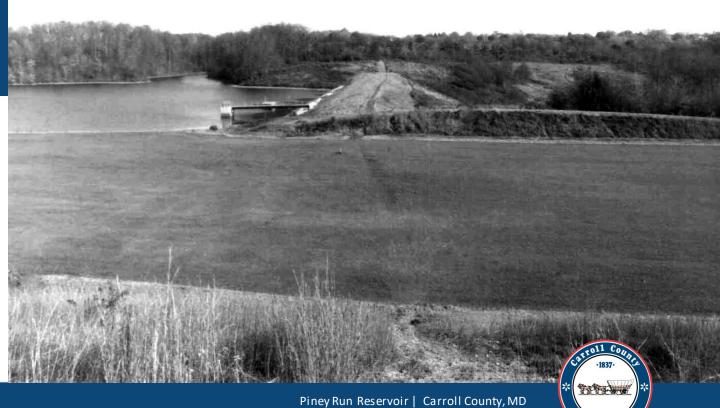
#### **MDE Compliance Requirement**

#### 2027 deadline to:

- ✓ Raise dam and widen spillway
- ✓ Armor downstream end of auxiliary spillway with concrete

- Estimated costs: \$7.5M in design, permitting, and construction
- Potential NRCS Grant for 100% of design, 65% of construction
- Potential \$5M NRCS Grant

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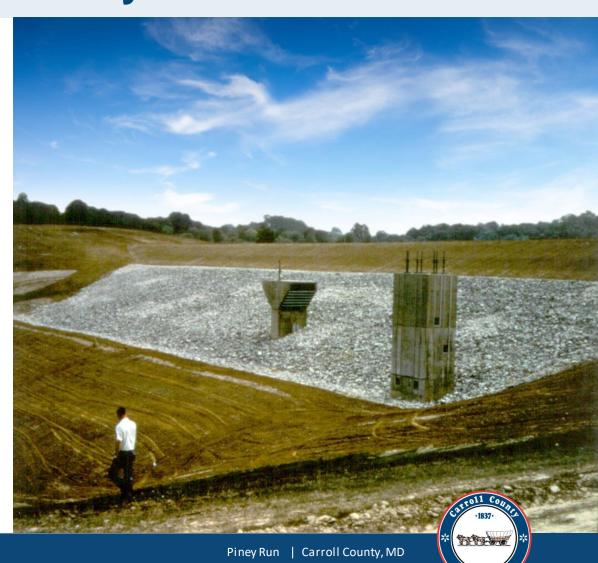
### Path to Future Water Supply Security

- Address accumulated sediment:
  - Volume of water for water supply
  - Surface area for recreation
- Remove sediment: Cost-prohibitive
- Raise normal pool elevation by 2.3 feet
  - Concrete weir structure across spillway
  - Reinforce riser structure
  - Modify recreational area
  - Potential draining of reservoir for construction



#### Path to Future Water Supply Security

- Additional \$8M in design, permitting, and construction costs
- Potential NRCS funding of 65% of \$15.5M cost (\$10M)
- Additional \$5.5M in County investment (not reimbursable by NRCS)
  - Pump station and piping
  - Recreational infrastructure modifications
- Total \$21M Capital Project with potential of \$10M in NRCS grant funding



#### **Alternatives**



Alternative **Q: Qorm Qlicam pei Amds** Water Supply Preparation Estimated Budget: **\$10**55 MM to \$21 M

REWARD	Reduced early investment of capital and resources by the County
RISK	<ul> <li>MDE can perform the work anyway and charge the County.</li> <li>If MDE performs the work, the County does not control the costs.</li> <li>No potential for cost share with NRCS.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Compliance will be achieved, but not at County direction. MDE may also remove the dam.</li> <li>Compliance is replated to public safety. There is a liability if the County takes no action.</li> <li>Severely damaged relationship with MDE.</li> </ul>
	additional investment beyond \$21M.



#### **Next Steps**



