



US Army Corps
of Engineers
Wilmington District

B. Everett Jordan Dam and Lake, NC (O&M)

FY 2020 Planned Actions:

- Operations and maintenance of dam infrastructure for flood risk management
- Operate recreation facilities to meet increased public demand
- Operate facilities for environmental stewardship



CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: NC 6

DATE: 25 March 2019

1. **AUTHORIZATION:** Flood Control Act of 1965 (PL 89-253)
2. **LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION:** The project is located on the Haw River, NC, 4.3 miles above its confluence with the Deep River to form the Cape Fear River, and 2.5 miles north of Moncure, NC. The project consists of an earthen dam 1,330 feet long with a maximum height of 112 feet above the streambed, an uncontrolled, unpaved chute spillway, and a controlled 19-foot diameter outlet structure. Some saddle dikes are located beyond the spillway. The reservoir has a gross storage capacity of 753,500 acre-feet, of which 538,400 acre-feet is for flood risk management and 215,100 acre-feet is for a conservation pool for water-quality control, water supply, and sedimentation. The reservoir is operated as a unit of a coordinated system for water management in the Cape Fear River basin for flood risk management water supply, water quality control and other purposes.
3. **FY 2018 FUNDING ALLOCATION:** \$2,385,000.
4. **FY 2019 FUNDING ALLOCATION:** \$4,733,000. Funds are being used to continue operation and maintenance requirements for flood risk management, recreation, environmental stewardship and water supply (\$13,000).
5. **FY 2020 BUDGET AMOUNT:** \$1,912,000. Funds in the amount of \$1,912,000 would be used for normal operations and maintenance of the project. Additional funds in the amount of \$3,095,000 could be used as follows:

PROJECT INFORMATION – B. Everett Jordan Dam and Lake, NC (O&M) - Continued

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replace riprap on downstream side of dam (located from 205 berm up to the top of the dam) | \$ 1,200,000 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigate stability of upstream and downstream slope for riprap, bulge on upstream slope, probable maximum flood elevations and conduct spillway erosion analysis | \$ 275,000 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update inventory of natural communities and special status species for 38,000 acres in partnership with the North Carolina Natural Heritage Program and Wildlife Resources Commission | \$ 60,000 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of an ADA Compliant Multi-Use Fitness Trail | \$ 250,000 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop professional grade visitor center displays | \$ 175,000 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Canoe Portage and Additional Parking in Tailrace Day Use Area | \$ 155,000 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update inundation maps; rehab report for gates. Items were identified in the Screening Portfolio Risk Analysis | \$ 980,000 |
| Total | \$ 3,095,000 |

6. **OTHER INFORMATION:** Portions of Jordan Lake are on the 303d list for impaired waters due to excess nutrient enrichment and sediment loads. In 2013, the North Carolina Assembly delayed full implementation of the Jordan Lake Nutrient Management Strategy (JLNMS) and directed NCDWR to conduct the Jordan Lake Nutrient Mitigation Demonstration Project. This project involves deployment of thirty six (36) water circulators known as “SolarBees®” beginning in July 2014. In August of 2015, the North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality (NCDEQ) stated: *“Preliminary results indicate that nutrient related water quality conditions did not significantly improve in areas of the lake where SolarBees were deployed.”* In October 2015, the Assembly further delayed implementation of the JLNMS and directed NCDEQ to extend the SolarBee demonstration project until at least October 2018 (an additional 27 months). The Corps began coordinating with the EPA on their participation as a cooperating agency for preparation of the EA. However, in May of 2016, NCDEQ announced they would be removing the SolarBees due to the data indicating “no significant improvement in water quality”. The 36 water circulators were removed by August 2016. Since the fall of 2016, NCDEQ has floated at least one other nutrient management strategy idea past the Corps for unofficial comment, but no official requests have been received.