



MASTER PLAN

— MUD MOUNTAIN DAM —

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is steward of the lands and waters at projects it manages for the nation. A Master Plan is a strategic land use management document that guides comprehensive management and development of all project recreational, natural and cultural resources throughout the water resource development project's life.

The Seattle District is revising the Mud Mountain Dam (MMD) Master Plan, originally developed in 1997.

Why update it?

The original Master Plan was developed over 20 years ago and doesn't reflect current conditions at the dam. Changes in Corps regulations and community needs necessitate a revision, or update, to the plan.

The Master Plan revision will classify the government lands around the dam based on environmental and socio-economic considerations, public input and an evaluation of past, present, and forecasted trends. Mud Mountain Dam is a run of the river dam and has no permanent reservoir available for recreation. It does however have a day use area and hiking trails. This update's goal is to ensure all current and potential future actions are included in the plan.



Corps employees conducted a herpetological survey in 2018. This data will help shape the Master Plan update.

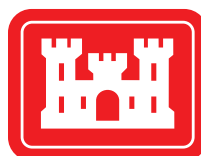


About the dam

Mud Mountain Dam is an earthen dam, with a concrete cutoff wall in the core, on the White River, five miles south-east of Enumclaw, Washington. The dam was completed in 1948 and is flood risk reduction dam protecting the lower White and Puyallup River valleys. The dam regulates flooding by holding back water from heavy rains and melting snow in the reservoir, then releasing it slowly back into the river. The reservoir is usually empty, except for the normal flow of the White River. Completely filled, the reservoir would stretch 5.5 miles and cover 1,200 acres.

The Corps also made channel improvements and built levees on the lower Puyallup River. Together, these structures have saved an estimated \$308 million in flood damages. Authorized by the Flood Control Acts of 1936 and 1944 (completion was delayed during WWII), the project currently helps protect the homes and businesses of about 400,000 people.

Fish passage falls under other management actions and is not part of the Master Plan. Juvenile fish are able to pass downstream through the dam's outlet tunnels. Adult fish are able to pass upstream of the dam by entering the Corps' fish collection facility, located near Buckley, Washington. A new \$185 million fish passage facility is being built and expected to be operational by the end of 2020.



Email nwsmasterplan@usace.army.mil to share your perspective, sign up for the mailing list or let us know how you'd prefer to be involved in the Mud Mountain Dam Master Plan update.