Date: February 11, 2026 N3B-2026-0021

Brian Harcek, Director
Office of Quality and Regulatory Compliance
U.S. Department of Energy
Environmental Management
Los Alamos Field Office
1200 Trinity Drive, Suite 400
Los Alamos, New Mexico 87544

Subject: Submittal of Los Alamos National Laboratory Floodplain Assessment for Stormwater Controls in Effluent, Mortandad, North Ancho, and Potrillo Canyons, and Notice of Floodplain Action

Dear Mr. Harcek:

Enclosed please find the Newport News Nuclear BWXT-Los Alamos, LLC (N3B) submittal of "Los Alamos National Laboratory Floodplain Assessment for Stormwater Controls in Effluent, Mortandad, North Ancho, and Potrillo Canyons" (Enclosure 1) and "Los Alamos National Laboratory Notice of Proposed Floodplain Action for the Installation of Stormwater Controls in Effluent, Mortandad, North Ancho, and Potrillo Canyon" (Enclosure 2).

The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) Environmental Management Los Alamos Field Office (EM-LA) is proposing to install stormwater controls to slow stormwater runoff and capture sediment from areas previously identified to have contamination from historical industrial activities at Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL). The proposed actions would be implemented to meet compliance requirements of the LANL Storm Water Individual Permit National Pollution Discharge Elimination System Permit No. NM0030759.

The proposed action is located within the 100-yr floodplain at LANL and therefore requires floodplain environmental review in compliance with 10 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 1022. To initiate this review, DOE EM-LA should conduct the following:

- Review the enclosed documents;
- Take appropriate steps to send the notice of proposed floodplain action to appropriate government agencies (e.g., tribal and local governments) and persons or groups known to be interested in or potentially affected by the proposed floodplain action; and
- Allow 15 days for public comment following issuance of the notice of proposed floodplain action; and compile any public input that may be received in compliance with 10 CFR 1022.

Following completion of the 15-day public comment period, we request DOE EM-LA send all public input received to N3B. N3B will then reevaluate all alternatives to the proposed floodplain action, giving consideration to all substantive comments received, before drafting a floodplain statement of findings for DOE EM-LA's review.

The "Los Alamos National Laboratory Notice of Proposed Floodplain Action for the Installation of Stormwater Controls in Effluent, Mortandad, North Ancho, and Potrillo Canyons" is a draft that will need to be modified with the date of posting, DOE EM-LA's preferred contact information, and a link to the floodplain assessment.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (505) 695-4281 (christian.maupin@em-la.doe.gov).

Sincerely,

Christian Maupin
Senior Environmental Compliance Director

SS:ns

Enclosure[s]:
1. Los Alamos National Laboratory Floodplain Assessment for Stormwater Controls in Effluent, Mortandad, North Ancho, and Potrillo Canyons (EM2026-0037)
2. Los Alamos National Laboratory Notice of Proposed Floodplain Action for the Installation of Stormwater Controls in Effluent, Mortandad, North Ancho, and Potrillo Canyon (EM2026-0038)

cc: (letter and enclosure[s] emailed)
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February 2026
EM2026-0037

Los Alamos National Laboratory Floodplain Assessment for Stormwater Controls in Effluent, Mortandad, North Ancho, and Potrillo Canyons

N3B Los Alamos

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Figures

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This floodplain assessment was prepared in accordance with 10 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 1022, “Compliance with Floodplain and Wetland Environmental Review Requirements.” According to 10 CFR Part 1022, a floodplain is defined as “the lowlands adjoining inland and coastal waters and relatively flat areas and flood-prone areas of offshore islands” and a base floodplain (i.e., 100-yr floodplain) as “a floodplain with a 1.0 percent chance of flooding in any given year.”

The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) Environmental Management Los Alamos Field Office (EM-LA) is proposing to install stormwater controls within the 100-yr floodplains of Effluent, Mortandad, North Ancho, and Potrillo Canyons within Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL) near Los Alamos, NM. These controls would include rock check dams, rock plunge pools, coir logs, erosion control blankets, straw wattles, compost logs, and/or log check dams. These controls are designed to slow stormwater runoff and capture sediment from areas previously identified to have potential contamination from historical industrial activities at LANL. The proposed actions would be implemented to meet compliance requirements of the LANL Storm Water Individual Permit (IP) National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit No. NM0030759 (EPA 2022).

DOE EM-LA has prepared this floodplain assessment to evaluate the potential impacts of the proposed action on the floodplains within the project areas, to identify alternatives to the proposed actions, and to allow for meaningful public comment.

1.1 Background

In compliance with the IP, DOE EM-LA monitors and manages stormwater discharges from locations associated with inactive industrial activities at LANL. These locations are identified as potential release sites (PRSs) and consist of areas of concern (AOCs) and solid waste management units (SWMUs). Stormwater monitoring is conducted at site monitoring areas (SMAs) that are representative of discharges from one or more PRSs. When stormwater monitoring indicates that concentrations of site-related pollutants of concern (POCs) have exceeded target action levels (TALs) and composite background threshold values (BTVs), corrective actions (e.g., stormwater controls) may be required per IP Part I.D.1.

The proposed action would install stormwater controls at five locations intersecting the 100-yr floodplains at LANL (Figure 1.1-1) (LANL 2025). All corrective actions that may be required by the IP and are located outside of the 100-yr floodplain are not within the scope of the proposed action and are not included in this floodplain assessment.

Below is a description of each location (identified by their associated SMA), the respective floodplain, current stormwater controls, and stormwater monitoring data indicating the need for corrective action.

1.1.1 A-SMA-2.8

A-SMA-2.8 is located along North Ancho Canyon in Technical Area (TA) 39 of LANL (Figure 1.1-2). The area runs adjacent to Ancho Road to the west and the North Ancho drainage to the east. Immediately adjacent to the project area is an electrical laydown yard. North Ancho Canyon is an ephemeral drainage, typically flowing in response to monsoon precipitation from late June through September. The floodplain is vegetated primarily by native species, including ponderosa pine, Rocky Mountain juniper, one-seed juniper, Gambel oak, *Ribes* sp., chamisa, blue grama, and other numerous native grasses and forbs.

A-SMA-2.8 monitors stormwater discharges from a drainage area containing one historical industrial activity area, SWMU 39-001(b). SWMU 39-001(b) is a former landfill consisting of four trenches used in succession. Wastes disposed of at SWMU 39-001(b) included firing-site debris consisting of metal, cabling, wire, empty chemical containers, glass, wood, plastics, Styrofoam, concrete, and office waste. SWMU 39-001(b) was completely excavated during the 2009 Phase I Consent Order investigation (LANL 2010).

Currently, the following active control measures are in use to control runoff, erosion, and/or sediment at A-SMA-2.8: established vegetation, an earthen berm, and a rock cap.

Stormwater sampling results from a sample collected on July 27, 2022, identified concentrations of selenium at 21.6 µg/L, which exceeds the TAL of 5.0 µg/L and the composite BTV of 7.01 µg/L.

1.1.2 A-SMA-3

A-SMA-3 is located along a small tributary to North Ancho Canyon in TA-39 of LANL (Figure 1.1-3). The SMA is positioned along the canyon bottom, between an ephemeral stream and steep hill slopes to both the north and south. A paved road runs adjacent to the channel. The drainage flows primarily in response to monsoonal precipitation. The floodplain is vegetated primarily by native species, including ponderosa pine, Rocky Mountain juniper, Gambel oak, *Ribes* sp., *Artemisia ludoviciana*, and numerous native grasses and forbs.

A-SMA-3 monitors stormwater discharges from two historical industrial activity areas, SWMU 39-004(c) and AOC 39-002(b). SWMU 39-004(c) is an active firing site and has been operational since 1953. Materials used in significant quantities at the TA-39 firing sites over the years include beryllium, mercury, natural and depleted uranium, lead, aluminum, copper, brass, iron, stainless steel, and various types of high explosives.

AOC 39-002(c) is a former satellite accumulation area that was located on a small concrete pad adjacent to SWMU 39-004(c). The pad was used to store small quantities of paper contaminated with waste solvents (ethanol, acetone, trichloroethane), copper sulfate, transformer oil, vacuum pump grease, and photographic waste. The area was removed from service in 1993 (N3B 2022, 702341).

Currently, the following active control measures are in use to control run-on, runoff, erosion, and/or sediment at A-SMA-3: one riprap area, one rock lined channel/swale, one earthen channel/swale, one rock berm, two redi-rock berms, three rock caps, four rock check dams, and established vegetation.

Stormwater sampling results from a sample collected on August 26, 2024, identified concentrations of copper at 6.94 µg/L, which exceeds the TAL of 5.29 µg/L and the composite BTV of 3.12 µg/L.

1.1.3 M-SMA-1

M-SMA-1 is located in a developed portion of TA-3 at LANL at the head of Mortandad Canyon (Figure 1.1-4). The area includes numerous active facilities, parking areas, and roads. A bridge crosses the drainage immediately upstream of the project area. Stormwater discharges from M-SMA-1 flow into upper Mortandad Canyon, an intermittent channel, flowing in response to seasonal snowmelt and monsoonal precipitation. Upper Mortandad Canyon is a mixed conifer woodland with ponderosa pine, Gambel oak, and numerous native grasses and forbs.

M-SMA-1 monitors stormwater discharges from two historical industrial activity areas, SWMU 03-054(e) and SWMU 03-050(a). SWMU 03-054(e) is a former NPDES outfall (EPA 03A021) that was established to handle effluent originating from several sources at the Chemistry and Metallurgy Research (CMR) facility. These sources included CMR cooling systems, roof drains from the west wing where towers vent filtered exhaust (air washers), and surface water runoff from the asphalt area around the building, including the dumpster areas identified as SWMUs 03-004(c) and (d). The outfall typically discharged a steady, low-volume flow of effluent. The industrial discharges to the outfall ceased in 2010. The outfall was removed from the NPDES permit in 2011 and continues to receive stormwater runoff from roof drains on the CMR facility and asphalt areas around the building. SWMU 03-054(e) received effluent from an unintentional one-time release in 1974 from an industrial waste manhole. The overflow resulted from a plug in the industrial waste line and was estimated to be between 500–1000 gal. of radioactive liquid waste. A small dam was built in the streambed at the base of the canyon to contain the effluent. Subsequent cleanup activities, based on residual radioactive contamination cleanup levels of 25 pCi/g, resulted in the removal of approximately 142 ft^3 of contaminated soil from Mortandad Canyon (LANL 1995, 057590).

SWMU 03-050(a) is an area of potential soil contamination associated with the exhaust emissions from the 24 stacks on the roof on the CMR facility. The CMR facility includes an administrative wing, an office wing, six laboratory wings, and one area containing hot cells that provide heavy shielding and remote handling capabilities for work on highly radioactive materials. The facility also houses an irradiated fuel examination facility and analytical chemistry operations involving radioactive materials containing uranium, plutonium, iodine, mixed fission products, and tritium. High-efficiency particulate air, Aerosolve 95, and charcoal filters are used to remove radioactive particulates from stack emissions. Three wings of the CMR facility are in various stages of shutdown, including decontamination and decommissioning (N3B 2024, 703372).

Currently, the following active control measures are in use to control run-on, runoff, erosion, and/or sediment at M-SMA-1: three gabions and established vegetation.

Stormwater sampling results from samples collected on June 14, 2013, and July 2, 2013, identified concentrations of copper at 31.2 µg/L and 9.66 µg/L, respectively, which exceed the TAL of 4.25 µg/L and the composite BTV of 6.02 µg/L. Stormwater sampling results from a sample collected on June 14, 2013, also identified concentrations of zinc at 264 µg/L, which exceed the TAL of 52.7 µg/L and the composite BTV of 103 µg/L. Stormwater sampling results from samples collected on June 14, 2013, identified concentrations of cadmium at 0.944 µg/L, which exceeds the TAL of 0.583 µg/L and does not have a composite BTV.

1.1.4 M-SMA-7.9

M-SMA-7.9 is located in Effluent Canyon directly above the confluence with Mortandad Canyon (Figure 1.1-5). Its drainage area includes developed and undeveloped portions of TA-35, TA-48, TA-55, and TA-60. The canyon bottom is primarily undeveloped, with a dirt road providing access to the stream channel. The floodplain consists primarily of native vegetation, including Douglas fir, ponderosa pine, Gambel oak, coyote willow, Apache plume, little bluestem, other native grasses and forbs, and Russian olive. The drainage is intermittent, primarily flowing in response to monsoon-influenced precipitation and seasonal snowmelt.

M-SMA-7.9 monitors stormwater discharges from one historical industrial activity area, SWMU 50-006(d). SWMU 50-006(d) consists of an active outlet drain line and associated NPDES-permitted Outfall 051. Beginning in 1963, the outfall discharged treated wastewater from the Radioactive Liquid Waste Treatment Facility at TA-50 to Mortandad Canyon (N3B 2020, 700951).

Currently, the following active control measures are in use to control run-on, runoff, erosion, and/or sediment at M-SMA-7.9: established vegetation, four earthen berms, two straw wattles, and three rock berms.

Stormwater sampling results from samples collected on August, 25, 2023, and May 16, 2024, identified concentrations of copper at 8.63 µg/L and 13.3 µg/L, respectively, which exceed the TAL of 4.25 µg/L and the composite BTV of 3.99 µg/L. Stormwater sampling results from samples collected on May 16, 2024, identified concentrations of zinc at 53.7 µg/L, which exceeds the TAL of 52.7 µg/L and a composite BTV of 37.9 µg/L.

1.1.5 PT-SMA-3

PT-SMA-3 is located along the upper portion of Potrillo Canyon in TA-15 and TA-36 (Figure 1.1-6). The SMA's drainage area is primarily undeveloped, with several paved and dirt roads providing access to active facilities and firing sites. The project area is located along Mesita del Potrillo, extending along its southern slope and into the Potrillo Canyon floodplain. Floodplain vegetation includes Douglas fir, ponderosa pine, Gambel oak, *Ribes* sp., chamisa, and native grasses and forbs. The stretch of Potrillo Canyon intersecting the project area is ephemeral, primarily flowing in response to monsoon-influenced precipitation.

PT-SMA-3 monitors stormwater discharges from two historical industrial activity areas, AOC 36-004(a) and SWMU 36-006. AOC 36-004(a) is the active Eenie Firing Site. It consists of a firing pad, a control bunker, and a make-up building that houses a satellite accumulation area. Construction of the Eenie Firing Site was completed in 1951. Materials used in experimental shots at this firing site included lead oxide, mercury, copper, nickel, brass, depleted uranium, and nitroglycerine (LANL 2011, 208336).

SWMU 36-006 consists of an inactive surface disposal area located on the southern slope of Potrillo Canyon, approximately 60 ft north of the Eenie Firing Site. SWMU 36-006 was used to dispose of cables, metal, concrete, and other similar debris from the TA-36 firing sites. The majority of debris covered an area approximately 75 ft wide that extends approximately 100 ft down the south canyon slope. The remainder of the debris was scattered laterally 300 ft along the south canyon slope. SWMU 36-006 was used from 1955 to 1970. All remaining debris was removed from the SWMU 36-006 surface disposal area during the 2010 Consent Order investigation (LANL 2011, 208336).

Currently, the following active control measures are in use to control run-on, runoff, erosion, and/or sediment at PT-SMA-3: established vegetation, an earthen berm, a coir log, two culverts, two riprap areas, two sediment basins, and seven rock check dams.

Stormwater sampling results from a sample collected on July 4, 2022, identified concentrations of copper at 36.3 µg/L, which exceeds the TAL of 6.69 µg/L and the composite BTV of 3.29 µg/L.

2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The primary objective of the proposed action is to install stormwater controls to reduce or eliminate discharges of site-related POCs in stormwater discharges from A-SMA-2.8, A-SMA-3, M-SMA-1, M-SMA-7.9, and PT-SMA-3 in compliance with the IP.

To meet this objective, DOE EM-LA proposes to install stormwater controls designed to slow stormwater runoff or capture sediment from potentially contaminated areas. Stormwater controls may include rock check dams, rock plunge pools, coir logs, erosion control blankets, straw wattles, compost logs and/or log check dams (Figure 2.0-1). All controls will not exceed approximately 1 ft in height. These controls may be installed wholly or partially within the 100-yr floodplain.

Per IP Part I.D.1, DOE EM-LA is evaluating the appropriate corrective actions to be implemented at these locations.

The installation of stormwater controls is expected to reduce the nature and extent of floodplain hazards by limiting the mobilization of potentially contaminated sediment. Minimizing the downstream migration of site-related POCs maintains water quality and reduces risks to the environment and human health.

3.0 FLOODPLAIN IMPACTS

3.1 Short-Term Impacts

Ground disturbance from the installation of the controls may cause very minor short-term negative impacts to the floodplains. The following best management practices (BMPs) will be implemented to mitigate these impacts:

- Heavy equipment will not be used within stream channels or on soils too wet to prevent damage to the soil structure.
- Vegetation removal will be minimized and restricted to areas necessary for installation of controls.

3.2 Long-Term Impacts

Long-term direct impacts to the floodplain are expected to be positive. All controls are intended to limit the discharge of site-related POCs to receiving waters. Indirect impacts from the controls may include retention of soil moisture and increases in vegetative habitat. To maximize long-term positive impacts to the floodplain and enhance the natural and beneficial floodplain values, the following BMPs will be implemented:

- All stormwater controls will be designed and installed in conformance with N3B-GDE-ER-5015, *Stormwater Best Management Practices Manual*.
- Disturbed areas will be revegetated using an appropriate native seed mix.
- Following installation of the controls, DOE EM-LA will complete confirmation monitoring of stormwater discharges from the project locations in compliance with the IP.

No negative effects to life and property associated with floodplain disturbance are anticipated.

3.3 Regulatory Compliance

DOE EM-LA requires all project work to be reviewed by subject matter experts (SMEs) via their Project Planning and Regulatory Review system. This system allows for the early identification of all institutional, state, and/or federal requirements relevant to the project. In coordination with SMEs, the project management team ensures compliance with all applicable regulations. Identified regulatory requirements include the following:

- All project work in threatened or endangered species habitat must comply with the "Biological Assessment of the Continued Operation and Expansion of the Water Monitoring Programs at Los Alamos National Laboratory" (LANL 2017).
- To comply with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, trees and shrubs will not be removed during the peak bird-nesting season (May 15 through July 31). Any trees designated for removal between March and June will be assessed by a LANL biologist prior to removal to ensure that early breeding migratory bird species are protected.
- The projects were reviewed for Clean Water Act Sections 401 and 404 compliance and are not jurisdictional.
- A-SMA-3, M-SMA-7.9, and PT-SMA-3 are in the proximity of known cultural resource site(s) but are situated more than 100 ft from those sites. Cultural resource specialists will be aware of the project areas prior to the start of work and provide oversight of the work as required. Site controls, such as flagging or delineation of restricted areas, will be implemented as necessary to ensure the continued protection of cultural resources. If required, cultural resource monitors will be present on-site during ground-disturbing activities. Work will pause and, if necessary, stop if cultural features or artifacts are encountered during project activities.
- Any waste generated from the project will be managed in compliance with federal and state regulations, DOE requirements, and the Hazardous Waste Facility Permit.

4.0 ALTERNATIVES

The alternatives to the proposed action that were considered are (1) a no-action alternative, (2) installing controls only outside of the 100-yr floodplain, and (3) alternative compliance per IP Part I.D.2.

A no-action alternative was not selected, as it would not meet the objective of reducing or eliminating discharges of site-related POCs in stormwater discharges from A-SMA-2.8, A-SMA-3, M-SMA-1, M-SMA-7.9, and PT-SMA-3 and would result in non-compliance with the IP.

Installing controls only outside of the 100-yr floodplain was not selected. A-SMA-2.8 is located almost entirely within the 100-yr floodplain. Controls installed outside of the 100-yr floodplain would not be able to reduce potential contaminant transport and, therefore, would not meet the primary objective for stormwater controls at A-SMA-2.8. All other sites already have controls installed both outside and within the 100-yr floodplain. Limiting controls to only outside of the 100-yr floodplain would only have a modest impact on channel flow, the stormwater runoff with the greatest erosive force, and potential to transport POCs.

Alternative compliance per IP Part I.D.2 states:

> If the Permittees believe, based upon a technical evaluation of Site conditions and existing control measures, that they will be unable to certify corrective action complete under Part I.D.1.a through

> c above (individually or collectively) at a Site due, for instance, to Site conditions that make it impracticable to install further control measures, or POCs that exceed TALs and/or composite BTVs (per Part I.C.2) are contributed by sources beyond the Permittees control, the Permittees may seek to place a Site into Alternative Compliance, whereby completion of corrective action shall be accomplished on a case-by-case basis, and as necessary, pursuant to an individually tailored control measure approved by EPA.

The alternative compliance alternative was not selected because it would not reduce potential contaminant transport at these locations and should only be pursued when there is no viable corrective action or installation is impracticable. This action would not have a positive impact on the environment.

5.0 CONCLUSIONS

Based on this assessment, DOE EM-LA has determined that the installation of stormwater controls within the 100-yr floodplains of Effluent, Mortandad, North Ancho, and Potrillo Canyons is the most practicable and effective means of ensuring continued compliance with the IP. These controls will slow stormwater runoff and capture sediment-bound POCs originating from historical industrial activities at LANL. By addressing identified exceedances of applicable TALs and composite BTVs for pollutants such as copper, selenium, zinc, and cadmium, the proposed action will further the protection of downstream water quality.

While the proposed action may result in minor, temporary ground disturbances during the installation phase, these short-term negative impacts will be minimized through BMPs, including restricting heavy equipment within stream channels and the use of a native seed mix for revegetation. In the long-term, the proposed action is expected to yield positive impacts by reducing transport of POCs and enhancing the ecological integrity of the floodplains through improved soil moisture retention and habitat enhancement. The installation of stormwater controls is consistent with the intent of 10 CFR 1022, as they “restore and preserve natural and beneficial values served by floodplains.”

DOE EM-LA has issued this floodplain assessment with the Notice of Proposed Floodplain Action. DOE EM-LA will provide 15 days for public comment. Following the closure of the public comment period and prior to issuing a floodplain statement of findings, DOE EM-LA will reevaluate the practicability of alternatives to the proposed floodplain action and the mitigating measures, taking into account all substantive comments received during the public comment period. Following issuance of the floodplain statement of findings, EM-LA will endeavor to allow at least 15 days of public review before implementing the proposed floodplain action.

6.0 REFERENCES

LANL (Los Alamos National Laboratory), July 1995. “RFI Work Plan for Operable Unit 1114, Addendum 1,” Los Alamos National Laboratory document LA-UR-95-731, Los Alamos, New Mexico. (LANL 1995, 057590)

LANL (Los Alamos National Laboratory), January 2010. “Investigation Report for North Ancho Canyon Aggregate Area, Revision 1,” Los Alamos National Laboratory document LA-UR-10-0125, Los Alamos, New Mexico. (LANL 2010)

LANL (Los Alamos National Laboratory), January 2011. “Investigation Report for Potrillo and Fence Canyons Aggregate Area, Revision 1,” Los Alamos National Laboratory document LA-UR-11-6217, Los Alamos, New Mexico. (LANL 2011, 208336)

LANL (Los Alamos National Laboratory), February 2017. “Biological Assessment of the Continued Operation and Expansion of the Water Monitoring Programs at Los Alamos National Laboratory,” Los Alamos National Laboratory document LA-UR-17-20753, Los Alamos, New Mexico. (LANL 2017)

N3B (Newport News Nuclear BWXT-Los Alamos, LLC), June 2020. “Supplemental Investigation Report for Upper Mortandad Canyon Aggregate Area, Revision 1,” Newport News Nuclear BWXT-Los Alamos, LLC, document EM2020-0252, Los Alamos, New Mexico. (N3B 2020, 700951)

EPA (Environmental Protection Agency), June 2022. “LANL NPDES Storm Water Individual Permit No. NM0030759,” (EPA 2022)

N3B (Newport News Nuclear BWXT-Los Alamos, LLC), September 2022. “North Ancho Canyon Aggregate Area Phase II Investigation Progress Report,” Newport News Nuclear BWXT-Los Alamos, LLC, document EM2022-0584, Los Alamos, New Mexico. (N3B 2022, 702341)

N3B (Newport News Nuclear BWXT-Los Alamos, LLC), September 2024. “Investigation Report for Twomile Canyon Aggregate Area,” Newport News Nuclear BWXT-Los Alamos, LLC, document EM2024-0387, Los Alamos, New Mexico. (N3B 2024, 703372)

LANL (Los Alamos National Laboratory), January 2025. “Los Alamos National Laboratory Design Basis Flood Level Modeling Floodplain Mapping Product Report,” Los Alamos National Laboratory document LA-UR-25-20847, Los Alamos, New Mexico. (LANL 2025)

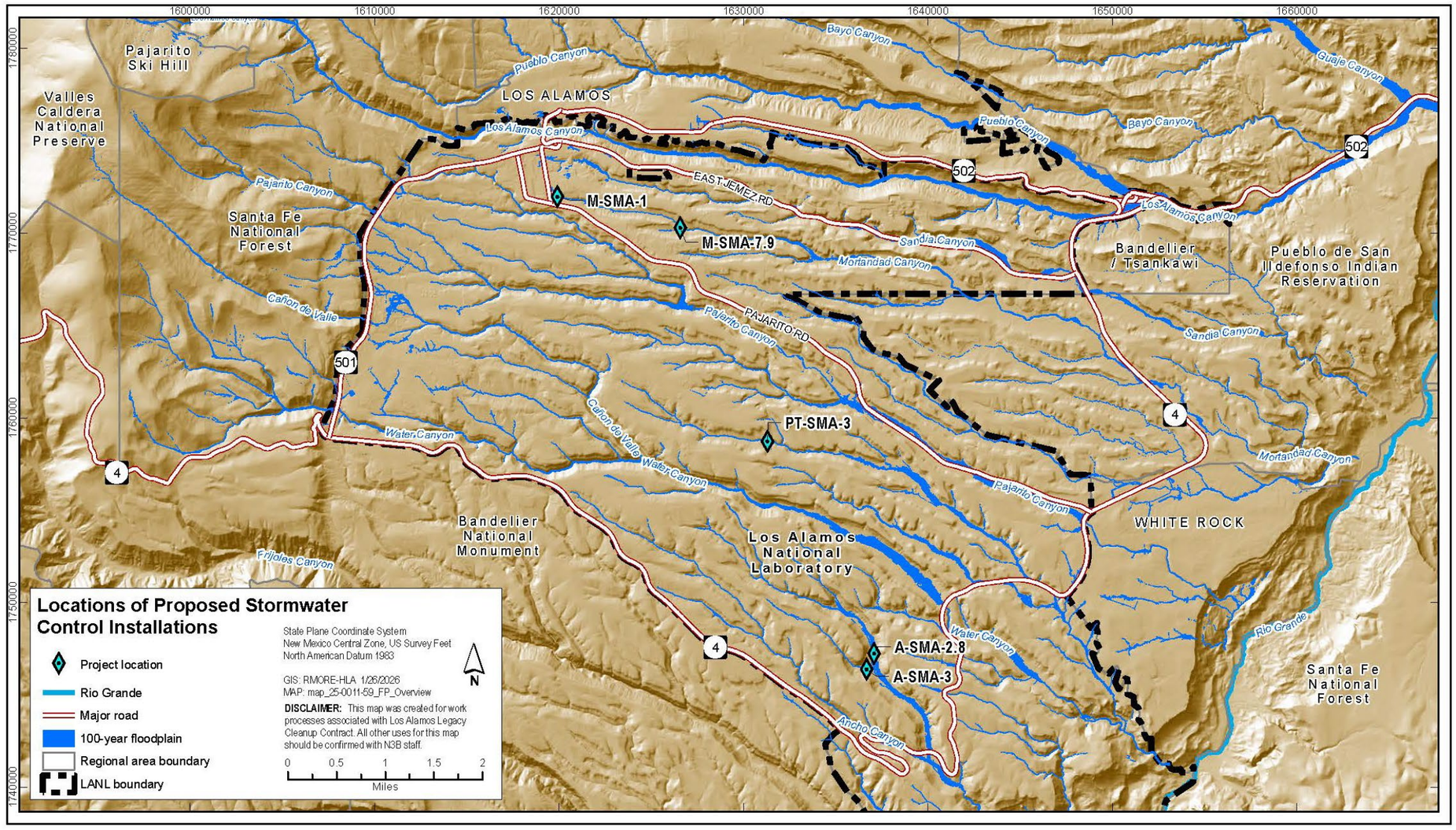

Figure 1.1-1 Locations of proposed stormwater control installations at LANL

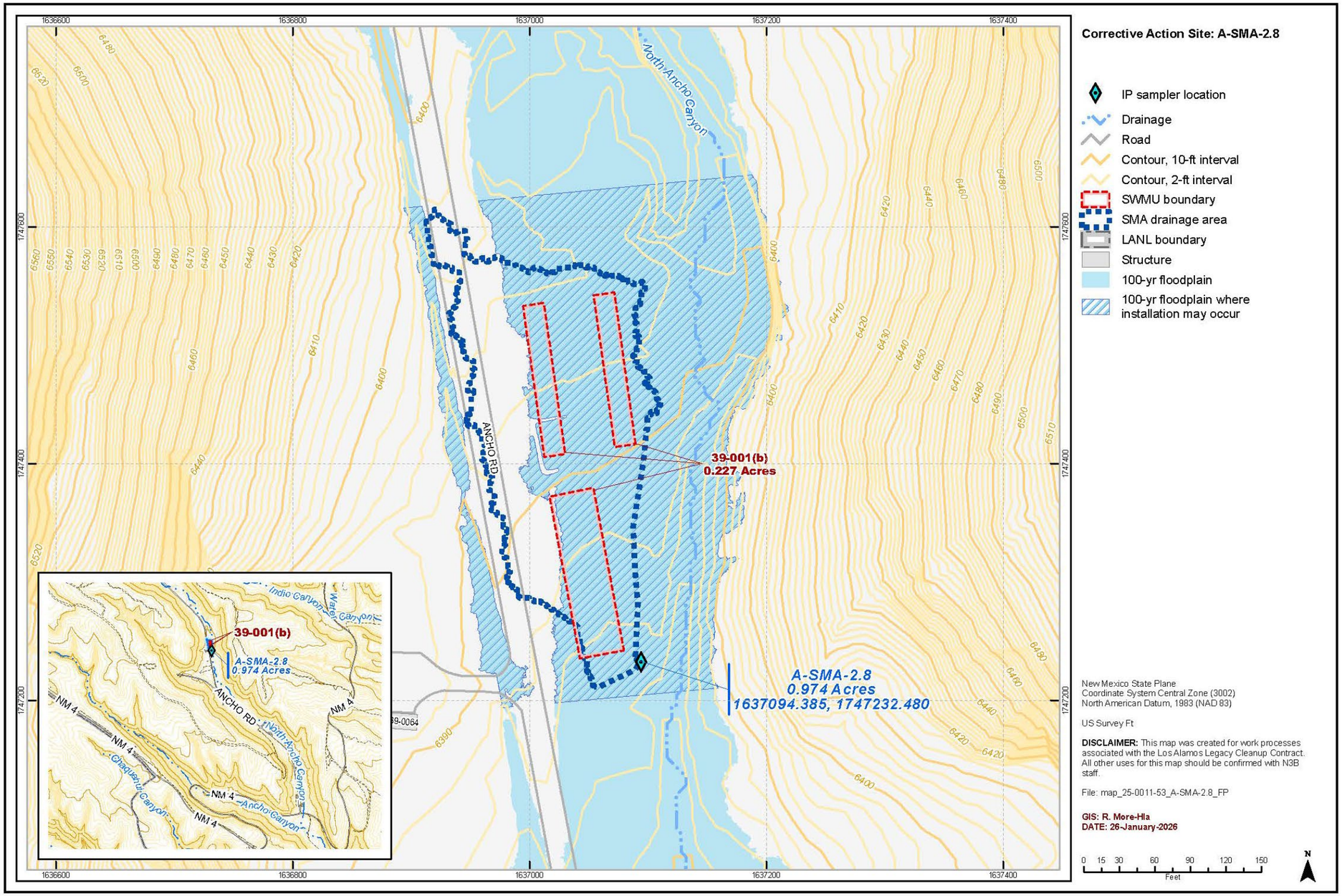

Figure 1.1-2 Proposed A-SMA-2.8 project area within floodplain

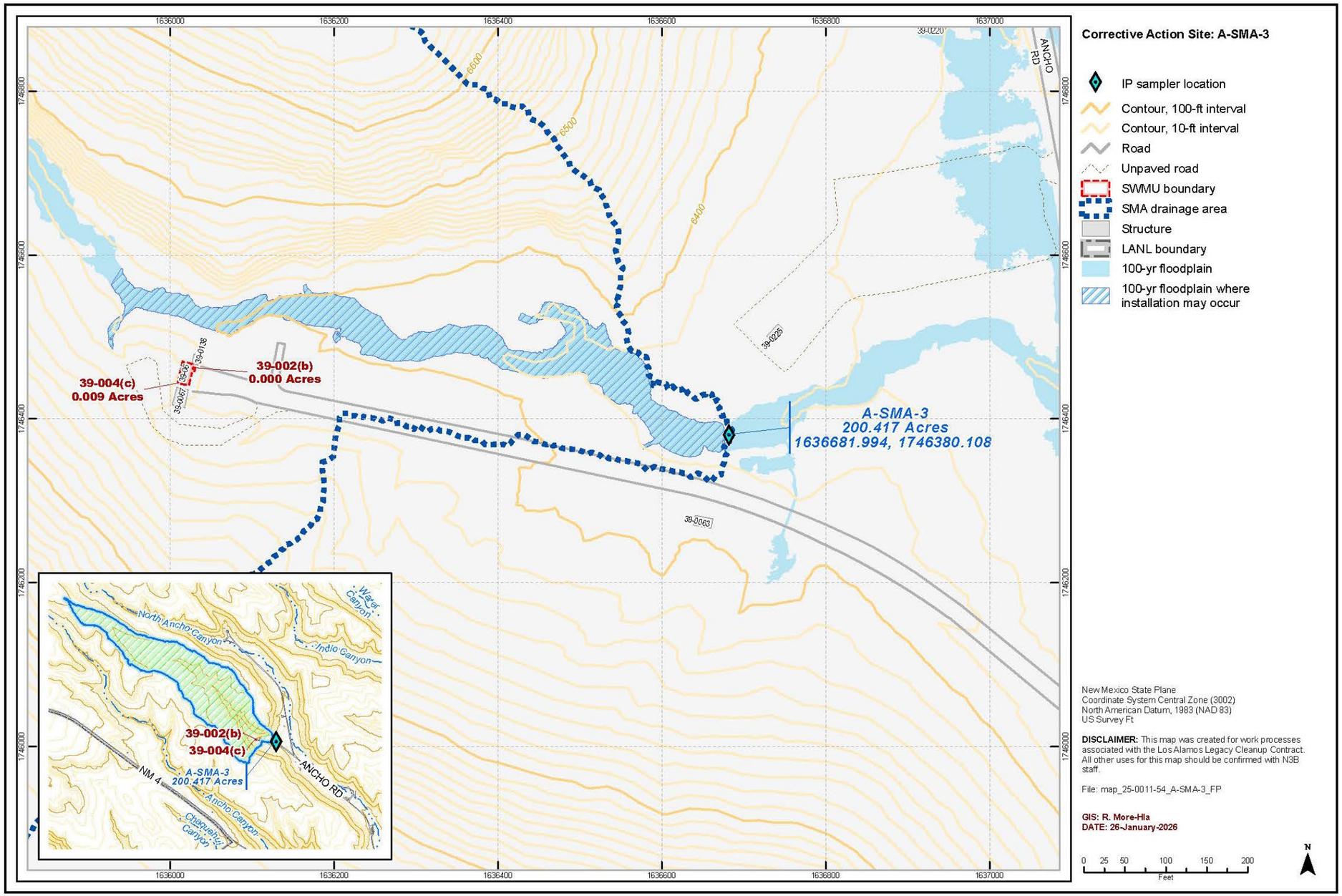

Figure 1.1-3 Proposed A-SMA-3 project area within floodplain

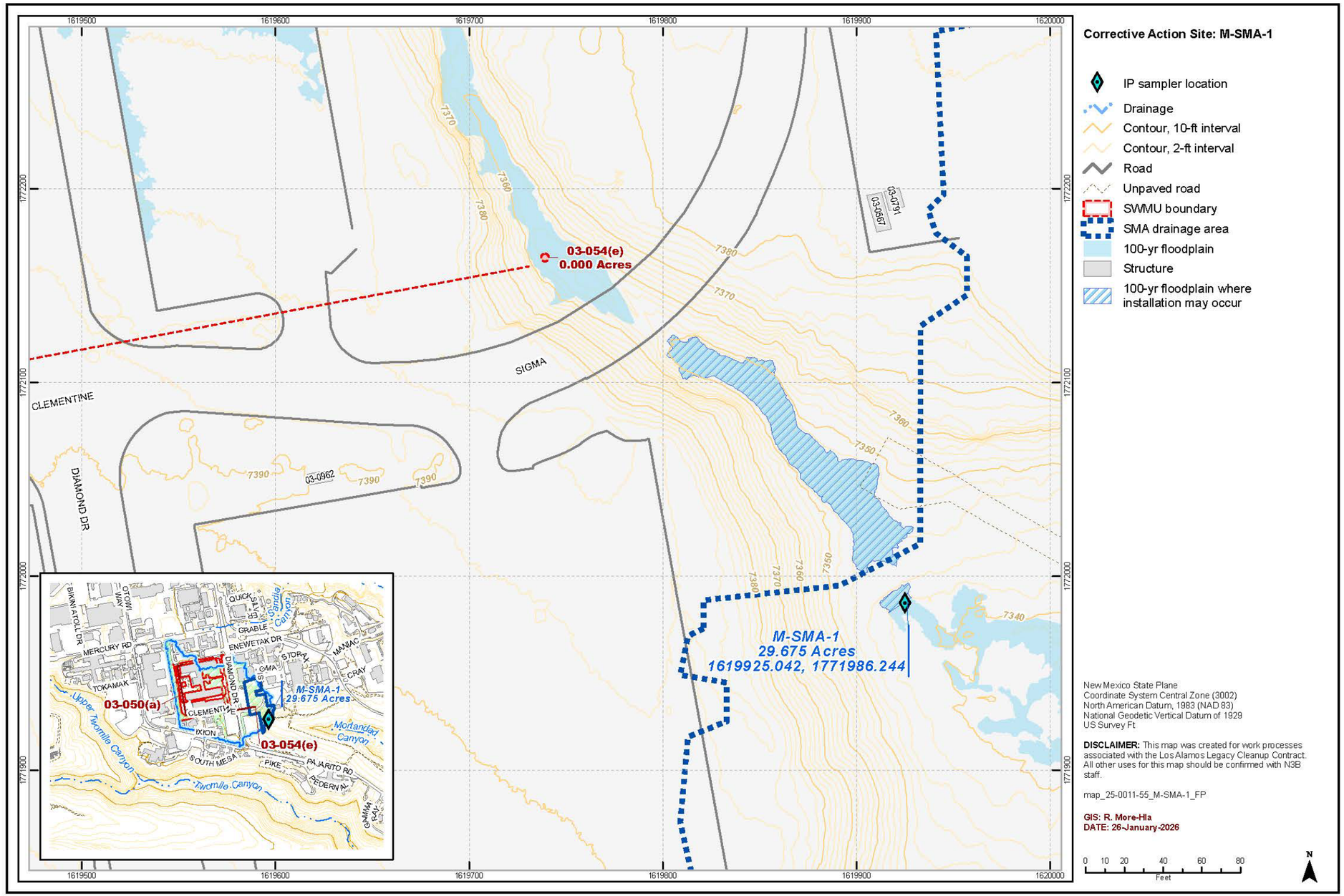

Figure 1.1-4 Proposed M-SMA-1 project area within floodplain

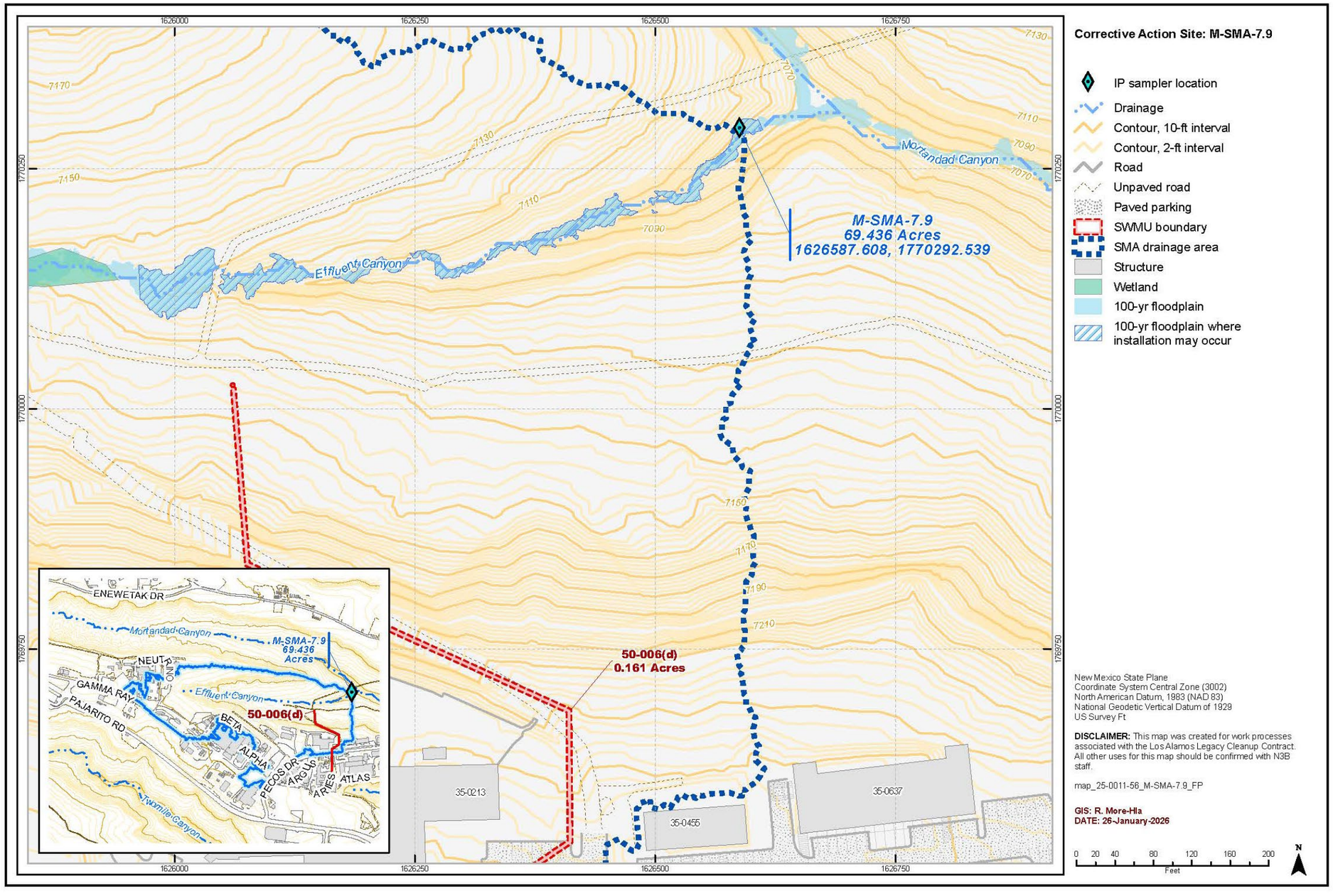

Figure 1.1-5 Proposed M-SMA-7.9 project area within floodplain

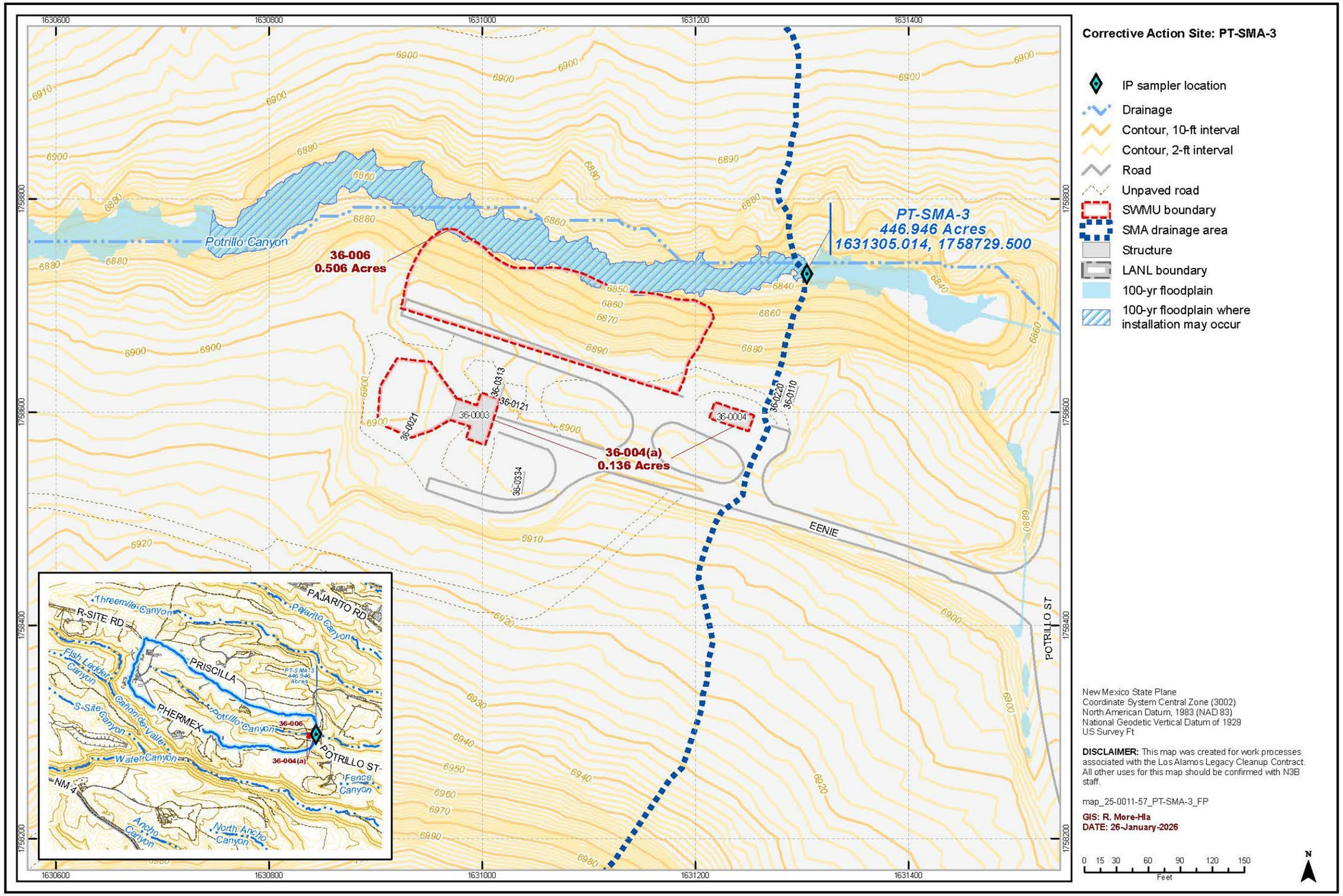

Figure 1.1-6 Proposed PT-SMA-3 project area within floodplain

Figure 2.0-1 Examples of stormwater controls to be installed, including (a) rock check dams, (b) log check dams, (c) coir logs, (d) erosion control blankets, (e) rock plunge pools, (f) compost logs, and (g) straw wattles