



INITIAL USACE ALTERNATIVES

Dictionary of Maritime Terms

Basin

Areas of water directly connected to Kachemak Bay and designated for the purposes of mooring, refueling, and maintaining vessels. A basin can be enclosed, partially enclosed, or open depending on how much land is surrounding the basin. For example, a partially enclosed basin would be partially surrounded by land, with an opening to a larger body of water (Kachemak Bay).

Berthing

The action of tying a vessel in an allotted space.

Breakwater

A permanent structure constructed parallel or close to the coast. It reduces incoming wave energy and shelters vessels from waves and currents.

Channel

A length of water that runs between two land masses and connects two larger bodies of water.

Facility

An amenity, or piece of equipment, provided for a specific purpose.

Floating Breakwater

A buoyant system that accommodates changing water levels. A floating breakwater is held in place by anchors designed for the conditions of the area in which it will be placed.

Local Service Facilities

Facilities that the City of Homer will construct and maintain with non-federal funding (e.g., fuel, water, potable water, electricity, sewage disposal, dock facilities, road, parking, buildings, storage).

Mooring

Fastening a vessel to a fixed object (using ropes, chains, cables, or anchors) to secure the vessel.

Moorage Basin

The section of a basin where multiple vessels are stored.

Rubble Mound

A breakwater formed from irregularly shaped rocks or natural stone, deposited in a random fashion.

Uplands

Land that is adjacent to the harbor where the local service facilities will be placed.

References

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/engineering/floating-breakwaters>

<https://www.dictionary.com/>

<https://www.lawinsider.com/dictionary/local-service-facilities>

https://www.iala-aism.org/wiki/dictionary/index.php/Main_Page



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Standard USACE Screening Criteria

Completeness

The feasibility and implementation of each plan are evaluated. This assessment considers whether the plan is realistic and can be effectively executed. The rating scale used for completeness is categorized as high, medium, or low.

Effectiveness

The extent to which an alternative meets the planning objectives is measured. This evaluation determines how well an option addresses the desired outcomes of the project. The rating scale used for effectiveness is categorized as high, medium, or low.

Efficiency

The cost-effectiveness of each option is assessed. This analysis weighs the benefits achieved against the costs incurred, taking into account both construction and operation/maintenance expenses. The rating scale used for efficiency is categorized as high, medium, or low.

Acceptability

The acceptance of the alternatives by state, local, and public entities is considered. This evaluation gauges the level of approval and support from relevant stakeholders and the community. The rating scale used for acceptability is categorized as high, medium, or low.

Implementability

The technical, financial, and legal feasibility of the alternatives is analyzed. This assessment considers whether an option can be practically implemented given the technical requirements, financial resources, and legal considerations. The rating scale used for implementability is categorized as yes or no.

Satisfaction

The level of stakeholder support is examined to gauge the satisfaction with each alternative. This analysis considers the opinions, preferences, and feedback from various stakeholders involved in or impacted by the project. The rating scale used for satisfaction is categorized as high, medium, or low.

References

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/engineering/floating-breakwaters>
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