LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

The civil works portion of this District covers an area of approximately 36,414 square miles in northern, western, and southwestern Arkansas and a portion of Missouri. This area is within the Arkansas River, Little River, and White River basins. In the Arkansas River Basin, the District is responsible for planning, design, construction, operation, and maintenance of the navigation portion of the McClellan-Kerr Arkansas River Navigation System (MKARNS). The District is also responsible for the areas included in the Arkansas River drainage basin from above Pine Bluff, AR, to below the mouth of the Poteau River, near Fort Smith, AR. In Little River Basin, the District is responsible for the portion of the Little River and its tributaries that are in the state of Arkansas above its mouth near Fulton, AR. In the White River Basin, the District is responsible for those portions in southern Missouri and northern and eastern Arkansas in the White River drainage basin and its tributaries above Peach Orchard Bluff, AR. The Memphis District is responsible for navigation maintenance on the White River below Newport, AR, to the mouth of Wild Goose Bayou, in Arkansas County, AR. The White River downstream from the mouth of Wild Goose Bayou is part of MKARNS.

IMPROVEMENTS

NAVIGATION

FLOOD CONTROL

Multiple-Purpose Projects Including Power

GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

CONSTRUCTION GENERAL

CONTINUING AUTHORITY PROGRAM

NAVIGATION ACTIVITIES (SECTION 107)

EMERGENCY BANK PROTECTION (SECTION

NAVIGATION

1. Arkansas River Basin, AR, OK, AND KS

Location. The headwaters for the Arkansas River are in the Rocky Mountains near Leadville, CO. The river flows southeastward 1,396 miles through Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Arkansas to join the Mississippi River 599 miles above Head of Passes, LA.

Previous projects. For details see page 1066, Annual Report for 1932, and pages 744, 864, and 881, Annual Report for 1943.

Existing project. The MKARNS provides navigation, hydroelectric power, flood control, water supply, sediment control, recreation, and fish and wildlife propagation improvements in the Arkansas River Basin. The MKARNS provides a navigation channel 9 feet deep and 444.8 miles long. The channel begins at the mouth of the White River, which enters the Mississippi River 599 miles above Head of Passes, LA, thence 9.8 miles upstream to the mouth of Wild Goose Bayou; thence 9.2 miles by a land cut, designated as Arkansas Post Canal to mile 42 (1943 survey) on the Arkansas River; thence 376.0 miles to the mouth of the Verdigris River at navigation mile 395.0; thence 49.8 miles up the Verdigris River to the head of navigation at Catoosa, OK. A 12 foot channel depth was authorized by Section 136 of PL 108-137 in 2004. Construction of the 12 foot channel depth began in 2006.

The waterway is canalized throughout its length by 18 locks and dams with a total lift of 420 feet. Dardanelle, Ozark-Jeta Taylor, Robert S. Kerr, and Webbers Falls are multiple purpose projects that include hydropower. Lock chambers are 110 by 600 feet. A minimum channel width of 150 feet is provided for the Verdigris River, 225 feet for San Bois Creek, 250 feet for the Arkansas River, and 300 feet for Arkansas Post Canal and White River Entrance Channel.

Other coordinated developments consist of 15 lakes, of which 13 are in Tulsa District, in the states of Kansas and Oklahoma, and two are in the Little Rock District. Pertinent data and estimated Federal cost are summarized in Tables 37-H and 37-I, Navigation: Arkansas River Basin, AR, OK, and KS.

Local cooperation. For MKARNS, local interests must provide adequate terminal and transfer facilities and bear the increased costs of maintenance and operation of all altered rail and highway routes, including bridges and appurtenances, utilities, and other existing improvements, other than federally owned. For lakes see requirements for each individual lake.

Terminal facilities. Public port facilities are in operation at Pine Bluff (Jefferson County), Little Rock, and Fort Smith, AR, and Muskogee and Catoosa (Tulsa-Rogers County), OK. Port authorities have been organized to develop public facilities at North Little Rock, Dardanelle-Russellville, Morrilton, Clarksville, Ozark, and Van Buren, AR, and Sallisaw, OK. Terminal facilities are in operation or being built at 35 locations in Arkansas and at 25 locations in Oklahoma along the improved waterways.

Operations and results during fiscal year.

Flood damages prevented by Little Rock District levee projects in the Arkansas River Basin during FY07 are estimated at $218,580,500; flood losses prevented through FY07 are estimated at $1,058,050,200.

Approximately 12.4 million tons of commerce was moved on the Arkansas portion of the MKARNS during calendar year 2007. Details of the MKARNS and lakes in Arkansas are shown on the following pages.

FY'06 withdrawals for water supply purposes were 92.22 acre-feet from Nimrod Lake.

In FY07, the construction was completed to Rehab the Tow Haulage Winches at Hardin Lock & Dam (No 3), Emmett Sanders Lock & Dam (No 4), Lock & Dam No 5 and David D. Terry Lock & Dam (No 6).

Annual dredging contract was awarded. Due to the flooding events in the summer months, Tulsa District developed serious shoaling. The contract was awarded ahead of schedule and the dredge was sent to Tulsa District for emergency relief. Little Rock District also experienced shoaling, but was handled through temporary measures (clamming with in-house labor and pool deviations). The contract has one base year and one option year.

The annual Bank Stabilization contract was not awarded in FY07. During the first attempt, there was one bidder, which exceeded IGE more than 25%; could not award. Converted that solicitation to a RFP; could not negotiate. During the second attempt, the solicitation was advertised as unrestricted; one bidder; could not award because that bidder exceeded the IGE by more than 25%. Solicited a third time and converted to RFP. At the end of FY07, the Corps was in negotiations with the lone bidder. Expect an early FY08 award.

Continued work on the manufacture of the Motor Control Center Panels at Murray Lock & Dam (No 7), Toad Suck Ferry Lock & Dam (No 8), Arthur V. Ormond Lock & Dam (No 9) and James W. Trimble Lock & Dam (No 13). Most of the efforts were concentrated on Ormond Lock & Dam (No 9) since that's the first location to be installed.

Condition at end of fiscal year. *(See Tables 37-H and 37-1, Navigation: Arkansas River Basin; AR, OK, and KS, for status for individual items, navigation projects, lakes, and basin plan.)* Work continues on the Arkansas River project in this District including a meander cutoff levee between the Arkansas and White Rivers.

Tow haulage installation has been completed on the Arkansas portion with the exception of Montgomery Point. Installation of tow haulage equipment was completed at David D. Terry Lock and Dam (No. 6), Lock and Dam No. 5, Emmett Sanders Lock and Dam (No. 4), and Joe Hardin Lock and Dam (No. 3) in 1994, at Norrell Lock (Lock 1) and Lock No. 2 in 1997, and Murray Lock (No. 7) in 1999. Tow haulage was installed on Toad Suck Lock and Dam (No. 8), Ormond Lock and Dam (No. 9), Dardanelle Lock and Dam (No. 10), Ozark – Jeta Taylor Lock and Dam (No. 11), and Trimble Lock and Dam (No. 13), in FY 99-FY00.

2. Arthur V. Ormond Lock & Dam (No.9), AR

Location, existing project, local cooperation, and terminal facilities. *(See section 1.)*

Operations and results during fiscal year. Continued operation and maintenance. Rockefeller Lake (pool 9) has four developed parks that in FY07 experienced public visitation exceeding 800,000 visitor-hours.

Condition at end of fiscal year. Construction began in April 1965 and the lock and dam was placed in operation in July 1969. Construction of Holla Bend closure structure (fish and wildlife mitigation) began in July 1986 and was completed in September 1987. Construction of a non-Federal hydropower project, under the authority provided by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, was completed and placed into operation in August 1993. Construction of a widened downstream entrance was completed in 1998. Installation of tow haulage equipment was complete in 1999.

3. David D. Terry Lock And Dam (No. 6), AR

Location, existing project, local cooperation, and terminal facilities. *(See section 1.)*

Condition at end of fiscal year. Construction began in January 1965 and the lock and dam project was placed in operation in August 1968. Tow haulage equipment was added in June 1994. Currently, the project has one developed park, which in FY07 experienced public visitation exceeding 3.2 million visitor-hours.

4. Emmett Sanders Lock And Dam (No. 4), AR

Location, existing project, local cooperation and terminal facilities. *(See section 1.)*

Operations and results during fiscal year. Continued operation and maintenance. Pool 4 has two developed parks, which in FY07 experienced public visitation exceeding 665,000 visitor-hours.

Condition at end of fiscal year. Construction began in May 1964 and the lock and dam project was placed in operation in December 1968. Construction of a 40-foot wide, 9,600-foot long highway bridge crossing the lock and dam was completed in July 1995. The Corps of Engineers, as the Federal agency, has jurisdiction and custody of the dam (23 U.S.C. 320 [Public Law 2810]). The project was 100 percent funded by the Arkansas State Highway and Transportation Department. Tow haulage equipment was placed into operation in June 1994.

5. James W. Trimble Lock And Dam (No. 13), AR

Location, existing project, local cooperation, and terminal facilities. *(See section 1.)*

Operations and results during fiscal year. Continued operation and maintenance. In FY07, the project's three developed parks experienced public visitation exceeding 740,000 visitor-hours.

Condition at end of fiscal year. Construction began in October 1965 and the lock and dam were placed in operation in April 1969. The bridge across the dam was completed in July 1968. Construction of a non-Federal hydropower facility at the project was completed in November 1988 under the authority provided by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. Tow haulage was placed into operation in 2000.

6. Lock No. 2 And Wilbur D. Mills (No. 2), AR

Location, existing project, local cooperation, and terminal facilities. *(See section 1.)*

Operations and results during fiscal year. Operation and maintenance continued. Wilbur D. Mills has four developed parks, which in FY07 experienced public visitation exceeding 3.1 million visitor-hours.

Condition at end of fiscal year. Construction began in May 1963. The lock was placed in operation in March 1968. Emergency repairs to the scour protection features and tainter gates at the dam that resulted from a barge accident in December 1982 were completed in FY85. The barges that clogged the dam gates during the December 1982 flood showed that, with a certain set of circumstances (higher than normal head combined with the clogged gates resulted in high current velocity that caused both upstream and downstream scouring), the structure could fail. This condition exists primarily be-

cause the structure was constructed on piling and designed for all of the gates to operate in unison.

A model study by the Waterways Experiment Station determined the most feasible solution to this problem is to extend the stilling basin downstream. A contract to extend the stilling basin was awarded in June 1990 and completed in FY94. Project costs are estimated at $21.6 million. Tow haulage was placed into operation in 1997. Construction of a non-Federal hydropower project, under the authority provided by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission is complete and was placed into operation in December 1999.

7. Joe Hardin Lock And Dam (No.3), AR

Location, existing project, local cooperation, and terminal facilities. *(See section 1.)*

Operations and results during fiscal year. Continued operation and maintenance. Pool 3 has one developed park which in FY07 experienced public visitation exceeding 297,000 visitor-hours.

Condition at end of fiscal year. Construction began in May 1963 and the lock and dam were placed in operation in December 1968. Tow haulage equipment was installed and operational in 1994.

8. Lock And Dam No. 5, AR

Location, existing project, local cooperation and terminal facilities. *(See section 1.)*

Operation and results during fiscal year. Continued operation and maintenance. Pool 5 has two developed parks which in FY07 experienced public visitation exceeding 928,000 visitor-hours.

In FY07, the work was complete to Rehab and Paint the Tainter Gates, which was awarded in FY05, The contractor was called back to the site to repair and paint some deficient areas. That work was also complete. At the end of the FY, the Contractor had submitted a Request for Equitable Adjustment, which is currently being reviewed by Construction Branch.

Condition at end of fiscal year Construction began in November 1964 and the lock and dam were placed in operation in December 1968. Tow haulage equipment was installed in June 1994.

9. Montgomery Point Lock And Dam, AR

Location, existing project, local cooperation, and terminal facilities. *(See section 1.)*

Operations and results during fiscal year. Operation and maintenance continued.

Condition at end of fiscal year . Construction began in August 1997 and the lock and dam were placed in operation in February of 2005. Tow haulage equipment and docking facilities have not been completed.

10. Murray Lock And Dam (No. 7), AR

Location, existing project, local cooperation, and terminal facilities. *(See section 1.)*

Operations and results during fiscal year. Operation and maintenance continued. Murray has five developed parks, which in FY07 experienced public visitation exceeding 3.8 million visitor-hours. .

Condition at end of fiscal year. Construction began in November 1964 and the lock and dam was placed in operation in October 1969. Construction of a non-Federal hydropower facility at the project was completed in May 1988 under the authority provided by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. Tow Haulage was completed and operational October 1999. The Pedestrian bicycle bridge project was completed in September of 2006. It is the longest bridge in the nation construction specifically for pedestrians and bicycles, not cars.

11. Norrell Lock And Dam (No. 1) And Entrance Channel, AR

Location, existing project, local cooperation, and terminal facilities. *(See section 1.)*

Operations and results during fiscal year. Operation and maintenance continued. The project currently has one developed park which in FY07 experienced public visitation exceeding 52,000 visitor-hours.

Condition at end of fiscal year. Construction began in May 1963, and the lock and dam were placed in operation in June 1967. A contract to add tow haulage equipment to the lock was completed in 1997.

12. Toad Suck Ferry Lock And Dam (No. 8), AR

Location, existing project, local cooperation, and terminal facilities. *(See section 1.)*

Operations and results during fiscal year. Continued operation and maintenance. In FY07, the project's five developed parks experienced public visitation exceeding 1.1 million visitor-hours.

Condition at end of fiscal year. Construction began in July 1965 and the lock and dam was placed in operation in November 1969. The Conway water supply project was completed and transferred to the city for operation and maintenance in July 1983. Installation of tow haulage equipment was complete in 1999.

13. Maintenance And Repair Fleet And Marine Terminals, AR

Location, existing project, local cooperation, and terminal facilities. *(See section 1.)*

Operations and results during fiscal year. Operation and maintenance continued.

Condition at end of fiscal year. Construction of Pine Bluff Marine Terminal began March 1968 and was placed in operation in April 1969. Construction of the Dardanelle Marine Terminal began June 1968 and it was placed in operation in November 1969.

14. Other Authorized Navigation Projects

(See Table 37-C for other authorized navigation projects.)

15. Navigation Work Under Special Authorization

Preauthorization studies under the small project continuing authorities program, navigation activities, Section 107, Public Law 86-645, as amended. Expenditures for Sec. 107 activities in FY06 totaled $128,654. Coordination account, $7,949; Russellville Harbor, Arkansas River, AR; $120,705.

FLOOD CONTROL

16. **Blue Mountain Lake, AR**

Location. *(See Table 37-1: Arkansas River Basin, AR, OK, and KS: Lakes.)*

Existing project. Construction cost was approximately $5.1 million. For further information see pages 906 and 907 of the 1962 Annual Report.

Local cooperation. Section 2, Flood Control Act of 1938 applies.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Operation and maintenance of project continued. Flood damages prevented during FY07 are estimated at $681,300; cumulative benefits through September 30, 2007, are estimated at $33,740,300. The project's five developed parks experienced public visitation exceeding 1.5 million visitor-hours during FY07.

Condition at end of fiscal year. Project is complete except for additional recreational sanitary facilities. Construction of the project began in May 1940 and it was placed in operation in March 1947.

17. Clearwater Lake, MO

Location. *(See Table 37-K: White River Basin, AR & MO: Lakes.)*

Existing project. Construction of the outlet works for the dam was initiated in May 1940 and completed in March 1942. Due to work stoppage during World War II, the earth embankment and uncontrolled spillway were not completed until December 1948. The spillway weir was completed in 1951. Cost of construction was approximately $9,715,000. For further information, see pages 897 and 898 of 1962 Annual Report.

Major rehabilitation. Construction of an upstream seepage berm, a grout curtain on the right abutments, a parapet wall along the dam, and widening of the spillway from 190 feet to 370 feet was completed in December 1988 at a cost of approximately $11,620,000. A major rehabilitation Dam Safety Project for Seepage control was initiated in FY 06. Phase I of the major rehabilitation project was initiated in FY06 and work is ongoing. Phase II of the major rehabilitation project is expected to be awarded near the end of FY 08.

Local cooperation. Section 2, Flood Control Act of 1938 applies.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Operation and maintenance continued. Flood damages prevented during FY07 are estimated at $10,854,900; cumulative benefits through September 2007 are estimated at $228,529,300. Project currently has 6 developed parks, which in FY07 experienced public visitation exceeding 6.5 million visitor-hours.

Condition at end of fiscal year. Project is complete except for improvements to the sanitary facilities in the recreation areas. Construction of the project began in June 1940 and was ready for beneficial use in March 1948. A new water control plan is being considered that better meets the needs of the interests in the basin. In January 2003, a sinkhole developed in the upstream face of the dam. Investigations were conducted that indicate seepage through the bedrock is the likely causative mechanism for the sinkhole. A drilling and grouting project was awarded in the approximate amount of $2.1M. A major rehabilitation study was initiated in FY03 to develop a long-term solution for seepage, which lead to a new construction start in FY06.

18. DeQueen Lake, AR

Location. On Rolling Fork River, RM 22.8, a tributary of the Little River, in Sevier County, about 4 miles northwest of DeQueen, AR.

Existing project. An earth-fill dam, 2,360 feet long, constructed to 160 feet above streambed. An uncontrolled spillway, 200 feet wide, is about 1,400 feet east

of main embankment. Outlet works consist of a gated conduit, 12 feet in diameter.

The lake controls 169 square miles of drainage area and provides a total storage of 136,100 acre-feet (101,200 acre-feet for flood control storage, 25,500 acre-feet for conservation storage, and 9,400 acre-feet for sedimentation reserve). Federal cost of the project is estimated at $19,623,752.

Local cooperation. Section 2, Flood Control Act of 1938, and Section 301, Water Supply Act of 1958, as amended, apply.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Routine operation and maintenance continued. Flood damages prevented during FY07 are estimated at $749,400; cumulative benefits through September 2007 are estimated at $12,298,700. In FY07, the project's six developed parks experienced public visitation exceeding 1.3 million visitor-hours.

Condition at end of fiscal year. Construction began April 1966. Project was placed in useful operation in August 1977.

19. Dierks Lake, AR

Location. On Saline River, RM 56.6, a tributary of the Little River, about 5 miles northwest of Dierks, Howard County, AR.

Existing project. An earth-fill dam, 2,760 feet long, and about 153 feet above the streambed. An uncontrolled spillway 800 feet wide is in a saddle at the west end of the dam. Outlet works consisting of a gated 6- by 9-foot oblong conduit, one 24 -inch low-flow pipe, and one 30-inch water supply pipe are provided. The lake controls a drainage area of 114 square miles and provides for storage of 67,100 acre-feet for flood control and 29,700 acre-feet for water supply, conservation, and sedimentation reserve, a total of 96,800 acre-feet. The Federal cost of the project was $16,002,903.

Local cooperation. Section 2, Flood Control Act of 1938, and Water Supply Act of 1958, as amended, apply.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Continued operation and maintenance. Flood damages prevented during FY07 are estimated at $353,800; cumulative benefits through September 2007 are estimated at $7,456,700. In FY07, the project's three developed parks experienced 1.1 million visitor-hours.

Condition at end of fiscal year. Construction began in June 1968. The embankment closure was completed in May 1975, and the project was placed in useful operation.

20. Fourche Bayou Basin, Little Rock, AR

Location: On Fourche, Rock and Grassy Flat Creeks, Little Rock, AR. Fourche Creek enters the Arkansas River at mile 113.5.

Existing Project: This flood control project, consisting of 11.6 miles of channel improvement with railroad and road bridge widening (cost of $30.7 million, non-Federal share $9.6 million), had its operation and maintenance manual provided to the city of Little Rock in April 1998. The project authorization includes the acquisition of 1,750 acres of bottomlands (for flood storage and environmental preservation) with nature appreciation facilities; this work is remaining.

Local Cooperation: The city of Little Rock, the project sponsor, signed the local cooperation agreement in Aug 1987 according to the requirements of WRDA 1986. A new agreement is required for the remaining work. The estimated total project cost is $36,612,000 with a Federal share of $24,951,000 and a non-Federal share of $11,661,000. Federal funds in the amount of $3,536,000 would need to be appropriated to complete the project..

Operations During Current Year: CESWD is in the process of approving the Limited Reevaluation Report for ASA (CW) to determine whether to budget for the remaining work - acquisition of the bottomlands. In FY 2007, $0 of CG funds were expended.

21. Gillham Lake, AR

Location. Dam site is on the Cossatot River, RM 49.0, in Howard County, about 5 miles northeast of Gillham in Sevier County, AR.

Existing project. Federal cost of the project was $17,827,111.

Local cooperation. Section 2, Flood Control Act of 1938, and Section 301, Water Supply Act of 1958, as amended, apply. Tri-Lakes Water District furnished a resolution of intent to repay costs allocated to water supply storage.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Continued operation and maintenance. Flood damages prevented during FY07 are estimated at $1,046,200; total cumulative flood damages prevented are estimated at $17,681,300. In FY07, the project's four developed parks experienced public visitation exceeding 1 million visitor-hours.

Condition at end of fiscal year. Construction began in June 1968. The embankment closure was completed

in May 1975, and the project was placed in useful operation.

22. Little River Basin, AR

Location. Improvements are on the Little River and tributaries in Arkansas. More definite locations of individual items are shown in Table 37-J.

Existing project. A six-lake system for flood control and other purposes in the Little River Basin. The system consists of four lakes in Arkansas: Millwood on the main stem, Dierks on the Saline River, DeQueen on the Rolling Fork River, and Gillham on the Cossatot River; and two lakes in Oklahoma: Broken Bow on the Mountain Fork River and Pine Creek on the Little River. Under a District boundary change, effective in October 1980, the four projects in this system in Arkansas were reassigned from the Tulsa District to the Little Rock District.

Local cooperation. Section 2, Flood Control Act of 1938, and Section 301, Water Supply Act of 1958, as amended, apply. Tri-Lakes Water District (DeQueen, Gillham, and Dierks) furnished a resolution of intent to repay costs allocated to water supply storage. The Southwest Arkansas Water District is currently repaying costs allocated to water supply storage at Millwood Lake.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Operation and maintenance of projects continued. See individual projects for details. Flood damages prevented by the Little River Basin reservoirs during FY07are estimated at $5,092,000; cumulative benefits through September 2007, are estimated at $54,149,500.

Withdrawals for water supply purposes were approximately: Tri-Lakes Water District, AR, 1,221.48 acre-feet from Gillham Lake; Tri-Lakes Water District, AR, 305.77 acre-feet from Dierks Lake; Tri-Lakes Water District, AR, 451.83 acre-feet from DeQueen Lake, and Southwest Arkansas Water District, AR, 74,813.82 acre-feet from Millwood Lake.

Condition at end of fiscal year. Millwood, DeQueen, Gillham, and Dierks Lakes are complete and in operation.

23. Millwood Lake, AR

Location. On the Little River, RM 16.0, approximately 7 miles east of Ashdown, Little River County, AR, and about 2 miles northeast of Millwood, Little River County, AR.

Existing project. The Federal cost of the project was $46,087,382.

Local cooperation. Section 2, Flood Control Act of 1938 applies.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Routine operation and maintenance continued. Flood damages prevented during FY07 are estimated at $2,942,600; cumulative benefits through September 2007 are estimated at $16,712,800. Millwood Lake has 12 developed parks, which in FY07 experienced public visitation exceeding 2.4 million visitor-hours.

The design of Stabilize V-Ditch was started in FY07. Due to lack of funds for the construction, design was suspended at the 30% phase and placed on the shelf until additional funds were available. The funds for construction were required for the emergency electrical repair to the Millwood Project Office, which was damaged during a storm.

Condition at end of fiscal year. Construction began in September 1961 and the project was placed in full flood control operation in August 1966.

24. Nimrod Lake, AR

Existing project. Estimated cost is $4,092,825. For further information see pages 908 and 909 of 1962 Annual Report.

Local cooperation. Section 2 of the 1938 Flood Control Act applies.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Operation and maintenance of project continued. Addition and improvement to existing recreation sanitary facilities continued. During FY07, flood damages prevented are estimated at $648,200; cumulative benefits through September 2007 are estimated at $25,707,400. In FY07, seven parks experienced public visitation exceeding 1.8 million visitor-hours. In FY07, a contract was awarded for the Campsite Turnout Maintenance at Quarry Cove Park, Carter Cove Park, Sunlight Bay Park, River Road Park, County Line Park and Project Point Park.

Condition at end of fiscal year. Project is complete.

25. White River Basin (Little Rock District), AR & MO

Location. Improvements are on the White River and tributaries, Arkansas and Missouri. More definite location of individual items is shown in Table 37-K: White River Basin.

Existing project. A general comprehensive plan for flood control and other purposes in the White River Basin. The plan includes seven lakes; two are flood control only projects and five are multiple-purpose projects.

Beaver, Table Rock, Bull Shoals, Norfork, Clearwater, Greers Ferry and Bell Foley lakes were selected and approved for construction by the Chief of Engineers, and individual reports on six of these seven lakes are presented on subsequent pages. The Bell Foley project, the remaining unbuilt authorized project, was reevaluated in FY 89; the project continues to have a favorable benefit-to-cost ratio since its formulation in 1968. .

Local cooperation. Section 2, Flood Control Act of 1938 applies, Water Supply Act of 1958, as amended, applies to Beaver, Greers Ferry, and Norfork projects.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Operation and maintenance of projects continued. Flood damages prevented by the White River Basin reservoirs during FY07 are estimated at $20,217,300; cumulative benefits through September 2007, are estimated at $697,721,300. Flood damages prevented by the White River Basin levees during FY07 are estimated at $3,628,700; cumulative benefits through September 2007, are estimated at $108,389,200.

Electric energy delivered to Southwestern Power Administration for marketing during FY06 totaled 475,354.4 MWh.

FY06 water releases for fish hatcheries were: 28,959 acre-feet from Norfork Lake for U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service trout hatchery; 14,479 acre-feet from Table Rock Lake for Missouri Department of Conservation trout hatchery; and, 14,479 acre-feet from Greers Ferry Lake for U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service trout hatchery.

FY'06 withdrawals for water supply purposes were: Beaver Water District, AR, 47,432.58 acre-feet, and Carroll-Boone Water District, AR, 8,289.18 acre-feet, from Beaver Lake; Madison County Water District, AR, 3,721.58 acre-feet, and Benton-Washington Counties Water District, AR, 7,721.11 ac-ft, from Beaver Lake; Kings River Country Club, 00 ac-ft, from Table Rock Lake; Marion County Regional Water District, AR, 985.53 acre-feet from Bull Shoals Lake; Water and Sewer Improvement District No.3 of Mountain Home, AR, 3,807.77 acre-feet from Norfork Lake; and the city of Clinton, AR, 2,703.38 acre-feet; Higden., AR, 4,609.62 acre-feet; Red Apple Inn, AR, 151.43 acre-ft; Thunderbird Country Club, AR, 26.65 acre-ft, and, Tannenbaum, AR, 134.29 acre-ft from Greers Ferry Lake.

Condition at end of fiscal year. Beaver, Table Rock, Bull Shoals, Norfork, Clearwater, and Greers Ferry lakes are complete and in operation. Progress on these lakes is shown in individual reports. Water Valley and Lone Rock lakes have been deauthorized. A new water control plan was approved and implemented in December 1998. This plan was developed in close coordination with the basins various interests and was recommended as their preferred plan of operation.

26. Inspection Of Completed Flood Control Projects

Approved regulations for operation and maintenance of flood control works, Part 208 of Title 33, Code of Federal Regulations, provide for periodic inspection of completed projects transferred to local interests for operation and maintenance. Inspections of local flood protection projects were made to determine extent of compliance with approved regulations for maintenance and operation of these projects. Responsible officials of improvement districts concerned were advised of inadequacies in maintenance and operation of local flood protection works under their jurisdiction where appropriate.

27. Other Authorized Flood Control Projects

(See Table 37-E: Other Authorized Flood Control Projects.)

Multiple-Purpose Projects Including Power

28. Beaver Lake, AR

Location. *(See Table 37-K: White River Basin.)*

Existing project. Estimated cost is $50,797,000. For further information see 788 and 789 of 1966 Annual Report. *(For authorization see Table 37-B)*

Major rehabilitation. Since the dam was constructed there has been a seepage problem below Dike No. 1. Based on detailed investigation, it was determined that the limestone foundation under Dike 1 and 200 feet of the north end of the main dam embankment is the main problem. The plan of improvement was a concrete seepage cutoff in Dike 1 and the north end of the main dam. A $16.9-million contract to construct a concrete cutoff wall was awarded in June 1989; the notice to proceed was issued in October 1989. The contract period was estimated to be 760 days. However, the contractor ceased productive work due to inability to excavate rock and was been placed in default. An $18.8 reprocurement contract was awarded in April 1992. Work began in May 1992 and all work was completed in Nov 1995.

The Beaver Dam Safety Assurance study was completed with FY 97 expenditures of $1,359.61.

Water Quality Enhancement. Congress directed the Corps to implement best management practices (BMP's) in the Beaver Lake watershed and monitor the effects of these practices on water quality. A study was completed and a project report was approved in July 1989. The BMP's and water quality monitoring were concurrently implemented over a 5-year period, which

began in May 1991 with a project completion date of July 1997.

The BMP's were implemented under the terms of a memorandum of agreement between the Corps and the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), formerly the Soil Conservation Service, with the assistance of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service. The water quality monitoring was implemented under terms of a local cost-sharing agreement with the Arkansas Soil and Water Conservation Commission. Water quality monitoring was performed in consultation with the Environmental Protection Agency by a Corps administered contract. The water quality-monitoring contract was awarded on January 29, 1992. Water quality sampling began in May 1992 and was completed on July 1, 1996. BMP implementation was completed August 31,1995. Cost in FY98 was $67,897.93 Federal, and $1,434.58 non-Federal. Total project cost was $6,878,775.15

Environmental Infrastructure Assistance. The Water Resources Development Act of 1992 authorized the Corps of Engineers to provide design and construction assistance to appropriate non-Federal interests for a water transmission line from the northern part of Beaver Lake, Arkansas, into Benton and Washington Counties. This project is part of a $40 million project, which includes a water intake, treatment and storage facilities, and transmission lines. The Little Rock District and the project sponsor, Benton/Washington County Water Association, executed a Memorandum of Agreement in June 1997. The Little Rock District then transferred $3 million to the sponsor for construction of a segment of the water transmission line.

Local cooperation. Section 2 of the 1938 Flood Control Act, and the 1958 Water Supply Act, as amended, apply.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Continued operation and maintenance. Flood damages prevented during FY07 are estimated at $1,280,900; cumulative benefits are estimated at $52,574,200. During the year 17,086 MWh of electrical energy were delivered to the Southwestern Power Administration for marketing. The project has eleven developed parks, which in FY07 experienced public visitation exceeding 19.3 million visitor-hours. An agreement to provide 21,972.14 acre-feet of storage at no charge to the Arkansas Game and Fish Commission for fish production facilities was sent to HQ for approval in July 2000. A contract was awarded to the Carroll-Boone Water District in late FY07 to provide water to Dam Site Park.

Condition at end of fiscal year. Project is complete. Alterations to existing parks to enhance fee collections, improve efficiency, and reduce the maintenance effort or rehabilitate the 26-year old park operation through operation and maintenance and SRUF funds, as appropriate. Construction of the project began in October 1959 and was placed in operation for flood control in December 1963, hydroelectric power generation with both units in May 1965, and water supply in January 1966. Work on a dam seepage problem is complete.

29. Bull Shoals Lake, AR

Location. *(See table 37-K: White River Basin, AR & MO.)*

Existing project. Cost with eight generating units was $88,858,711. For further information see pages 725 and 726 of 1965 Annual Report. *(For authorization see table 37-B.)*

Local cooperation. Section 2, Flood Control Act of 1938 applies.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Continued operation and maintenance. Flood damages prevented during FY07 are estimated at $3,032,800; total cumulative flood damages prevented are estimated at $189,983,600. During the year, more than 179,262 MWh of electrical energy were delivered to Southwestern Power Administration for marketing. The project has eighteen developed parks, which in FY07 experienced public visitation exceeding 20.0 million visitor-hours. In late FY07, a design-build contract was awarded to Repair the Spillway Catwalks. In addition, the work was complete at the Bull Shoals Field Station for the new classroom building

Condition at end of fiscal year. Project is complete. Alterations to existing parks are needed to enhance fee collections, to improve efficiency, to reduce maintenance effort or to rehabilitate the 37-year-old park facilities through operations and maintenance or SRUF funds, as appropriate. Low dissolved oxygen readings in the downstream area of Bull Shoals Dam in October 1990 have resulted in ongoing studies to be undertaken to minimize harmful effects on the trout fishing of the White River.

Unguaranteed short-term solutions to the problem, consisting of limiting generation, will sustain the existing fishery, but long-term guaranteed changes will require congressional authorization. Construction of the project began in April 1946 and was ready for beneficial flood control use in June 1951 and generation of electrical energy in September 1952. Units 1 through 8 were placed in operation September 1952, December 1952, June 1953, January 1962, February 1962, August 1963, and September 1963, respectively.

Major rehabilitation (Powerhouse). A major rehabilitation study was initiated in October 1995. The study was to investigate a solution to the environmentally induced reliability problem (low dissolved oxygen) of these units. Potential solutions include new auto-venting turbines, a down stream weir, turbine venting, or forced-air. Following preliminary study results, the turbines were modified in 1997 to increase downstream aeration. The study is a high priority for the division, but has been suspended due to the Major Rehabilitation Program being suspended.

30. Dardanelle Lock And Dam (No. 10), AR

Location. *(See Table 37-H: Arkansas River Basin; AR, OK, and KS: Navigation.)*

Existing project. Project is a unit of MKARNS. Dam is 2,683 feet long and 68 feet high. It has a spillway with 20 tainter gates 50 feet long and 39 feet high. Navigation lock is 110 by 600 feet with a lift of 54 feet. Powerhouse originally contained four 31,000-kilowatt generators. Lake has a storage capacity of 486,200 acre-feet. Estimated cost was $84,270,124.

Local cooperation. *(See section 1.)*

Operations and results during fiscal year. Continued operation and maintenance. Power generation continued. During FY06, 209,025 MWh of electrical energy were delivered to the Southwestern Power Administration for marketing. In FY07, the project's thirteen developed parks experienced public visitation exceeding 7.5 million visitor-hours. In FY07, several contracts were awarded and the work complete. Inlcuded were the Repair Water Stops at the Monolith Joints, Repair the Powerhouse Roof and Install Turbine Pit Platforms.

Condition at end of fiscal year. Project is complete. Construction began June 1957. Power units were placed on line in April, May, and September 1965, and January 1966. The lock became operable in December 1969. The Visitors Center and resident office were completed in May 1985. The contract to install tow haulage equipment was completed in 1999.

Major rehabilitation. Major Rehabilitation of the power plant was completed in August 2000. Turbines were replaced and generators were rewound to increase plant capacity by 13 percent. Cost of the Major Rehabilitation was $28.8 million.

31. Greers Ferry Lake, AR

Location.*(See Table 37-K: White River, AR & MO.)*

Existing project. Estimated cost is $55,125,000. For further information see page 740 of 1964 Annual Report.

Local cooperation. Section 2, 1938 Flood Control Act and 1988 Water Supply Act, as amended, apply.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Continued operation and maintenance. Flood damages prevented during FY07 are estimated at $580,300; total cumulative flood damages prevented are estimated at $35,755,500. In FY06, 49,298 MWh of electrical energy were delivered to the Southwestern Power Administration for marketing. The project has seventeen developed parks, which in FY07 experienced public visitation exceeding 36.3 million visitor-hours. The project's operational management plan provides means by which the natural resources, including water quality, aesthetic value, forestry, fish and wildlife are managed and protected for future generations. An all-volunteer environmental program (annual cleanup) has been most successful and serves as a model for the Nation. During the past 27 years the program has won more than 26 national awards.

Condition at end of fiscal year. Project is complete. Construction of the project began in June 1957 and was ready for beneficial flood control use in January 1962. Power units 1 and 2 were operable in March and May 1964, and water supply was operable in April 1971. The Visitors Center was completed in June 1983 at a cost of $813,000.

32. Norfork Lake, AR

Location. *(See Table 37-K: White River Basin, AR & MO.)*

Existing project. The total estimated cost is $70,701,629, including highway bridge construction. This does not include an estimate for the addition of power units 3 and 4, which were authorized, but never built. For further information see page 896 of 1962 Annual Report.

Local cooperation. Section 2, Flood Control Act of 1938 and Water Supply Act of 1958, as amended, applies.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Continued operation and maintenance. Flood damages prevented during FY07 are estimated at $1,243,900; total cumulative flood damages prevented through September 2007, are estimated at $59,373,000. During the year, more than 131,066 MWh of electrical energy were delivered to the Southwestern Power Administration for marketing. The project's 18 developed parks experienced public visitation exceeding 15.9 million visi-

tor-hours during FY07. The contract that was awarded in late FY06 to Repair Dam Roadway and Bridge was complete in FY07. Due to funding on hand, the work included only one side of the roadway.

Condition at end of fiscal year. Construction of project began in October 1940, ready for beneficial flood control use in June 1943, and for generation of electrical energy with one unit in June 1944. Second unit was added in February 1950. Water supply was added as a purpose in December 1969. Construction of two highway bridges over Norfork Lake to replace ferries was completed in November 1982. The bridges were transferred to the Arkansas Highway and Transportation Department for operation and maintenance in July 1984.

33. Ozark-Jeta Taylor Lock And Dam (No. 12), AR

Location. *(See Table 37-H: Arkansas River Basin, AR, OK, and KS: Navigation.)*

Existing project. Project is a unit of MKARNS. The dam is 2,480 feet long and 58 feet above streambed; spillway has 15 tainter gates, each 50 feet long and 46 feet high. Navigation lock is 110 by 600 feet with a lift of 34 feet. Powerhouse contains five 20,000 kilowatt generators. Lake has a storage capacity of 148,400 acre-feet. In addition, one foot of power pondage is provided in Pool 13 between elevations 391.0 and 392.0. Cost was $85,629,412. *(For authorization see table 37-B.)*

Local cooperation. *(See section 1.)*

Operations and results during fiscal year. Continued operation and maintenance. Delivered 105,627 MWh of electrical energy to Southwestern Power Administration for marketing. Ozark Lake has 10 developed parks, which in FY07 experienced public visitation exceeding 1.2 million visitor-hours. A construction contract, which was awarded in late FY06, for the Rehab of Aux Arc Park was completed in FY07. This work included a new gate house, and new camping loop and associated utilities and relocating existing campsites.

Condition at end of fiscal year. Construction began in December 1964. Project is complete. Lock and dam was placed in operation in November 1969. Power units were placed on line as follows: unit 1, November 1972; unit 2, August 1973; unit 3, October 1973; unit 4, December 1973; and unit 5, May 1974. Tow Haulage was installed in 1999.

A major rehabilitation study was initiated in October 1996. The power plant has experienced numerous mechanical problems and major repair requirements since its construction. The study describes the condition of the power plant and reviews alternative solutions. The Rehabilitation Study Report was submitted in March 1999. Little Rock received Construction General funding in FY03 to start construction on the Major Rehabilitation Project.

34. Table Rock Lake, MO

Location. *(See Table 37-K: White River Basin, AR & MO.)*

Existing project. Cost was $119,491.90. For further information see page 893 of 1962 Annual Report. *(For authorization see table 37-B.)*

Dam Safety (Assurance). Table Rock Dam, about eight miles upstream from Branson, Mo, does not have adequate capacity and can safely pass only 65 percent of the Probably Maximum Flood. Studies indicate the PMF would overtop the dam by more than five feet and would breach the earthen embankment portion of the dam, causing catastrophic losses in downstream areas including Branson. The project includes construction of a dam, auxiliary gated spillway, bridge over the spillway, relocation of recreational facilities destroyed by the project, and major rehabilitation of the existing spillway. The total estimated project cost is $73.4 million.

Local Cooperation. Section 2 of the 1938 Flood Control Act applies.

Operations and Results during fiscal year. Continued operation and maintenance. Flood damages prevented during FY07 are estimated at $3,134,500; total cumulative flood damages prevented are estimated at $131,505,700. During the year, about 98,642 MWh of electrical energy were delivered to the Southwestern Power Administration for marketing. The District and the Waterways Experiment Station are investigating the possibilities of improving the quality of Table Rock releases with a hypolimnetic oxygenation system. Table Rock Lake has fifteen developed parks, which in FY07 experienced public visitation exceeding 16.5 million visitor-hours. This project's operational management plan provides means by which the natural resources, including forestry, fish and wildlife. In FY07, a transfer ramp was installed at the Moonshine Beach boat ramp by the JOC contractor. Also, design work resumed on the Rehab of the Dewey Short Visitor's Center.

Condition at end of fiscal year. Project is complete. Construction of project began in October 1954. The project was ready for beneficial flood control use in November 1958, and for generation of electrical energy with units 1 and 2 in May 1959. Units 3 and 4 were added in April and June 1961. The Auxiliary Spillway was completed in October of 2003.

GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

35. May Branch, Fort Smith, AR

Location. May Branch, Fort Smith, Arkansas, enters the Arkansas River at mile 307.5.

Existing Project. The Chief of Engineers final report was signed 19 December 2006. It recommends the construction of a flood reduction project consisting of a new 2.77-mile long open channel to convey flood waters from the May Branch basin to the Arkansas River. The channel alignment would require 15 structure relocations, 5 rail and 9 road crossings, a gated hyraulic control structure at the Fort Smith (Arkansas River) Levee. The estimated project cost is $30.85 million including two upstream reaches to be constructed at non-Federal expense. The project was authorized by WRDA 2007.

Local Cooperation: The City of Fort Smith, Arkansas, is the non-Federal sponsor. The non-Federal cost is estimated to be $15.8 million based on WRDA 1986, as amended. On 27 October 2005, the ASA (CW) approved the recommendation that the locally preferred plan be implemented.

Operation and Results During Fiscal Year: In FY 2007, GI funds of $2,801 were expended. The Report of the Chief of Engineers was signed 19 December 2006.

36. North Little Rock (Dark Hollow), AR

Location: North Little Rock, AR bounded by I-40 to the north, I-30 to the east, and the Arkansas River to the south.

Existing Project: The proposed project is a flood tunnel project including replacement of the existing tunnel under Redwood Street. Section 576 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1999 directed the Corps to review the plans and determine if the project is economically justified, technically sound, and environmentally acceptable and if so, construct the project.

Local Cooperation: The design cost-sharing agreement was executed with the City of North Little Rock on 30 May 2000. The Limited Reevaluation Study was initiated 26 June 2000.

Operations During Fiscal Year: The Limited Reevaluation Study was completed and necessary benefit to cost ratio did not exceed one.

37. Pine Mountain Lake, AR

Location: The project was authorized in the Flood Control Act of 1965, for a dam site at mile 35.7 on Lee Creek 12 miles north of Van Buren, Arkansas, in Crawford County.

Existing Project: Existing authorization provides for construction of a lake for flood control, water supply, recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement. The lake would control runoff from 168 square miles with a capacity of 261,000 acre-feet. A General Reevaluation Report is being prepared to comply with NEPA requirements and to update the project economic analysis.

Height of Dam: 204.5 feet above streambed
Type of Structure: Rockfill Embankment
Capacity: 261,000 acre-feet
Estimated Cost: $140,000,000

Local Cooperation: The River Valley Regional Water District has opted to proceed at 100 percent federal financing of Preconstruction Engineering and Design (PED) activities in accordance with SWD guidance provided on September 26, 2003. The sponsor will pay their share of PED costs during the first year of construction.

Operations and Results During Fiscal Year: Congress added $200,000 to the FY 07 budget to continue this study. The study, however, was put on hold in FY 07. Under Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality's "Extraordinary Resource Waters" (ERW) regulation, the construction of a dam on a streams with that designated was not allowed. Lee Creek, the stream on which Pine Mountain Dam is proposed for construction, is designated as an ERW stream. The ERW regulation was revised by the Arkansas Pollution Control and Ecology Commission on 28 September 2007 to allow dams to be constructed on ERW streams if (1) the sole purpose for the funding and construction of the reservoir is to provide a domestic water supply; and (2) there are no feasible alternatives to constructing a reservoir in order to meet the domestic water needs of the citizens of the state of Arkansas. This revised regulation is currently under review by EPA.

38. Springfield, MO

Location: Jordan Creek and its tributaries is located in Springfield MO. It drains into Wilson Creek in the southern end of the city.

Existing Project: A $3,000,000 urban flood control and ecosystem restoration feasibility study initiated 12

May 2004 with the signing of the feasibility cost sharing agreement with the City of Springfield. The study is scheduled to be completed in 2012.

Local Cooperation: The city of Springfield, MO is the sponsor.

Operations and Results during Fiscal Year: GI funds of $149,885 were expended in FY 2007.

39. Southwest Arkansas Study

Location: The study area includes parts or all of four counties in Southwest Arkansas in the Red River and Little River basins.

Existing Project: Construction of the four projects (Millwood, Dierks, Dequeen, and Gilham Lake) resulted in the loss of 25,000 acres of bottomland wildlife habitat. About 9,000 acres of wetlands were lost due to reservoir operations. There is a significant opportunity to reallocate storage to increase flood reduction benefits and to restore fish and wildlife habitat. Water releases from the four lakes could aid navigation on the Red River, which has been extended to Shreveport/Bossier City. Important economic factors are agriculture, poultry, and livestock operations. Accelerated runoff, sedimentation, and possible water quality problems need to be addressed.

Water supply storage could be used to make releases, especially out of Dierks and Gillham lakes, for kayaking with a resulting growth in recreational businesses. The watershed study would evaluate flooding, irrigation, restoration of fish and wildlife habitat, water quality, recreation and water releases for navigation.

Local Cooperation: The Reconnaissance study identified Federal interest. Non-Federal sponsors have been identified as Little River County, the Arkansas Natural Resources Commission and the Arkansas Game and Fish Commission. Next steps in the study are to initiate the Project Management Plan (PMP), clearly define the project scope, and negotiate the feasibility cost sharing agreement (FCSA) with the NF sponsors by 30 September 2008.

Operations and Results During Fiscal Year: Carryover funding ($45,000 FY03 and $99,000 FY06) will be used to prepare a Project Management Plan, and negotiate a feasibility cost sharing agreement.

40. White River Minimum Flows, AR

Location: The area involved is the cold water trout fisheries on the White River, the North Fork River, below the Corps' high head dams at Bull Shoals and Norfork Lakes. Bull Shoals Dam is on the White River 7 miles upstream of Cotter, AR. Norfork Dam is located on the North Fork River 4.8 miles northeast of Norfork, AR.

Existing Project: The SEC. 132(A) of 2006 Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act (EWDAA) (Public Law 109-103), modifies the operation of the White River lakes to include specific amounts of project storage for the tail water trout fisheries; before this, water management decisions affecting lake levels and downstream flows were based primarily on flood control and hydropower needs. The act directs the Corps to reallocate the following amounts of storage: Bull Shoals Lake, 5 feet; and Norfork Lake, 3.5 feet. A reallocation study was completed in FY05, but did not recommend a project for construction. Section 132 of the FY 2006 Energy and Water Resources Development Act (P.L. 109-103) authorizes the implementation of plans BS-3 at Bull Shoals and NF-7 at Norfork lakes at full Federal expense in accordance with section 906(e) of WRDA 86. Section 132 also repealed the previous project authorities in WRDA 99 and WRDA 00, resulting in a new project.

Local Cooperation: The Federal Government will fully fund all design, construction, and maintenance of minimum flows facilities, the SWPA offset, and the FERC Licensee 2221 compensation. The State of Arkansas will fully fund relocations and/or modifications to lakeside facilities to allow reasonable continued use with respect to the storage reallocations. Section 132 of the FY 2006 Energy and Water Resources Development Act (P.L.109-103) authorizes the implementation of BS-3 at Bull Shoals and NF-7 at Norfork Lakes.

Terminal Facilities: BS-3, Bull Shoals option 3, will require a 5-foot increase in conservation pool, and modification of the SCADA remote operating language for minimum flows implementation. BS-3 minimum flows releases will be through the existing main turbines. NF-7, Norfork Lake option 7, will require a 1.75-foot increase in conservation pool, modification to bulk heads, modification of SCADA remote operating language, connection of the existing station service units to the power grid, and design and construction of a siphon and valve system. NF-7 minimum flows releases will be through the existing station service units and the new siphon system.

Operations During Fiscal Year: Draft Environmental Impact Statement completed and publicly reviewed, resulting in new Implementation guidance and modifica-

tions to the Draft EIS. The Feasibility portion of the project will require additional analysis and funding. PED has been initiated however Construction will not be implemented until ROD and PCA signed, necessary funds are appropriated and necessary lake facility modifications completed.

CONSTRUCTION GENERAL

41. Clearwater Major Rehabilitation Project, Clearwater Lake, MO

Location: Clearwater Dam, in Southeast Missouri on the Black River is an earthen dam 4,225 feet long and 154 feet high. The project was built for flood control and recreation.

Existing Project: Authorization for the Clearwater Dam project is the Flood Control Act of 1938 (Public Law 761, 75th Congress, 3rd Session); Authorization for the current project is a Major Rehabilitation Evaluation Report Approved by the ASA(CW) in August 2004. A Major Rehabilitation Study concluded that a new seepage cutoff wall is necessary to solve the seepage problem at Clearwater Dam. The Major Rehabilitation Report estimated the total cost of the project to be approximately $90.3M, however the cost estimate has risen to approximately $175.1M because of various factors. A sinkhole developed in January 2003 on the upstream face of the dam, and investigations indicate seepage is the likely cause. Seasonal pool deviation requests have been denied because of the sinkhole and the overall condition of the dam. Until the dam is rehabilitated, the pool deviations are likely to be denied. The reservoir is being operated in accordance with the approved operating plan. Results from a limited seismic analysis conducted during FY05 indicate that the dam passes the operating basis earthquake criteria, but more detailed seismic analysis will be necessary in the upcoming fiscal years. Additional studies on the spillway capacity and erosive potential may also be conducted in the future.

Local Cooperation: This is a 100 percent Federally funded project. No cost sharing is applicable, however there is extensive public interest.

Operations During Fiscal Year: FY07 activities consisted primarily of drilling and grouting operations for the Phase I project. Phase I consists of a close-spaced investigative drilling and grouting program to find and treat subsurface features that would impact the Phase II cutoff wall construction. Phase I will help define the parameters of the cutoff wall to be constructed in Phase II, as well as pretreat the rock to allow construction of the cutoff wall. Initial drilling operations have indicated that the subsurface rock is in a condition that will require extensive grouting to facilitate construction of the cutoff wall during Phase II, extending the duration of Phase I. Also during FY07, because the condition of the rock dictated a change in the drilling and grouting procedure, the rock drilling and grouting was deleted from the original Phase I contract and a second contract was awarded to complete Phase I. This contract was designated Phase Ib and was awarded in August 2007.

The Phase Ib contract is anticipated to be completed by the end of the first quarter of FY09. The Phase II Cutoff Wall contract is expected to be awarded in late FY08. The completion of the overall project is currently scheduled for 2013.

42. Arkansas-White Cutoff Containment Structure, AR, General Reevaluation Study

Location: The Arkansas/White Cutoff is an element of the MKARNS project. The project is located in Arkansas County, Arkansas, from RM 0.0 to approximately RM 10.0 on the White River.

Existing Project: Authorization for the project is the 1946 River and Harbor Act. A natural cutoff between the lower White and Arkansas Rivers was closed during the development of the McClellan-Kerr Arkansas River Navigation System (MKARNS). During the 1970's and 1980's, a new cutoff began to develop upstream in the Melinda Channel-Owens Lake corridor and in 1989, construction of a more extensive set of structures, known as the Arkansas/White Cutoff Containment Structure, was initiated in an attempt to prevent continued development of the cutoff. However, cutoff development has continued and threatens to breach the land between the two rivers. Since the headcut containment structure was completed in 1992, the Corps has continued to expend construction funds to reduce the possibility of a cutoff.

Local Cooperation: This is a 100 percent Federally funded study, under the authorization for the MKARNS. No cost sharing is involved. However, close coordination with and active participation by environmental and private landowner interests is critical to successful completion of the project.

Operations During Fiscal Year: Activities during FY07 consisted primarily of alternative comparison and report writing to complete the General Reevaluation Report. Funding for FY07 activities was obtained carryover funds from FY06.

The damaged structure at the south end of Jim Smith Lake remained unrepaired and continues to cause a high

probability of a new cutoff. Construction of this approximate $1.4M repair is contingent of available funds.

Funding was not appropriated for this project in FY06 or FY07.

43. McClellan-Kerr Arkansas River Navigation System (MKARNS) 12-Foot Channel, AR AND OK

Location: The project area includes the entire 445 miles of the McClellan-Kerr Arkansas River Navigation System in Arkansas and Oklahoma (See Section 1).

Existing Project: The existing McClellan-Kerr Arkansas River Navigation System begins at the mouth of the White River at the Mississippi River; runs up the White River for approximately 10 miles and then enters the Arkansas Post Canal. The Arkansas Post Canal is approximately 9 miles long and connects the White River and the Arkansas River. The system proceeds up the Arkansas River to approximate navigation mile 395 where it enters the Verdigris River. The system continues up the Verdigris River to the Head of Navigation at navigation mile 444.8 at the Port of Catoosa. There are 18 existing locks and dams on the system. This project will increase the minimum depth of the system from 9 feet up to 12 feet and make changes to the flow management plan.

Local Cooperation: Because this project is part of the inland navigation system, study costs were 100 percent Federal costs. It was determined that all remaining construction activities will be cost shared 50/50 with the Inland Waterway Trust Fund.

Operations During the Fiscal Year: Work was initiated on Preconstruction Engineering & Design (PED, Construction, and Mitigation in FY 2006. The FY 05 Senate request for OM appropriation of $7M in O&M funds were received in FY 05 and carried over for FY 06 and FY07 efforts. In FY08 remaining funds will be expended on adding three stone structures near Navigation Mile 146, and design of upland dredge disposal sites in Oklahoma .

44. Ozark Powerhouse Major Rehabilitation Project, Arkansas River, AR

Location: The project is located on the Arkansas River at River Mile 256.8 near Ozark, Arkansas.

Existing Project: A Major Rehabilitation Study was completed in 1999, which recommended replacement of the existing turbines with modern, state-of-the-art units. Funds were appropriated in FY 2003, FY 2004, and 2005. There were no appropriations in FY 2006 or FY 2007. This project consists of redesigning and replacing the turbines, rehabilitation of the powerhouse cranes, and replacement and rehabilitation of supporting systems and equipment. The project restores the Ozark Powerhouse output capacity and power output to the original as-built conditions. Allocations through FY07 were $5,395,000. The Current Project Estimate is $88,370,000.

Local Cooperation: In 2005, the Southwest Power Pool hydropower customers agreed to supply supplemental funding through a Memorandum of Agreement between the Corps of Engineers, Southwestern Power Administration and the City of Jonesboro (representing the Federal power customers), which was signed in 1999. This supplemental funding was used to prevent contract shutdown due to shortage of appropriated funds in FY 2006 and FY 2007.

Operations During Fiscal Year: Efforts in FY 07 included fabrication of the first turbine to be replaced, and preparation for onsite mobilization. The customer provided $20.1 M to continue work during FY 06 and FY 07. Estimated Completion date is October 2012. Project is approximately 23% complete.

45. Beaver Dam Trout Production Facilities, White River, AR

Location: The Trout Production Facility is to be located just below Beaver Dam in Carroll County to annually grow out 150,000 pounds of trout for environmental restoration to mitigate for the loss of the warm water fishery in the Beaver tailwater.

Existing Project: Section 132, EWDA 2006, directed that losses to hydropower shall be offset by a reduction in Federal hydropower costs as determined by Southwestern Power Administration based on the present value of the estimated replacement cost of the energy and capacity when the hatchery operation begins.

Local Cooperation: By letter dated Sept. 27, 2001, ASA (CW) stated that the legislative intent for the trout production facility, including a source of water supply, would be at Federal expense up to $6 million. On 27 November 2007, ASA (CW) made a determination that the 21,972 acre-feet of conservation pool storage and its OMRR&R for the trout production facility is to be at no cost to the state of Arkansas.

Operations During Fiscal Year: The reallocation report efforts are conducted using Federal Operation and

Maintenance funds.

CONTINUING AUTHORITY PROGRAM

NAVIGATION ACTIVITIES (SECTION 107)

46. Slack Water Harbor, Russellville, AR

Location: The project area is located along the McClellan-Kerr Navigation System approximately 75 miles northwest of Little Rock. The local sponsor is the River Valley Regional Inter-model Facility Authority.

The plans and specifications were initiated in October 2002 and were put on hold in September 2003 at the 50% design per the sponsor's request. The Corps was sued by environmental groups in the spring of 2004 with the major compliant being an EIS should have been done on the whole intermodal facility. FHA, the lead agency for the intermodal facility's EIS, prepared the Draft EIS dated February 2006. The final EIS is scheduled for completion July 2007. The Corps has been a cooperating agency in the preparation of the EIS

The total project cost of the harbor is estimated at $7,116,000, and the benefit-to-cost ratio is 1.3 to 1. The total federal share will be limited to the amount named, or $3,350,000. The total non-federal share was estimated at $3,876,000.

Fiscal Year Cost: Congressional adds in the amount of $1 million for FY01, $1 million for FY02, $500K in FY03, $851K in FY04, and $150k in FY06, have been included in the appropriations bills. Administration policy is total federal project costs are limited to the total amount named, $3.5M. FY06 funds of $200,000 were used to complete the plans and specs in September 2006. Payback funds in the amount of $2,839, 000 are expected in FY07 for construction

Funds Spent Thru FY05:	$311,000
Funds Spent in FY06:	$200,000
Federal Share	$120,704

EMERGENCY BANK PROTECTION (SECTION 14)

47. BATESVILLE WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT, BATESVILLE, AR

Location: Batesville, Arkansas is located approximately 90 miles northeast of Little Rock, Arkansas.

Fiscal Year Cost:

Funds spent through FY07:	$ 253,400
Funds spent in FY07:	$49,000

47. Fourche Creek Sewer Main, Little Rock, AR

Location: Fourche Creek is a tributary of the Arkansas River. Project location is at the Little Rock National Airport in Little Rock, Arkansas.

Fiscal Year Cost:

Funds spent through FY06:	$ 0
Funds spent in FY07:	$ 0

48 Highway 71 @ Red River, Ogden, AR

Location: Ogden, Arkansas is located approximately 150 miles southwest of Little Rock, Arkansas. The PPA was signed. The project will be constructed in FY08.

Fiscal Year Cost:

Funds spent through FY06:	$ 72,751
Funds spent in FY07:	$ 3,568

49. I-40 @ Spadra Creek

Location: Clarksville, Arkansas is located approximately 100 miles west of Little Rock, Arkansas. This project was terminated due to lack of sponsor support.

Fiscal Year Cost:

Funds spent through FY07:	$ 0
Funds spent in FY07:	$ 0

50. Little Piney Creek, Highway 164

Location: The project is located at the bridge over Little Piney Creek on State Highway 164 near Hagarville, Johnson County, Arkansas. The PPA was signed. The project will be constructed in FY 08.

Fiscal Year Cost:
Funds spent thru FY 06: $83,163
Funds spend in FY 07: $58,832

FLOOD CONTROL ACTIVITIES (SECTION 205)

51. Archey Fork Creek, Clinton, AR

Location: Archey Fork Creek is located in Clinton, Arkansas, approximately 75 miles north of Little Rock, Ar-

kansas. The milestone was completed. We are working on the FCSA.

Fiscal Year Cost:
Funds spent through FY06: $ 42,000
Funds spent in FY07: $ 14,907

52. Hester, Heartsill, and Adamson Greenwood, AR

Location: Greenwood, Arkansas is located approximately 20 miles south of Ft. Smith in western Arkansas. We are working on the FCSA.

Fiscal Year Cost:
Funds spent through FY06: $ 43,000
Funds spent in FY07: $ 8,446

53. High School Branch, Neosho, MO

Location: High School Branch is located in Neosho, Missouri, approximately 17 miles south of Joplin, Missouri.

Fiscal Year Cost:
Funds spent through FY06: $ 69,000
Funds spent in FY07: $ 0

54. Howell Creek, West Plains, MO

Location: West Plains, Missouri is located approximately 100 miles east of Branson in southern Missouri. Howell Creek flows through the town. We are working on the milestone report

Fiscal Year Cost:
Funds spent through FY06: $ 50,000
Funds spent in FY07: $ 12,995

55. Jam Up Creek, Mountain View, MO

Location: Mountain View is located in south central Missouri in Howell County approximately 100 miles east of Springfield.

Fiscal Year Costs:
Funds spent through FY06: $157,200
Funds spent in FY07: $25,600

56. Prairie Creek, Russellville, AR

Location: Prairie Creek is located in Russellville, Arkansas, approximately 70 miles west of Little Rock, Arkansas. Project was terminated.

Fiscal Year Cost:
Funds spent through FY06: $ 44,188
Funds spent in FY07: $ 10,546

57. Sulphur Creek, Tributary 10, Heber Springs, AR

Location: Heber Springs is located about 65 miles north of Little Rock. We are working on the milestone report.

Fiscal Year Costs:
Funds spent through FY06: $ 23,968
Funds spent in FY07: $ 7,897

58. Town Branch, Newark, AR

Location: Newark is located about 15 miles west of the city of Newport. Funds were received in FY07. The project is to be terminated due to insufficient flood damages..

Fiscal Year Costs:
Funds spent through FY06: $41,286
Funds spent in FY07: $ 41,176 0

59. White River, Oil Trough, MO

Location: Oil Trough is located about 90 northeast of Little Rock, This project has never received any funds and is the project backlog.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION (SECTION 1135)

60. AR River Environmental Restoration Project

Location: The area to be restored is between Russellville and Fort Smith. No funds were received in FY07. This project is on hold.

Fiscal Year Costs:
Funds spent through FY06: $5,000
Funds spent in FY07: $ 0

61. Bull Shoals Lake Tail Water Restoration, AR

Location: This project is located below Bull Shoals Dam in Arkansas. The PPA will be signed in FY 08

Fiscal Year Costs:

Funds spent through FY06:	$150,000
Funds spent in FY07:	$265

62. Bull Shoals Nursery Pond

Location: Bull Shoals Dam is located at river mile 418.6 on the White River in the Ozark Mountains of north central Arkansas (near the Arkansas-Missouri border) approximately 10 miles northwest of Mountain Home, Arkansas, and 115 miles north of Little Rock, Arkansas..

Fiscal Year Costs:

Funds spent through FY07:	$1,511,600
Funds spent in FY07:	$9,000

63. **Millwood Lake, Grassy Lake, AR**

Location: Grassy Lake, a pristine wetland, is just downstream of Millwood Dam along Yellow Creek in southwest Arkansas. The Red River Basin dams reduced the beneficial flooding of Grassy Lake. Study was initiated in 2004 with a Congressional earmark.

Fiscal Year Costs:

Funds spent through FY06:	$58,725
Funds spent in FY07:	$45,654

64. **Norfork Tailwater Habitat**

Location: The Lake Norfork Tailwater approximately 5 miles in length below the dam in Baxter County, AR.

The Arkansas Game and Fish Commission requested an ecosystem restoration study to address the impacts to the tailwater trout fishery below Norfork dam. The timing, duration and magnitude of hydropower releases from Norfork Dam has caused increased stream bank erosion and degraded the fish habitat components. This project will improve aquatic habitat, improve water quality (reduce sedimentation), and increase productivity of the biological community. These improvements are needed in order to restore Rainbow and Brown Trout habitat that has been degraded and lost due to project releases. In FY03, $10,000 was allocated for development of a PRP, which was forwarded to SWD in May 2004. No additional funding has been received.

Fiscal Year Costs:

Funds spent through FY06:	$10,000
Funds spent in FY07:	$0

65. Rock Creek At Boyle Park, Little Rock, AR

Location: The area of concern on Rock Creek is located in and surrounding the vicinity of Boyle Park in Little Rock, AR.

The park is an approximately 250-acre tract of largely unimproved woodland donated to the city by Dr. John F. Boyle in 1929. The area is a mix of residential and commercial activity. It was determined by the project delivery team that the study area should encompass the area between Kanis Park and 36th street in Little Rock, AR., roughly 2 miles.

Fiscal Year Costs:

Funds spent through FY06:	$10,000
Funds spent in FY07:	$0

66. Taylor Bay, Woodruff County, AR

Location: Taylor Bay is located in Woodruff County, Arkansas, immediately north of Augusta or approximately 60 miles northeast of Little Rock.

Fiscal Year Cost:

Funds spent through FY06:	$ 56,700
Funds spent in FY07:	$ 0

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION (SECTION 206)

67. Fourche Creek At Hindman Park, LR, AR

Location: The Project is located on Fourche Bayou in Little Rock AR.

The City of Little Rock, the Audubon Society and the Arkansas Game and Fish Commission have requested that the Little Rock District Corps of Engineers initiate a Section 206 ecosystem restoration study on Fourche Creek in the area of Hindman Park in southwest Little Rock. The stream in this area is experiencing bank erosion problems probably as a result of altered hydrology caused by development in the upstream watershed. In FY03, $10,000 was allocated for development of a Preliminary Restoration Plan (PRP). The sponsors along with the Corps are currently working on defining the scope of the project since much of the upstream watershed is in private ownership. The PRP was completed in summer 2004. The Arkansas Highway Department and Federal Highway Administration have also expressed an interest in purchasing mitigation property adjacent to Fourche Creek in this area for added restoration and enhancement. Current work is suspended pending funding.

Fiscal Year Costs:

Funds spent through FY06:	$ 8,514
Funds spent in FY07:	$ 0

68. Galla Creek, AR

Location: The project area is located along the McClellan-Kerr Navigation System approximately 75 miles northwest of Little Rock. The local sponsor is the River Valley Regional Inter-model Facility Authority.

The recommended plan consists of modifying and re-storing 6286 linear feet of channel upstream, 3763 linear feet of channel downstream, lowering an existing steel spillway structure 2 feet, removing an existing concrete pad as an option, adding four stop-logs to an existing structure, and re-establishing approximately 400 acres of bottomland hardwoods. The spillway will be lowered 2 feet to allow better drainage of the wildlife management area and four additional weir openings with stop logs will be added. Reforestation of 400 acres is needed to get a jump-start on certain preferred wildlife tree species, preferably Overcup Oaks and Willows. The estimated cost to implement the project is $1,404,900 and would be cost-shared 65% Federal and 35% AG&FC, or $913,200 and $491,700 respectively. AG&FC's share of the project will consists of the following: $225,800 in lands, $144,000 in work-in-kind consisting of providing material and labor for the re-vegetation of 400 acres, and $121,900 in cash. Operation and maintenance (O&M) of the proposed project would be the responsibility of AG&FC and would primarily consist of operating, inspecting and maintaining the drainage structure and is estimated at $1,000 per year.

Fiscal Year No funds were received in FY07. This project is on hold.

Funds Spent Thru FY06:	$121,624
Funds Spent in FY07:	$ 0

69. Shirey Bay Rainey Brake Wildlife Management Area (WMA)

Location: The WMA is a 10,500-acre tract set between the Strawberry and Black Rivers in Lawrence County, Arkansas

The Arkansas Game and Fish Commission requested an ecosystem restoration study to address the impacts to wintering waterfowl associated with riverbank erosion and water level management within a green tree reservoir. Bank erosion is threatening a portion of the levee system. In FY03, $10,000 was allocated for development of a PRP which was forwarded to SWD in December 2004. No additional funding has been received.

Fiscal Year Costs:

Funds spent through FY06:	$10,909
Funds spent in FY07:	$ 0

APPENDIX A
REQUIRED TABLES FOR THE
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
ON CIVIL WORKS ACTIVITIES

TABLE 37-A COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Sec. in Text	Project	Funding	Last preceding 3 FYs + Current FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	Total to Sep 30, 2007
1-15	Arkansas	New Work					
42	River	Approp	3,599,000	1,199,000	569,000	300,000	630,254,000
	Basin	Cost	3,403,816	1,176,059	507,572	571,628	630,087,781
	AR, OK,		Maint				
	And KS	Approp	22,148,163	31,913,885	32,855,249	26,339,000	
		Cost	20,249,576	25,708,214	25,983,885	28,609,960	
9.	Montgom.	New Work					
	Point L&D	Approp	17,669,400	8,738,000	18,910,000	20,000,000	266,498,980
		Cost	17,998,640	8,407,139	1,986,829	5,098,929	234,240,131
		Maint					
		Approp	0	0	0	0	0
		Cost	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Blue	New Work					
	Mountain	Approp					5,069,974
	Lake	Cost					5,069,974
		Maint					
		Approp	1,103,413	1,138,000	1,138,000	1,358,000	
		Cost	1,103,413	1,138,000	1,135,735	1,341,839	
17.	Clearwater	New Work					
	Lake, MO	Approp					10,406,300
		Cost					10,406,300
		Maint					
		Approp	5,255,395	2,535,001	2,359,000	2,546,000	
		Cost	4,898,640	2,803,055	2,416,249	2,345,773	
41.		Major Rehabilitation					
		Approp	150,000	1,050,000	18,825,000	22,650,000	42,675,000
		Cost	47,153	1,044,525	4,684,916	14,283,116	20,059,710
18.	Dequeen	New Work					
	Lake, AR	Approp					19,629,753
		Cost					19,629,752
		Maint					
		Approp	936,379	915,000	1,050,951	1,281,000	
		Cost	936,379	913,046	1,005,669	1,240,579	
19.	Dierks	New Work					
	Lake, AR	Approp					16,002,903
		Cost					16,002,781
		Maint					
		Approp	943,982	969,000	1,023,895	1,149,000	
		Cost	943,982	967,105	990,115	1,072,770	

TABLE 37-A COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT (cont'd)

See Sec. in Text	Project	Funding	Last preceding 3 FYs + Current FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	Total to Sep 30, 2007
20.	Fourche Bayou Basin Little Rock, AR	New Work Approp	0	26,000	0	0	21,415,000
		Cost	101,009	23,182	6,082	0	21,411,909
		Maint Approp					
		Cost					
21.	Gillham Lake, AR	New Work Approp					17,827,111
		Cost					17,827,111
		Maint Approp	767,254	830,000	962,477	1,022,000	
		Cost	767,254	829,523	760,385	1,059,481	
23	Millwood Lake	New Work Approp					46,087,382
		Cost					46,087,382
		Maint Approp	1,439,024	1,505,310	1,567,322	1,840,000	
		Cost	1,439,024	1,504,988	1,470,496	1,795,243	
24.	Nimrod Lake, AR	New Work Approp					4,092,826
		Cost					4,092,826
		Maint Approp	1,321,991	1,384,000	1,459,560	1,692,000	
		Cost	1,322,065	1,343,000	1,500,000	1,573,631	
26.	Insp. Of Completed Flood Ctrl. Projects	New Work Approp					
		Cost					
		Maint Approp	117,034	124,858	114,296	188,000	
		Cost	116,176	117,561	108,495	157,106	
28.	Beaver Lake, AR	New Work Approp					46,183,033
		Cost					46,183,033
		Maint Approp	4,041,233	4,809,471	4,779,261	4,889,240	
		Cost	4,707,903	4,809,676	4,796,133	4,580,432	
29.	Bull Shoals Lake, AR	New Work Approp					88,857,611
		Cost					88,857,611
		Maint Approp	4,455,205	4,585,378	5,599,878	6,577,000	
		Cost	5,570,839	4,448,643	5,109,587	5,355,510	

TABLE 37-A COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT (cont'd)

See Sec. in Text	Project	Funding	Last preceding 3 FYs + Current FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	Total to Sep 30, 2007
30.	Dardanelle L&D 10	New Work Approp					84,270,124
		Cost					84,261,240
		Maint Approp	3,700,630	5,216,610	5,835,734	6,107,500	
		Cost	5,287,932	5,023,553	5,607,903	5,879,080	
31.	Greers Ferry Lake, AR	New Work Approp					48,987,512
		Cost					48,987,511
		Maint Approp	6,064,622	5,370,297	4,921,000	5,540,088	
		Cost	6,923,932	5,561,539	4,844,584	5,194,240	
32.	Norfork Lake, AR	New Work Approp					74,578,929
		Cost					74,578,929
		Maint Approp	3,121,943	3,345,094	4,378,692	3,966,500	
		Cost	4,265,179	3,302,466	3,775,321	4,422,036	
33.	Ozark-Jeta Taylor L&D 12	New Work Approp					85,629,412
		Cost					85,629,412
		Maint Approp	3,254,198	3,632,090	4,733,375	4,290,000	
		Cost	3,243,108	3,371,141	3,797,692	4,929,251	
44.		Major Rehab Approp	745,000	4,442,000	0	0	5,365,000
		Cost	445,594	2,168,240	1,949,583	452,634	5,132,619
34.	Table Rock Lake, MO	New Work Approp	6,513,000	3,107,000	290,000	600,000	142,596,875
		Cost	6,518,750	1,663,025	1,570,760	640,520	142,422,968
		Maint Approp	8,330,180	5,740,288	7,417,491	6,903,000	
		Cost	9,230,886	5,733,133	7,089,156	6,425,618	
35.	May Branch	New Work Approp	66,000	45,000	8,000	0	988,000
		Cost	79,558	29,182	21,448	2,801	987,996
36.	North Little Rock (Dark Hollow)	New Work Approp	131,000	40,000	50,000	0	1,562,000
		Cost	58,353	11,398	98,696	4,735	1,481,369

TABLE 37-A COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT (cont'd)

See Sec. in Text	Project	Funding	Last preceding 3 FYs + Current FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	Total to Sep 30, 2007
37.	Pine Mountain Lake	New Work Approp	98,000	79,000	99,000	200,000	770,965
		Cost	109,745	62,521	74,603	52,207	575,971
38.	Springfield MO	New Work Approp	153,000	372,000	371,000	250,000	1,246,000
		Cost	144,737	260,799	177,777	149,885	833,200
39.	Southwest Arkansas Study	New Work Approp	0	0	99,000	0	144,000
		Cost	23,609	7,329	31,967	27,940	104,899
40.	White River Minimum Flows	New Work Approp	225,000	119,000	51,000	750,000	2,077,000
		Cost	230,716	72,044	105,895	112,862	1,422,717
46.	Russellville Slackwater Harbor	New Work Approp	0	38,000	207,000	2,839,000	3,450,000
		Cost	18,368	37,405	120,704	19,756	543,808
47.	Batesville Wastewater Treatment Plant	New Work Approp	99,400	0	557,000	77,000	758,400
		Cost	80,036	20,613	20,347	48,605	188,627
48.	Highway 71 @ Red River	New Work Approp	42,000	1,000	494,000	99,000	643,500
		Cost	43,545	7,072	1,904	3,568	76,319
49.	I-40 @ Spadra Creek	New Work Approp	0	0	0	100,000	100,000
		Cost	0	0	0	0	0
50.	Little Piney Creek	New Work Approp	50,000	2,000	225,000	235,000	546,800
		Cost	18,600	25,134	4,676	58,832	141,995
51.	Archey Fork Creek	New Work Approp	10,000	(7,700)	0	50,000	92,300
		Cost	32,714	2,144	0	14,907	57,199
52.	Hester, , Adamson Greenwood AR	New Work Approp	15,000	25,425	0	66,000	106,425
		Cost	8,198.	26,832	5,374	8,446	48,850

TABLE 37-A COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT (cont'd)

See Sec. in Text	Project	Funding	Last preceding 3 FYs + Current FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	Total to Sep 30, 2007	
53.	High School Branch	New Work Approp	26,000	2,800	0	31,000	98,800	
		Cost	30,968	22,592	0	6	67,800	
54.	Howell Creek	New Work Approp	50,000	0	0	50,000	100,000	
		Cost	19,502	25,957	0	12,995	58,455	
55.	Jam Up Creek	New Work Approp	2,000	12,000	38,000	375,000	558,000	
		Cost	15,220	12,546	16,206	25,639	183,467	
56.	Prairie Creek	New Work Approp	14,000	9,200	0	55,000	99,200	
		Cost	17,286	14,793	0	10,546	54,734	
57.	Heber Springs AR Sulphur Creek	New Work Approp	20,000	4,000	0	76,000	100,000	
		Cost	12,800	10,824	362	7,897	31,883	
58.	Town Branch	New Work Approp	50,000	0	0	50,000	100,000	
		Cost	19,324	21,703	257	41,176	82,462	
59.	White River Augusta, AR	New Work Approp	7,000	0	70,000	(65,000)	12,000	
		Cost	4,928	0	1,875	3,837		11,301
60.	AR River Environ. Restor.	New Work Approp	5,000	0	5,000	0	10,000	
		Cost	0	0	0	0	0	
61.	Bull Shoals Lake Tailwater Restoration	New Work Approp	24,000	0	1,520,000	0	1,664,900	
		Cost	19,801	12,653	0	265	144,893	
62.	Bull Shoals Nursery Pond	New Work Approp	81,000	891,000	200,000	0	1,473,000	
		Cost	55,807	640,380	439,400	9,004	1,406,073	

TABLE 37-A COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT (cont'd)

See Sec. in Text	Project	Funding	Last preceding 3 FYs + Current FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	Total to Sep 30, 2007
63.	Millwood Lake Grassy Lake	New Work Approp	5,000	71,000	99,000	75,000	250,000
		Cost	4,116	27,911	26,696	45,654	104,379
64.	Norfork Tailwater Habitat	New Work Approp	2,000	0	0	0	10,000
		Cost	3,244	0	0	0	9,714
65.	Rock Creek At Boyle Park	New Work Approp	0	0	0	0	10,000
		Cost	5,959	314	655	0	8,886
66.	Taylor Bay	New Work Approp	12,000	0	0	0	60,000
		Cost	8,022	0	11,746	3,075	59,743
67.	Fourche Creek at Hindman Park	New Work Approp	5,000	0	0	0	10,000
		Cost	1,306	7,207	0	0	8,513
68.	Galla Creek	New Work Approp	52,000	0	0	0	130,000
		Cost	56,135	1,259	1,224	276	130,000
69.	Shirley Bay Rainy WMA	New Work Approp	3,000	0	0	0	9,600
		Cost	3,846	0	909	941	9,591

TABLE 37-B AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Section	Date of Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
1.	Nov 28, 1990	Arkansas River Levees	WRDA 1990
43.	Sep 30, 2004 as amended	ARKANSAS RIVER NAVIGATION STUDY PED & construction to deepen the navigation system.	Sec 136, PL 108-137 Authorized by Chief of Engineers, Sep. 2005.
20.	Nov 17, 1986	FOURCHE BAYOU BASIN Flood Control, Environmental Protection, & Recreation	Sec 401, PL 99-662. Report by Chief of Engineers, Sep. 4, 1981
35.	Nov 8, 2007	MAY BRANCH Flood Control	Sec 1001, WRDA 2007 Report by Chief of Engineers, Dec. 19, 2006
36.	Aug 17, 1999 as amended	NORTH LITTLE ROCK (DARK HOLLOW) Reevaluate replacement of Redwood tunnel, environmental impact, and economic benefits	Sec 576, PL 106-53.
37.	Oct 27, 1965 as amended	PINE MOUNTAIN LAKE Flood Protection on Lee Creek, Arkansas & Oklahoma	Sec 209, PL 89-298.
38.	May 11, 1962 Not an Authorized Project	SPRINGFIELD, MO Multipurpose Water Resources	Committee on Public Works Resolution.
39.	Jul 30, 1983 as amended	SOUTHWEST ARKANSAS STUDY Flood Damage Reduction, Navigation, & Ecosystem Restoration	PL 98-63.
40.	Nov 19, 2005	WHITE RIVER MINIMUM FLOWS Reallocation of storage and modification of facilities	Sec 132, FY 06 Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act

TABLE 37-B AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION (cont'd)

See Section	Date of Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
9.		CLEARWATER MAJOR REHABILITATION	
	Aug 6, 2004	Construction Major Rehabilitation Project (Seepage Correction)	Authorized by Chief of Engineers, Jun 2004
10.		ARKANSAS-WHITE CUTOFF GRR	
	Jul 24, 1946 as amended	Multipurpose Project Arkansas River & Tributaries	Sec 1, PL 79-525.
12.		MONTGOMERY POINT LOCK & DAM	
	Jul 24, 1946	Reduce high flows and deepen the navigation channel.	Rivers and Harbors Act
13.	Jul 24, 1946 as amended	OZARK-JETA TAYLOR POWERHOUSE MAJOR REHAB Navigation, Hydropower, Recreation and Betterment of Roads	PL 79-525.
45.	Oct 22, 1974 As amended	Beaver Dam Trout Production Measures Compensation for loss of fish resources	Section 105 PL 94-587

TABLE 37-C OTHER AUTHORIZED NAVIGATION PROJECTS

Project	Status	For Last Full Report see Annual Report For:	Cost to Sep 30, 2007 Construction	Cost to Sep 30, 2007 Operation and Maintenance
Black River, AR & MO	Complete	1950	80,000	930,324
Current River, AR & MO	Complete	1964	17,000	132,178
Upper White River, AR[1]	Complete	1952	813,197	1,788,374
White River, AR (above Peach Orchard Bluff)[2]	Complete	1950	--	785,666
White River, Jacksonport, AR	Complete	1987	277,600	--

1.

TABLE 37-E OTHER AUTHORIZED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS

Project	Status	For Last Full Report see Annual Report For:	Cost to Sep 30, 2007 Construction	Operation and Maintenance
Black River, Butler County Road 607, MO	Completed	1995	44,500	--
Black River, Poplar Bluff, MO, to Knobel, AR	Completed	1958	84,315	--
Black River Floodwall, Poplar Bluff, AR	Completed	1999	300,000	--
Black River Obstruction Removal Butler County, MO	Completed	1995	--	--
Bull Shoals Aquatic Macrophyte, AR	Completed	2005	394,600	--
Bull Shoals Nursery Pond, AR	Completed	2006 (repair work, 2008)	1,511,600	--
Butler County Drainage District 3, MO	Completed	1983	42,172	--
Carden's Bottom Drainage District No. 2, Arkansas River, AR	Completed	1951	919,955	--
Cato Springs, Fayetteville, AR	Completed	1996	426,000	--
Clarksville, AR	Completed	1962	271,717	--
Collins Creek, AR	Completed	2004	230,000	--
Conway County Drainage & Levee District No. 1 Arkansas River, AR	Completed	1959	187,440	--
Conway County Levee Districts Nos. 1, 2 & 8, Arkansas River, AR	Completed	1952	1,018,840	--
Conway County Levee Districts No. 6, Arkansas River, AR	Completed	1952	390,952	--
Crawford County Levee District, AR	Completed	1983	53,506	--

TABLE 37-E OTHER AUTHORIZED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS (cont'd)

Project	Status	For Last Full Report see Annual Report For:	Cost to Sep 30, 2007 Construction	Operation and Maintenance
Crawford County Levee District, Arkansas River, AR	Completed	1954	2,001,820	--
Crooked Creek, Harrison, AR	Completed	1995	1,245,000	--
Curia Creek Drainage District, Independence County, AR	Completed	1983	117,898	--
East Poplar Bluff & Poplar Bluff, MO	Completed	1958	304,699	--
Faulkner County Levee District No. 1, Arkansas River, AR	Completed	1941	99,511	--
Fort Smith, Arkansas River, AR	Completed	1951	1,077,546	--
From North Little Rock to Gillett, AR (above Plum Bayou)	Completed	1954	845,300	--
Fourche Creek, Little Rock, AR[1]	Cancelled	1973	22,890	--
Highway I-430, Little Rock, AR	Completed			--
Jackson County Levee District 2 White River, AR	Completed	1986	131,699	--
Little Massard Creek, Fort Smith, AR	Completed	1983	198,096	--
Little Red River District 1, AR	Completed	1988	28,968	--
Little Red River, White County Road Bridge, Judsonia, AR	Completed	1983	63,355	--
Little Rock Levee, AR, East End Fourche Bayou, AR	Completed	1975	1,901,899	--

TABLE 37-E OTHER AUTHORIZED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS (cont'd)

Project	Status	For Last Full Report see Annual Report For:	Cost to Sep 30, 2007 Construction	Operation and Maintenance
Little Rock Slackwater/ Harbor, Little Rock, AR	Completed	2005	718,000	--
McLean Bottom Levee District No. 3, Arkansas River, AR	Completed	1950	422,549	--
Mill Creek, Fort Smith, AR	Completed	2004	9,199,000	--
Millwood Lake, AR	Completed	1966		
Near Dardanelle, Arkansas River, AR	Completed	1953	198,096	--
Newport, White River, AR	Completed	1941	314,276	--
Nimrod Fisheries Restoration, Nimrod Lake, AR	Completed	2000	--	--
Nimrod Waterfowl Levee, Nimrod Lake, AR	Completed	1998	38,000	--
Morgan Point Bendway Closure Structure, Ark River	Completed	2000	2,603,515	--
North Little Rock, Arkansas River, AR	Completed	1958	512,001	--
Otter Creek & Tributaries, Shannon Hills, AR	Completed	1987	162,204	--
Petit Jean River, AR	Completed	1966	84,350	--
Petit Jean River, AR	Completed	1991	88,379	--
Pine Mountain Lake, AR	PED	1985	1,432,331	--
Point Remove Levee & Drainage District, Conway County, AR	Completed	1983	86,943	--

TABLE 37-E OTHER AUTHORIZED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS (cont'd)

Project	Status	For Last Full Report see Annual Report For:	Cost to Sep 30, 2007 Construction	Operation and Maintenance
Red River, I-30, Little River County, AR	Completed	1992	119,897	--
Red River, Hwy. 31, Little River Co., AR	Completed	1992	144,828	--
Rockaway Beach, MO	Completed	2004	351,000	--
Roland Drainage District, Arkansas River, AR	Completed	1950	269,907	--
Rolling Fork River, Sevier County, AR	Completed	1983	64,500	--
Skaggs Ferry, Black River, AR	Completed	1941	81,023	--
South Bank, Arkansas River (Head Fourche Island to Pennington Bayou), AR	Completed	1964	1,404,852	--
South Bank, Arkansas River Little Rock to Pine Bluff, AR, Tucker Lakes	Completed	1961	409,115	--
Swan Creek Bank Stab., Taney County, MO	Completed	1986	76,800	--
Van Buren, Arkansas River, AR	Completed	1952	438,222	--
Village Creek, White River, & Mayberry Levee Districts, AR[2]	Completed	1972	1,567,156	--
West of Morrilton, Arkansas River, AR	Completed	1962	1,269,959	--
White River, at Hwy 14, ¼ mile east of Oil Trough, AR	Completed	1981	214,308	--
White River Bank Stab., Batesville, AR	Completed	1986	101,100	--
White River, Batesville Water Tower, Sec 14, AR	Completed	1999	473,000	--

TABLE 37-E OTHER AUTHORIZED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS (cont'd)

Project	Status	For Last Full Report see Annual Report For:	Cost to Sep 30, 2007 Construction	Cost to Sep 30, 2007 Operation and Maintenance
White River, Jacksonport, AR	Completed	1987	293,567	--
White River, Newport, AR	Completed	1989	93,929	--
White River, St. Paul, AR	Completed	1990	22,400	--

[1] Construction of project cancelled because local interest failed to provide right of way for construction and maintenance. Later addressed as Fourche Bayou Basin project.
[2] See H Doc 577.87th Cong for description.
[3] Design deficiency correction to be completed 30 December 1996.

TABLE 37-F MULTIPLE PURPOSE PROJECTS INCLUDING POWER

Project	Status	For Last Full Report see Annual Report For:	Cost to Sep 30, 2007 Construction	Cost to Sep 30, 2007 Operation and Maintenance
Beaver Lake, AR	Complete	1963	46,195,000	4,580,432
Bull Shoals Lake, AR	Complete	1952	75,260,000	5,355,510
Dardanelle L&D, AR	Complete	1969	79,000,000	5,879,080
Greers Ferry Lake, AR	Complete	1962	46,700,000	5,194,240
Norfork Lake, AR & MO	Complete	1943	28,602,000	4,422,036
Ozark-Jeta Taylor L&D, AR	Complete	1969	86,156,000	4,929,251
Table Rock Lake, AR & MO	Complete	1958	66,100,000	6,425,618

TABLE 37-G DEAUTHORIZED PROJECTS

Project	For Last Full Report See Annual Report For:	Date and Authority	Federal Funds Expended	Contributed Funds Expended
Crooked Creek Lake & Levee, AR	1969	--	--	--
Lone Rock, Buffalo River, AR	1959		130,653	--
Prosperity Lake, MO			864,000	--
Water Valley, Eleven Point River, AR & MO	1959		414,011	--
Bell Foley Lake, White River, AR	1975		1,432,116	--
Village Creek, Jackson And Lawrence Counties, AR	1977		510,217	--

TULSA, OKLAHOMA, DISTRICT

The civil works boundary of the Tulsa District includes an area of approximately 160,000 square miles covering Oklahoma and parts of Kansas and Texas within the Arkansas and Red River Basins. The District's responsibilities within the Arkansas River Basin cover southern Kansas, northern Oklahoma, and the Texas Panhandle. These areas are included in the drainage basin of the Arkansas River and its tributaries above the mouth of the Poteau River, extending to the Kansas-Colorado State line, exclusive of that portion of the South Canadian River Basin and its tributaries west of the Texas-New Mexico State line. The District's responsibilities within the Red River Basin cover the northern portion of Texas, and the southern portion of Oklahoma. These areas are embraced in the drainage basin of the Red River and its tributaries above Index Arkansas.

IMPROVEMENTS

Multiple-Purpose Projects Including Power

Environmental Infrastructure

General Investigations

Tables

Navigation

1. McCLELLAN-KERR ARKANSAS RIVER NAVIGATION SYSTEM (Tulsa District Portion), OK

Location. The Tulsa District portion of the McClellan-Kerr Arkansas River Navigation System provides a navigation route up the Arkansas River from the Oklahoma-Arkansas State line to the head of navigation at Catoosa, OK, near Tulsa, OK. The total length of the Tulsa District portion of the system is 137 navigation miles. Descriptions and costs for the entire navigation system can be found in Little Rock District's entry in this Annual Report.

Existing projects. The McClellan-Kerr Arkansas River navigation project is a component of the multiple-purpose plan for the Arkansas River Basin, which provides for the improvement of the basin through the construction of coordinated developments for navigation, hydroelectric power, flood control, water supply, water quality control, sediment control, recreation, and fish and wildlife propagation. The McClellan-Kerr project also includes bank stabilization, channel straightening, and cutoffs as required. The navigation channel has a minimum depth of 9 feet and minimum widths of 250 feet on the Arkansas River and 150 feet on the Verdigris River. The Tulsa District portion of the navigation system consists of Arkansas River Bank Stabilization and Channel Rectification, Chouteau Lock and Dam, Newt Graham Lock and Dam, Robert S. Kerr Lock and Dam and Reservoir, Robert S. Kerr Marine Terminal, Sans Bois Navigation Channel, W.D. Mayo Lock and Dam, Webbers Falls Lock and Dam, and the pool in Oklahoma which was created by Lock and Dam 13 in Arkansas. The other parts of the multiple-purpose plan for the Arkansas River Basin are listed in Table 29-H. Public Law 108-137 authorized a 12-foot channel on the McClellan-Kerr Arkansas River Navigation System. The Corps is now positioning itself to operate and maintain the system as a 12-foot channel. Deepening the remainder of the channel to 12 feet will allow carriers to place 43% more cargo on barges, which will reduce the amount of fuel consumed and emissions released. Funds in the amount of $7M were allocated in FY05 for this deepening project with $1.5M used to complete the feasibility study and

Environmental Impact Statement with the other $5.5M used on engineering, design and construction activities in Tulsa and Little Rock Districts. FY 2007 activities included completion of the mussel and gravel surveys as well as designing six upland dredge disposal sites. In conjunction with the deepening project, the Corps is preparing a Basin Wide Master Plan that will include an integrated major maintenance construction and operation maintenance prioritized list for investment opportunities. Other environmental benefits include the creation of new aquatic habitat through new dike construction and the construction of Least Tern islands through beneficial use of dredged material.

Local cooperation. Fully complied with.

Terminal facilities. Public port facilities are in operation at Muskogee and Catoosa, OK, and Fort Smith, AR. Other private commercial port facilities are complete and in operation at eight Oklahoma locations.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Installed new CXT RR and playground in Bluff Landing, Installed flagpoles in both Bluff and Afton Landing, Constructed six courtesy docks (3 installed at Bluff and 3 will be installed at Afton) Installed 3 new park benches each in both Bluff and Aft. Completed dewatering and Inspection of W D Mayo Lock to include repair of damage to upstream Miter Gates, replace anodes, grease lines and Air Bubbler System. Routine operation and maintenance continued. Utilized innovated sedimetation excavation methods to remove shoaling deposited in the Navigation Channel during the 2007 Flood Event. Routine operation and maintenance dredging was performed at various locations on the system (MKARNS - to include McClellan Kerr locations) to remove shoaling from the 2007 Flood Event. Routine operation and maintenance continued.

2. OTHER AUTHORIZED NAVIGATION PROJECTS

See Table 38-C.

Flood Control

3. ARCADIA LAKE, OK

Location. On the Deep Fork River, at river mile 218.3, in the metropolitan area of Oklahoma City and Edmond, OK, about 1.5 miles west of Arcadia, in Oklahoma County, OK. (See Arcadia, OK, Geological Survey map, scale 1:24,000.)

Existing project. The plan of improvement provides for flood control, water supply, and recreation by construction of an earth fill dam approximately 102 feet high and 5,250 feet long with a high-level uncontrolled spillway. Outlet works consist of a gated tower and conduit. The lake has a total capacity of 92,000 acre-feet (27,380 for conservation, 64,430 for flood control, and 190 for sedimentation reserve), and controls a 105-square-mile drainage area. Construction began in October 1980, and the project became operational for flood control in November 1986.

Local cooperation. The city of Edmond, Oklahoma and the Edmond Public Works Authority has not met the repayment obligations in its water storage agreement as required by the Water Supply Act of 1958 and the Consent Decree between the city of Edmond, Edmond Public Works Authority and the United States Government. PL 87-88, Section 10 which amended Section 301 (b) of the Water Supply Act of 1958, required the city of Edmond to enter into an agreement to repay 100 percent of the water storage costs before the Arcadia Lake project was constructed. Issues relating to the water supply storage were litigated in United States of America v. City of Edmond and Edmond Public Works Authority. Edmond entered into a Consent Decree with the United States Government on February 10, 1992 agreeing to repay all costs associated with present and future use water storage costs as required in the water storage agreement and Consent Decree. The agreement was developed under the Water Supply Act of 1958 that states that no payment need be made on future water supply storage until such supply is first used, but in no case shall the interest-free period exceed 10 years. The city of Edmond activated the future use storage in 1999; however, the 10-year interest free period expired on November 30, 1996. The city of

Edmond disagrees with payment of accrued interest from the end of the 10-year interest free period, November 30, 1996 to the date it placed the future use storage into an active status, September 1999. The Water Resources Development Act of 2007 contained language that provides that the payments made by the city of Edmond, Oklahoma to the Secretary in October 1999 of all costs associated with present and future water sotrage costs at Arcadia Lake, Oklahoma, under Arcadia Lake Water Storage Contract Number DACW56-79-C-0072 shall satisfy the obligations of the city under that contract. The city of Edmond will continue to be responsible for their pro rata share of the joint-use operation and maintenance costs plus any repair, rehabilitation or replacement costs as stipulated in the contract .

Operations and results during fiscal year. During the late June and early July flood event, project personnel were on 24-hour structure surveillance for approximately 2 weeks. Routine operation and maintenance continued.

4. ARKANSAS CITY, KS

Location. Arkansas City is located approximately 4 miles north of the Kansas-Oklahoma state line at the crossroads of U.S. Highway's 77 and 166, in Cowley County, KS, immediately northwest of the confluence of the Arkansas and Walnut Rivers.

Existing project. The project consists of raising and extending approximately 6 miles of levee along the Arkansas and Walnut Rivers, and rechanneling approximately 2-1/2 miles of the Walnut River. Structural steel gates will be constructed at two railroad/river crossings and stop log structures will be constructed at two U.S. Highway/river crossings.

Local cooperation. A Project Cooperation Agreement was signed on September 4, 1996. The city of Arkansas City, the local sponsor, is currently fulfilling their requirements.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Routine operation and maintenance.

5. ARKANSAS-RED RIVER BASINS CHLORIDE CONTROL PROJECTS, KS, OK, AND TX

Location. On certain tributary streams of the Arkansas and Red Rivers in the western half of the Tulsa District.

Existing project. The project was initiated as a result of studies involving the control of water pollution caused by 15 natural salt sources identified in 1957 by the U.S. Public Health Service. The Arkansas and Red Rivers are major national and regional water resources, which are severely limited due to poor water quality primarily caused by the natural pollutant, sodium chloride. The Arkansas River is polluted by five naturally occurring salt sources located in northwestern Oklahoma and southwestern Kansas. The Red River Basin is polluted by 10 naturally occurring salt sources located in northwestern Texas and southwestern Oklahoma. Preliminary Feasibility Studies included the construction and subsequent maintenance of an injection well and a ring dike used for data collection. Preauthorization studies completed in 1966 and 1970 recommended construction of project features at 13 of the 15 chloride emission areas. For a detailed discussion of the chloride control projects, see page 19-4 of the Annual Report for 1983. The Water Resources Development Act (WRDA) of 1986 (PL 99-662) authorized the Red River Basin and the Arkansas River Basin as separate projects with separate authority under Section 203 of the Flood Control Act of 1966. The Arkansas River portion of the project was deferred in 1982 (not economically justified).

5a. AREA V, ESTELLINE SPRINGS, TX

Location. Chloride Control Area V is located about 0.5 miles east of Estelline, TX, on the Prairie Dog Town Fork of the Red River.

Existing project. For a description of the completed improvement, see the Annual Report for 1987. Construction started in 1963, and the structure was completed in 1964.

Local cooperation. Descriptive text concerning local cooperation requirements is given on page 19-5 of the Annual Report for 1983.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Routine operation and maintenance continued.

5b. AREA VIII, TX

Location. Chloride Control Area VIII is located at river mile 74.9, of the South Fork of the Wichita River, in King County, TX, about 5 miles east of Guthrie, TX.

Existing project. The plan of improvement consists of a low-flow brine collection dam (the Bateman Low-Flow Dam) with attendant pumping station and pipeline facilities. The collected brine is pumped to the storage reservoir behind the Truscott Brine Dam. This brine dam, located at river mile 3.6 on Bluff Creek (a tributary of the North Fork of the Wichita River) about 3 miles northwest of Truscott, TX, contains collected brine from Area VIII and will contain brine collected in the future from Areas X and VII. Construction was initiated at Area VIII and Truscott Brine Dam in 1976. The Bateman Low-Flow Dam was completed and put into full operation in May 1987.

Local cooperation. Descriptive text concerning local cooperation requirements is given on page 19-5 of the Annual Report for 1983.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Installed additional storage capacity (surge tanks-one each at Peak Surge and Valve Bldg) to enhance control features of Area VIII pipeline. Pulled/rehabbed mainline pump at Bateman Pump station. Improved slope protection at Bateman Pump station. Routine operation and maintenance continued.

5c. RED RIVER BASIN CHLORIDE CONTROL, TX & OK

Location. The project is located in Cottle, Hall, and King Counties, TX, and Harmon County, OK, along the Wichita and Red Rivers. Area VI is located on the Elm Fork of the Red River in Harmon County, OK; Area VII is on the North Fork of the Wichita River, Cottle County, TX; Crowell Brine Dam is on Canal Creek, a tributary of the Pease River; Area IX is on the Middle Pease River, Cottle County, TX; Area X is on the Middle Fork of the Wichita River, King County, TX; and Areas XIII-XIV are on the Jonah and Salt Creeks of Prairie Dog Town Fork of the Red River, Hall County, TX.

Existing project. The plan of improvement consists of one deep-well injection system, three brine storage reservoirs, four low-flow brine collection dams, two well collection facilities, six pumping plants, and 56.3 miles of pipeline. Construction was completed at Estelline Springs, Area VIII (low-flow dam, pump station and pipeline), Area X (low-flow dam and pump station) and Truscott Lake. In 1987, Area VIII began operation, pumping brines to Truscott Lake.

Local Cooperation. Section 1107 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 authorized the project at full Federal expense. The Red River Authority of Texas has signed a 221 Agreement as the non-Federal sponsor.

Operation and results during fiscal year. A draft Supplement to the Final Environmental Impact Study (SFEIS) was submitted for public review in May 1995. Finalization of the SFEIS has been put on hold indefinitely and the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works directed that a reevaluation of the Wichita River Basin be performed with available funding. The Wichita Basin Reevaluation effort was completed and a Record of Decision (ROD) was executed in March 2004. Efforts are underway to complete the Wichita Basin portion of the project. Reevaluation efforts have been initiated for Area VI, Elm Fork Basin, OK.

6. BIRCH LAKE, OK

Location. On Birch Creek at river mile 0.8, about 1.5 miles south of Barnsdall, in Osage County, OK. (See Barnsdall, OK, Geological Survey map, scale 1:24,000.)

Existing project. For a description of the completed improvement, see the Annual Report for 1979. Construction began in

November 1973, and the project was placed in useful operation in March 1977.
Local cooperation. Fully complied with.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Installed new piezometers and relief wells. Routine operation and maintenance continued.

7. BOWIE COUNTY LEVEE, TX

Location. Bowie County is located in northeastern Texas, along the Red River, near Texarkana, Texas. The Bowie County Levee is situated on the south side of the Red River and extends almost 9 miles from the Kansas City Southern Railroad embankment westward to an area near Wamba, Texas. (See Wamba, TX, Geological Survey map, scale 1:24,000.)

Existing project. The project, as authorized under the Flood Control Act of 1946, provides for the rehabilitation of the existing Bowie County, Texas, Levee. The levee was constructed in 1913 by the Bowie County Levee District No. 1. The Bowie County Levee is part of a levee system, which includes the Miller County Levee that extends downstream approximately 35 miles. The existing Bowie County Levee does not meet current design standards and has not received proper maintenance. Studies completed in 1994 indicated that no economically feasible flood control alternative was identified and Federal interest in pursuing detailed design and project construction was not warranted. Legislation passed in FY 01 re-authorized the project to include rehabilitation of approximately 6 miles of the existing levee and construction of approximately 4 miles of new levee. This project will be constructed at an estimated cost of $15,500,000.

Local cooperation. The Government has determined that this project will be cost-shared in accordance with the Flood Control Act of 1936.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Project Design Memorandm was updated. Plans and specifications were completed and a new cost estimate was formulated. The wildlife habitat mitigation plan was finalized and a new environmental assessment was drafted. Section 106 archaeological coordination was completed. Discussions relevant to te the validity of the existing regional variance for vegetation were initiated.

8. CANDY LAKE, OK

Location. On Candy Creek, a tributary of Bird Creek in the Verdigris River Basin, at river mile 1.9. The damsite is about 1.5 miles northeast of Avant in Osage County, OK. (See Avant, OK, Geological Survey map, scale 1:24,000.)

Existing project. The plan of improvement provides for an earthfill dam about 4,200 feet long, including an uncontrolled concrete spillway, with a maximum height of 103 feet above the streambed. Outlet works will consist of a gated intake structure, a 10x11.25-foot conduit, and a stilling basin. An 18x24-inch low-flow pipe and an 18-inch water supply pipe will be provided. The lake will have a total capacity of 75,420 acre-feet (44,160 for conservation and sediment reserve and 31,260 for flood control). The drainage area above the damsite is 43 square miles. Candy Lake will be operated as a unit of a seven-lake system for flood control in the Verdigris River Basin in Oklahoma. Funds were not provided to complete construction and in 1996 deauthorization of Candy Lake was published in the Federal Register.

Local cooperation. Section 2 of the Flood Control Act of 1938, the Water Supply Act of 1958, and Section 221 of the Flood Control Act of 1970, apply.

Operations and results during fiscal year. WRDA 99 mandated selling deauthorized project lands back to the former owners or their descendants. With funds of $360,000 provided in FY 03, the sale of land will be completed. Transfers have been completed on 20 of the 27 tracts have been sent to ASA(CW) for signature. The remaining tracts were investigated for presence of of CR. Expect sales to complete on remaining tracts in summer 2007.

9. CANTON LAKE, OK

Location. On the North Canadian River at river mile 394, about 2 miles north of Canton in Blaine County, OK. (See Canton, OK, Geological Survey map, scale 1:24,000.)

Existing project. For a description of the completed improvement, see page 590 of the Annual Report for 1969. Construction began in December 1940, and the project was placed in useful operation in April 1948. A Dam Safety Report was submitted to HQUSACE in March 2001. The purpose of the report was to evaluate and select an alternative to address the inability of the project to safely pass the Probable Maximum Flood (PMF). In 2005, Canton was included in a HQ's Screening Portfolio Risk Assessment on the 10% highest risk dams within the Corps.

Local cooperation. The Canton Lake Committee was established to improve coordination and communication between the multi-purpose users of Canton Lake. The committee coordinates Oklahoma City's water supply release schedule with interested parties to minimize impacts.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Continued Dam Safety construction activities. FY07 activities included awarding the $1,000,000 slurry tench contract and the $1,800,000 channel optimization modeling contract as well as working on the design and plans and specifications for the channel excavation contract, and the project office remodel contract. Additional activities included design activities for the FY08 road relocation project. During the late May and early July flood event, project personnel were on 24-hour structure surveillance at three different projects for approximately 3 weeks. Recovery from damage caused by the pool level rising five foot above the top of the conservation pool continued thru the end of the FY. Routine operation and maintenance continued.

10. COPAN LAKE, OK

Location. On the Little Caney River, a tributary of the Caney River, in the Verdigris River Basin, at river mile 7.4, about 2 miles west of Copan in Washington County, OK. (See Copan, KS, Geological Survey map, scale 1:24,000.)

Existing project. For a description of the completed improvement, see page 19-7 of the Annual Report for 1983. Copan Lake is operated as a unit of a seven-lake system for flood control in the Verdigris River Basin in Oklahoma. Construction began in November 1972, and the project was placed in useful operation in April 1983.

Local cooperation. Fully complied with.

Operations and results during fiscal year. The reallocation study to identify water supply for the city of Bartlesville was approved by HQ in September 2007. Bartlesville postponed signing the water storage agreements associated with the reallocation until a Planning Assistance to States study to identify alternative sources of water supply was completed. The study was completed and a draft was forwarded to Bartlesville on December 31, 2007. The city will make a decision on the water supply after carefully considering all of its options. A decision by the city is expected in the spring of 2008. The draft reallocation report and water supply contracts were submitted to HQ in April 2006. Approval by HQ could take up to a year. During the late June and early July flood event, project personnel were on 24-hour structure surveillance for approximately 3 weeks. Recovery from damage caused by the pool level going above the top of the flood pool continued thru the end of the FY. Routine operation and maintenance continued.

11. COUNCIL GROVE LAKE, KS

Location. On the Grand (Neosho) River at river mile 450, about 1.5 miles northwest of Council Grove, in Morris County, KS. (See Council Grove Lake, KS, Geological Survey map, scale 1:24,000.)

Existing project. For a description of the completed improvement, see page 519 of the Annual Report for 1969. Construction began in June 1959, and the project was placed in useful operation in July 1964.

Local cooperation. Fully complied with.

Operations and results during fiscal year.

The Kansas-Oklahoma Conference of the United Church of Christ requested a land exchange involving property they currently lease. A Congressional Add in 2004 provided $80,000 to the Corps for administrative costs associated with the land exchange. All preliminary real estate actions for the exchange were completed in 2004. The exchange of property was delayed in the late 2004 due to the discovery of an archaeological National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the site must be investigated to determine if it is eligible for listing on the National Register. The investigation is scheduled for the first quarter of calendar year 2005. Congressional add funding was utilized to repair roads in Ritchie Cove and Santa Fe parks. Installed new spectic system for new CXT toilet in Santa Fe Trail. Installed fire wall in Lake Office shop area. Routine operation and maintenance continued.

12. EL DORADO LAKE, KS

Location. On the Walnut River, a tributary of the Arkansas River, at river mile 100.2, about 4 miles northeast of El Dorado in Butler County, KS. (See El Dorado, KS, Geological Survey map, scale 1:24,000.)

Existing project. For a description of the completed improvement, see page 19-7 of the Annual Report for 1983. El Dorado Lake was authorized as a unit of a three-lake system for flood control in the Walnut River Basin. Construction began in October 1973, and impoundment began in June 1981. Project is complete.

Local cooperation. By payment of $8.17 million on May 18, 1997, the Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks has fully complied with the Recreation Local Cooperation Agreement.

Operations and results during fiscal year. WRDA 99 mandated the transfer without consideration of 51.98 acres of land to the state of Kansas for use as Honor Camps. The state of Kansas must pay for the administrative costs of the land transfers. A letter was sent to the state of Kansas informing the state of the administrative costs. The state of Kansas is not interested in paying the administrative costs and is not pursuing the land transfer. Replaced damaged wet well gate stem and completed repairs to the emergency generator. Routine operation and maintenance continued.

13. ELK CITY LAKE, KS

Location. On the Elk River at river mile 8.7, about 7 miles northwest of Independence, in Montgomery County, KS. (See Table Mound, KS, Geological Survey map, scale 1:24,000.)

Existing project. For a description of the completed improvement, see page 593 of the Annual Report for 1969. Construction began in February 1962, and the project was placed in useful operation in March 1966.

Local cooperation. Fully complied with.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Installed new septic system, electrical and water system for a new CXT toilet in Card Creek Park. Replaced low-flow butterfly valve and components in the gate control tower. Routine operation and maintenance continued.

14. FALL RIVER LAKE, KS

Location. On the Fall River at river mile 54.2, about 4 miles northwest of Fall River, in Greenwood County, KS. (See Severy, KS, Geological Survey map, scale 1:24,000.)

Existing project. For a description of the completed improvement, see page 953 of the Annual Report for 1969. Construction began in May 1946, and the project was placed in full operation in April 1949.

Local cooperation. Fully complied with.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Repaired the flood damaged low-water crossing on Badger Creek to allow access to the Whitehall Bay PUA and residential area. Completed chip and seal on Badger Creek Road. Routine operation and maintenance continued.

15. FORT SUPPLY LAKE, OK

Location. On Wolf Creek, a tributary of the North Canadian River, at river mile 5.5,

about 12 miles northwest of Woodward, in Woodward County, OK. (See Fort Supply, OK, Geological Survey Map, scale 1:24,000.)

Existing project. For a description of the completed improvement, see page 594 of the Annual Report for 1969. Construction began in October 1938, and the project was placed in full flood control operation in May 1942.
Local cooperation. Fully complied with.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Replaced actuators on both low flow valves and installed surge protection. Replaced siding on the project office. During the late May and early June flood event, project personnel were on 24-hour structure surveillance for approximately 2 weeks. Recovery from damage caused by the pool level rising seven foot above the top of the conservation pool continued thru the end of the FY. Routine operation and maintenance continued.

16. FRY CREEKS, BIXBY, OK

Location. In the northern part of the city of Bixby, in Tulsa County, OK.

Existing project. The project consists of enlarging both Fry Creeks, diverting Fry Creek 1 into Fry Creek 2 and then diverting the combined creeks into the Arkansas River. The total length of the modified channels would total 4.3 miles, with bottom widths of 30 to 225 feet and depths of 6 to 12 feet. Three bridges were replaced and 20 acres of land acquired for mitigation of fish and wildlife losses. Estimated total cost of the project is $14,513,000.

Local Cooperation. The Project Cooperation Agreement was signed with the city of Bixby, OK, in January 1995.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Construction efforts were completed in FY00.

17. GREAT BEND, KS

Location. In Barton County, KS, on the north bank of the Arkansas River about 4.5 miles above its confluence with Walnut Creek. (See Great Bend, KS, Geological Survey map, scale 1:24,000.)

Existing project. The plan, authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1965, provides for 6.2 miles of leveed channel to divert Walnut Creek flood flow around Great Bend into the Arkansas River upstream from the city; a 1.5-mile leveed channel to divert Little Walnut Creek flood flow into the Walnut Creek diversion levees along the Arkansas River; a tie-back levee 4.3 miles long on the Arkansas River left bank upstream from the junction of the Walnut diversion channel; and appurtenant facilities.

Local cooperation. Fully complied with.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Financial closeout on this project was completed during FY 97. This project has been fully operational since June 1994. Estimated total cost of the project is $36,350,000 (October 1994 price level base).

18. GREAT SALT PLAINS LAKE, OK

Location. On the Salt Fork of the Arkansas River at river mile 103.3, about 12 miles east of Cherokee, in Alfalfa County, OK. (See Jet, OK, Geological Survey map, scale 1:24,000.)

Existing project. For a description of the completed improvement, see page 594 of the Annual Report for 1969. Construction of the project began in September 1938, and was completed in July 1941. The project was placed in full flood control operation in May 1941.

Local cooperation. Fully complied with.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Replaced the lighting along both sides of the spillway. Routine operation and maintenance continued.

19. HALSTEAD, KS

Location. In the city of Halstead, in Harvey County, KS, along the Arkansas River. (See Halstead, KS, Geological Survey Map, scale 1:24,000.)

Existing project. Provides for channel modification and construction of about 4

miles of levee in combination with straightening and widening approximately 3.6 miles of the Little Arkansas River channel to a 50-foot-bottom width in the vicinity of Halstead. Channel modification will be restricted to one side of the channel except in transition areas. Tree planting and re-vegetation will be done and ten pool riffle areas will be established to minimize environ-mental impacts.

Local cooperation. Fully complied with.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Routine operations and maintenance continued.

20. HEYBURN LAKE AND POLECAT CREEK, OK

Location. On Polecat Creek, a minor tributary of the Arkansas River, at river mile 48.6, about 11 miles west of Sapulpa, in Creek County, OK. (See Lake Heyburn, OK, Geological Survey map, scale 1:24,000.)

Existing project. For a description of the completed improvement, see page 599 of the Annual Report for 1969. Construction started in March 1948, and the project was placed in useful operation in October 1950. Channel improvements below the lake were completed in September 1952.

Local cooperation. The channel improvement project below the lake was never maintained by the sponsor, Joint Drainage District No. 1, Tulsa and Creek Counties, OK. For this reason, the channel returned to its pre-project condition and does not provide flood protection for the affected area. The Corps of Engineers discontinued maintenance inspections of the channel project in 1982, due to the condition of the project and lack of cooperation on the part of the sponsor. Stakeholders have identified a need for a reallocation study.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Repaired erosion along right outlet channel wingwall. Routine operation and maintenance continued.

21. HUGO LAKE, OK

Location. On the Kiamichi River at river mile 17.6, about 7 miles east of Hugo, in Choctaw County, OK. (See Hugo Dam, OK, Geological Survey map, scale 1:24,000.)

Existing project. For a description of the completed improvement, see page 19-12 of the Annual Report for 1977. Construction began in October 1967, and the project was placed in useful operation in January 1974.

Local cooperation. Fully complied with.

Operations and results during fiscal year. WRDA 99 mandated the sale of approximately 250 acres of project lands at Hugo Lake to the Choctaw County Industrial Authority at fair market value. Tulsa District completed NEPA documentation, surveys and other activities needed for the land transfer. The Deed of Transfer was submitted and signed by the Secretary of the Army execution. Performed 24hr flood surveillence for 36 days, cleared debris and conducted flood recovery fuctions within project recreation areas. Replaced flood gate gear box casing (gate #2). Routine operation and maintenance continued.

22. HULAH LAKE, OK

Location. On the Caney River at river mile 96.2, about 15 miles northwest of Bartlesville, near Hulah, in Osage County, OK. (See Bowring, OK, Geological Survey map, scale 1:24,000.)

Existing project. For a description of the completed improvement, see page 595 of the Annual Report for 1969. Construction began in May 1946, and was completed in June 1950. The project was placed in full flood control operation in September 1951.

Local cooperation. Fully complied with.

Operations and results during fiscal year. The reallocation study to identify water supply for the city of Bartlesville. The draft reallocation report and water storage contracts were forwarded to HQ for review in April 2006 and were approved in September 2007. Bartlesville postponed signing the water storage agreements associated with the reallocation until a Planning Assistance to States study to identify alternative sources of

water supply was completed. The study was completed and a draft was forwarded to Bartlesville on December 31, 2007. The City will make a decision on the water supply after carefully considering all of its options. A decision by the city is expected in the spring of 2008. The review and approval process could take up to one year. During the late June and early July flood event, project personnel were on 24-hour structure surveillance for approximately 3 weeks. Recovery from damage caused by the pool level going above the top of the flood pool continued thru the end of the FY. Routine operation and maintenance continued.

23. JOHN REDMOND DAM AND RESERVOIR, KS

Location. The dam is located on the Grand (Neosho) River at river mile 343.7, about 2 miles northwest of Burlington, in Coffey County, KS. (See John Redmond Dam, KS, Geological Survey map, scale 1:24,000.)

Existing project. For a description of the completed improvement, see page 581 of the Annual Report for 1970. Construction was initiated in July 1959, and was completed in December 1965. The project was placed in flood control operation in July 1964.

Local cooperation. Fully complied with.

Operations and results during fiscal year. A reallocation study and associated environmental impacts have been conducted at John Redmond Reservoir to determine impacts of raising the top of the conservation pool elevation from 1039.9 feet NGVD to elevation 1041.0 feet NGVD. This action is being taken to make an equitable redistribution of the remaining storage due to uneven sediment deposition. Review comments have been received from HQUSACE. The local sponsor requested the action and is prepared to complete mitigation and replacement requirements due to this action. Response to comments should be completed by early spring. The District is in the process of working with the local sponsor to set up an escrow agreement to pay for the associated costs. Replaced 1.2 miles of boundary fence at the Hartford levee, procured a portable standby generator for operation of levee pump station; debris removal from the dam embankment; replaced flood damaged CMP culverts in Riverside East Access Road; and demolished abandoned toilet vaults. Routine operation and maintenance continued.

24. KAW LAKE, OK

Location. On the Arkansas River at river mile 653.7, about 8 miles east of Ponca City, in Kay County, OK. (See Charley Creek West, OK, Geological Survey map, scale 1:24,000.)

Existing project. For a description of the completed improvement, see page 19-13 of the Annual Report for 1977. Construction began in June 1966, and the project was placed in operation in May 1976.

Local cooperation. Fully complied with.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Replaced lower gallery sump pump and piping. During the late June and early July flood event, project personnel were on 24-hour structure surveillance for approximately 3 weeks. Recovery from damage caused by the pool level going above the top of the flood pool continued thru the end of the FY. Routine operation and maintenance continued.

25. LAKE KEMP, TX

Location. On the Wichita River at river mile 126.7, about 40 miles southwest of Wichita Falls, TX. (See Northeast Lake Kemp, TX, Geological Survey Map, scale 1:24,000.)

Existing project. For a description of the completed improvement, see page 19-14 of the Annual Report for 1977. Construction began in May 1970, and the project was placed in useful operation in October 1972.

Local cooperation. Fully complied with. Stakeholders have identified a need for a reallocation study.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Customer funds have been provided and initial phases of the reallocation study are ongoing. Performed grouting operations to

downstream right embankment Routine operation and maintenance continued.

26. LAKE WICHITA, HOLLIDAY CREEK, TX

Location. The project is located in Wichita and Archer Counties, TX. The Lake Wichita dam and the Holliday Creek channel are located in the city of Wichita Falls, TX. (See Wichita Falls, TX, Geological Survey Map, scale 1:24,000.).

Existing project. The existing Lake Wichita dam was replaced with an earthen dam approximately 16,000 feet long with a concrete spillway, an auxiliary spillway, and low-flow outlet works. Channel improvements along Holliday Creek from the new spillway to the Wichita River, a distance of 9.3 miles, were also constructed.

Local cooperation. Fully compiled with.

Operations and results during fiscal year. The project was completed October 1, 1996, and is fully operational. Estimated total project cost is $48,789,000 (October 1995 price level base).

27. MARION RESERVOIR, KS

Location. On the Cottonwood River at river mile 126.7, about 3 miles northwest of Marion, in Marion County, KS. (See Pilson, KS, Geological Survey map, scale 1:24,000.)

Existing project. For a description of the completed improvement, see page 597 of the Annual Report for 1969. Construction began in June 1964, and the project was placed in flood control operation in February 1968.

Local cooperation. Fully complied with.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Replaced asphalt roof with a modified bitumen roof system on Project Office; replaced tainter gate hoist house doors and frames with a heavy gauge steel-ribbed door; and installed 2 prefabricated concrete odorless toilets in project recreational use areas. Routine operation and maintenance continued.

28. MCGRATH CREEK, WICHITA FALLS, TX

Location. The project is located in the northern central portion of Texas, in the city of Wichita Falls.

Existing project. McGrath Creek is approximately 3,900 feet long and connects Sikes Lake and the recently constructed Holliday Creek project. The project involves realigning and concrete lining the McGrath Creek Channel, and constructing a new spillway to pass flows through Sikes Lake.

Local cooperation. The city of Wichita Falls, TX, is the non-Federal sponsor. The Project Cooperation Agreement was executed in November 1994.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Project construction is completed. Estimated total project cost is $14,500,000.

29. MINGO CREEK, OK

Location. On the right-bank tributary of Bird Creek in the city of Tulsa, in Tulsa County, OK. (See Tulsa, OK, Geological Survey Map, scale 1:24,000.)

Existing project. The project consists of 23 detention sites to capture peak flows and hold them temporarily until downstream flows subside. There are approximately 9.4 miles of channelization in selected locations on the tributaries and main stem of Mingo Creek. Estimated total project cost is $123,960,725.

Local cooperation. The local sponsor is the city of Tulsa, OK, and has been fully complied with. The city has constructed 4.75 miles of channel and placed two excavated detention facilities into flood control operation prior to initiation of Federal construction in September 1988. Reimbursement for work completed by the city of Tulsa is $19,000,000.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Construction efforts were complete in FY01.

30. OOLOGAH LAKE, OK

Location. On the Verdigris River at river mile 90.2, about 2 miles southeast of Oologah, in Rogers County, OK. (See Oologah, OK, Geological Survey map, scale 1:24,000.)

Existing project. For a description of the completed improvement, see page 19-15 of the Annual Report for 1972. Construction began in July 1950, but the project was placed in standby status in October 1951. Construction resumed in December 1955, and was completed in May 1963 for initial development. Construction for ultimate (second stage) development was initiated in July 1967, and was completed in 1974.

Local cooperation. Fully complied with.

Operations and results during fiscal year. During the late June and early July flood event, project personnel were on 24-hour structure surveillance for approximately 3 weeks. Recovery from damage caused by high flood pool continued thru the end of the FY. Routine operation and maintenance continued.

31. OPTIMA LAKE, OK

Location. On the North Canadian River at river mile 623.2, about 4.5 miles northeast of Hardesty, in Texas County, OK. (See Optima Dam, OK, Geological Survey map, scale 1:24,000.)

Existing project. For a description of the existing improvement, see page 19-16 of the Annual Report for 1979. Construction began in March 1966, and impoundment began in October 1978. Construction was completed in 1981.

Local cooperation. Fully complied with.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Routine operation and maintenance continued.

32. PARKER LAKE, OK

Location. On Muddy Boggy Creek, a tributary of the Red River, about 23 miles east of Ada, in Coal County, OK. (See Parker, OK, Geological Survey map, scale 1:24,000.)

Existing project. Parker Lake, if constructed, would be a multipurpose element in a plan of improvement for the Upper Muddy Boggy Creek Basin, OK. The project would consist of an earth fill dam about 2,200 feet long, a gated outlet works for flood control and water supply, and a 100-foot-wide spillway. The lake created would have a total storage capacity of 220,240 acre-feet and would yield 42 million gallons per day for municipal and industrial water supply. The project was authorized by WRDA of 1986, however the project has not been funded for construction. Federal accomplishment of single purpose municipal and industrial water supply projects is not a current Administration priorities.

Local cooperation. The Oklahoma Water Resources Board, the sponsor, has agreed to cost share in the flood control portion of the project and the water supply provided enough interested users for the water supply can be identified.

Operation and results during fiscal year. Estimated total project cost is $71,400,000 (October 1992 price level base).

33. PAT MAYSE LAKE, TX

Location. On Sanders Creek, a tributary of the Red River, at river mile 4.6, about 12 miles north of Paris, in Lamar County, TX. (See Grant, TX, Geological Survey map, scale 1:24,000.)

Existing project. For a description of the completed improvement, see page 584 of the Annual Report for 1970. Construction began in March 1965, and the project was placed in full flood control operation in September 1967.

Local cooperation. The Water Resources Development Act of 2007 directed the Secretary to accept from the local sponsor, the city of Paris, Texas $3,461,432 as payment in full of monies owed to the United States for water supply storage space in Pat Mayse Lake, including accrued interest. The local sponsor will still be responsible for its pro rata share of the joint-use operation and

maintenance costs and any repair, rehabilitation, and replacement costs.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Routine operation and maintenance continued.

34. PEARSON-SKUBITZ BIG HILL LAKE, KS

Location. On Big Hill Creek at river mile 33.3, about 4.5 miles east of Cherryvale, KS. (See Dennis, KS, Geological Survey map, scale 1:24,000.)

Existing project. For a description of the completed improvement, see page 19-11 of the Annual Report for 1983. Construction began in April 1974, and impoundment began in March 1981.

Local cooperation. Fully complied with.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Repaired flood damaged retaining wall at the overlook area; applied a bituminous chip/seal road seal on the project access road. Routine operation and maintenance continued.

35. PINE CREEK LAKE, OK

Location. On the Little River at river mile 145.3, about 5 miles northwest of Wright City, in McCurtain County, OK. (See Wright City, OK, Geological Survey map, scale 1:24,000.)

Existing project. For a description of the completed improvement, see page 584 of the Annual Report for 1970. Construction began in February 1963, and the project was placed in useful operation in June 1969.

Local cooperation. Fully complied with.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Performed debris removal and flood recovery function within recreation areas. Routine operation and maintenance continued.

36. SARDIS LAKE, OK

Location. On Jackfork Creek, a tributary of the Kiamichi River, at river mile 2.8, about 2.5 miles north of Clayton, in Pushmataha County, OK. (See Yanush, OK, Geological Survey map, scale 1:24,000.)

Existing project. For a description of the completed improvement, see page 19-11 of the Annual Report for 1983. Sardis Lake is operated as a unit of a two-lake system for flood control in the Kiamichi River Basin. (The other lake in the system is Hugo Lake). Construction began in August 1975, and the project became operational in January 1983.

Local cooperation. The Oklahoma Water Resources Board (OWRB) failed to make satisfactory arrangements to pay for the Sardis Lake water supply storage as agreed to in a letter exchange of September 1997. On July 2, 1998, the state of Oklahoma was declared in default under the contract. On July 14, 1998, the Department of Justice (DOJ) filed suit in the Northern District Court of Oklahoma. The litigation has not moved forward because of a taxpayer "qui tam" (Fent case) suit filed in January 1998 in the Western District Court of Oklahoma against the OWRB and the United States. The suit between OWRB and the United States was postponed until a decision was reached on the taxpayer "qui tam" suit. On March 4, 1999, the Western District Court dismissed OWRB and the United States from the suit. The Fent case was appealed to the Tenth Circuit U.S. Court of Appeals. The dismissal was upheld and the case was remanded. The Fent case was appealed to the Oklahoma Supreme Court (OSC) and the OSC accepted the case for review. The qui tam lawsuit was settled when the OSC ruled that the water storage contract between the state of Oklahoma and the United States Government is a legally binding contract. Since that decision, the Federal government has re-opened its lawsuit and it is now in litigation in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Oklahoma. The United States filed a motion for summary judgment on December 14, 2003. The state of Oklahoma filed its response on January 23, 2004. The United States filed their Reply on February 20, 2004. On November 9, 2004, the United States filed a Memorandum of Law pursuant to the Order of the Court dated October 22, 2004. The Memorandum addressed issues related to the validity of the Sardis Lake contract No. DACW56-74-C-

0134 under state law and the preemption of state law by Federal law. The state of Oklahoma was also directed to file a Memorandum of Law on these issues. On May 19, 2005, the Court entered an order granting the Summary Judgment Motion of the United States. The state of Oklahoma appealed to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit. Briefs have been filed by the state of Oklahoma and the United States. The U.S. Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit reviewed the briefs and issued an Order upholding the lower court's ruling. The state of Oklahoma filed a Petition for a Writ of Certiorari with the Supreme Court. The U.S. Supreme Court denied the Petition on January 8, 2007. The contract was declared to be valid and binding and may now be enforced by the U.S. Tulsa District is working with DOJ to collect the monies owed to the U.S. Work is ongoing.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Performed 24hr flood surveillence for 6 days, cleared debris and conducted flood recovery fuctions within project recreation areas. Routine operation and maintenance continued.

37. SKIATOOK LAKE, OK

Location. On Hominy Creek, a tributary of Bird Creek in the Verdigris River Basin, at river mile 14.3, about 5 miles west of Skiatook, in Osage County, OK. (See Avant S.E., OK, Geological Survey map, scale 1:24,000.)

Existing project. For a description of the completed improvement, see Page19-8 of the Annual Report for 1987. Construction began in January 1974, impoundment began in October 1984, and the project became operational in November 1984.

Local cooperation. Fully complied with. Stakeholders have identified a need for a reallocation study.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Performed 24hr flood surveillence for 6 days, cleared debris and conducted flood recovery fuctions within project recreation areas. Routine operation and maintenance continued.

38. TORONTO LAKE, KS

Location. On the Verdigris River at river mile 271.5, about 4 miles southeast of Toronto, in Woodson County, KS. (See Fredonia, KS, Geological Survey map, scale 1:24,000.)

Existing project. For a description of the completed improvement, see page 600 of the Annual Report for 1969. Construction began in November 1954, and the project was placed in full operation in March 1960.

Local cooperation. Fully complied with.

Operations and results during fiscal year. WRDA 99 mandated the transfer, without consideration, of 31.98 acres of project lands to the state of Kansas for use as an Honor Camp. The state of Kansas must pay for the administration costs of the land transfer. A letter was sent to the state of Kansas informing the state of the administrative costs, however, the state is not interested in paying the costs and is not pursuing the land transfer. Removed trees and woody growth on dam abutments to prevent root intrusion. Routine operation and maintenance continued.

39. TULSA AND WEST TULSA LEVEES, OK

Location. On the banks of the Arkansas River near Tulsa, OK. On the left bank, the levee extends from river mile 531.0 near Sand Springs, OK, downstream to river mile 521.4 at Tulsa. On the right bank, the levee extends from near river mile 526.7 downstream to river mile 521.3 and is adjacent to the major portion of the business and residential districts in West Tulsa, Tulsa County, OK.

Existing project. The Tulsa and West Tulsa Levees were completed by the Tulsa District in 1945. The project was turned over to the Tulsa County Drainage District No. 12 for operations and maintenance. The project consists of 3 levees with a total length of about 20 miles and an average height of 10 feet. The levees provide protection from flooding to property valued at approximately $1 billion dollars. Rehabilitation of the

drainage pipes thru the existing levee were completed in FY02.

Local cooperation. Fully complied with..

Operations and results during fiscal year. Routine operation and maintenance continued.

40. WAURIKA LAKE, OK

Location. On Beaver Creek, a tributary of the Red River, at river mile 27.0, about 6 miles northwest of Waurika, in Jefferson County, OK. (See Hastings, OK-TX, Geological Survey map, scale 1:24,000.)

Existing project. For a description of the completed improvement, see page 19-12 of the Annual Report for 1983. Waurika Lake is operated as a unit of a coordinated lake system for flood control in the Red River Basin. Construction began in July 1971, and impoundment began in August 1977.

Local cooperation. Fully complied with. The Water Resources Development Act of 2007 included language that set the remaining obligation of the Waurika Project Master Conservancy District payable to the United States in the amounts, rates of interest, and payment schedules that existed on June 3, 1986 and stipulated they could not be adjusted, altered, or changed without a specific, separate, and written agreement between both parties.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Completed stilling basin dewatering and inspection at Waurika Lake. Repaired erosion to downstream outlet due to high releases during the summer flood event. Performed 24 hr flood surviellence activities for 14 days. Performed 24 hr flood surviellence for 14 days. Debris removal and flood recovery function within recreation areas. Routine operations and maintenance continued.

41. WINFIELD, KS

Location. Winfield is located approximately 15 miles north of the Kansas-Oklahoma state line on U.S. Highway 77 in Cowley County, KS. The city is located immediately southeast of the confluence of the Walnut River and Timber Creek.

Existing project. The project consists of raising and extending approximately 4 miles of levee along Timber Creek and the Walnut River. Road ramps will be constructed at two locations where city streets cross the Walnut River.

Local cooperation. Fully complied with.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Routine operation and maintenance performed.

42. WISTER LAKE, OK

Location. On the Poteau River at river mile 60.9, about 2 miles south of Wister, in LeFlore County, OK. (See Wister, OK, Geological Survey map, scale 1:24,000.)

Existing project. For a description of the completed improvement, see page 601 of the Annual Report for 1969. Construction began in April 1946, and was completed in May 1949. The project was placed in full flood control operation in October 1949.

Local cooperation. Fully complied with.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Performed maintenance work on the road system leading up to the project office, spillway and downstream areas of the structure. This provided road system that should be sustainable for many years. Additionally, gate hoist motors were cleaned, greased and painted as part of the continuing maintenace program on the structure. Routine operation and maintenance continued

43. OTHER AUTHORIZED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS

See Table 38-E.

44. INSPECTION OF COMPLETED LOCAL FLOOD PROTECTION PROJECTS

Inspections of completed, Federally constructed local flood protection projects

which are owned, operated, and maintained by local interests are made to determine the extent of compliance with approved regulations for operations and maintenance. The inspections assist the Corps of Engineers in determining if the project provides the flood protection for which it was constructed. See Table 38-I for a list of projects inspected in FY 06. Fiscal year cost was $301,251.

45. SCHEDULING FLOOD CONTROL RESERVOIR OPERATIONS

The Tulsa District Corps of Engineers is responsible for flood control operations at 12 non-Corps projects. These include nine Bureau of Reclamation lakes, two Grand River Dam Authority lakes, and one city-county owned lake. All of these projects were constructed wholly or in part with Federal funds. Routine flood control releases were required at several of the projects. Fiscal year costs for scheduling flood control reservoir operations totaled $1,084,388.

46. EMERGENCY RESPONSE ACTIVITIES - FLOOD CONTROL AND COASTAL EMERGENCIES

a. Disasters. The Emergency Operations Center (EOC) was activated for what proved to be a record setting number of times for the District, a total of 4 times during FY 07. The first of these was for the January Ice Storm in support of 2 FEMA Mission Assignments issued under 3272-EM-OK. The 2nd EOC operational period was to provide support for what eventually was a total of 8 FEMA Mission Assignments issued for execution in support of the Greensburg, KS Tornado and Flooding in KS under 1699-DR-KS. Those EOC operations were then extended for a 3rd time in mid-May due to PL-84-99 supported flood fighting in the Tulsa District southern KS area. The 4th EOC Operational period was from late June thru late August for PL 84-99 supported flood fighting across the entire District AOR and this operational period was extended to support another 8 FEMA Mission Assignments issued for Post-Flooding support under 1711-DR-KS.

These extended EOC operational periods continued at the end of the FY primarily in support of the on going FEMA mission assignments as well as to support the initiation of 6 separate PL 84-99 Levee Rehabilitation projects form the May and July flooding which will continue into FY 08.

b. Operational Program Areas. Fiscal year cost for catastrophic disaster preparedness was $17,669; $-72,222 for anti-terrorism force protection; $337,255 for disaster preparedness; $276,238 for the emergency operations; and $17,714 for the rehabilitation and inspection.

c. Emergency Work in Support of Other Federal Agencies. The Tulsa District Power PRT was called on for deployment in FY 07 for the January Ice Storm. In addition members of the PRT also participated in the USACE National Emergency Power Exercise conducted at Ft. Belvoir in May of 2007. Emergency Management Unit personnel also deployed in support of ESF #3 missions for the North Atlantic Division Nor'Easter Storm in April, the Greensburg 1699-DR-KS disaster in May, and supported virtually ongoing PL 84-99 Flood Damage Reduction Project Rehabilitation work in Sacramento District (CESPK). Approximately 30 other District employees deployed in support of various FEMA mission assignments received by the Tulsa District during the FY and another 20 in support of flood fight activities under PL 84-99.

47. FLOOD CONTROL WORK UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION

See Table 38-J for FY 06 expenditures for Small Flood Control Projects Not Specifically Authorized by Congress (Section 205); Emergency Streambank and Shoreline Projects (Section 14).

Multiple-Purpose Projects Including Power

48. BROKEN BOW LAKE, OK

Location. On the Mountain Fork River at river mile 20.3, about 9 miles northeast of Broken Bow, in McCurtain County, OK.

(See Broken Bow, OK, Geological Survey map, scale 1:24,000.)

Existing project. For a description of the completed improvements, see page 29-17 of the Annual Report for 1971. Construction began in November 1961, and the project was placed in useful operation in October 1969. Power units 1 and 2 were placed in operation in January and June 1970, respectively.

Local cooperation. The development of a trout fishery in the Mountain Fork River below Broken Bow Lake was implemented in 1989, in cooperation with the Corps of Engineers (Corps), Southwestern Power Administration, Oklahoma Department of Wildlife Conservation, and OWRB. The operation of the trout stream has been cooperatively managed by a Memorandum of Understanding. WRDA of 1996, Sec. 338, modified the project to provide for the reallocation of sufficient quantity of water supply storage space to support the Mountain Fork trout fishery at no expense to the state of Oklahoma. WRDA 1999 allowed for a 3-foot seasonal pool to offset losses to hydropower caused by the trout fishery. The study to determine the impacts of these actions identified 16 cultural resource sites that would be adversely impacted due to the 3-foot seasonal pool raise. The State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) wanted every site mitigated, which would have cost about $2.4M. After a trip to the project in October 2005 by Tulsa District and SHPO personnel, SHPO identified 8 sites it wants mitigated. Also, a Memorandum of Agreement will have to be developed between the two agencies outlining the resolution of the adverse effects on the sites which are eligible for listing in the National Register for Historic Places. The reallocation study cannot be completed until all cultural resource issues are worked out. Work is on-going.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Replaced anodes on two intake gates (64 anodes). Replaced phone system to match District system. Replaced CO2 bottles for fire protection. Replaced essential transformer for powerhouse controls. Asbestose removal contract. Routine operation and maintenance continued.

49. EUFAULA LAKE, OK

Location. On the Canadian River at river mile 27.0, about 12 miles east of Eufaula, in McIntosh County, OK. (See Porum, OK, Geological Survey map, scale 1:24,000.)

Existing project. For a description of the completed improvement, see page 588 of the Annual Report for 1970. Construction began in December 1956, and the project was placed in full flood control operation in February 1964. There are numerous areas along the shoreline where private property is subject to flooding and erosion as a result of the construction and operation. Erosion problems in numerous subdivisions bordering the lake were studied in 1989 and 1993. At this time, it is estimated that there are approximately 22 miles of shoreline in need of attention. Estimated costs for repair is approximately $15 million.

Local cooperation. Fully complied with. The Water Resources Development Act of 2007 recognizes recreation as a project purpose and directs the Secretary to establish an advisory committee for Lake Eufaula. The purpose of the committee is advisory only to provide information and recommendations regarding operations. The act also authorized a reallocation study subject to appropriation of funds to develop a recommendation concerning the best value while minimizing ecological damages for current and future use of storage capacity fo the authorized project purposes and for the District to take into consideration recommendations for a pool management plan. Work to accomplish the provisions of this act will be ongoing.

Operations and results during fiscal year. A new gate house and entrance road have been constructed at Porum Landing Public Use Area, which will allow for better flow of traffic and a more efficient collection of use fees public. A lot of funds in FY 07 were used for the ice storm and flood clean up and maintenance. Removed damaged quarry tile from the powerhouse generator bay floor and replaced with a finished concrete. Repaired the parking area at the power plant. Insulated raw water piping. Replaced generator slip ring brushes with

constant pressure brush rigging. Routine operation and maintenance continued.

50. FORT GIBSON LAKE, OK

Location. On the Grand (Neosho) River at river mile 7.7, about 5 miles north of Fort Gibson, in Muskogee County, OK. (See Fort Gibson Dam, OK, Geological Survey map, scale 1:24,000.)

Existing project. For a description of the completed improvement, see page 604 of the Annual Report for 1969. Construction began in March 1942, but was held in abeyance during World War II. Construction resumed in May 1946, and was completed in June 1950. The fourth generator was installed and the project placed in full operation in September 1953.

Local cooperation. Fully complied with.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Installed 6,200 ft of barb wire fence along toe of Dike 10 to keep unauthorized vehicles from eroding embankment. Installed IP phone system at Lake Office. Replaced old floatation with new encapsulated float tubes under Government boat docks. Constructed waterfowl pond near Dike 1. Cleared boundary line and installed approximately 3000 feet of barb wire fence to delineate boundary line and prevent encroachments near Wagoner. Installed six new CXT RR's in each of the following Public Use Area's (PUA's): Wahoo, Wildwood, Rocky Point, Taylor Ferry North, Taylor Ferry Beach and Flatrock. Installed new courtesy dock at Taylor Ferry South. Removed significant ice storm and flood debris from all PUA's and re-opened for use by the public. Disposed of two old MVT's, two masonry change houses and five CMT's and removed from real property. Installed Life Jacket Loaner board and canopies at Taylor Ferry Beach. Rebuilt one of the station unwatering pumps. Replaced Coupling Capacitor Voltage Transformers and disposed of PCB contaminated items. Rebuilt several headers on the generator cooling water boxes. Purchased metal oxide varistors for installation on generator 15 KV bus. Replaced clapper valve floats in governor pressure tanks. Routine operation and maintenance continued.

51. KEYSTONE LAKE, OK

Location. On the Arkansas River at river mile 538.8, near Sand Springs, OK, and about 15 miles west of Tulsa, OK. (See Keystone Dam, OK, Geological Survey map, scale 1:24,000.)

Existing project. For a description of the completed improvement, see page 589 of the Annual Report for 1970. Construction began in January 1957, and the project was placed in flood control operation in September 1964.

Local cooperation. Fully complied with.

Operations and results during fiscal year. A dam safety study was initiated in response to an inspection which revealed a seepin both abutments. The study will also address the potential need to add a cut-off trench at the downstream side of the embankment. Replaced rip rap on right, upstream abutment to dam embankment. Repaired access roadway to dam bulkhead storage/maintenance area on left, upstream side of dam. Replaced overhead power lines at pump station #1, replaced gravel at all four parking lots/access roads to pump stations, and continued work in clearing woody vegetation growth along upstream toe at the Cleveland Levee. During the late June and early July flood event, project personnel were on 24-hour structure surveillance for approximately three weeks. Recovery fromo damage caused by the pool level going above the top of the flood pool continued thru the end of the FY and into FY 08. Purchased rubber seals and epoxy paint for repair of turbines. Replace sluice gate ball valves. Routine operation and maintenance continued.

52. LAKE TEXOMA (DENISON DAM), OK AND TX

Location. On the Red River at river mile 725.9, about 5 miles northwest of Denison, TX. (See Denison Dam, OK, Geological Survey map, scale 1:24,000.)

Existing project. For a description of the completed improvement, see page 603 of the Annual Report for 1969. Lake Texoma is operated as a unit of a coordinated lake system for flood control in the Red River

Basin. Construction started in August 1939, and was completed in February 1944. Commercial power generation was started in March 1945. Authorized work is complete except for installation of the third, fourth, and fifth power units.

Local cooperation. Fully complied with.

Operations and results during fiscal year. WRDA 99 mandated the sale, at fair market value, of approximately 1,580 acres of project lands to the state of Oklahoma. The administrative costs of the land transfer must be paid by the state of Oklahoma. An estimate of administrative costs, $187,000, was provided by Oklahoma Commissioners. Transfer of ± 525 acres completed. A study to reallocate an additional 105,000 acre-feet of storage from hydropower to water supply is underway and a draft reallocation report and Final Environmental Assessment was forwarded to HQUSACE for review in the May 2007. Review comments were received around the 1st of December 2007. Comments will be addressed and an Issue Resolution Conference (IRC) will be required to work out issues with stakeholders. Work is ongoing. Repaired of flood gate cables emergency. Replacement of cables on two flood gates. Rehab of intake powerhouse gate. Performed 24 hr surveillance for 41 days. The 3rd highest pool elevation during 63 year project life span. Painted emergency flood gate. Repair of downstream relief well system. Debris removal and flood recovery functions within recreation areas. Routine operation and maintenance continued.

53. ROBERT S. KERR LOCK AND DAM AND RESERVOIR, OK

Location. On the Arkansas River at navigation mile 336.2, about 8 miles south of Sallisaw, in LeFlore County, OK. (See Robert S. Kerr, OK, Geological Survey map, scale 1:24,000.)

Existing project. For a description of the completed improvement, see page 19-21 of the Annual Report for 1972. The Robert S. Kerr Lock and Dam and Reservoir is a unit of the McClellan-Kerr Arkansas River Navigation System. Construction began in April 1964, and closure was completed in October 1970. The lock and dam became operational for navigation in December 1970. Generating units 1, 2, 3, and 4 were placed in operation in October, July, September, and November 1971, respectively.

Local cooperation. See section 1 of this report.

Terminal facilities. Five sites have been developed for handling coal, grain, construction aggregates, and miscellaneous cargo. The facilities are considered adequate for present traffic.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Procurred station service air compressors. Purchased motors for unwatering pumps. Replace phone system to match District system. Four new boat ramps had an approach lane added and paved, a playground was constructed in Short Mountain, and a sewage lagoon was built for the trailer dump station in Cowlington. Routine operation and maintenance continued.

54. TENKILLER FERRY LAKE, OK

Location. On the Illinois River at river mile 12.8, 7 miles northeast of Gore, in Sequoyah County, OK. (See Gore, OK, Geological Survey map, scale 1:24,000.)

Existing project. For a description of the completed improvement, see page 606 of the Annual Report for 1969. Construction began in June 1947, and was completed in July 1953.

Local cooperation. Fully complied with. Stakeholders have identified a need for a reallocation study.

Operations and results during fiscal year. A project to build an auxiliary spillway and to modify the existing spillway was authorized February 22, 1994, by the Acting Assistant Secretary of the Army, under the Dam Safety Assurance Program. Phase I was awarded in FY 00. Phase II was awarded in FY 04 and completed in FY 07.. The auxiliary spillway project was completed except for completion of some grouting and bridge deck repairs which are underway and scheduled for completion in FY 08.

Replaced obsolete phone system with VOIP system. Completed replacement of roofs on six picnic shelters. Completed construction of two new courtesy docks at Sizemore and Chicken Creek South, Completed construction of new fee station at Elk Creek, Completed replacement of CMP toilets at Chicken Creek South with two CXT vault toilets. Continued replacement of doors and windows of restroom buildings at various parks. Removed and trimmed dead and hazardous trees and limbs. Old patrol boat was replaced. Painted the surge tank for the power penstock. Replaced surge arrestors on the generator 15 kv bus. Customer funding was used to replace cooling fans. Routine operation and maintenance continued.

55. WEBBERS FALLS LOCK AND DAM, OK

Location. On the Arkansas River at navigation mile 366.6, about 5 miles northwest of Webbers Falls, in Muskogee County, OK. (See Webbers Falls, OK, Geological Survey map, scale 1:24,000.)

Existing project. For a description of the completed improvement, see page 19-23 of the Annual Report for 1977. The Webbers Falls Lock and Dam is a unit of the McClellan-Kerr Arkansas River Navigation System. In January 1965, construction began and the project was placed in useful operation in November 1970. The lock and dam became operational for navigation in December 1970. Generating units 1, 2, and 3 were placed in operation in August, September, and November 1973, respectively.

Local cooperation. See section 1 of this report.

Terminal facilities. Facilities at the Port of Muskogee include: a cargo pier, mooring dolphins, warehouse, terminal building, and fuel facility built by the Muskogee City-County Port Authority; a liquid cargo loading facility and a steel unloading facility built by Frontier Steel Company; grain holding facilities built by Conagra, Inc.; and a general-purpose private dock built by the Fort Howard Paper Company. The facilities are considered adequate for present traffic.

Operations and results during fiscal year. Customer funds were used to provide cooling H2O piping at the project. Replace phone system to match District system. Installation of fiber optic. Installed new trash racks and clammed debris in Powehouse intakes. Completed replacement of faulty electrical wiring to sites in Spaniard Creek. Replaced water hydrants and valves on one loop at Brewers Bend. Installed one replacement CXT vault toilet at Spanaird Creek. Completed construction of fee stations in Brewers Bend and Chicken Creek. Completed clean up of dead trees and hazardous limbs that resulted from January 2007 ice storm. Completed replacement of windows at Spanaird Creek and Brewers Bend. Routine operation and maintenance dredging was performed at various locations on the system (MKARNS-to include Webbers Falls locations) to remove shoaling from the 2007 Flood Event. Routine operation and maintenance continued.

Environmental Infrastructure

56. LAWTON, OK

Location. Lawton is located approximately 80 miles southwest of Oklahoma City on Highway 44.

Existing project. The project consists of demolition of an existing, but abandoned, wastewater treatment facility.

Local cooperation. Cost sharing on this project will be 75% Federal and 25% non-Federal. The city will be responsible for provision of LERRD and cash as necessary.

Operations and results during fiscal year. In FY04, this project design was initiated. The letter report for the project was approved. NEPA approval process is underway.

57. TAR CREEK CLEANUP, OK

Location. Tar Creek is located in northeast Oklahoma, in Ottawa County.

Existing project. The project consists of technical planning, design and construction assistance to non-Federal interests to remedy adverse environmental and human health

impacts. Projects demonstrate practicable alternatives and activities which include measures to address lead exposure and other environmental problems related to historical mining activities in the area. Projects include capping of areas where surface materials containing high levels of lead are easily wind-dispersed in local communities, plugging of open mineshafts, and a subsidence potential evaluation.

Local cooperation. Cooperating non-federal interests are responsible for LERRD.

Operations and results during fiscal year. In FY05, establishment of a grass cover was completed on the Boys and Girls Club Project in Picher, OK, and open mineshafts were plugged. The draft subsidence evaluation was completed, and additional mine shaft planning work began.

58. YUKON, OK

Location. Yukon is located immediately adjacent to Oklahoma City's western boundary on Highway 66.

Existing project. The project consists of constructing approximately 9 miles of domestic water line connecting the city's well field to the city water system. Also to be constructed is a one million gallon storage facility.

Local cooperation. Cost sharing on this project will be 75% Federal and 25% non-Federal. The city will be responsible for provision of LERRD and cash as necessary.

Operations and results during fiscal year. In FY04, this project was scoped and design undertaken. The project letter report was approved. NEPA approval process is underway.

General Investigations

59. SURVEYS

Fiscal year cost was $704,362, which included five special studies, one watershed comprehensive study; miscellaneous activities - special investigations, and Interagency Water Resources Development; North American Waterfowl Management Plan, Coordination with other Agencies, and two planning assistance to states studies. Table 38-K provides a specific list and respective fiscal year expenditures.

60. COLLECTION AND STUDY OF BASIC DATA

Fiscal year cost was $207,605, which includes floodplain management services. Table 38-K provides a specific list and respective fiscal year expenditures.

Table 38-A

COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section in Text	Project	Funding	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	Total Cost To Sep. 30, 2007[1]
1.	McClellan-Kerr Arkansas	New Work					
	River Navigation System,	Approp	-	-	-	-	130,936,638[2]
	OK, (Tulsa District Portion)	Cost	-	-	-	-	130,936,638[2]
		Maint					
		Approp	6,644,478	8,309,000			200,478,524
		Cost	6,654,643	7,391,364	199,560,840		
3.	Arcadia Lake, OK	New Work					
		Approp	-7,682	-	82,958,218		
		Cost	-13,311	-	82,944,906		
		Maint					
		Approp	319,308	333,000	6,309,353		
		Cost	319,682	333,000	5,499,353		
4.	Arkansas City, KS	New Work					
		Approp	2,705,000	889,000	22,866,279		
		Cost	2,209,612	901,840	22,857,382		
	(Contributed Funds)	Contrib.	700,000	400,000	2,309,000		
		Cost	12,945	765,812	1,983,286		
5.	Arkansas-Red River	New Work					
	Basins Chloride Control,	Approp	-	-	-	-	25,705,208
	KS, OK, and TX	Cost	-	-	-	-	25,705,208
		Maint					
		Approp	-	-	-	-	2,316,354
		Cost	-	-	-	-	2,316,354
5a.	Area V,	New Work					
	Estelline Springs, TX	Approp	-	-	-	-	300,028
		Cost	-	-	-	-	300,028
		Maint					
		Approp	-59	15,000	173,576		
		Cost	-	14,993	173,569		
5b.	Area VIII, TX	New Work					
		Approp	-1,000	-	46,681,242		
		Cost	-1,000	-	46,670,992		
		Maint					
		Approp	1,087,831	1,268,000	19,576,074		
		Cost	1,088,873	1,273,126	19,576,074		

Table 38-A

COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section in Text	Project	Funding	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	Total Cost To Sep. 30, 2007[1]
5c.	Red River Basin Chloride Control, TX & OK	New Work					
		Approp	1,159,000	1,332,000	37,096,805		
		Cost	933,888	1,022,243	36,385,391		
6.	Birch Lake, OK	New Work					
		Approp	-	-	-	-	13,549,170
		Cost	-	-	-	-	13,549,170
		Maint					
		Approp	366,713	426,000	15,787,128		
		Cost	368,386	426,001	15,787,128		
7.	Bowie County Levee, TX	New Work					
		Approp	-	-	7,195,000		
		Cost	126,160	565,380	3,023,172		
8.	Candy Lake, OK	New Work					
		Approp	-	-	-	-	4,927,922
		Cost	-	-	-	-	4,927,922
		Maint					
		Approp	158,350	64,000	747,459		
		Cost	158,955	59,573	743,029		
9.	Canton Lake, OK	New Work					
		Approp	1,111,400	133,000	14,775,234[11]		
		Cost	1,528,912	69,778	14,697,831[11]		
		Maint					
		Approp	2,918,493	2,111,000	48,717,255		
		Cost	2,924,987	2,111,650	48,717,253		
10.	Copan Lake, OK	New Work					
		Approp	-1,625	-	83,799,189		
		Cost	-	-	-	-	83,799,189
		Maint					
		Approp	833,868	959,200	17,968,641		
		Cost	836,829	948,484	17,957,925		
11.	Council Grove Lake, KS	New Work					
		Approp	-	-	-	-	11,810,509
		Cost	-	-	-	-	11,810,509
		Maint					
		Approp	2,032,798	1,668,000	29,488,333		
		Cost	2,032,921	1,667,765	29,481,670		

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COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section in Text	Project	Funding	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	Total Cost To Sep. 30, 2007[1]
12.	El Dorado Lake, KS	New Work					
		Approp	-5	-	92,413,344		
		Cost	-	-	-	-	92,413,344
		Maint					
		Approp	716,727	602,000	9,988,439		
		Cost	721,668	575,461	9,962,379		
13.	Elk City Lake, KS	New Work					
		Approp	-	-	-	-	19,052,990
		Cost	-	-	-	-	19,052,990
		Maint					
		Approp	922,817	584,000	19,008,163		
		Cost	923,807	585,753	19,008,163		
14.	Fall River Lake, KS	New Work					
	(Federal)	Approp	-	-	-	-	10,550,873
		Cost	-	-	-	-	10,550,873
		Maint					
		Approp	1,428,804	1,999,964	25,408,110		
		Cost	1,440,095	1,985,597	25,393,682		
	(Contrib. Funds)	Contrib.	-	-	-	-	6,120
		Cost	-	-	-	-	6,120
15.	Fort Supply Lake, OK	New Work					
		Approp	-	-	-	-	7,723,134
		Cost	-	-	-	-	7,723,134
		Maint					
		Approp	612,446	740,000	23,905,467		
		Cost	578,390	782,758	23,905,467		
16.	Fry Creeks, Bixby, OK	New Work					
		Approp	-	-	10,552,508		
		Cost	617	-	10,548,379		
	(Contrib. Funds)	Contrib.	-	-	-	-	640,000
		Cost	-	-	-	-	640,000
17.	Great Bend, KS	New Work					
	(Federal)	Approp	-327	-	19,968,073		
		Cost	-	-	-	-	19,968,073
	(Contrib. Funds)	Contrib.	-	-	-	-	4,259,254
		Cost	-	-	-	-	4,259,254

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COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section in Text	Project	Funding	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	Total Cost To Sep. 30, 2007[1]
18.	Great Salt Plains Lake, OK	New Work					
		Approp	-	-	-	-	4,626,270
		Cost	-	-	-	-	4,626,270
		Maint					
		Approp	73,482	111,000	8,917,880		
		Cost	73,546	110,992	8,917,873		
19.	Halstead, KS	New Work					
	(Federal)	Approp	-11,000	300,000	8,738,000		
		Cost	2,178	306,906	8,737,540		
	(Contributed Funds)	Contrib.	-	-16,015	923,985		
		Cost	1,800	-2,352	923,985		
20.	Heyburn Lake and	New Work					
	Polecat Creek, OK	Approp	-	-	-	-	2,560,572
		Cost	-	-	-	-	2,560,572
		Maint					
		Approp	352,526	796,000	16,913,278		
		Cost	358,725	796,000	16,913,266		
21.	Hugo Lake, OK	New Work					
		Approp	-15,800	-	41,195,762		
		Cost	-15,800	-	41,195,762		
		Maint					
		Approp	1,879,842	1,685,000	41,072,443		
		Cost	1,894,833	1,676,063	41,063,045		
22.	Hulah Lake, OK	New Work					
		Approp	-	-	-	-	11,388,150
		Cost	-	-	-	-	11,388,150
		Maint					
		Approp	1,135,668	1,271,468	16,009,853		
		Cost	1,077,150	1,058,372	15,736,212		
		Minor Rehab					
		Approp	-	-	-	-	135,718
		Cost	-	-	-	-	135,718
23.	John Redmond Dam	New Work					
	and Reservoir, KS	Approp	-	-	-	-	28,151,470
		Cost	-	-	-	-	28,151,470

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COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section in Text	Project	Funding	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	Total Cost To Sep. 30, 2007[1]
	John Redmond Dam	Maint					
	and Reservoir, KS (Cont'd)	Approp	1,999,518	1,341,000	40,050,287		
		Cost	2,053,536	1,309,236	40,011,630		
24.	Kaw Lake, OK	New Work					
	(Federal)	Approp	-	-	-	-	109,430,750
		Cost	-	-	-	-	109,430,750
		Maint					
		Approp	1,774,142	3,553,000	48,413,210		
		Cost	1,780,642	2,945,648	47,804,353		
	(Contributed Funds)	Contrib.	-	-	-	-	43,934
		Cost	-	-	-	-	43,934
25.	Lake Kemp, TX	New Work					
		Approp	-	-	-	-	7,637,702
		Cost	-	-	-	-	7,637,702
		Maint					
		Approp	218,275	223,000	4,595,994		
		Cost	218,287	223,000	4,595,974		
26.	Lake Wichita,	New Work					
	Holliday Creek, TX	Approp	86,999	-	3,963,211		
	(Federal)	Cost	98,095	-	3,963,211		
	(Contributed Funds)	Contrib.	-86,866	-	7,748,134		
		Cost	-86,866	-	7,748,134		
27.	Marion Reservoir, KS	New Work					
		Approp	-5,544	-	13,415,274		
		Cost	-5,544	-	13,415,274		
		Maint					
		Approp	1,769,586	2,346,254	34,403,867		
		Cost	1,769,915	2,247,000	34,303,980		
		Minor Rehab					
		Approp	-	-	-	-	68,924
		Cost	-	-	-	-	68,924
28.	McGrath Creek,	New Work					
	Wichita Falls, TX	Approp	-	-	-	-	8,538,349
	(Federal)	Cost	-	-	-	-	8,538,349
	(Contributed Funds)	Contrib.	-	-	-	-	3,086,860
		Cost	-	-	-	-	3,086,860

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COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section in Text	Project	Funding	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	Total Cost To Sep. 30, 2007[1]
29.	Mingo Creek, OK	New Work					
	(Federal)	Approp	-17,000	-	77,553,726		
		Cost	27,463	9,337	77,545,086		
	(Contributed Funds)	Contrib.	-	-	-	-	16,253,400
		Cost	9,525	19,490	15,969,478		
30.	Oologah Lake, OK	New Work					
		Approp	-	-	-	-	37,029,928[3]
		Cost	-	-	-	-	37,029,928[3]
		Maint					
		Approp	2,509,513	1,697,000	43,011,783		
		Cost	2,524,915	1,697,247	43,011,781		
31.	Optima Lake, OK	New Work					
		Approp	-	-	-	-	47,173,438
		Cost	-	-	-	-	47,173,438
		Maint					
		Approp	15,274	64,000	7,743,732		
		Cost	15,543	64,000	7,743,732		
32.	Parker Lake, OK	New Work					
		Approp	-	-	-	-	585,326
		Cost	-	-	-	-	584,973
33.	Pat Mayse Lake, TX	New Work					
		Approp	-	-	-	-	9,310,661
		Cost	-	-	-	-	9,310,661
		Maint					
		Approp	1,033,257	1,068,000	25,392,493		
		Cost	1,040,315	1,074,213	25,422,383		
34.	Pearson-Skubitz	New Work					
	Big Hill Lake, KS	Approp	-	-	-	-	16,879,166
		Cost	-	-	-	-	16,879,166
		Maint					
		Approp	725,283	1,031,000	20,304,726		
		Cost	740,152	1,031,000	20,304,725		
35.	Pine Creek Lake, OK	New Work					
		Approp	-	-	-	-	20,628,049
		Cost	-	-	-	-	20,628,049

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COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section in Text	Project	Funding	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	Total Cost To Sep. 30, 2007[1]
	Pine Creek Lake, OK	Maint					
	(Cont'd)	Approp	922,476	985,000	26,818,228		
		Cost	926,141	985,580	26,818,128		
36.	Sardis Lake, OK	New Work					
		Approp	-	-	-	-	68,518,439
		Cost	-	-	-	-	68,518,429
		Maint					
		Approp	875,035	906,000	18,422,503		
		Cost	878,138	905,685	18,422,189		
37.	Skiatook Lake, OK	New Work					
		Approp	156,300	-	116,314,038[10]		
		Cost	2,579,052	2,418	116,313,762[10]		
		Maint					
		Approp	1,586,500	1,607,040	23,300,995		
		Cost	1,615,217	1,601,156	23,293,736		
38.	Toronto Lake, KS	New Work					
		Approp	-	-	-	-	13,896,324
		Cost	-	-	-	-	13,896,324
		Maint					
		Approp	998,701	460,567	11,662,445		
		Cost	999,230	460,590	11,662,437		
39.	Tulsa & West Tulsa, OK	New Work					
	(Federal)	Approp	-	-	1,569,000		
		Cost	14	-46,366	1,518,460		
		Minor Rehab					
		Approp	-	-	-	-	1,118,111
		Cost	-	-	-	-	1,110,444
	(Contributed Funds)	Contrib.	-	-18,847	524,129		
		Cost	-	46,366	524,129		
40.	Waurika Lake, OK	New Work					
		Approp	-	-	-	-	69,729,461
		Cost	-	-	-	-	69,729,281
		Maint					
		Approp	1,018,217	1,253,000	30,643,555		
		Cost	1,023,071	1,241,544	30,631,402		

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COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section in Text	Project	Funding	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	Total Cost To Sep. 30, 2007[1]
41.	Winfield, KS	New Work					
		Approp	37,900	-	8,224,517		
		Cost	27,901	4,257	8,214,689		
	(Contributed Funds)	Contrib.	-	-	-	-	54,460
		Cost	-	-	-	-	54,460
42.	Wister Lake, OK	New Work					
		Approp	-	-	-	-	10,690,751
		Cost	-	-	-	-	10,687,439
		Maint					
		Approp	1,323,579	1,704,000	22,295,763		
		Cost	1,344,081	1.692,815	22,280,884		
		Major Rehabilitation					
		Approp	-	-	-	-	11,131,529
		Cost	-	-	-	-	11,131,529
48.	Broken Bow Lake, OK	New Work					
		Approp	-	-	-	-	41,222,692
		Cost	-	-	-	-	41,222,692
		Maint					
		Approp	1,362,180	1,366,000	40,961,744		
		Cost	1,379,512	1,366,033	40,960,581		
	(Contributed Funds)	Maint					
		Approp	200,000	17,527	525,761		
		Cost	105,342	142,053	455,629		
49.	Eufaula Lake, OK	New Work					
		Approp	-	-	-	-	123,795,907[4]
		Cost	-	-	-	-	123,795,907[4]
		Maint					
		Approp	3,942,430	4,844,000	115,374,121		
		Cost	3,967,882	4,649,084	115,171,302		
(Contributed Funds)		Contrib.	434,593	161,030	1,792,753[12]		
		Cost	11,386	354,645	1,561,554[12]		
50.	Fort Gibson Lake, OK	New Work					
		Approp	-	-	-	-	43,821,405[5]
		Cost	-	-	-	-	43,821,405[5]

Table 38-A

COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section in Text	Project	Funding	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	Total Cost To Sep. 30, 2007[1]
	Fort Gibson Lake, OK	Maint					
	(Cont'd)	Approp	5,471,315	3,771,820	96,976,685		
		Cost	5,520,797	3,735,172	96,896,787		
	(Contributed Funds)	Contrib.	1,700,876	1,097,673	3,901,103		
		Cost	625,953	657,596	2,331,897		
51.	Keystone Lake, OK	New Work					
		Approp	-1,360	-	123,169,813[6]		
		Cost	-11,216	-	123,159,957[6]		
		Maint					
		Approp	3,136,372	2,982,887	90,441,946		
		Cost	4,155,017	2,988,773	90,441,072		
	(Contributed Funds)	Contrib.	1,247,082	75,000	3,033,832		
		Cost	792,687	23,495	1,795,186		
52.	Lake Texoma	New Work					
	(Denison Dam),	Approp	-	-	-	-	68,168,960[7]
	OK and TX	Cost	-	-	-	-	68,157,390[7]
		Maint					
		Approp	5,775,818	6,881,000	161,523,453		
		Cost	5,876,968	6,846,168	161,479,435		
		Minor Rehabilitation					
		Approp	-	-	-	-	46,237
		Cost	-	-	-	-	46,237
	(Contributed Funds)	Contrib.	4,897,753	250,000	5,506,120		
		Cost	15,993	1,711,397	2,075,275		
53.	Robert S. Kerr Lock and	New Work					
	Dam and Reservoir, OK	Approp	-	-	-	-	94,578,237
		Cost	-	-	-	-	94,578,237
		Maint					
		Approp	5,921,035	4,456,800	102,073,104		
		Cost	5,930,823	4,309,241	101,907,353		
	(Contributed Funds)	Contrib.	-60,434	75,000	906,566		
		Cost	24,592	-	1,931,567		
54.	Tenkiller Ferry Lake, OK	New Work					
		Approp	2,592,361	3,609,000	58,406,581[8]		
		Cost	2,783,296	3,025,456	57,796,119[8]		

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COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section in Text	Project	Funding	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	Total Cost To Sep. 30, 2007[1]
	Tenkiller Ferry Lake, OK	Maint					
	(Cont'd)	Approp	3,092,037	3,049,000	82,707,467		
		Cost	3,098,436	3,032,082	82,678,723		
	(Contributed Funds)	Contrib.	240,607	189,940	537,897		
		Cost	5,439	135,101	237,897		
55.	Webbers Falls	New Work					
	Lock & Dam, OK	Approp	-	-	-	-	86,107,967
		Cost	-	-	-	-	86,107,967
		Maint					
		Approp	4,222,567	3,389,000	89,612,985		
		Cost	4,239,284	3,389,753	89,609,765		
	(Contributed Funds)	Maint					
		Approp	-119,758	3,337,728	5,310,940		
		Cost	639,287	8,853	1,863,755		
56.	Lawton, OK	New Work					
		Approp	-47,900	503,000	510,100		
		Cost	1,785	5,846	9,715		
57.	Tar Creek Cleanup, OK	New Work					
		Approp	4,966,000	1,332,000	6,298,000		
		Cost	261,509	3,878,458	4,139,967		
58.	Yukon, OK	New Work					
		Approp	-39,100	30,000	45,900		
		Cost	6,362	3,432	11,921		

1. Includes $2,077,900 expended by the Jobs Act (P.L. 98-8 dated, March 24, 1983) for projects listed in Tables 29-M of the FY 85 Annual Report.
2. Includes $12,700,038 for Bank Stabilization and Channel Rectification.
3. Excludes $81,460 contributed funds and $1,348,816 special funds.
4. Excludes $299,803 contributed funds and $13,211,728 special funds.
5. Excludes $134,919 contributed funds. Includes $49,581 Public Works acceleration funds; and $1,058,500 Hydropower.
6. Excludes $5,366,231 special funds.
7. Includes $433,549 Emergency Relief funds. Exchange $1,256,068 from special contributed funds.
8. Excludes $946 contributed funds. Includes $39,999 Public Works acceleration funds. Includes an appropriation of $21,527,500 for Dam Safety and $21,257,054 in Dam Safety expenditures.
9. The cost for Grand Lake O' the Cherokees has been added to the amount reported in paragraph 45, Scheduling Flood Control Reservoir Operations.
10. Includes an appropriation for Dam Safety of $7,413,000, and Dam Safety expenditures of $7,302,050.
11. Includes an appropriation for Dam Safety of $750,000, and Dam Safety expenditures of $40,304.
12. Contributed funds for Muddy Creek bridge replacement.

TABLE 38-B AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Section In Text	Date of Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
1.	July 24, 1946	McCLELLAN-KERR ARKANSAS RIVER NAVIGATION SYSTEM	HD 79-758 PL 79-525
	October 22, 1976	Big and Little Sallisaw Creeks Navigation Project	PL 94-587
	November 17, 1986	W.D. Mayo Hydropower	PL 99-662
3.	December 31, 1970	ARCADIA LAKE	HD 91-299
	October 22, 1976	Changed water quality to water supply	PL 94-587
4.	November 17, 1986	ARKANSAS CITY	PL 99-662
5.		ARKANSAS-RED RIVER BASINS CHLORIDE CONTROL	
5a.	October 23, 1962	Authorized Area V (Estelline Springs)	SD 87-l07
5b.&5c.	November 7, 1966	Authorized Areas VII, VIII, and X	PL 89-789 SD 110
	December 31, 1970	Authorized Areas I, II-III, VI, IX, XIII, XIV, and XV	PL 91-6ll
	November 17, 1986	Authorized the Red River Basin and the Arkansas River Basin as separate projects with separate authority.	PL 99-662
6.	October 23, 1962	BIRCH LAKE	HD 87-563
7.	August 26, 1994	BOWIE COUNTY LEVEE	PL 103-316
8.	October 23, 1962	CANDY LAKE	HD 87-564
9.	June 28, 1938 July 24, l946 June 30, 1948	CANTON LAKE Approved Irrigation Storage Approved Water Supply Storage	HD 75-569
10.	October 23, 1962	COPAN LAKE	HD 87-563
11.	May l7, 1950	COUNCIL GROVE LAKE	HD 80-442
12.	October 27, 1965	EL DORADO LAKE	HD 89-232
13.	August 18, 1941	ELK CITY LAKE	HD 76-440
14.	August 18, 1941	FALL RIVER LAKE	HD 76-440
15.	June 22, 1936	FORT SUPPLY LAKE	HD 74-308
16.	November 17, 1986	FRY CREEKS	PL 99-662
17.	November 17, 1986	GREAT BEND	PL 99-662

TABLE 38-B AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Section In Text	Date of Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
18.	June 22, 1936	GREAT SALT PLAINS LAKE	HD 74-308
19.	November 17, 1986	HALSTEAD	PL 99-662
20.	July 24, 1946	HEYBURN LAKE AND POLECAT CREEK	HD 80-290
21.	July 24, 1946	HUGO LAKE	HD 79-602
22.	June 22, 1936	HULAH LAKE	HD 74-308
23.	May 17, 1950 February l5, 1958	JOHN REDMOND DAM AND RESERVOIR Authorized name change	HD 80-442 PL 85-327
24.	October 23, 1962	KAW LAKE	HD 87-143
25.	October 23, 1962	LAKE KEMP	HD 87-144
26.	November 17, 1986	LAKE WICHITA, HOLLIDAY CREEK	PL 99-662
27.	May 17, 1950 March 14, 1990	MARION RESERVOIR Authorized name change	HD 80-442 PL 101-253
28.	November 17, 1988	MCGRATH CREEK WICHITA FALLS, TX	PL 100-676
29.	November 17, 1986	MINGO CREEK	PL 99-662
30.	June 28, 1938	OOLOGAH LAKE	Committee Doc. No. 1, 75th Cong., 1st Session
31.	June 22, 1936	OPTIMA LAKE	HD 74-308
32.	November 17, 1986	PARKER LAKE	PL 99-662
33.	October 23, 1962	PAT MAYSE LAKE	HD 88-71
34.	October 23, 1962 November 10, 1978	PEARSON-SKUBITZ BIG HILL LAKE Authorized name change	HD 87-472 PL 95-265
35.	July 3, 1958	PINE CREEK LAKE	HD 85-170
36.	October 23, 1962 December 4, 1981	SARDIS LAKE Authorized name change	SD 87-145 PL 97-88
37.	October 23, 1962	SKIATOOK LAKE	HD 87-563
38.	August 18, 1941	TORONTO LAKE PL 77-228	HD 76-440
39.	August 18, 1941	TULSA & WEST TULSA, OK	PL 77-228

TABLE 38-B AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Section In Text	Date of Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
40.	December 30, 1963	WAURIKA LAKE	SD 88-33 PL 88-253
41.	October 27, 1965	WINFIELD	PL 89-298
42.	June 28, 1938	WISTER LAKE	Committee Doc. No. 1, 75th Cong., 1st Session
	July 30, 1983	Changed conservation pool elevation	PL 98-63
	October 12, 1996	Increase permanent pool level	PL 104-303
48.	July 3, 1958	BROKEN BOW LAKE	HD 85-170
	October 23, 1962		SD 87-137
	October 12, 1996	Reallocation of water supply storage	PL 104-303
49.	July 24, 1946	EUFAULA LAKE	HD 79-758
	July 16,1984	Authorized Piney Creek and Muddy Creek bridge replacement	PL 98-360
	November 17, 1986	Authorized cost sharing	PL99-662
50.	August 18, 1941	FORT GIBSON LAKE	HD 76-107
	July 24, 1946	Incorporated into the multiple-purpose plan for the Arkansas River Basin	PL 76-228
	November 17, 1986	Added hydropower units 5 & 6	PL 99-662
51.	May 17, 1950	KEYSTONE LAKE	SD 81-07
52.		LAKE TEXOMA (Denison Dam)	
	June 28, 1938	Flood control and power	HD 75-541
	October 17, 1940	Navigation and regulating flows	PL 76-868
	September 30, 1944	Authorized name	PL 78-454
	August 14, 1953	Water supply	PL 83-273
	November 17, 1986	Recreation	PL 99-662
53.	July 24, 1946	ROBERT S. KERR LOCK AND DAM AND RESERVOIR	HD 79-758
	July 8, 1963	Authorized name change	PL 88-62
54.	June 28, 1938	TENKILLER FERRY LAKE	Committee Doc. No. 1, 75th Cong., 1st Sess.
55.	July 24, 1946	WEBBERS FALLS LOCK AND DAM	HD 79-758 Cong., 1st Sess.
56.	October 31, 1992	LAWTON, OK	PL 102-580
57.		TAR CREEK CLEANUP, OK	PL 108-137
59.	October 31, 1992	YUKON, OK	PL 102-580

TABLE 38-C OTHER AUTHORIZED NAVIGATION PROJECTS

Project	Status	For Last Full Report See Annual Report for	Cost to September 30, 2007 Construction	Cost to September 30, 2007 Operation and Maintenance
Big and Little Sallisaw Navigation Project	Inactive	-	-	3,163
Poteau River Navigation Project, OK and AR	Complete	1983	536,952	-
Red River from Fulton, AR, to Mouth of Washita River	Complete	1924	378,574	182,157

TABLE 38-E OTHER AUTHORIZED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS

Project	For Last Full Report See Annual Report For	Cost to September 30, 2007 Construction	Cost to September 30, 2007 Operation and Maintenance
Augusta LPP, KS[1,2]	1938		84,217
Boswell Lake, OK[3]	1952	-	-
Cherry and Red Fork Creeks LPP, OK[2]	1970	261,448	-
Crutcho Creek LPP, OK[3]	1972	213,016	-
Dodge City LPP, KS[2]	-	-	-
Enid LPP, OK[2]	1963	743,612	14,599
Flat Rock and Valley View Creeks LPP, Tulsa, OK[2, 4]	1975	1,741,000	-
Florence LPP, KS[2]	1965	369,782	-
Hutchinson LPP, KS[2]	1956	3,497,718	-
Iola LPP, KS[2]	1939	22,290	-
Jenks LPP, OK[2]	1950	344,797	-
Joe Creek LPP, OK[2]	-	308,041	-
Larned LPP, KS[2]	-	-	-
Lukfata Lake, OK[3]	1983	1,424,685	-
Marion, KS	1988	5,488,618	
Oklahoma City LPP, OK[2]	1960	8,047,512	-
Red River Bank Stabilization Below Denison, OK and TX[2, 6]	1953	1,177,537	-
Red River Emergency Bank Protection	-	400,000	-
Sand Creek LPP, KS[2]	1968	545,996	-
Sand Lake, OK[3]	1963	-	-
Shidler Lake, OK[3]	1983	568,191	-
Tulsa and West Tulsa LPP, OK[2]	1954	3,592,432	-
Turtle Creek LPP, Yukon, OK[3]	1975	144,853	-
West Branch Chisholm Creek LPP, KS[2]	1965	364,200	-
Wichita and Valley Center LPP, KS[2]	1960	12,247,379	-

LPP - Local Protection Project.

1. Completed by Kansas Works Progress Administration.
2. Complete.
3. Deferred.
4. Federal cost limited to $1,000,000.
5. Active with no current year expenditures.
6. FY 99 – FY 02 additional funds of $955,432 were received for construction.

TABLE 38-G DEAUTHORIZED PROJECTS

Project	For Last Full Report See Annual Report for	Date and Authority	Federal Funds Expended	Contributed Funds Expended
Arcadia Lake (Uncompleted Recreation), OK		April 16, 2002 Public Law 99-662	0	0
Ark-Red Basins Chloride Control, Ark Basin, OK		April 16, 2002 Public Law 99-662	14,300,000	0
Big & Little Sallisaw Creeks, OK		April 16, 2002 Public Law 99-662	167,000	0
Big Pine Lake, TX	1984	November 1, 1997 Public Law 99-662	1,701,670	0
Boswell Lake, OK		April 16, 2002 Public Law 99-662	0	0
Candy Lake, OK	1996	July 9, 1995 Public Law 99-662	4,950,000	0
Cedar Point Lake, KS	1980	November 17,1986 Public Law 99-662	0	0
Cow Creek, Hutchinson, KS	1971	November 17, 1986 Public Law 99-662	363,720	0
Crutcho Creek, Oklahoma County, OK		April 16, 2002 Public Law 99-662	0	0
Denison Dam Power Unit 3, OK		April 16, 2002 Public Law 99-662	0	0
Douglass Lake, KS		April 16, 2002 Public Law 99-662	668,000	0
El Dorado, West Branch, Walnut River, KS	1977	November 17, 1986 Public Law 99-662	92,319	0
Lukfata Lake, OK		April 16, 2002 Public Law 99-662	0	0
Neodesha Lake, KS	1952	November 17, 1986 Public Law 99-662	97,910	0
Lake Texoma Perimeter Access Roads, Texas & Oklahoma		July, 9, 1995 Public Law 99-662	13,200	0
Sand Lake, OK		April 5, 1999 Public Law 99-662	0	0
Shidler Lake, OK		May 1, 1997 Public Law 99-662	568,000	0
Towanda Lake, KS	1981	November 17, 1986 Public Law 99-662	393,361	0
Tuskahoma Lake, OK	1963	July 19, 1992 Public Law 99-662	0	0
Upper Little Arkansas River Watershed, KS		April 16, 2002 Public Law 99-662	1,266,000	0

TABLE 38-H ARKANSAS RIVER BASIN MULTIPLE-PUPOSE PLAN (See Section 1 of Text)

Feature	River	River Mile[1]	Nearest Town
LAKES			
Canton	North Canadian	394.3	Canton, OK
Elk City	Elk River	8.7	Elk City, KS
Eufaula	Canadian	27.0	Eufaula, OK
Fall River	Fall River	54.2	Fall River, KS
Fort Gibson	Grand (Neosho)	7.7	Fort Gibson, OK
Grand Lake O' the Cherokees	Grand (Neosho)	77.0	Disney, OK
Keystone	Arkansas	538.8	Sand Springs, OK
Lake Hudson (Markham Ferry)	Grand (Neosho)	47.4	Locust Grove, OK
Neodesha	Verdigris	222.8	Neodesha, KS
Oologah	Verdigris	90.2	Oologah, OK
Tenkiller Ferry	Illinois	12.8	Gore, OK
Toronto	Verdigris	271.5	Toronto, KS
Wister	Poteau	60.9	Wister, OK
McCLELLAN-KERR ARKANSAS RIVER NAVIGATION SYSTEM, OK			
(Tulsa District Portion)			
Bank Stabilization and Channel Rectification	Verdigris and Arkansas	N/A[2]	Fort Smith, AR, to Catoosa, OK
Chouteau Lock and Dam (17), OK	Verdigris	401.5	Okay, OK
Newt Graham Lock and Dam (18), OK	Verdigris	421.6	Inola, OK
Robert S. Kerr Lock and Dam (15), OK	Arkansas	339.0	Sallisaw, OK
Robert S. Kerr Marine Terminal, OK	Arkansas	336.2	Cowlington, OK
Sans Bois Navigation Channel, OK	Sans Bois Creek	341.0	Keota, OK
W.D. Mayo Lock and Dam (14), OK	Arkansas	319.6	Redland, OK
Webbers Falls Lock and Dam (16), OK	Arkansas	366.6	Gore, OK

1. On the McClellan-Kerr Arkansas River Navigation System, these are navigation miles.
2. As required for a channel 9 feet deep.

TABLE 38-I INSPECTION OF COMPLETED LOCAL FLOOD PROTECTION PROJECTS
(See Section 44 of Text)

Projects Inspected in Fiscal Year	Inspection Date
Arkansas City Levee	June 2006
Cherry/Red Fork Creeks, OK	November 2003
Deep Fork Channel Clearing	August 2005
Dodge City, KS	November 2005
Enid Diviersion Channel, OK	November 2003
Flat Rock/Valley View Creeks, OK	November 2003
Florence, KS	August 2005
Fry Creek, Bixby, OK	September 2005
Great Bend, KS	October 2005
Haikey Creek, OK	November 2003
Halstead, KS	September 2006
Hutchinson, KS	September 2006
Iola, KS	September 2006
Holliday Creek, Wichita Falls, TX	August 2006
Jenks, OK	April 2005
Joe Creek, OK	September 2005
Larned, KS	October 2005
Marion, KS	October 2005
Mingo Creek, OK	October 2005
North Canadian Waste Water Treatment Plant, OK	November 2003
Oklahoma City Floodway, OK	November 2003
Park City, KS	August 2006
Sand Creek, Newton, KS	September 2002
South Deer Creek, OK	August 2005
Tulsa and West Tulsa Levees, OK	September 2005
West Branch Chisholm Creek, KS	August 2006
Wichita/Valley Center, KS	August 2006
Winfield, KS	November 2005

TABLE 38-J FLOOD CONTROL WORK UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION (See Section 47 of Text)

Study Identification/Name	Fiscal Year Cost
SMALL FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS NOT SPECIFICALLY AUTHORIZED BY CONGRESS - Section 205 Coordination	
Section 205 Coordination	28,361
Bixby Creek, Bixby, OK	2,753
Cowskin Creek, Wichita, KS	103,794
Haikey Creek, Bixby, OK	94,176
Whitewater River, Augusta, KS	186,027
Willowwood Addition, Edmond, OK	23,596
Wolf Creek, Lawton, OK	6,893
TOTAL SMALL FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS	445,600
EMERGENCY STREAMBANK AND SHORELINE PROTECTION (Section 14)	
Section 14 Coordination	26,614
Britton Road Bridge, Jones, OK	6,973
U.S. 83 Bridge, Garden City, KS	296,269
TOTAL EMERGENCY STREAMBANK AND SHORELINE PROTECTION	329,856
SNAGGING AND CLEARING (Section 208)	
Blackwell Lake, Blackwell, OK	4,544
TOTAL SNAGGING AND CLEARING	4,544
PROJECT MODIFICATION TO IMPROVE ENVIRONMENT (Section 1135)	
Section 1135 Coordination	2,846
Fish Habitat Resortation, Eldorado, KS	-235
Big Lake Ecosystem Restoration, OK	3,930
Joe Creek Habitat Restoration, OK	71,052
Sand Creek, Newton, KS	93,862
TOTAL MODIFICATION TO IMPROVE ENVIRONMENT	171,455
AQUATIC ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION (SECTION 206)	
Section 206 Coordination	2,846
Arkansas River, Arkansas City, KS	40,426
Cherokee Creek Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration, OK	353
Crow Creek Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration, OK	3,554
Grand (Neosho) River Above Miami, OK	30,056
TOTAL AQUATIC ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION	77,235

TABLE 38-K GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS
(See Sections 59 and 60 of Text)

Study Identification/Name	Fiscal Year Cost
SURVEYS	
Flood Damage Prevention Studies	
Feasibility Study	
Grand Lake Comprehensive Study, OK	0
Special Studies	
Ecosystem Restoration Reconnaissance Studies	
Grand (Neosho) River Basin Study	4,153
Ecosystem Restoration Feasibility Study	
Grand (Neosho) River Basin Study	121,516
Oologah Lake Watershed, OK	134,777
Southeast Oklahoma	3,964
Walnut & Whitewater Rivers Watershed, KS	37,930
Wister Lake Watershed, OK	41,394
Watershed/Comprehensive Feasibility Study	
Spavinaw Creek, OK	40,757
Miscellaneous Activities	
Special Investigations	17,812
Interagency Water Resources Development	20,059
North American Waterfowl Management Plan	2,085
Coordination with Other Federal Agencies, States, and Non-Federal Interests	
Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service (PL 83-566)	
Coop with Other Water Resource Development Agencies	8,442
Planning Assistance to States	
Oklahoma, Arkansas River Corridor	178,678
Oklahoma, Bartlesville Water Supply Study	92,795
TOTAL SURVEYS	704,362
COLLECTION AND STUDY OF BASIC DATA	
Flood Plain Management Services	78,655
NFPC	24,140
Technical Services	48,132
SS-Flood Risk Assessment-Native America	32,690
SS-Community CBG Flood Evaluations	23,388
TOTAL COLLECTION AND STUDY OF BASIC DATA	207,005

FORT WORTH, TX, DISTRICT

District includes that portion of Texas south of Red River drainage basin exclusive of drainage basin of Rio Grande and its tributaries above and including Pecos River; exclusive of drainage basins to all short streams arising in coastal plain of Texas and flowing into the Gulf of Mexico, including entire basins of Buffalo Bayou, San Jacinto, San Bernard, Lavaca, Navidad, Mission, and Arkansas Rivers; exclusive of lower basins of major streams flowing into the gulf as follows: Sabine River, Texas and Louisiana, downstream from U.S. Highway 190 crossing at Bon Wier, Texas; Neches River downstream from Town Bluff gauging station; Trinity River downstream from Texas State Highway 45 crossing at Riverside, Texas; Brazos River downstream from confluence with Navasota River; Colorado River downstream from gauging station at Austin; Guadalupe River downstream from confluence with San Marcos River; San Antonio River downstream from confluence with Escondido Creek; Nueces River downstream from confluence with Frio and Atascosa Rivers; and exclusive of Agua Dulce, San Fernando, and Olmos Creek basins draining into Baffin Bay; coastal area south thereof to Rio Grande and south to the northern boundaries of Newton, Jasper, Tyler, Polk, Trinity, Walker, Waller, Austin, Fayette, Gonzales, Karnes, Live Oak, Jim Hogg, Zapata; the northern and western boundaries of McMullan; and the western boundaries of Montgomery and Duval Counties, Texas. District also includes those portions of the Sulphur River and Cypress Creek Watershed located in the State of Texas; that portion of western Louisiana in Sabine River drainage basin upstream from U.S. Highway 190 crossing at Bon Wier, Texas.

IMPROVEMENTS

Navigation

1. TRINITY RIVER PROJECT, TX

The project authorized by the River and Harbor Act of 1965 (H. Doc 276,89th Cong., lst Sess.) consists of five major components: Multiple-Purpose Channel, Tennessee Colony Lake, Dallas Floodway Extension, West Fork Floodway and Water Conveyance Facilities. For the last full report on the project as authorized, see Annual Report of 1978. The project information present herein is based on the tentatively selected project plan presented in the Draft General Design Memorandum. The plan consists of three structural components: Dallas Floodway Extension, Tennessee Colony Lake, and Channel to Liberty in the lower basin.

Operations during fiscal year. See Galveston, Texas, District Annual Report for Channel to Liberty. Tennessee Colony Lake has been dormant for several years due to lack of local support, and is proposed for deauthorization. The Dallas Floodway Extension continues in the construction phase, and is described in the Flood Control section.

CHANNEL TO LIBERTY:

Location. The Channel to Liberty begins at the Houston Ship Channel, crosses the bay area in an easterly direction to intersect the existing Double Bayou Channel, turns northward along the coastline to Wallisville Lake and then continues northward through the lake area along the course of the Trinity River to River Mile 45 above Liberty, Texas.

Existing project. See Galveston, Texas District Annual Report for existing project.

Proposed project. The navigation portion of the channel will have a width of 200 feet with a depth of 12 feet and will extend from the Houston Ship Channel in Galveston Bay to the port of Liberty, Texas. The flood control portion of the channel will have a bottom width of 200 feet with a depth of 30 feet, and will extend from Wallisville Lake to River Mile 45 above Liberty, Texas.

Local cooperation. Local interests are required to: (a) provide, without cost to the Federal Government, all lands, easements and rights-of-way required for construction, operation and maintenance of the project, (b) accomplish, without cost to the Federal Government, all relocations and alterations to existing improvements, other than highway bridges over new land cuts and railroad bridges required for the construction of the project, (c) maintain and operate the flood control portion of the channel upstream of Liberty, Texas, and (d) reimburse the Federal Government for one-half of the separable costs allocated to recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement.

TENNESSEE COLONY LAKE:

Location. The Tennessee Colony dam site is located at River Mile 341.7 on the Trinity River about 22 miles west of Palestine, Texas. The lake would extend into Freestone, Anderson, Henderson, and Navarro Counties, and would control a drainage area of 12,302 square miles.

Existing project. The plan of improvement provides for the construction of an earthfilled dam with a maximum height of 123 feet above the streambed and a total embankment length of 42,350 feet with a gated concrete spillway The lake will have a total controlled storage of 3,455,000 acre-feet and a water surface area of 114,400 acres at the top of the flood control pool and 68,100 acres at the top of the conservation pool. The total storage includes 2,269,500 acre-feet for flood control, 1,040,000 acre-feet for conservation, and 145,500 acre-feet for sediment reserve. The project will be proposed for deauthorization in the next Water Resources Development Act.

Local cooperation. Local interests are required to reimburse the Federal Government for costs allocated to water supply storage and one-half of the separable cost allocated to recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement.

Flood Control

2. AQUILLA LAKE, TX

Location. On Aquilla Creek in Hill County, Texas, with the dam at River Mile 23.3, about 6.8 miles southwest of Hillsboro, Texas, and about 24.0 miles north of Waco, Texas.

Existing project. For description of completed improvements and authorizing acts see Annual Report of 1984. Construction was started March 1977, and project was ready for beneficial use April 29, 1983. Estimated cost of project is $45,503,300.

Local cooperation. The Water Supply Act of 1958, as amended, and the Federal Water Project Recreation Act of 1965 and Section 221, Flood Control Act of 1970 apply. A contract with the Brazos River Authority for water supply storage was approved by the Secretary of the Army, June 29, 1976. To date, the Authority has paid $1,721,281

toward principal and $612,892 to operation and maintenance.

Operations during fiscal year. Installed deep benchmark on dam, replaced office roof, installed fall protection in structure, patched road cracking on dam, and cleared major brush from toe of dam. Continued routine operations and maintenance activities.

Benefits accrued to Aquilla Lake project: Accumulated flood damages prevented through FY 2007 were $41,176,100.

3. BARDWELL LAKE, TX.

Location. Dam is on Waxahachie Creek 5-river miles upstream from its confluence with Chambers Creek, a tributary of the Trinity River, and about 5 miles south of Ennis, Ellis County, Texas.

Existing project For a description of completed improvement and authorizing act see Annual Report of 1969. Construction of project was started August 1963 and completed for beneficial use in November 1965. Estimated cost of project is $10,944,505.

Local cooperation. Local interests must reimburse the Federal Government for costs allocated to increased water supply storage under the terms of the Water Supply Act of 1958. A contract was approved by the Secretary of the Army on June 24, 1963, and the Trinity River Authority, a State agency, agreed to fulfill all requirements of local cooperation. To date the authority has paid $2,736,816 toward principal and $4,181,332 toward annual cost of operation and maintenance of project, including cost of operating 10-foot conduit.

Operations during fiscal year. Constructed group shelter with parking area in Highview Park. Upgraded 10 campsites to 50 amp electrical service. Installed 25KV emergency generator for the project office to provide for continuity of operations. Continued routine operations and maintenance activities. During the 2007 flood, Bardwell Lake was 18 feet above the conservation pool. The flooding caused damage to embankment, park roads and recreation facilities.

Benefits accrued to Bardwell Lake project: Accumulated flood damages prevented through FY 2007 were $43,581,300.

4. BELTON LAKE, TX

Location. Dam is on Leon River about 16.7 miles above confluence of Leon and Lampasas Rivers and about 3 miles north of Belton, Texas.

Existing project. For a description of completed improvement and authorizing acts see Annual Report of 1962. Construction started June 1949 and project was ready for beneficial use in March 1954. Raising water supply pool: Construction started in July 1970 and the pool raise is complete. Estimated cost of project is $16,960,549.

Local cooperation. Section 2, Flood Control Act of 1938, applies. A contract with Brazos River Authority, a State agency, for remaining water supply storage in reservoir was approved by Secretary of the Army on January 15, 1958, at an estimated cost of $5,125,003. To date $2,594,620 has been paid. Under the contract Brazos River Authority must also pay annually 11.2 percent of actual annual cost of operation and maintenance. To date $4,933,140 has been paid. An interim contract with Brazos River Authority for emergency use of water supply storage in project was approved by Secretary of the Army on January 2, 1957. Amount of $433,083 paid by authority on March 21, 1957 for use of these facilities was credited to interest and principal payable under formal water supply contract.

Operations during fiscal year. Repaired outlet works roof, replaced steel cable on overhead crane at outlet works. Continued successful volunteer program and strong water safety outreach program. Continued routine operations and maintenance activities. During the 2007 flood, Belton Lake was 35.47 feet above the conservation pool. The flooding caused instability to riprap along outlet works discharge channel and damage to park roads and recreation facilities. Belton Lake facilities were 90 percent inundated by flood waters.

Benefits accrued to Belton Lake project: Accumulated flood damages prevented through FY 2007 were $746,657,200.

5. BENBROOK LAKE, TX

Location. Dam is in Tarrant County, Texas, on Clear Fork of Trinity River 15 river miles upstream from its confluence with West Fork of Trinity River about 10 miles southwest of downtown Fort Worth, Texas.

Existing project. For description of completed improvement and authorizing acts see Annual Report of 1962. Construction of project was started May 1947 and ready for beneficial use in September 1952. Estimated cost of project is $13,130,463.

Local cooperation. Section 2, Flood Control Act of 1938, applies. No water supply storage is included in project. In 1956, Congress passed legislation enabling the city of Fort Worth to purchase conservation storage space in Benbrook Lake. Contracts have been negotiated with the city of Fort Worth and the Benbrook Water and Sewer Authority for the use of portions of the navigation storage for water supply purposes until such storage is required for Trinity River Navigation. To date, $2,408,821 has been paid by the city of Fort Worth and $316,446 by Benbrook Water and Sewer Authority. A cost-sharing contract with the city of Benbrook for Recreation Development was approved by the Secretary of the Army May 20, 1977. To date, $27,315 has been paid.

Operations during fiscal year. Converted North Holiday Park to a fee park in order to provide enhanced control and security. Constructed an entrance complex with fee building, gate attendant sites and road improvements. Removed lead and repainted service bridge to the outlet works. Continued routine operations and maintenance activities. During the 2007 flood, Benbrook Lake was 16 feet above the conservation pool. The flooding caused damage to park roads and recreation facilities.

Benefits accrued to system consisting of Benbrook Lake, Clear Fork and West Fork Floodways: Accumulated flood damages prevented through FY 2007 are estimated at $6,560,731,300.

6. CANYON LAKE, TX

Location. Dam is on Guadalupe River, 303 miles above its mouth, and about 12 miles northwest of New Braunfels, Comal County, Texas.

Existing project. For a description of completed improvement and authorizing act see Annual Report of 1969. Construction started April 1958 and project completed for beneficial use June 1964. Estimated cost of project is $19,088,524, including $1,400,000 contributed by local interests.

Hydropower: The Guadalupe-Blanco River Authority (GBRA) was licensed by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to construct a 6,070-kilowatt plant, which is located adjacent to the existing outlet channel. The project operates utilizing conservation releases, i.e., no change from the present operating regiment is anticipated. GBRA has an agreement with the Pedernales Electric Cooperative for sale of power. Construction of the hydropower was completed in 1989 with non-Federal funds.

Local cooperation. Local interests (Guadalupe Blanco River Authority) will utilize water impounded for water supply and streamflow regulation for development of electric power. In a formal contract approved by Chief of Engineers on October 24, 1957, Guadalupe-Blanco River Authority agreed to fulfill all requirements of local cooperation. Required contribution of $1,400,000 was made in full by Guadalupe-Blanco River Authority. The estimated cost of the water storage contract is about $9,000,000. To date, $4,574,829 has been paid. In addition $22,848 was contributed for installation and operation of reservoir leakage gages. Under the contract the authority must pay 34.8 percent of actual annual cost of operation and maintenance. To date, $4,771,494 has been paid.

Operations during fiscal year. Completed repairs to emergency spillway and stilling basin. Continued successful volunteer program and strong water safety outreach program. Continued routine operations and maintenance activities. During the 2007 flood, Canyon Lake was 13.53 feet above the conservation pool. The flooding caused damage to park roads and deposited debris in the park.

Benefits accrued to Canyon Lake project: Accumulated flood damages prevented through FY 2007 were $599,985,200.

7. CENTRAL CITY, FORT WORTH,UPPER TRINITY RIVER BASIN

Location. The Central City project is located in the northern portion of downtown Fort Worth, Texas, along the Clear Fork and West Fork of the Trinity River.

Existing Project. The Central City project, as part of a larger Trinity River Vision project, was authorized based on a locally produced Master Plan and was subject to determination of technical sufficiency and environmental acceptability. The Corps of Engineers' component of the Central City project includes a bypass channel and appurtenant structures to control flood flows along the Clear Fork and West Fork of the Trinity River. The project would restore the Standard Project Flood level of protection for the Federally authorized Fort Worth Floodway project. Preconstruction, Engineering and Design was initiated in FY 2006, and construction will begin at signing of the Project Cooperation Agreement. The authorized project cost is

$220,000,000, of which $110,000,000 is Federally funded, and $110,000,000 is funded by the non-Federal sponsor.

Local cooperation. The non-Federal sponsor is the Tarrant Regional Water District.

Operations during fiscal year. FY 2007 expenditures for this project were $3,546,505. Federal funds were used to initiate preliminary design analyses for the bypass channel, Samuels Dam, Marine Creek, and three closure gates, and finalize hydraulic mitigation sites.

8. DALLAS FLOODWAY EXTENSION

Location. The Dallas Floodway Extension is in the metropolitan city of Dallas, Dallas County, Texas, along the Trinity River.

Existing Project. The project consists of a 3.7 mile long Chain of Wetlands with an average width of 600 feet, with the alignment being placed on the west Trinity River overbank; and Standard Project levee of protection levees protecting the Lamar Street, Rochester Park, and the Cadillac Heights area; a levee providing 500 year level of protection to the Central Waste Water Treatment Plant, plus 31 miles of linear recreation. During flooding, the upper and lower wetlands would convey floodwaters to outfalls east of IH-45 and north of Loop 12, respectively. Additionally, the wetlands would provide 123 acres of ecosystem restoration. The River and Harbor Act of 1965 authorized the flood control portion of the project. Credits for flood protection works constructed by the non-Federal interest were authorized by the Water Resources Development Act of 1996, Section 351, where the Secretary of the Army determined that such work was compatible with the project and was required for its construction. Construction was initiated in FY 2005. Estimated Federal cost of this project is $107,460,000 (October 2006 price levels), and estimated cost to local interests is $51,441,000, a total cost for the project of $158,901,000.

Local cooperation. On May 2, 1996, the citizens passed a bond election to pay for the non-Federal portion of the project. The Project Cooperation Agreement was signed by the city of Dallas in December 2001.

Operations during fiscal year. FY 2006 expenditures for this project were $20,894,551. Funds were used to continue construction, plans and specifications development and reimburse the city of Dallas. The project is 25 percent complete, and is scheduled for completion in September 2015.

9. FERRELLS BRIDGE DAM - LAKE O' THE PINES, TX

Location. Dam is on Cypress Creek in Marion, Harrison, Upshur, Morris, Camp, and Titus Counties, Texas, 8 miles west of Jefferson, Texas.

Existing project. An earthfill dam 10,600 feet long and 77 feet high includes a 200-foot spillway with a capacity of 68,200 cubic feet per second. Reservoir controls runoff from 850 square miles of drainage area, and has a gross storage capacity of 842,100 acre-feet including 587,200 acre-feet flood control storage, 3,800 acre-feet conservation storage, and 251,000 acre-feet for municipal and industrial water supply. Reservoir extends 28 miles upstream. Project affords substantial flood protection of Cypress Creek Valley from dam site to confluence with Red River and, together with operation of other reservoirs proposed in Red River Basin, will provide flood protection along main stem of Red River below Denison Dam. Construction commenced in January 1955 and was completed June 1960. Estimated Federal cost of project is $19,215,008, including $1,775,990 for Code 711 and $399,739 accelerated Public Works fund. This project transferred to the Fort Worth District as of the end of FY 1979.

Local cooperation. None required.

Operations during fiscal year. Executed contract for upgrading electrical wiring and controls on gates. Upgrades were completed to 22 RV sites to include construction of concrete RV pads, 50 amp electrical service, concrete table pads with aluminum tables, fire rings, lantern poles and paving of circulation roads. Installed ceramic tile in two restrooms in Johnson Creek campground. Installed central heat and air units in seven restrooms in four of the campgrounds. Volunteer host sites were constructed in Brushy Creek and Johnson Creek campgrounds. Continued successful volunteer program. Continued routine operations and maintenance activities. During the 2007 flood, Ferrells Bridge Dam-Lake O' the Pines was 4.12 feet above the conservation pool. The flooding caused damage to park roads and recreation facilities.

Benefits accrued to Ferrells Bridge Dam-Lake O' The Pines project: Accumulated flood damages prevented through FY 2007 were $63,531,800.

10. GRAHAM, TX (BRAZOS RIVER

BASIN)

Location. The project is located in the north central Texas city of Graham, in Young County, along Salt Creek, a tributary of the Brazos River.

Existing project. The Graham project consists of a buy-out of 113 structures, mostly residential; creation of a local trail system connecting two existing park areas for recreation; installation of a flood warning system estimated to provide a 12-hour warning time; and, ecosystem restoration of 129 acres. Project construction was initiated in FY 2005. The estimated cost of the project is $13,230,000, with a Federal cost of $8,426,000 and a non-Federal cost of $4,804,000.

Local Cooperation. The Brazos River Authority is the non-Federal sponsor. The Project Cooperation Agreement was executed on 24 October 1999.

Operations during fiscal year. FY 2007 expenditures for this project were $405,277. Federal funds were used to continue acquisition and demolition activities required for the project. The Brazos River Authority has provided funding for the Corps to conduct real estate acquisition to satisfy the non-Federal share of the project.

11. GRAPEVINE LAKE, TX

Location. Dam is in Tarrant County, Texas, on Denton Creek, 11.7 river miles upstream from its confluence with Elm Fork of Trinity River and about 20 miles northwest of city of Dallas, Texas.

Existing project. For description of completed improvement and authorizing act, see Annual Report of 1962. Construction of project was started December 1947 and ready for beneficial use in July 1952. Estimated cost of project is $21,312,792, including $2,040,000 contributed by local interests. A contract for modification of Embankment and Spillway was awarded September 30, 1983 and completed Fiscal Year 1990. The improvements provided for spillway modification by construction of spillway chute and stilling basin and a berm on the downstream side of the main embankment.

Local cooperation. A contract with Dallas County Park Cities Water Control and Improvement District No. 2 for 50,000 acre-feet of water supply storage was approved by Secretary of the Army on March 21, 1955. Park Cities paid the required $607,000. A contract with city of Dallas for 85,000 acre-feet of water supply storage was approved by Secretary of the Army on March 17, 1954. Dallas paid the required $1,433,026. A contract with city of Grapevine, Texas, for 1,250 acre-feet of water supply storage was approved by Secretary of the Army on September 14, 1953, at an estimated cost of $22,654. A contract for Interim Use of Navigation Storage with city of Grapevine was approved by Secretary of the Army on February 27, 1981, at an estimated cost of $684,000, has been paid in full. Above contracts include payment of operation and maintenance costs as follows: Dallas County Park Cities Water Control and Improvement District No. 2, a pro rata part of the actual annual cost, which part is to be not less than $2,000 nor more than $3,000; Dallas, 9.2 percent of actual annual cost; and Grapevine, its pro rata part of actual annual cost (estimated at $79.55 annually and included in total annual payment). Following operation and maintenance payments have been made: Park Cities, $163,231; Dallas, $1,327,136; and Grapevine, $808,819.

Operations during fiscal year. Executed contract for upgrading electrical wiring and controls on gates. Repaired embankment slide. Continued routine operations and maintenance activities. During the 2007 flood, Grapevine Lake was 20.13 feet above the conservation pool. The flooding caused shoreline erosion and damage to park facilities and roads.

Benefits accrued to system comprised of Grapevine Lake and Dallas Floodway: Accumulated flood damages prevented through FY 2007 were $11,477,543,700.

12. HORDS CREEK LAKE, TX

Location. On Hords Creek, a tributary of Pecan Bayou, about 13.5 miles west of Coleman, Texas, and about 27.8 miles upstream from mouth of Hords Creek.

Existing project. For description of completed improvement and authorizing acts see Annual Report of 1962. Construction of project was started January 1947 and completed for beneficial use in April 1948. Estimated cost of project is $2,709,089 including $105,000 contributed by local interests.

Local cooperation. Completed as required.

Operations during fiscal year. Upgraded 20 campsites to 50 amp electric service. Continued successful volunteer program and strong water safety

outreach program. Continued routine operations and maintenance activities.

Benefits accrued to Hords Creek project: Accumulated flood damages prevented through FY 2007 were $1,068,800.

13. JIM CHAPMAN LAKE, TX

Location. Jim Chapman Lake is located in northeast Texas about 4 miles southeast of Cooper, 13.0 miles north of Sulphur Springs, and is at river mile 23.3 on the South Sulphur River. The South Sulphur River rises in Fannin County, Texas, and flows generally east for about 80 miles to its confluence with the North Sulphur River to form the Sulphur River.

Existing project. For description of completed improvement and authorizing acts, see Annual Report of 1997. Construction of project was started in July 1958 and completed for beneficial use in May 1994. The Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act of 1997, Public Law 104-206, H.R. 3816, 104th Congress, H.R. 3816, effective September 30, 1996, changed the name of Cooper Lake and Channels, TX, to Jim Chapman Lake, TX. Estimated cost of project is $138,682,089, including $227,000 non-Federal cost for land for the levees.

Local cooperation. Local interests (North Texas Municipal Water District, Sulphur River Municipal Water District, city of Irving) will utilize water impounded for present and future water supply. The total cost allocated to water supply to be reimbursed is $54,600,000. North Texas Municipal Water District, NTMWD, has contracted for 36.859 percent of the water supply storage for future use with deferred payments for ten years. To date, $547,914 has been paid. Under the contract NTMWD must pay 13.803 percent of actual annual cost of operation and maintenance. To date, $669,465 has been paid. Sulphur River Municipal Water District, SRMWD, has contracted for 6.5 percent of the water supply storage for initial use and 19.78 percent for future use for a total of 26.282 percent of the water supply storage. To date, $904,593 has been paid. Under the contract, SRMWD must pay 2.435 percent of actual annual operation and maintenance. To date, $537,493 has been paid. The city of Irving has contracted for 16.923 percent of the water supply storage for initial use and 19.936 for future use for a total of 36.859 of the water supply storage. To date, $1,817,284 has been paid. Under the contract Irving must pay 6.337 percent of actual annual operation and maintenance. To date $808,494 has been paid.

The Texas Parks and Wildlife Department and the Corps of Engineers entered into or agreed to formal Operation and Maintenance contracts for recreation facilities and wildlife conservation and management. Under the contracts for recreation facilities dated 7 November 1988 and 11 September 1990, Texas Parks and Wildlife is responsible for 100 percent of the operations and maintenance of two state parks constructed with Federal funds. Under the contracts for wildlife conservation and management the state is responsible for 24.14 percent of the operation, maintenance and replacement annual costs for areas totaling approximately 35,500 acres. The remaining balance is the responsibility of the Project Sponsors and the Government.

Operations during fiscal year. Erosion repair, downstream slope of dam. Continued routine operations and maintenance activities.

Benefits accrued to Jim Chapman Lake project: Accumulated flood damages prevented through FY 2006 are estimated at $18,347,700.

14. JOE POOL LAKE, TX

Location. Dam is located at River Mile 11.2 on Mountain Creek, a right bank tributary of the West Fork of the Trinity River, and is adjacent to the city limits of Grand Prairie, Dallas County, Texas, which is one of the rapid growing cities in the Dallas-Fort Worth Metropolitan area.

Existing project. For description of completed improvement and authorizing acts see Annual Report of 1996. Construction of project was started in 1975 and completed for beneficial use in September 1994. Public Law 97-400, H.R. 7377, 97th Congress, effective December 31, 1982, changed the name of Lakeview Lake to Joe Pool Lake. Estimated cost of project is $200,223,611 including $11,350,000 contributed by local interests.

Local cooperation. The Water Supply Act of 1958 as amended, and the Federal Water Project Recreation Act of 1965 apply. Water storage space contract with the Trinity River Authority (TRA) for 142,900 acre-feet of water supply storage space was executed September 29, 1976. Final capital cost for water storage space is $60,828,657, including Interest During Construction and contractor claims. The TRA has paid $29,270,194 to date for water supply. FY 2006 payment of $11,325 was received from TRA for annual operation and maintenance costs. Recreation development contract with the TRA Joe Pool Lake was executed August 2, 1976. Under this

original recreation contract, as amended, TRA had difficulty meeting its long-term capital debt repayment obligation to the Government. As a result, H.R. 4733, Title I, Section 102(b), 106th Congress, 2nd Session, authorized the city of Grand Prairie, TX, to pay the Government a total of $4,290,000 in two installments in exchange for the local sponsorship of the recreation program, relieving TRA of any and all obligations. The city of Grand Prairie made its first installment in the amount of $2,150,000 on December 1, 2000, and the second and final installment, in the amount of $2,140,000, on December 1, 2003.

Operations during fiscal year. Repaired gate stem mounting brackets for flood and emergency gates. Replaced seals on bulkhead. Began painting of gates, sills and liners. Continued routine operations and maintenance activities.

Benefits accrued to Joe Pool Lake project: Accumulated flood damages prevented through FY 2007 were $2,182,161,600.

15. JOHNSON CREEK, ARLINGTON, TX

Location. The project is located in the city of Arlington, Tarrant County, Texas, along Johnson Creek, a tributary of the West Fork of the Trinity River.

Existing Project. The Johnson Creek Watershed, which has a drainage area of 21 square miles, lies principally in Tarrant County, with a small portion lying in Dallas County. The originally authorized Johnson Creek project includes a buy-out of 140 structures for flood damage reduction, 155 acres of ecosystem restoration, and 2.25 miles of hard surface trail, picnic facilities and a pavilion. The buy-out would prevent damages during a 25-year flood event. Estimated Federal cost is $22,339,000 (October 2006 price levels), and estimated cost to local interests is $9,595,000. The total project cost is estimated at $31,934,000. Construction was started in 1997 by the city of Arlington The project was modified by Public Law 109-103, Section 134, which deauthorized 90 acres of project lands, which will be utilized by the city for other purposes. The city was required to identify replacement acreage to compensate for the deauthorized ecosystem restoration lands.

Local cooperation. The city of Arlington, Texas, signed the Project Cooperation Agreement on December 1, 2000. To date, $7,600,000 has been contributed by the city of Arlington.

Operations during fiscal year. Construction of the authorized project was halted in FY 2006 at the request of the city of Arlington. The city has identified the replacement lands as required by Public Law 109-103, Section 134, and has prepared a new plan for Johnson Creek. The new plan will be evaluated by the Corps in the coming fiscal year. FY 2006 expenditures for this project were $248,098. The project is 20 percent complete overall; the completion date is uncertain because of the halting of the project, and the subsequent reevaluation.

16. LAVON LAKE, TX

Location. Dam is in Collin County, Texas, on East Fork of Trinity River 55.9 miles above its confluence with Trinity River and about 22 miles northeast of Dallas, Texas.

Existing project. For description of completed improvement and authorizing acts see Annual Report of 1962. Construction of project was started January 1948 and ready for beneficial use in September 1953. Project is complete. See following section for Lavon Lake Modification and East Fork Channel Improvement authorized by Flood Control Act of 1962. Estimated cost of project is $12,864,796.

Local cooperation. Section 2, Flood Control Act of 1938, applies. A contract with North Texas Municipal Water District, NTMWD, for water supply storage, including cost of intake structure, was approved by Secretary of the Army July 8, 1954, at an estimated cost of $1,405,753. Contract was revised in 1973 and final revised contract amount is $1,445,262. To date, NTMWD has paid $49,858,345. Under the contract, NTMWD must pay annually 13.6 percent of actual annual cost of operation and maintenance, and to date has paid $2,282,970.

Operations during fiscal year. Executed contract for upgrading electrical wiring and controls on 12 tainter gates. Installed new waterborne restrooms with showers in East Fork and Lakeland Parks. Completed facility upgrades in East Fork Park, including realigning and repaving roads and campsite pullouts, improving drainage in campground and construction of a 10 unit equestrian camping loop. Continued routine operations and maintenance activities. During the 2007 flood, Lavon Lake was 9.67 feet above the conservation pool. The flooding caused shoreline erosion and damage to park facilities and roads.

Benefits accrued to Lavon Lake project: Accumulated flood damages prevented through FY 2007 were $580,996,000.

17. LAVON LAKE MODIFICATION AND EAST FORK CHANNEL IMPROVEMENT, TX

Location. Existing dam is in Collin County Texas, on East Fork of Trinity River, 55.9 miles above its confluence with Trinity River and about 22.0 miles northeast of Dallas, Texas. Channel improvement of East Fork extends from its mouth to River Mile 31.8.

Existing project. For description of completed improvement and authorizing acts see Annual Report of 1988. Construction of project was initiated in May 1970 and ready for beneficial use in December 1975. Estimated Federal cost of the modification and improvement is $70,200,000, of which approximately $2,200,000 is non-Federal contribution for lands, damages and relocations. Project is complete.

Local cooperation. Local interests must reimburse the Federal Government for costs allocated to increased water supply storage under the terms of the Water Supply Act of 1958. The North Texas Municipal Water District, NTMWD, has contracted for 43 percent of the water supply (approved September 22, 1967, by the Secretary of the Army) and to date $985,433 has been paid. NTMWD has submitted assurance to contract for 57 percent of future water supply. Reimbursement is currently estimated at $39,933,278.

Levee Districts 4 and 5, which comprise the lower 10 miles of the East Fork Channel, entered into agreements as required by Section 221 of the Flood Control Act of 1970 on January 28, 1972 and have furnished all necessary construction easements.

Levee Districts 6, 8, 10, 13, and 15, which comprise the upper 15 miles of the East Fork Channel, have declined to provide the necessary assurances. On December 8, 1972, this portion of the project was reclassified from "active" to "inactive" category.

Operations during fiscal year. Continued routine operations and maintenance activities.

18. LEWISVILLE DAM, TX

Location. Dam is in Denton County, Texas, on Elm Fork of Trinity River 30 river miles above its confluence with Trinity River and about 22 miles northwest of city of Dallas, Texas at a site downstream from old Garza Dam.

Existing project. For description of completed improvement and authorizing acts see Annual Report of 1962. Construction of project was started November 1948 and ready for beneficial use in November 1954. Estimated cost of project is $19,654,988, including $1,117,409 contributed by local interests.

Hydropower: The city of Denton, Texas, COD, was licensed by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to construct a 2,000-kilowatt plant, which is located adjacent to the existing outlet channel. The project operates utilizing conservation releases, i.e., no change from the present operating regiment is anticipated. COD Utilities Department utilizes this power for its local customers. Construction of the hydropower was completed in 1991 with non-Federal funds.

Local cooperation. A contract with city of Dallas for 415,000 acre-feet of water supply storage land rights and interests to Garza Dam and Reservoir was approved by the Secretary of the Army on July 16, 1953. Local contributions have been made in full. A contract with city of Denton, Texas, for remaining 21,000 acre-feet of water supply storage was approved by the Secretary of the Army on May 20, 1954, with an estimated cost of $250,064. Local contributions have been paid in full. Under above contracts, cities of Dallas and Denton must pay annually 21.9 and 1 percent, respectively, of actual annual cost of operation and maintenance. To date Dallas has paid $6,550,705 and Denton $293,663.

Operations during fiscal year. Executed contract for upgrading electrical wiring and controls to gates. Continued routine operations and maintenance activities. During the 2007 flood, Lewisville Lake was 12.04 feet above the conservation pool. The flooding caused shoreline erosion and damage to park roads and recreation facilities.

Benefits accrued to system comprised of Lewisville Lake; this includes Ray Roberts Lake and Dallas Floodway Systems. Accumulated flood damages prevented through FY 2007 were $42,238,020,100.

19. NAVARRO MILLS LAKE, TX

Location. Dam is in Navarro County, Texas, at River Mile 63.9 on Richland Creek, a tributary of

Trinity River, about 16.0 miles southwest of Corsicana, Texas.

Existing project. For description of completed improvement and authorization acts see Annual Report of 1965. Construction started December 1959 and project completed for beneficial use March 1963. Estimated cost of project $10,081,758 including $300,000 contributed by local interests.

Local cooperation. The Water Supply Act of 1958, as amended, applies. A formal contract with the Trinity River Authority was approved March 3, 1966, by the Secretary of the Army at an estimated cost of $2,260,800. To date the Authority has paid $1,989,484 for water supply and $2,531,327 for operation and maintenance.

Operations during fiscal year. Executed contract to upgrade electrical wiring and controls on six tainter gates. Installed fall protection device on outlet works. Installed new waterborne restrooms with showers in Liberty Hill and Oak Parks and constructed a shower building in Pecan Point Park. Upgraded 20 campsites to 50 amp electrical service. Continued routine operations and maintenance activities. During the 2007 flood, Navarro Mills Lake was 19 feet above the conservation pool. The flooding caused shoreline erosion and damage to park roads and recreation facilities.

Benefits accrued to Navarro Mills Lake project: Accumulated flood damages prevented through FY 2007 were $59,194,000.

20. O.C. FISHER DAM AND LAKE, TX

Location. Dam is on North Concho River, a tributary of Concho River, about 6.6 miles above mouth of North Concho River near city of San Angelo, Texas.

Existing project. For description of completed improvement and authorizing acts see Annual Report of 1962. Name was changed from San Angelo Dam and Reservoir to O.C. Fisher Dam and Lake January 3, 1975 by Public Law 93-634. Construction of project was started May 1947 and ready for beneficial use February 1952. Estimated cost of project is $16,027,467.

Local cooperation. Section 2, Flood Control Act of 1938, applies. A water supply contract with Upper Colorado River Authority for water supply storage in reservoir was approved by Secretary of the Army on October 11, 1948. The Authority has contributed $860,444 toward cost of project and $234,136 toward operation and maintenance for a 50-year period. The Authority must pay additional contributions of $1 a year for useful life of project, beginning January 1, 1965.

Operations during fiscal year. Executed contract for upgrading electrical wiring and controls for gates. Continued routine operations and maintenance activities.

Benefits accrued to O.C. Fisher Dam and Lake project: Accumulated flood damages prevented through FY 2007 were $21,140,800.

21. PROCTOR LAKE, TX

Location. Dam is at River Mile 238.9 on Leon River, a tributary of Brazos River, about 8.0 miles northeast of Comanche in Comanche County, Texas.

Existing project. For description of completed improvement and authorization act see Annual Report of 1969. Construction of project was started July 1960 and completed for beneficial use 1963. Estimated cost of project is $14,464,585.

Local cooperation. The Water Supply Act of 1958 applies. A formal contract with the Brazos River Authority, a State agency, was approved by Secretary of the Army, July 1, 1960, and was modified and approved May 9, 1966, at an estimated cost of $1,707,900. To date the Authority has paid $731,202 for water supply and $1,167,633 for operation and maintenance.

Operations during fiscal year. Executed contract for upgrading electrical wiring and controls for gates. Proctor Lake received $800,000 in emergency funding in FY 2007 for construction of an engineered access road along the downstream toe to allow stable vehicle access, filtering of seepage and mapping of seepage. Continued routine operations and maintenance activities. During the 2007 flood, Proctor Lake was 35.31 feet above the conservation pool. The flooding caused damage to park roads and recreation facilities.

Benefits accrued to Proctor Lake project: Accumulated flood damages prevented through FY 2007 were $81,234,000.

22. RAY ROBERTS LAKE, TX

Location. Dam site is located at River Mile 60.0 on the Elm Fork of the Trinity River, Denton County, between Sanger and Aubrey, Texas and 30 miles upstream from Lewisville Dam.

Existing project. The plan of improvement provides for construction of an earthfilled dam with a maximum height of 141 feet above the streambed, a length of 15,250 feet including an uncontrolled broadcrested spillway 100 feet long, controlling 682 square miles of drainage area. The lake will have a total controlled storage of 1,064,600 acre-feet, with a water surface area of 36,900 acres. The total storage includes 260,800 acre-feet for flood control, 749,200 acre-feet for water supply, and 54,600 acre-feet for sediment reserve. The Water Resources Development Act of 1990 authorized the Greenbelt Corridor between Lewisville and Ray Roberts Lakes. Estimated Federal cost of the project is $319,653,200. Public Law 96-384, 96th Congress, H.R. 8094, effective January 4, 1981, changed the name of Aubrey Lake to Ray Roberts Lake.

Hydropower: At the request of the city of Denton and the approval of the Secretary of the Army the penstock was added to the embankment as a minimum facility for future hydropower. The city of Denton, Texas, COD, was licensed by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to construct a 1,000-kilowatt plant, which is located adjacent to the existing outlet channel. The project operates utilizing conservation releases, i.e., no change from the present operating regiment is anticipated. COD Utilities Department utilizes this power for its local customers. Construction of the hydropower was completed in 1991 with non-Federal funds.

Local cooperation. The Water Supply Act of 1958, as amended, and the Federal Water Project Recreation Act of 1965 and Section 221, Flood Control Act of 1970 apply. Contracts with the cities of Dallas and Denton, Texas, for water supply storage and recreation were approved by the Secretary of the Army, September 16, 1980. To date the cities of Dallas and Denton have paid in full their share of the water supply storage. Dallas has paid $1,518,745 and Denton has paid $533,597 toward annual cost of operation and maintenance.

Operations during fiscal year. Continued routine operations and maintenance activities. During the 2007 flood, Ray Roberts Lake was 8.52 feet above the conservation pool. The flooding caused instability to riprap along the outlet works discharge channel and damage to park roads and recreation facilities.

Benefits accrued to Ray Roberts Lake project: Accumulated flood damage prevented is shown with Lewisville Dam, TX.

23. SAN ANTONIO CHANNEL IMPROVEMENT, TX

Location. Floodway is in the city of San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas, on the San Antonio River and San Pedro, Apache, Alazan, Martinez, and Six Mile Creeks.

Existing Project. The project consists of 30.7 miles of channel and associated improvements on six separate streams. Completion of detailed engineering and design studies revealed that the least costly alternative for the remaining channel improvements would consist of two tunnels 120 feet below the surface each having an inside diameter of 24 feet and vertical intake, outlet and access shafts. The San Pedro Creek tunnel is 6,040 feet in length and the San Antonio River tunnel is 16,360 feet in length. Construction of the initially authorized project was initiated in FY 1957. Estimated Federal cost of this project is $224,900,000 (Oct. 1, 2006, base price), and estimated cost to local interests is $106,100, which includes $30,220,000 cash contributions and $75,880,000 for lands, damages, work-in-kind, and construction, a total of $331,000,000. The originally authorized project for flood risk management is complete. The remaining project for ecosystem restoration and recreation includes the creation of 113 acres of aquatic and 320 acres of riparian habitat and 55,800 feet of multi-purpose recreation trails. Improvements for flood risk management considered for the Woodlawn area will consist of channel modifications, detention dams and buyouts.

Local cooperation. Local interests must furnish lands and rights-of-way for construction, including purchase and removal of buildings, relocation or reconstruction of bridges (exclusive of railway bridges), channel dams where applicable, and utility lines; hold the United States free from damages; maintain and operate all works after completion; and provide a cash contribution for enhancement benefits of 2.65 percent of actual Federal construction cost. San Antonio River Authority furnished assurances that it will comply with all requirements of local cooperation. These assurances were accepted by the District Engineer on April 15, 1957. To date $4,088,579 has been contributed by San Antonio River Authority.

Operations during fiscal year. During FY 2007, funds were used to complete 95 percent design of Phase I and award the woody vegetation contract in the Mission Reach. Continuation of General Reevaluation studies for the Woodlawn Lake area.

Benefits accrued to San Antonio project: Accumulated damages prevented through FY 2006 were $500,792,200.

24. SAN GABRIEL RIVER, TX

Location. Project is a system of three reservoirs in Williamson County in the central portion of Brazos River Basin, which consists of Granger Dam at River Mile 31.9 on San Gabriel River, about 7.0 miles east of Granger, Texas; North San Gabriel Dam at River Mile 4.3 on North Fork of San Gabriel River, about 3.5 miles northwest of Georgetown, Texas; and South Fork Dam at River Mile 4.7 on South Fork of San Gabriel River, about 3.0 miles southwest of Georgetown, Texas.

Existing project. For description of completed improvements and authorizing acts, see the Annual Report of 2001. Construction of Granger Lake started in October 1972 and the project was ready for beneficial use in January 1980. Estimated cost of project is $62,061,653. Construction of North San Gabriel Dam and Lake Georgetown started in October 1972 and the project was ready for beneficial use in March 1980. Estimated cost of project is $38,765,313. The South Fork Lake project will be proposed for deauthorization in the next Water Resources Development Act.

Local cooperation. Construction is subject to condition that local interests reimburse the Federal Government for costs allocated to water supply at Granger, Georgetown, and South Fork Lakes. Reimbursement currently estimated at $13,315,000 for Granger, $6,295,000 for Georgetown, and $50,563,000 for South Fork, for a total of $70,172,000, exclusive of interest. Brazos River Authority, a State agency, is the local interests' sponsor of project, and by letter dated April 18, 1966, indicated its acceptance of the proposed plan of development and its willingness to pay for the costs allocated to water supply in each reservoir in the ultimate plan. Such water supply assurances for Granger and Georgetown Lakes were approved May 24, 1968 as satisfactory in accordance with requirements of the Water Supply Act of 1958, as amended.

Operations during fiscal year. Granger: repaired flood gate cylinders, completed repairs to main access road in Friendship Park, continued successful volunteer program and strong water safety outreach programs. Georgetown: repaired gate seals in outlet works, continued successful volunteer program and strong water safety outreach programs. Routine operation and maintenance continued at both projects. During the 2007 flood, Granger Lake was 23.56 feet above the conservation pool and Georgetown was 43 feet above the conservation pool. The flooding caused damage to park roads and recreation facilities in both lakes. Lake Georgetown facilities were 50 percent inundated by flood waters.

Benefits accrued to project consisting of Granger and Georgetown: Accumulated flood damages prevented through FY 2007 were $77,580,800.

25. SOMERVILLE LAKE, TX

Location. Dam is on Yegua Creek 20 miles upstream from its confluence with Brazos River and about 2 miles south of Somerville, Texas.

Existing project. For description of completed improvements and authorizing act see Annual Report of 1969. Construction started in June 1962 and the project was ready for beneficial use in January 1967. Estimated cost of project is $27,790,437.

Local cooperation. The Water Supply Act of 1958, as amended, applies. A contract with the Brazos River Authority, a State agency, for water supply storage approved May 10, 1962, by the Secretary of the Army, has paid $3,395,564 to date. Also under the contract, the Authority must pay annually 28.655 percent of the actual annual cost of operation and maintenance. FY 2006 payment of $300,528 was received from the Authority.

Operations during fiscal year. Repaired failed expansion joint and foundation drainage system. Continued successful volunteer program and strong water safety outreach program. Continued routine operations and maintenance activities. During the 2007 flood, Somerville Lake was 19.89 feet above the conservation pool. The flooding caused shoreline erosion and damage to park roads and recreation facilities.

Benefits accrued to Somerville Lake project: Accumulated flood damages prevented through FY 2007 were $183,409,800.

26. STILLHOUSE HOLLOW DAM, TX

Location. Dam is on Lampasas River 16 miles upstream from its confluence with Little River, a tributary of the Brazos River, and about 5 miles southwest of Belton, Texas.

Existing project. For description of completed improvements and authorizing act see Annual Report of 1969. Construction was initiated in July 1962 and the project was ready for beneficial use in February 1968. Estimated cost of project is $20,522,084.

Local cooperation. The Water Supply Act of 1958 applies. A contract with the Brazos River Authority, a State agency, for water supply storage was approved April 13, 1962, by the Secretary of the Army, at an estimated cost of $6,912,430. To date the Authority has paid $4,627,461. Also under the contract the Authority must pay annually 27.748 percent of the actual annual cost of operation and maintenance. To date the Authority has paid $3,021,181.

Operations during fiscal year. Successful volunteer program and strong water safety outreach program. Continued routine operations and maintenance activities. During the 2007 flood, Stillhouse Hollow Lake was 43.93 feet above the conservation pool. The flooding caused damage to park roads and recreation facilities. Stillhouse Hollow Lake facilities were 98 percent inundated by flood waters.

Benefits accrued to Stillhouse Hollow Dam Project: Accumulated estimate of flood damages prevented through FY 2007 is $126,310,200.

27. WACO LAKE, TX

Location. Dam is on Bosque River, 4.6 river miles above its confluence with Brazos River, at city of Waco, McLennan County, Texas.

Existing project. For description of completed improvements and authorizing act see Annual Report of 1969. Estimated cost of project is $52,755,921. Construction was started in July 1958, and project was ready for beneficial use in February 1965.

Local cooperation. Section G of the Flood Control Act of December 1944 applies. A contract with the Brazos River Authority, a State agency, for water supply storage and the contract with the city of Waco transferring the existing Lake Waco to the Government for their water storage, was approved by the Secretary of the Army on April 15, 1958. To date, the Authority for their portion of the water supply storage has paid $4,123,354. Also under the contract the Authority and the city must pay 14.706 and 2.087 percent respectively of the actual cost of operation and maintenance. To date the Authority has paid $2,587,548 and the city has paid $381,679. A contract with the Brazos River Authority, for additional storage for municipal and industrial water supply, was approved by the Acting Assistant Secretary of the Army, September 28, 1984.

Operations during fiscal year. Continued routine operations and maintenance activities. During the 2007 flood, Waco Lake was 37.76 feet above the conservation pool. The flooding caused damage to park roads and recreation facilities.

Benefits accrued to Waco Lake project: Accumulated flood damages prevented through FY 2007 were $418,100,400.

28. WRIGHT PATMAN DAM AND LAKE, TX

Location. Dam is on Sulphur River in Cass and Bowie Counties, Texas. Dam is 45 miles above mouth of Sulphur River, and about 8 miles southwest of Texarkana, Texas.

Existing project. For description of completed improvements and authorizing act see Annual Report of 1984. Estimated cost of project is $51,793,437, which includes $1,606,418 Code 711, $399,939 accelerated public works funds, and $13,138,004 to be reimbursed by local interests, over a period not to exceed 50 years, for water supply storage, and including $2,092,040 for pro rata share of original reservoir cost. Construction was initiated in August 1948 and completed in March 1962, except real estate activities, construction under Code 711, and conversion of 120,000 acre-feet to water supply storage after completion of Cooper Reservoir (now Jim Chapman Lake). This project transferred to the Fort Worth District as of the end of FY 1979.

Local cooperation. A contract with the city of Texarkana, Texas, for reserving water supply storage space was approved by the Secretary of the Army December 17, 1968. To date, the city has paid $1,110,622. The city has paid $869,977 toward operation and maintenance costs of the project.

Operations during fiscal year. Executed contract for upgrading electrical wiring and controls on gates. Upgraded beach area in Rocky Point Park. Restriped all parking lots and roads. Completed repairs of boat ramp at Piney Point Park. Installed playground system at Malden Lake Park. Upgraded 11 campsites to 50 amp service at Clear Springs Park and upgraded 12 campsites to 50 amp service at Rocky Point Park. Designed and constructed three

volunteer campsites at various parks. Continued successful volunteer program. Continued routine operations and maintenance activities. During the 2007 flood, Wright Patman Lake was 9.59 feet above the conservation pool. The flooding caused damage to park roads and recreation facilities.

Benefits accrued to Wright Patman Dam and Lake project: Accumulated flood damages prevented through FY 2007 were $95,291,600.

29. INSPECTION OF COMPLETED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS

Inspection of completed local flood protection projects is made periodically in compliance with Section 208. 10, of Title 33, Code of Federal Regulations, which contains regulations for operation and maintenance of local flood-protection works approved by the Secretary of the Army in accordance with authority in Section 3, Flood Control Act of 1936. See Table 39-D for inspections made this fiscal year.

Total inspection costs for FY 2007 from regular funds for maintenance were $164,182.

30. SCHEDULING FLOOD CONTROL RESERVOIR OPERATIONS

In accordance with Flood Control Act of 1944, expenditures were made for scheduling flood control reservoir operations and preparation of reservoir regulation manual for Marshall Ford Dam, on the Colorado River, near city of Austin, Texas, and for preparation of reservoir regulation manual for Twin Buttes Dam, on Middle and South Concho Rivers near city of San Angelo, Texas. Marshall Ford Dam was authorized by 1937 River and Harbor Act. Project was constructed jointly by Bureau of Reclamation and Lower Colorado River Authority and was completed during FY 1942. Twin Buttes
Reservoir was authorized for construction by Department of Interior by Public Law 152, 85th Congress. Construction was initiated in June 1960; closure of dam started in June 1962; deliberate impoundment was started January 23, 1963.

Accumulated damages prevented by Marshall Ford Reservoir through FY 2007 were $428,928,800 and by Twin Buttes through FY 2007 were $1,179,850. Twin Buttes Reservoir consists of two separate pools, one on South Concho River and the other on Middle Concho River and Spring Creek. Equalizing channel between these two pools is at elevation 1925.0.

Total expenditures for scheduling reservoir operations in FY 2007 were $71,011.

31. OTHER AUTHORIZED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS

(See Table 39-C.)

32. WORK UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION

(See Table 39-E.)

Flood control activities pursuant to Section 205, Public Law 585, 80th Congress, as amended (preauthorization); Emergency stream bank protection under Section 14, Public Law 526, 79th Congress, as amended; Snagging and Clearing of navigable streams and tributaries in interest of flood control Section 208, Public Law 780, 83rd Congress, as amended. Emergency flood control, hurricane-flood, and shore protection activities, Public Law 99, 84th Congress, and antecedent legislation, Environmental restoration under Section 1135, Public Law 662, 99th Congress, as amended; Aquatic ecosystem restoration under Section 206, Public Law 303, 104th Congress.

Fiscal year costs were $10,905 for Operations & Maintenance funded catastrophic disaster preparedness program; $2,369,729 for nationwide civil works activities, recreation; $359,981 for Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies funded disaster preparedness program; $9,191 for levee repairs, rehabilitation and inspection program; $85,421 for response operations (operational support), and, $525,937 for response operations (Proctor Lake).

Multi-Purpose Projects Including Power

33. ROBERT DOUGLAS WILLIS HYDROPOWER, TX

Location. For location of completed dam see Town Bluff Dam-B.A. Steinhagen Lake, Texas, section 35 in this chapter.

Existing project. Installation of hydroelectric power generating facilities at Town Bluff Dam was authorized by the River and Harbor Act of 1945 (Public Law 79-14), March 2, 1945, but deferred in the original construction. Town Bluff Dam was completed and placed in operation in 1951. A Design Analysis Report completed in April 1982 and a Feasibility Report approved September 9, 1983 indicated that installing hydropower at this project

was economically feasible. The hydropower facilities include a 7,400-kilowatt power plant (two units at 3,700 kilowatts each), intake and outlet facilities, and necessary switchgear equipment is located in the main embankment at the old diversion channel. The plant is operated remotely from the Sam Rayburn project. The project produces an estimated 35,900 megawatt hours of energy per year. There is no Federal cost on this project; it is completely funded by non-Federal funds. The estimated non-Federal cost is $18,643,000. 101st Congress House Report 923, effective February 7, 1989, changed the name of Town Bluff Hydropower to Robert Douglas Willis Hydropower.

Local cooperation. A contract with the Sam Rayburn Municipal Power Authority was approved by Secretary of the Army, June 28, 1985, relative to financing, escrow agreement, and power sales agreement.

Operations during fiscal year. Continued routine operations and maintenance activities.

34. SAM RAYBURN DAM AND RESERVOIR, TX

Location. Dam is on Angelina River 25.2 miles upstream from its confluence with Neches River and about 10.0 miles northwest of Jasper, Texas.

Existing project. For description of completed improvements and authorizing act see Annual Report of 1969. Construction was started August 1956 and project was ready for beneficial use in March 1965. Estimated cost of project is $68,683,000 including $3,000,000 contributed by local interests.

Local cooperation. A contract with the Lower Neches Valley Authority, a State agency, to contribute $3,000,000 toward the first cost and an additional $200,000 annually for 50 years after completion of the project was approved by the Secretary of the Army on January 22, 1957. Contribution of $3,000,000 was made in full and annual payments to date of $5,800,000 have been made by the Authority.

A contract with the city of Lufkin for water supply storage was approved May 27, 1969, by the Secretary of the Army at an estimated cost of $525,600. To date, the city has paid $1,954,310. Also under the contract the city of Lufkin must pay annually 0.692 percent of the annual cost of operation and maintenance. To date, the city has paid $314,570.

Operations during fiscal year. Installed security fence around switchyard. Rehabilitated non-functioning embankment relief wells and repaired seepage collection system at east abutment. Supplemental funds issued as a result of Hurricane Rita were used to repair the embankment and inlet dike, repair recreation facilities, replace restrooms, repair roads and clean up debris. Continued routine operations and maintenance activities.

Benefits accrued to Sam Rayburn project: Accumulated flood damages prevented through FY 2007 were $1,130,060,800.

35. TOWN BLUFF DAM - B. A. STEINHAGEN LAKE, TX

Location. Dam is on Neches River about 12.4 miles below mouth of Angelina River, one-half mile north of Town Bluff, Texas, and 93.0 river miles north of Beaumont, Texas.

Existing project. For description of completed improvement and authorizing acts see Annual Report of 1962. Construction started March 1947 and project was ready for beneficial use in April 1951. Estimated cost of project is $8,577,396, including $2,000,000 contribution by local interests.

Local cooperation. Completed as required.

Operations during fiscal year. Repaired tainter gate electrical and control systems. Supplemental funds issued as a result of Hurricane Rita were used to repair erosion downstream of tainter gates and power plant, repair recreation facilities and prime facilities, and clean up debris. Continued routine operations and maintenance activities.

36. WHITNEY LAKE, TX

Location. Dam is on Brazos River, about 442 miles above mouth of river, 5.5 miles southwest of Whitney, Texas, and about 38 miles upstream from city of Waco, Texas.

Existing project. For description of completed improvement and authorizing acts see Annual Report of 1962. Construction of project was started May 1947 and ready for flood control use in December 1951. First power was placed on the line in June 1953. Raise power pool is complete. Estimated cost of project is $42,952,939.

Local cooperation. Section 2, Flood Control Act of 1938, applies. A contract with the Brazos River Authority, a State agency, for water supply storage was approved by the Secretary of the Army November 3, 1982. To date, the Authority has paid $286,964.

Operations during fiscal year. Complete Phase II at Ham Creek and Kimball Bend Parks. The work accomplished at Ham Creek Park included installation of day use facilities, family shelters and picnic sets, and roads. Work completed at Kimball Bend Park included the installation of 36 campsites and a gatehouse complex. Continued routine operations and maintenance activities. During the 2007 flood, Whitney Lake was 23.88 feet above the conservation pool. All of the parks were closed due to the flooding. The flood event occurred during the peak of the recreational season, which devastated the local economy.

Benefits accrued to Whitney Lake project: Accumulated flood damages prevented through FY 2007 were $950,082,300.

37. WHITNEY LAKE (POWERHOUSE), TX (MAJOR REHAB)

Location. Whitney Lake is located on the Brazos River, about 75 miles southwest of Dallas, Texas. The powerhouse is located at the dam, approximately 5.5 miles southwest of Whitney, Texas, on State Highway 22.

Existing Project. Replace the two turbines, rewind and uprate the two generators, and replace necessary peripheral items and equipment within the powerhouse. The total increase in power output of the plant will be from 30 megawatts to 42 megawatts.

Local Cooperation. The power produced by the project is marketed by the Southwestern Power Administration to the Brazos Electric Power Cooperative as part of the Electric Reliability Council of Texas (ERCOT). The project is to be 100 percent Federally funded with payback from the Southwestern Power Administration's sale of power. Reimbursement payments will be initiated at the completion of construction.

Operations during fiscal year. Completed rehabilitation of the powerhouse overhead crane, awarded the base bid of the turbine and generator contract, and evaluated contractor submittals and design.

General Investigations

38. SURVEYS

Fiscal year costs for reconnaissance and feasibility studies were $448,664 for flood damage prevention studies and $1,392,781 for ecosystem restoration studies. Miscellaneous activities include $31,685 for Coordination with Other Agencies; $31,488 for Special Investigations; $66,047 for Planning Assistance to States; $25,851 for Inter-agency Water Resource Development; $2,107 for North American Waterfowl Management.

39. PRECONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING AND DESIGN

L COLORADO RIV, WHARTON/ONION, TX

The project areas are located in southeast Austin and southeast Travis County along Onion Creek, and in the city of Wharton, along the lower portion of the Colorado River. The Onion Creek component, with an estimated first cost of $83,200,000 (October 2006 prices), would consist of a buyout of approximately 490 structures, with the vacated area being redeveloped to produce ecosystem restoration and passive recreational outputs. The city of Wharton component, with an estimated first cost of $27,600,000 (October 2006 prices), would provide flood damage reduction to the city, and would consist of levees, a small channel modification and other associated drainage features. Monetary net benefits for both components are estimated at $4,900,000 The Onion Creek component, with an estimated first cost of $83,200,000 (October 2006 prices), would consist of a buyout of approximately 490 structures, with the vacated area being redeveloped to produce ecosystem restoration and passive recreational outputs. The city of Wharton component, with an estimated first cost of $27,600,000 (October 2006 prices), would provide flood damage reduction to the city, and would consist of levees, a small channel modification and other associated drainage features. Monetary net benefits for both components are estimated at $4.9 million annually. In addition, the Onion Creek component would produce ecosystem restoration outputs estimated at 62.7 habit units annually.million annually. In addition, the Onion Creek component would produce ecosystem restoration

RIVERSIDE OXBOW, TX

The Riverside Oxbow project is located just east of downtown Fort Worth on the West Fork of the Trinity River. The project provides for ecosystem restoration of 490 acres of floodplain lands (including 57 acres of wetlands and 2 miles of

oxbow river channel), 112 acres of uplands, replacement of the Beach Street bridge, and 25,700 feet of mixed surface linear recreation trails. The Chief's Report was signed on 29 May 2003. The estimated first cost of the plan is $29,696,000, with a Federal cost of $11,984,000 and a non-Federal cost of $17,712,000. The Tarrant Regional Water District has indicated its intent to act as the local sponsor and will fund the non-Federal portion of this project. The project is currently on hold pending project authorization and the appropriation of Federal construction funds.

40. COLLECTION AND STUDY OF BASIC DATA

Work continued under the Flood Plain Management Services on the compilation of information on floods and potential flood damages, including identification of those areas subject to inundation. FY 2007 expenditures for these activities totaled $169,236. FY 2007 costs for hydrologic studies were $26.

MISCELLANEOUS (WATER SUPPLY)

41. TEXAS WATER ALLOCATION ASSESSMENT

The study area includes the state of Texas. The study was authorized in response to Texas Senate Bill 1 and the establishment of the Regional Planning Groups, These groups are responsible for developing plans (every five years) to meet future water supply needs in their region for the next fifty years. The objective is to identify potential opportunities for the Corps to assist the state in meeting future water needs through immediate technical assistance, and/or through initiation of studies leading to possible implementation of cost-shared water resources projects. Work is being accomplished by Fort Worth district in-house staff, other Districts in Southwestern Division, the U. S. Geological Survey, Texas Water Development Board, academia, and Architect/Engineer contractors. FY 2007 expenditures were $722,159. Funds were used to complete the scheduled Regulatory permit workshop activities; continue the Lake Kemp yield study; data collection and analyses of the proposed Cedar Ridge Reservoir; and, to complete a study identifying improvements to current bathymetric survey techniques. The study cost is $6,900,000, and is 100 percent Federally funded.

TABLE 39-A – Cost and Financial Statement

See Section in Text	Project	Funding	FY04	FY05	FY 06	FY 07	Total Cost to Sep 30, 2007[17]	See Note
1	Trinity River Project, TX includes Channel to Liberty Tennessee Colony Lake and Dallas Floodway Extension	New Work:						
		Approp.	9,216,000	8,410,000	15,137,000	4,150,000	80,657,865	
		Cost	8,935,459	4,201,156	20,894,551	12,850,690	73,390,153	
2	Aquilla Lake, TX	New Work:						
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	45,503,300	
		Cost	0	0	0	0	45,503,300	
		Maint.						
		Approp.	556,202	606,000	980,000	775,000	13,668,075	
		Cost	544,440	611,605	694,779	932,867	13,534,565	
3	Bardwell Lake, TX	New Work:						
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	10,944,505	18
		Cost	0	0	0	0	10,944,505	18
		Maint.						
		Approp.	1,492,473	1,503,000	1,350,000	1,642,000	40,613,060	
		Cost	1,555,712	1,514,420	1,315,656	1,618,971	39,400,881	
4	Belton, Lake, TX	New Work:						
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	16,960,549	
		Cost	0	0	0	0	16,960,549	1
		Maint.						
		Approp.	3,336,958	2,721,000	2,669,000	2,977,000	67,190,633	18
		Cost	3,105,603	2,960,142	2,536,851	2,661,390	66,665,605	18
5	Benbrook Lake, TX	New Work:						
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	13,130,463	
		Cost	0	0	0	0	13,069,991	2
		Maint.						
		Approp.	2,774,486	2,299,000	2,294,000	2,054,000	54,664,171	18
		Cost	2,731,800	2,177,562	2,015,921	2,476,748	53,240,091	18

TABLE 39-A – Cost and Financial Statement

See Section in Text	Project	Funding	FY04	FY05	FY 06	FY 07	Total Cost to Sep 30, 2007[17]	See Note
6	Canyon Lake, TX	New Work:						
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	19,088,524	3
		Cost	0	0	0	0	19,088,524	
		Maint.						
		Approp.	3,418,194	2,532,000	5,320,000	3,401,000	60,810,711	18
		Cost	3,349,563	2,616,037	2,881,262	4,875,515	59,617,187	18
7	Central City, Fort Worth,	New Work:						
	Upper Trinity River	Approp.	0	0	6,780,000	1,300,000	8,080,000	
	Basin, TX	Cost	0	0	634,711	3,546,505	4,181,216	
	(Federal Funds)							
	(Contributed Funds)	Contrib.	0	0	2,310,000	383,000	2,693,000	
		Cost	0	0	440,355	1,169,712	1,610,067	
8	Dallas Floodway	New Work:						
	Extension	Approp.	9,216,000	8,410,000	15,137,000	4,150,000	58,083,000	
		Cost	8,935,459	4,201,156	20,894,551	12,850,690	50,815,288	
	(Federal Funds)							
	(Contributed Funds)	Contrib.	0	0	0	5,000,000	5,000,000	
		Cost	0	0	0	0	0	
9	Ferrels Bridge Dam-	New Work:						
	Lake O' The Pines, TX	Approp.	0	0	0	0	19,215,008	4
		Cost	0	0	0	0	19,215,008	4
		Maint.						
		Approp.	3,053,459	2,498,000	2,700,000	3,199,000	71,995,347	18
		Cost	3,078,767	2,528,142	2,313,867	3,030,481	71,413,776	18
10	Graham, TX (Brazos	New Work:						
	River Basin)	Approp.	40,000	197,000	684,000	874,000	1,828,000	
		Cost	42,162	75,453	60,504	405,277	610,546	
	(Federal Funds)							
	(Contributed Funds)	Contrib.	0	0	0	0	0	
		Cost	0	0	0	0	0	

TABLE 39-A – Cost and Financial Statement

See Section in Text	Project	Funding	FY04	FY05	FY 06	FY 07	Total Cost to Sep 30, 2007[17]	See Note
11	Grapevine Lake, TX	New Work:						
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	21,312,792	
		Cost	0	0	0	0	21,312,792	
		Maint.						
		Approp.	2,363,844	2,882,500	3,273,000	2,436,000	63,669,212	[18]
		Cost	2,490,401	2,809,100	2,707,736	2,368,792	62,934,991	[18]
12	Hords Creek Lake, TX	New Work:						
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	2,709,089	[8]
		Cost	0	0	0	0	2,709,089	
		Maint.						
		Approp.	1,138,149	1,197,000	1,465,000	1,179,000	30,414,757	[18]
		Cost	1,140,057	1,199,990	1,350,411	994,596	30,049,563	[18]
13	Jim Chapman Lake, TX	New Work:						
	(Federal Funds)	Approp.	0	0	0	0	138,695,589	
		Cost	0	0	0	0	138,723,098	
		New Work:						
	(Contributed Funds)	Contrib.	0	0	0	0	227,000	
		Cost	0	0	0	0	227,000	
	(Federal Funds)	Maint.						
		Approp.	1,049,401	1,114,000	2,568,000	1,536,000	20,639,166	
		Cost	2,337,251	1,121,988	2,466,178	1,337,187	20,310,230	
14	Joe Pool Lake, TX	New Work:						
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	188,879,000	
		Cost	0	0	0	0	188,873,611	
		Maint.						
		Approp.	922,752	709,000	908,000	848,000	14,597,006	
		Cost	921,227	710,016	670,160	827,475	14,337,543	
15	Johnson Creek,	New Work:						
	River Basin)	Approp.	480,000	1,644,000	315,000	200,000	17,750,200	
		Cost	786,095	930,696	248,098	365,928	17,046,688	
	(Federal Funds)							
	(Contributed Funds)	Contrib.	0	0	0	0	0	
		Cost	0	0	0	0	0	

TABLE 39-A – Cost and Financial Statement

See Section in Text	Project	Funding	FY04	FY05	FY 06	FY 07	Total Cost to Sep 30, 2007[17]	See Note
16	Lavon Lake, TX	New Work:						
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	12,864,796	
		Cost	0	0	0	0	12,864,796	
		Maint.						
		Approp.	2,453,547	2,391,000	3,418,000	3,087,000	71,610,123	18
		Cost	2,529,789	2,393,794	2,838,594	2,849,934	70,897,656	18
17	Lavon Lake Modification and East Fork Channel Improvement, TX	New Work:						
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	69,796,862	
		Cost	0	0	0	0	69,796,862	
18	Lewisville Dam , TX	New Work:						
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	19,654,988	
		Cost	0	0	0	0	19,654,988	9
		Maint.						
		Approp.	3,612,100	3,333,075	4,196,000	3,205,000	89,396,717	18
		Cost	3,455,610	3,481,661	3,440,644	2,555,357	85,391,298	18
19	Navarro Mills Lake, TX	New Work:						
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	9,846,759	
		Cost	0	0	0	0	9,846,759	11
		Maint.						
		Approp.	1,515,442	1,484,000	2,012,000	2,715,000	41,116,955	18
		Cost	1,556,953	1,467,014	1,656,747	2,342,916	40,368,429	18
20	O.C.Fisher Dam and Lake, TX	New Work:						
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	16,027,467	
		Cost	0	0	0	0	16,027,467	
		Maint.						
		Approp.	654,224	540,000	818,000	1,915,000	31,305,210	18
		Cost	651,840	535,225	687,966	1,544,129	30,797,030	18

TABLE 39-A – Cost and Financial Statement

See Section in Text	Project	Funding	FY04	FY05	FY 06	FY 07	Total Cost to Sep 30, 2007[17]	See Note
21	Proctor Lake, TX	New Work:						
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	14,464,585	
		Cost	0	0	0	0	14,464,585	
		Maint.						
		Approp.	1,501,235	1,582,000	1,953,000	2,210,000	48,593,984	[18]
		Cost	1,583,789	1,551,398	1,785,168	1,425,791	47,416,534	[18]
22	Ray Roberts Lake, TX	New Work:						
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	319,778,700	
		Cost	0	0	0	0	319,648,066	
		Maint.						
		Approp.	1,098,888	764,425	948,000	981,000	15,246,908	
		Cost	892,864	974,137	898,341	953,500	15,108,854	
34	Robert Douglas Willis	New Work:						
	Hydropower, TX	Contrib.	0	0	0	0	18,628,463	
	(Contributed Funds)	Cost	0	0	0	0	18,628,463	
34	Sam Rayburn	New Work:						
	Dam and	Approp.	0	0	0	0	60,670,957	
	Reservoir, TX	Cost	0	0	0	0	60,670,957	[12]
		Maint.						
		Approp.	5,197,110	4,164,000	7,807,000	7,289,000	118,768,860	[18]
		Cost	4,310,818	4,836,319	5,466,802	6,318,426	114,863,903	[18]
23	San Antonio	New Work:						
	Channel	Approp.	2,705,400	1,333,000	2,703,000	4,000,000	167,016,587	
	Improvement, TX	Cost	2,343,747	2,047,338	2,641,642	1,026,656	163,742,419	
	(Federal Funds)							
	(Contributed Funds)	Contrib.	2,946,541	585,333	1,102,055	1,688,736	9,846,454	
		Cost	2,946,541	62,434	440,355	1,169,712	8,142,831	

TABLE 39-A – Cost and Financial Statement

See Section in Text	Project	Funding	FY04	FY05	FY 06	FY 07	Total Cost to Sep 30,2007[17]	See Note
24	San Gabriel River, TX	New Work:						
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	100,826,966	
		Cost	0	0	0	0	100,826,966	
		Maint.						
	Granger Lake	Approp.	1,467,591	1,439,000	1,862,000	1,752,000	35,058,643	18
		Cost	1,461,138	1,447,551	1,699,169	1,617,023	33,463,963	18
	Lake Georgetown	Approp.	1,587,496	1,598,000	2,042,000	1,995,000	36,452,105	18
		Cost	2,398,968	1,603,705	1,883,683	1,770,428	36,069,167	18
25	Somerville Lake, TX	New Work:						
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	27,790,437	
		Cost	0	0	0	0	27,790,437	
		Maint.						
		Approp.	2,473,474	2,582,000	3,146,000	3,660,000	67,854,090	18
		Cost	2,467,313	2,588,989	2,864,823	2,778,247	58,613,268	18
26	Stillhouse Hollow	New Work:						
	Dam, TX	Approp.	0	0	0	0	20,522,084	13
		Cost	0	0	0	0	20,522,084	
		Maint.						
		Approp.	1,870,288	1,649,000	1,611,000	1,972,000	42,917,053	18
		Cost	1,752,358	1,765,848	1,502,094	1,481,501	42,290,919	18
41	Texas Water Allocation							
	Assessment	Approp.	293,000	502,000	1,426,000	655,000	5,792,021	
		Cost	518,361	414,449	457,904	722,159	4,758,686	
35	Town Bluff Dam-	New Work:						
	B.A. Steinhagen	Approp.	0	0	0	0	6,577,396	
	Lake, TX	Cost	0	0	0	0	6,577,396	14
		Maint.						
		Approp.	3,350,225	2,139,000	3,574,000	2,507,000	47,425,454	18
		Cost	3,728,503	2,291,471	1,341,717	3,019,149	45,583,634	18

TABLE 39-A – Cost and Financial Statement

See Section in Text	Project	Funding	FY04	FY05	FY 06	FY 07	Total Cost to Sep 30,2007[17]	See Note
27	Waco Lake, TX	New Work:						
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	52,755,921	[15]
		Cost	0	0	0	0	52,755,921	
		Maint.						
		Approp.	2,984,270	2,624,000	3,051,000	2,661,000	68,106,942	[18]
		Cost	3,418,113	2,775,839	2,471,621	2,156,349	66,673,665	[18]
36	Whitney Lake, TX	New Work:						
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	42,952,939	
		Cost	0	0	0	0	42,952,939	[16]
		Maint.						
		Approp.	4,321,274	4,235,000	6,673,000	7,990,000	114,833,600	[18]
		Cost	4,289,557	4,301,951	4,419,557	5,872,190	110,165,467	[18]
37	Whitney Lake, TX (Powerhouse-Major Rehab)	Approp.	570,900	1,574,000	3,379,000	1,603,000	7,744,900	
		Cost	996,942	922,836	932,310	496,497	3,516,975	
28	Wright Patman Dam and Lake, TX	New Work:						
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	36,163,454	[19]
		Cost	0	0	0	0	36,163,454	[19]
		Maint.						
		Approp.	3,126,422	2,475,000	2,999,000	3,416,000	70,704,962	[18]
		Cost	3,256,682	2,479,390	2,771,723	2,675,539	68,663,257	[18]

[1] Excludes $47,309 receipts from reconveyance of land deposited to miscellaneous receipts.

[2] Excludes $322,346 receipts from reconveyance of land deposited to miscellaneous receipts.

[3] Excludes $1,422,848 expended for new work from contributed funds, including $22,848 "Contributed Funds Other" for installation and operation of gages for leakage study.

[4] Includes $1,775,990 for Code 711 and $399,739 accelerated Public Works Act funds. Excludes $1,711,200 contributed funds.

[5] Includes $1,376,322 for Code 711, $52,808 for Code 713, and 399 accelerated Public Works Act funds. Excludes $4,137 reimbursed in Fiscal Year 1973.

[6] Claim Northeast Texas Municipal Water District $16,546. Three payments of $12,410 less real charges of $1,325, making a total of $2,811 reimbursed in Fiscal Year 1972, Fiscal Year 1973, and Fiscal Year 1974.

[7] Excludes $146,795 receipts from reconveyance of land deposited to miscellaneous receipts, and $2,040,026 for new work expended from contributed funds.

[8] Excludes $105,079 expended from contributed funds.

[9] Excludes receipts from reconveyance of land of $426,606 that were deposited to miscellaneous receipts, and $3,676,661 for new work expended from contributed funds. Includes $1,641,977 for Code 711.

[10] Includes $130,000 under appropriation 96X5125.

[11] Excludes $300,000 expended from contributed funds.

[12] Excludes $3,000,000 expended from contributed funds.

[13] Includes receipts from disposals and revocation of funds related hereto.

[14] Excludes $2,000,000 contributed funds expended.

[15] Excludes $2,750,000 expended for contributed funds.

[16] Excludes $188,282 receipts from reconveyance of lands deposited to miscellaneous accounts.

[17] Includes funds provided by the Jobs Act (PL 98-8, dated march 24,1983).

[18] Beginning Fiscal Year 1985 data shown on Table A includes Special Recreational Use Fees. Data for previous fiscal years have changed to conform to the new procedure.

[19] Excludes $399,939 accelerated public works funds, $13,138,004 to be reimbursed by local interests over a period not to exceed 50 years for water supply storage, and $2,092,040 for pro rata share of original reservoir cost.

TABLE 39-B - Authorizing Legislation

See Section in Text	Date Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
		AQUILLA LAKE, TX	
2	Aug. 13, 1968	Construction of a dam on Aquilla Creek about 6.8 miles southwest of Hillsboro, Texas and about 24 miles north of Waco, Texas.	S. Doc. 52, 90th Cong., 1st Sess.
		BARDWELL LAKE, TX	
3	Mar. 31, 1960	Construction of a dam on Waxahachie Creek about 5 miles south of Ennis, Texas	H.Doc. 424, 82nd Cong., 2nd Sess.
		BELTON LAKE, TX	
4	Jul. 24, 1946	Construction of a dam on Leon River, about 3 miles north of Belton, Texas.	H. Doc. 88, 81st Cong., 1st Sess.
	Sep. 3, 1954	Modification of the dam to provide for generation of hydroelectric power.	H. Doc. 535, 81st Cong., 2nd Sess.
		BENBROOK LAKE, TX	
5	Mar. 2, 1945	Construction of a dam on the Clear Fork of the Trinity River about 10 mile southwest of Fort Worth, Texas	H. Doc.403, 77th Cong., 1st Sess.
		CANYON LAKE, TX	
6	Mar. 2, 1945 Sep. 3, 1954	Construction of a dam on the Guadalupe River about 12 miles northwest of New Braunfels, Texas.	H. Doc. 247, 76th Cong., 1st Sess.
		CENTRAL CITY, FORT WORTH, UPPER TRINITY BASIN, TX	
7	Nov. 19, 2004	Construction of a bypass channel and appurtenant structures to convey flood flows along the Clear & West Forks of the Trinity River in Fort Worth, TX.	P.L. 108-447, Section 116
		DALLAS FLOODWAY EXTENSION, TX	
8	Oct. 27, 1965	Channel and SPF levees and the Trinity Navigation Project.	River and Harbor Act of 1965, Section 301
	Oct. 12, 1996	Levee credits.	WRDA 1996, Section 351
	Aug. 17, 1999	Recreation and ecosystem restoration.	WRDA 1999, Section 356
		FERRELLS BRIDGE DAM-LAKE O' THE PINES, TX	
9	Jul. 24, 1946	Provides for construction of an earth fill dam and reservoir area.	H. Doc. 602, 79th Cong., 2nd Sess.
		GRAHAM, TX (BRAZOS RIVER BASIN)	
10	Aug 17, 1999	Project includes buyout of structures within the 10-year floodplain, installation of a flood warning system, construction of trails, and implementation of ecosystem restoration measures.	WRDA 1999, Section 101(a)(3)

TABLE 39-B - Authorizing Legislation

See Section in Text	Date Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
		GRAPEVINE LAKE, TX	
11	Mar. 2, 1945	Construction of a dam on Denton Creek, a tributary of the Trinity River, about 20 miles northwest of Dallas, Texas.	H. Doc. 403, 77th Cong., 1st Sess.
		HORDS CREEK LAKE, TX	
12	Aug. 3, 1941	Construction of a dam on Hords Creek, a tributary of Pecan Bayou, near the city of Coleman, Texas.	H. Doc. 370, 76th Cong., 1st Sess.
		JIM CHAPMAN LAKE, TX	
13	Aug. 3, 1955	Construction of an earth fill dam and reservoir area.	H. Doc.488. 83rd , Cong., 2nd Sess.
		JOE POOL LAKE, TX	
14	Oct. 27, 1965	Construction of a dam on Mountain Creek, adjacent to the city limits of Grand Prairie, Texas, about 3 miles above the existing Mountain Creek Dam.	H . Doc. 276, 89th Cong., 1st Sess.
		JOHNSON CREEK, ARLINGTON, TX	
15	Aug. 17, 1999	Project includes a buy-out of 140 structures for flood damage reduction, 155 acres of ecosystem restoration, and 2.25 miles of hard surface trail, picnic facilities and a pavilion.	PL 106-53, Sec. 101(b)(14)
		LAVON LAKE, TX	
16	Mar. 2, 1945	Construction of a dam on the East Fork of the Trinity River, about 22 miles northeast of Dallas, Texas	H. Doc. 533, 78th Cong., 2nd Sess.
		LAVON LAKE MODIFICATION AND EAST FORK CHANNELS IMPROVEMENT, TX	
17	Oct. 23,1962	Enlarge Lavon Dam and enlargement and realignment of the lower 25 miles of the East Fork of the Trinity River, including rehabilitation of existing levees.	H. Doc. 554, 87th Cong., 2nd Sess.
	Mar. 7, 1974	Improvement of Collin County Road 115.	
		LEWISVILLE DAM, TX	
18	Mar. 2, 1945	Construction of a dam on the Elm Fork of the Trinity River near the city of Lewisville, Texas.	H. Doc. 403, 77th Cong., 1st Sess.
		NAVARRO MILLS LAKE, TX	
19	Sep. 3, 1954	Construction of a dam on Richland Creek, a tributary of the Trinity River, about 16 miles southwest of Corsican Texas.	H. Doc. 498, 83rd Cong., 2nd Sess.
	Dec. 31, 1970	Alteration of FM Highway 3164 in Wolf Creek Park.	
		O.C. FISHER DAM AND LAKE, TX.	
20	Aug. 18,1941	Construction of a dam on the North Concho River just above San Angelo, Texas.	H. Doc. 315, 76th Cong., 1st Sess.

TABLE 39-B - Authorizing Legislation

See Section in Text	Date Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
		PROCTOR LAKE	
21	Sep. 3, 1954	Construction of a dam on the Leon River about 8 miles northeast of Comanche, Texas.	H. Doc. 535, 81st Cong., 2nd Sess.
		RAY ROBERTS LAKE, TX	
22	Oct. 27,1965	Construction of a dam on the Elm Fork of the Trinity River between Sanger and Aubrey Texas, about 30 miles upstream from the existing Lewisville Dam.	H.Doc. 276, 89th Cong., 1st Sess.
		SAM RAYBURN DAM AND RESERVOIR	
34	Mar. 2, 1945	Construction of a dam on the Angelina River about 10 miles northwest of Jasper, Texas.	S. Doc. 98, 76th Cong., 1st Sess.
		SAN ANTONIO CHANNEL IMPROVEMENT, TX	
23	Sep. 3, 1954	Channel improvement of the San Antonio River and tributaries in and near the city of San Antonio, Texas.	H. Doc. 344, 83rd Cong., 2nd Sess.
	Oct. 22, 1976	Additional measures to protect Espada Aqueduct, Six Mile Creek	WRDA 1976, Section 103
	Oct. 12, 1996	Authorizes Section 215 reimbursement	WRDA 1996, Section 224
	Dec. 11, 2000	Authorizes environmental restoration and recreation as project purposes.	WRDA 2000, Section 335
		SAN GABRIEL RIVER PROJECT, TX	
24	Sep. 3, 1954 Jan. 3, 1975	Construction of: (1) a dam (Granger Dam and Lake) on the San Gabriel River about 7 miles east of Granger, Texas, (2) a dam (North Fork Lake) on the north Fork of the San Gabriel River about 3.5 miles northwest of Georgetown, Texas and (3) a dam (South Fork Lake) on the South Fork of the San Gabriel River about 3 miles southwest of Georgetown, Texas.	H. Doc. 535, 81st Cong., 2nd Sess. H.Doc. 591, 87th Cong., 2nd Sess.
		SOMERVILLE LAKE, TX	
25	Sep 3, 1954	Construction of a dam on Yegua Creek about 5 miles south of Somerville, Texas.	H. Doc. 535, 81st Cong, 2nd Sess
		STILLHOUSE HOLLOW DAM, TX	
26	Sep. 3, 1954	Construction of a dam on the Lampasas River about 5 miles southwest of Belton, Texas.	H. Doc. 535, 81st Cong., 2nd Sess.
		TOWN BLUFF DAM-B.A. STEINHAGEN LAKE, TX	
35	Mar. 2, 1945	Construction of a dam on the Neches River near Jasper, Texas.	S. Doc. 98, 76th Cong., 1st Sess.

TABLE 39-B - Authorizing Legislation

See Section in Text	Date Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
		ROBERT DOUGLAS WILLIS HYDROPOWER, TX	
33	Mar. 2, 1945	Construction of two units at 3,000 kilowatts each of hydroelectric power generating facilities connected with Town Bluff-B.A. Steinhagen Lake, Texas.	S. Doc. 98, 76th Cong., 1st Sess.
		TRINITY RIVER PROJECT, TX	
1	Oct. 27, 1965	Construction of Tennessee Colony Dam located at river mile 339.2 on the Trinity River about 16 miles west of Palestine, Texas; a multiple purpose channel from the Houston, Texas ship channel to Fort Worth, Texas; a distance of approximately 363 miles, an extension of the existing Dallas, Texas, Floodway downstream approximately 9.0 miles; a realignment and enlargement of the West Fork of the Trinity River from the mouth of the West Fork to the existing Texas, Floodway, a distance of approximately 31 miles; and water conveyance facilities involving construction of about 98 miles of pipeline from Tennessee Colony Lake to the existing Benbrook Lake.	H. Doc. 276, 89th Cong., 1st Sess. H. Doc. 364, 90th Cong., 2nd Sess.
		WACO LAKE, TX	
27	Sep. 3, 1954	Construction of a dam on the northwest edge of Waco, Texas, below the confluence of the North, South and Middle Bosque Rivers	H. Doc. 535, 81st, Cong., 2nd Sess.
		WHITNEY LAKE, TX	
36	Aug. 18, 1941	Construction of a dam on the Brazos River about 19 miles southwest of Hillsboro, Texas. Raise the power pool 13.0 feet.	H. Doc. 390, 76th Cong., 1st Sess.
		WRIGHT PATMAN DAM AND LAKE, TX	
28	Jul.24, 1946	Construction of an earth-filled dam and reservoir.	H. Doc. 602, 79th Cong. 2nd Sess.

TABLE 39-C - Other Authorized Flood Control Projects

(See Section 29 of Text)

Project	For Last Full Report See Annual Report For	Cost to September 30, 2007 Construction	Operation and Maintenance
Beals Creek, Big Spring, TX[1]	2001	-	-
Belton Lake Hydropower Study, TX[5]	-	-	-
Belton Lake Modification, TX[3]	1988	-	-
Big Fossil Creek, TX[1]	1969	-	-
Big Sandy Lake, TX[5]	1986	-	-
Boggy Creek, Austin, TX[1]	1992	-	-
Brownwood Channel Improvement, TX[5]	-	-	-
Calloway Branch Hurst, TX[1]	1986	-	-
Carl L. Estes Dam and Lake, TX[5]	1979	-	-
Dam "A" Lake, TX[5]	1987	-	-
Duck Creek Channel Improvements, TX[5]	1983	-	-
East Fork Channel Improvement, East Fork of the Trinity River, TX[4]	-		
Elm Fork Floodway, TX [5]	1987	-	-
Fort Worth Floodway (Clear Fork), TX[1]	1971	-	-
Fort Worth Floodway (West Fork), TX[1]	1971	-	-
Grand Prairie, TX (Landfill)[1]	1987	-	-
Grand Prairie, TX (Meyers Road)[1]	1989	-	-
Greenville, TX [1]	1983	-	-
Lake Brownwood Modification, TX[5]	1983	-	-
Lake Fork Lake, Sabine River, TX[5]	-	-	-
Lake Worth, Tarrant County, TX[2]	-	-	-
Millican, TX[2]	1988/2003	-	-
Navasota Lake, Navasota River, TX[5]	-	-	-
Pecan Bayou Lake, TX[5]	-		
Roanoke Lake, TX[5]	1979	-	-
Rockland Lake, TX[5]	1988	-	-
Rutledge Hollow Creek Channel Improvement, Poteet, TX[1]	1969	-	-
Sam Rayburn and Reservoir, TX (Dam Safety) [1]	2001	-	-
San Gabriel River, South Fork Lakes, TX[4]	-	-	-
Tarrant County, Tony's Marine Creek, TX[5]	-	-	-
Waco Lake, TX (Dam Safety) [1]	2003		
Zacate Creek Channel, TX[1]	1983	-	-

[1]Completed [2]Inactive [3]Deferred [4]Recommended for Deauthorization [5]Deauthorized

TABLE 39-D - Inspection of Completed Flood Control Projects
(See Section 27 in Text)

Project, Location	Dates of Inspection
Arlington Landfill, Arlington, Texas	January 25, 2007
Beals Creek, Big Spring, Texas	April 13, 2007
Beltline Road Bridge, Richardson, Texas	August 14, 2007
Big Fossil Creek Floodway, Richland Hills, Texas	May 10, 2007
Boggy Creek Floodway, Austin, Texas	March 29, 2007
Calloway Branch Channel, Hurst, Texas	January 16, 2007
Calloway Branch, Airline Drive Park., Richland Hills, Texas	August 7, 2007
Cat Claw Creek Channel, Abilene, Texas	July 25, 2007
Dallas Floodway, Dallas, Texas	October 30, 2006
Delaware Branch, Irving, Texas	April 4, 2007
Dry Branch, Grand Prairie, Texas	July 26, 2007
Duck Creek, Garland, Texas	October 1, 2007
Fort Worth Floodway, Tarrant County, Texas	October 26, 2006
Grand Prairie Landfill, Grand Prairie, Texas	February 15, 2007
Hutton Branch, Carrollton, Texas	August 14, 2007
Irving Levee, Texas	April 4, 2007
Johnson Creek Channel, Grand Prairie, Texas	June 25, 2007
Long Branch Channel, Greenville, Texas	October 11, 2006
Lorean Branch Channel, Hurst, Texas	January 16, 2007
McCoy Road Bridge, Carrollton, Texas	August 14, 2007
Meyers Road, Grand Prairie, Texas	February 15, 2007
Munday Floodway, Munday, Texas	December 7, 2006
Park Row Bridge, Arlington, Texas	January 25, 2007
Pleasanton Floodway, Pleasanton, Texas	September 13, 2007
Poteet Floodway, Poteet, Texas	September 13, 2007
Ridglea Country Club Drive Bridge, Fort Worth, Texas	January 24, 2007
Roaring Springs Road Bridge, Westover Hills, Texas	January 24, 2007
Rush Creek Channel, Arlington, Texas	January 25, 2007
San Antonio Floodway, San Antonio, Texas	February 12, 2007
San Antonio Tunnel, San Antonio, Texas	February 13, 2007
San Pedro Tunnel, San Antonio, Texas	February 13, 2007
Singing Hills Creek Channel, Watauga, Texas	April 12, 2007
Sulphur Branch Channel, Euless, Texas	December 11, 2006
Ten Mile Creek, Desoto, Texas	August 15, 2007
Waco Waste Water Treatment Plant, Waco, Texas	December 7, 2006
Walnut Branch Channel Improvement, Seguin, TX	June 29, 2007
Walnut Creek Channel, Seguin, Texas	August 17, 2004

West Fork Trinity River, River Oaks, Texas	October 5, 2007
Wheeler Creek Channel, Gainesville, Texas	August 14, 2007
Zacate Creek Floodway, Laredo, Texas	September 14, 2007

TABLE 39-E -Work Under Special Authorization
(See Section 30 of Text)

Project	Flood Control Activities	Section 205	Cost
Farmers Branch, Tarrant County, TX			$ 43,036
Little Brazos River, TX			50,237
Little Fossil Creek, Haltom City, TX			82,226
Pecan Creek, Gainesville, TX			46,828
Rio Grande & Unnamed Tributary, Eagle Pass, TX			9
Section 205 Coordination Account			6,051

Project	Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration	Section 206	Cost
Concho River, Upper Colorado River Basin, TX			262
Lake Springfield, Groesbeck, TX			4
Rio Grande Ecosystem Restoration, TX			1,533
Spring Lake Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration, San Marcos, TX			314
Walnut Branch, Seguin, TX			962
WWTP, Meridian, TX			1,252
WWTP, Stephenville, TX			115,338
Section 206 Coordination Account			5,010

Project	Ecosystem Restoration	Section 1135	Cost
Big Cypress Bayou Fish and Wildlife Habitat, TX			$ 52,102
Eagleland Restoration, San Antonio, TX			161,662
O. C. Fisher Lake Ecosystem Restoration, TX			84,582
Section 1135 Coordination Account			5,010

Project	Stream Bank Protection	Section 14	Cost
Garner State Park, Uvalde, TX			2,199
Nokomis Road, Ten Mile Creek, Lancaster, TX			$ 104,358
Wastewater Plant, Intake Channel, Seguin, TX			23,667
Section 14 Coordination Account			34,888

GALVESTON, TX, DISTRICT

Galveston District comprises drainage basins of all short streams arising in coastal plain of Texas and flowing into the Gulf of Mexico, including the entire basin of Buffalo Bayou, San Jacinto, San Bernard, Lavaca, Navidad, Mission, and Aransas Rivers. It embraces Agua Dulce, San Fernando, and Olmos Creek Basins draining into Baffin Bay, and coastal area south thereof to the Rio Grande and east of western Boundary of Starr County, Texas. It includes lower basins of major streams flowing into the Gulf of Mexico: Sabine River, Texas and Louisiana, downstream from U.S. Highway 190 crossing at Bon Wier, Texas; Neches River downstream from Town Bluff gageing station; Trinity River downstream from Texas State Highway 19 crossing at Riverside, Texas; Brazos River downstream from confluence with Navasota River; Colorado River downstream from northern boundary of Fayette County; Guadalupe River downstream from confluence with San Marcos River; San Antonio River downstream from confluence with Escondido Creek; Nueces River downstream from confluence with Frio and Atascosa River.

IMPROVEMENTS

Navigation

1. AQUATIC PLANT CONTROL, TX (SOUTHWESTERN DIVISION) 1965 ACT

Location. Navigable waters, tributary streams, connecting channels, and other allied waters in Texas.

Previous project. For details see page 699 of Annual Report for 1963.

Existing project. A comprehensive project to provide for control and progressive eradication of water-hyacinth, alligator weed, Eurasian watermilfoil, hydrilla, and other obnoxious aquatic plant growths, from navigable waters, tributary streams, connecting channels, and other allied waters in Texas in the combined interest of navigation, flood control, drainage, agriculture, fish and wildlife conservation, public health, and related purposes, including continued research for development of the most effective and economic control measures.

Control of water-hyacinth and alligator weed has been approved for the Nueces River Basin, North Coastal Area, Guadalupe River Basin, Sabine River Basin, Trinity River Basin, Cypress Creek Basin, Neches River Basin, South Coastal Area, San Jacinto River Basin, Rio Grande Basin, Colorado River Basin and Brazos River Basin.

Control of hydrilla and watermilfoil is on a site by site basis after analysis and issuance of National Environmental Policy Act documentation

Local cooperation. Sec. 302, 1965 River and Harbor Act, amended by Water Resources Development Act of 1986, applies.

Operations during fiscal year. A cost-sharing, cost-reimbursable contract, with the State of Texas ended in FY 2005.

Work on an Environmental Assessment is being completed to add control of hydrilla, giant salvinia, and giant reed to the list of invasive aquatic plants to be treated, as well as torpedo grass, water spinach, giant duckweed, paper bark and water trumpet.

The State of Texas received no aquatic plant funding in fiscal year 2007. No cost was incurred for fiscal year 2007.

2. BRAZOS ISLAND HARBOR, TX

Location. At extreme south end of coast of Texas, about 7 miles north of mouth of Rio Grande and about 5 miles east of Brownsville, Texas. (See National Ocean Survey Chart 11301.)

Previous project. For details see page 1017 of Annual Report for 1932.

Existing project. Provides for channel dimensions in various sections of the waterway as shown in Table 40-H.

Project also provides for dual jetties at the gulf entrance, a north jetty 6,330 feet long, a south jetty 5,092 feet long, and 1,000-foot extension to existing north jetty and for maintenance of 3rd fishing harbor constructed by local interests. Under ordinary conditions, mean tidal range is about 1.5 feet, and extreme range is about 2 feet. All depths refer to mean low tide. To some extent, height of tides is dependent on the wind, and during strong “northers” in winter season, water surface in southern end of Laguna Madre may be raised 4 feet or more above mean low tide in the gulf.

Widening Brownsville Channel from Goose Island to Brownsville turning basin and deepening southeast corner of Brownsville turning basin to 36 feet was completed in April 1980. The 1,000-foot extension to existing north jetty was de-authorized under Section 1001 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986. The entrance channel was enlarged from 38 feet by 300 feet to 44 feet by 300 feet in FY 1992. Construction of an environmental mitigation site consisting of the creation of a 16-acre tidal wetland which included shoal grass and black mangroves, was completed in 1997. (See Table 40-G for total cost of existing project to September 30, 2007.)

Local cooperation. Fully complied with.

Terminal facilities. Numerous terminal facilities for bulk and liquid cargo are available. (See Port Series No. 26, revised 2002.) Facilities are adequate for existing commerce.

Operations during fiscal year. Maintenance: Routine maintenance (See Table 40-J for dredging operations.)

3. CEDAR BAYOU, TX.

Location. The bayou is about 30 miles long. It flows to the south and empties into northwest corner of upper Galveston Bay, about 1.5 miles below mouth of San Jacinto River and about 28.5 miles north of Galveston, Texas. (See National Ocean Survey Chart 11326.)

Previous project. For details see Annual Report for 1938.

Existing project. Project provides for a channel 10 feet by 100 feet from Houston Ship Channel to Bayou Mile 11.0. Channel was completed from Houston Ship Channel to first bend in Cedar Bayou above the mouth in 1931. Channel from Mile -0.1 to Mile 3.0 was completed in March 1975. Channel from 3.0 to Mile 11.0 was de-authorized under Sec. 12 of Public Law 93-251 and re-authorized in December 2000 under Sec. 349 (a) (2) of Public Law 106-541, the Water Resources

Development Act of 2000. Project also includes jetties at mouth of bayou provided for under previous project.

Under ordinary conditions, mean tidal range is about 0.6 feet and extreme range 1.2 feet. Height of tides is dependent largely on the wind, and during strong "northers" in the winter season water surface may be depressed 2 feet below mean low tide.

A Feasibility Report to extend the Federal channel further inland was prepared by the Sponsor and approved by the Assistant Secretary of the Army, Civil Works (ASA, CW) on July 10, 2006. The recommended project extends the channel 8 miles at the dimensions of 10 x 100 from Mile 3.0 to Mile 11.0, or just below State Highway 146. The Cedar Bayou waterfront, located directly across the Houston Ship Channel from the Barbour Cut Channel and Bayport container terminals is mainly industrial and is now experiencing huge industrial development that will result in an increase in shipping up and down the proposed channel.

Estimated cost for new work is $10,968,000 Federal (Corps); and $1,219,000 non-Federal, $1,860,000 for lands and damages, and $2,107,000 for associated costs. (October 1, 2007 base price.)

(See Table 40-G for total cost of existing project to September 30, 2007.)

Local cooperation. Fully complied with. The Non-Federal Sponsor for the project is the Chambers County Cedar Bayou Navigation District. A Design Agreement was executed in February 2006. The Preconstruction Engineering and Design (PED) costs will ultimately be cost shared at the construction cost share ratio but will be financed through the PED period at 25 percent non-Federal cost. In late FY 06 the Sponsor applied for and received ASA, CW approval to advance non-Federal funds in the amount of $450,000 to continue work on plans and specifications. The funds will be credited toward the Sponsor's share of construction.

The Project Cooperation Agreement has not been executed pending receipt of Federal funding for construction. During the period of construction, the Non-Federal Sponsor is required to pay 10 percent of the cost of the general navigation features of the project, and pay an additional 10 percent of the cost of the general navigation features of the project over a period not to exceed 30 years following completion of the project.

Terminal facilities. U.S. Steel Company has a barge dock at bayou mile 2.8, and there are a few small wharves, privately owned, for local use at various places along Cedar Bayou. Facilities are considered adequate for existing commerce.

Operations during fiscal year. New Work: See Section 35, PRE-CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING AND DESIGN. Maintenance: No maintenance performed during this fiscal year.

4. CHANNEL TO PORT BOLIVAR, TX

Location. Port Bolivar is at end of Bolivar Peninsula and 4 miles north of city of Galveston. Channel connects the port with channel in Galveston Harbor. (See National Ocean Survey Chart 11324.)

Previous project. For details see page 1856 of Appendix to Annual Report for 1915.

Existing project. Existing project dimensions for channel are shown in Table 40-H. (Also see Table 40-B for authorizing legislation.)

Under ordinary conditions, mean tidal range is about 1.3 feet and extreme range 2 feet. Height of tides is dependent largely on the wind, and during strong "northers" in the winter season water surface may be depressed 2 feet below mean low tide. Enlargement of turning basin from 1,000 to 1,600 feet is inactive. A channel 14 feet deep, 200 feet wide, and approximately 950 feet long is maintained across the east end of the turning basin to accommodate the Galveston-Port Bolivar ferry. Project is complete except for inactive portion. Project dimensions have not been maintained in the completed part since lesser dimensions are adequate for existing commerce. (See Table 40-G for total cost of existing project to September 30, 2007.)

Local cooperation. None required.

Terminal facilities. Terminals are privately owned and consist of 2 slips and 2 piers. The piers, 400 feet wide by 1,200 feet long and 210 feet wide by 1,200 feet long, are badly deteriorated and not in use. The slips are used as anchorage by shallow-draft vessels. A highway ferry landing owned by the State of Texas is located at south end of turning basin. Facilities are considered adequate for existing commerce.

Operations during fiscal year. Maintenance: No maintenance performed during the fiscal year.

5. CHOCOLATE BAYOU DREDGED MATERIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (DMMP), TX

Location. The Chocolate Bayou Channel is a navigation project located about 40 miles southwest of Houston in Chocolate Bay in Brazoria County, along the upper coast of Texas.

Existing project. The Chocolate Bayou Channel is federally authorized and currently maintained at 12-feet deep (MLT) by 125-feet wide. The channel traverses Chocolate Bay connecting industries at the northwest end of the bay within Chocolate Bayou with the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway (GIWW) between GIWW mile markers 374.7 and 376.7. The authorized channel is 8.2 miles long (13.2 miles to the turning basin) and used primarily for transport of crude petroleum and

petrochemical products. The maintenance dredging frequency for the channel is every four years.

This project provides a long-term management plan that will utilize maintenance material from dredging of the Chocolate Bayou Channel, over a 20-year period, to create and enhance approximately 560 acres of marsh and bird-nesting habitat within the Chocolate Bay area. Since 1950, approximately 32,400 acres of wetlands have been lost in the Chocolate Bay system. The development of long-term beneficial use sites will have a cumulative beneficial effect on the biological resources of the Chocolate Bayou system. Additionally, the beneficial use of the dredged material over the next 20 years will extend the life of existing upland confined placement areas. The Dredged Material Management Plan was approved in December 2004.

Estimated cost for new work is $8,909,000 Federal (Corps); and $990,000 non-Federal. (October 1, 2004 base price.)

Construction of the first cycle of cells in beneficial use sites PA 1A and PA 4A was completed in July 2006. Seeding and planting of the areas will be performed in the spring of 2007. Remaining construction is scheduled to be accomplished in the next 5 maintenance dredging cycles for the channel, which are every four years.

Local cooperation. The non-Federal sponsor for the project is Brazoria County Conservation and Reclamation District number 3. The Project Cooperation Agreement was executed September 13, 2005.

Operations during fiscal year. New Work: Plans and specifications were begun for FY09 construction in preparation for FY10 dredging. Sprigging of altheaflora was completed in April 2007. FY07 cost was $31,372. Maintenance: Routine maintenance. (See Table 40-J for dredging operations.)

6. CORPUS CHRISTI SHIP CHANNEL, TX

Location. This project, formerly known as Port Aransas-Corpus Christi Waterway, Texas, was changed to Corpus Christi Ship Channel, Texas, by 1968 River and Harbor Act. This is a consolidation of old improvements of Port Aransas, Texas, and channel from Aransas Pass to Corpus Christi, Texas. Aransas Pass is on southern portion of Texas Coast, 180 miles southwest of Galveston and 132 miles north of mouth of Rio Grande. Aransas Pass connects Corpus Christi Bay with the gulf. Waterway extends from deep water in the gulf through Aransas Pass jettied entrance, thence westerly 20.75 miles to and including a turning basin at Corpus Christi, thence westerly 1.75 miles through Industrial Canal to and including turning basin at Avery Point, thence westerly 4.25 miles to and including a turning basin near Tule Lake, thence northwesterly 1.8 miles to and including a turning basin at Viola, Texas. (See National Ocean Survey Charts 11308, 11309, 11311, and 11314.)

Previous project. For details see page 1861 of Annual Report for 1915.

Existing project. (See Table 40-H for existing project dimensions provided for in various channels and basins comprising this waterway.)

Project also provides for two rubblestone jetties at Aransas Pass entrance, extending into the gulf from St. Joseph and Mustang Islands, project lengths of which are 11,190 and 8,610 feet, respectively. Project further provides for a stone dike on St. Joseph Island about 20,991 feet long, connecting with north jetty and extending up this island to prevent a channel being cut around jetty. Project also provides for a breakwater at the entrance to the harbor area at Port Aransas, and for the realignment of the existing 12-foot by 100-foot project channel to Port Aransas. The breakwater consists of two overlapping sections. The one on the east side of the realigned entrance channel has a length of 830 feet and the second, located on the west side of the entrance channel, has a length of 1,290 feet. The channel to Port Aransas was relocated in the 300-foot clear distance between the overlapping sections. The portion of the channel remaining inside the breakwaters was widened to 150 feet. Under ordinary conditions, mean tidal range at Aransas Pass is about 1.1 feet and extreme range about 2 feet, and at Corpus Christi mean range about 1 foot and extreme about 1.5 feet. Heights of tides are dependent largely on strength and directions of winds, and during strong “northers” in the winter season water surface may be depressed as much as 3 feet below mean low tide. Estimated cost for new work is: Federal (Corps) $74,938,515, including $456,515 for Port Aransas Breakwaters and exclusive of amount expended on previous projects: and non-Federal $18,977,431 (includes $768 for Port Aransas Breakwaters) including $7,644,435 contributed funds and value of useful work performed, $3,320,228 lands, $6,027,000 relocations and $1,985,000 other cost. (October 1, 1992 base price.)

The Port Aransas-Corpus Christi 40-foot project was completed in 1966. The Jewel Fulton Canal was completed in 1963. The Port Aransas Breakwaters were completed in July 1973. Deepening deep-draft channels to 45 feet from Tule Lake Turning Basin through Viola Turning Basin was completed in 1989, and constructing a mooring area at Port Ingleside with dolphins has been deferred. Entrance and jetty channels have been dredged to project depth and width, and dredging of channel from Harbor Island to and through the Chemical Turning Basin at 45-foot depth has been completed.

Initial mooring dolphins were completed in May 1979. Disposal area levees, Area 1 and Rincon were completed in August 1984. First stage disposal area levees, South Shore, were completed in September 1984. Construction contract for mitigation terracing was completed in 1997. (See Table 40-G for total cost of existing project to September 30**,** 2007.)

Local cooperation. Fully complied with.

Terminal facilities. Terminal facilities on Harbor Island at head of Aransas Pass, Ingleside, Corpus Christi, La Quinta, Avery Point, and Viola, are considered adequate for existing commerce. (See Port Series, No. 25, revised 2003, Corps of Engineers.)

Operations during fiscal year. New Work: See Section 35, PRE-CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING AND DESIGN. Maintenance: Routine maintenance (See Table 40-J for dredging operations.)

7. FREEPORT HARBOR, TX

Location. Formed by improvement of Brazos River, Texas, from mouth to about 6 miles upstream to Freeport, Texas. (See National Ocean Survey Charts 11321 and 11322.)

Previous projects. For details see page 1860 of Annual Report for 1915, and page 872 of Annual Report for 1938.

Existing project. Existing project dimensions for various channels and basins are shown in Table 40-H on channel dimensions at end of chapter.

Existing project also provides for dual jetties and a diversion canal for the Brazos River, including a dam, a lock in the dam and necessary auxiliary equipment. Also provides for rehabilitation of southwest jetty and the relocation of the northeast jetty (about 640 feet to the northeast); realignment of the channel between the Jetty Channel and Brazosport Turning Basin; realignment of the channel between Brazosport Turning Basin and Upper Turning Basin; relocation of Upper Turning Basin; and public use facilities adjacent to the Freeport Jetties. The 30-foot channel from Upper Turning Basin to Stauffer Chemical Plant, including the turning basin, was deauthorized by Sec. 12 of PL 93-251. Construction of lock in diversion dam at local expense is considered inactive.

The 38-36 foot project was completed in 1962. The 45-foot channel was completed in 1993 as follows: Relocation of the U. S. Coast Guard station was completed in May 1990; dredging the channel and turning basin to 36-feet and the Upper Turning Basin to 46-feet was completed in July 1990; dredging the jetty channel and the Lower Turning Basin was completed in November 1990; Construction of 3,700 feet of the North Jetty, was completed in March 1991; dredging the entrance channel was completed in April 1992; dredging the Main channel, Brazosport turning basin and jetty channel was completed in June 1992; construction of public use facilities, and grading and stone protection was completed in August 1992; and rehabilitation of the south jetty and addition of 500-feet to the north jetty was completed in May 1993. Channel adjustments to a bend near the project's main turning basin were completed in 1998 to provide full utilization of the 45-foot channel. Construction of additional recreation features at Surfside by the Sponsor was completed in 2005. (See Table 40-G for total cost of existing project to September 30, 2007.)

Under ordinary conditions mean tidal range is about 1.5 feet and extreme range is about 2.5 feet. Except under extreme conditions, rises on river and in diversion channel do not cause greater variations in water surface than those caused by tidal action. Estimated cost of new work is: $63,707,000 Federal (Corps) and $470,000 Federal (USCG); and $32,313,000 non-Federal, including $21,302,000 contributed funds, $300,000 contributed work, $6,967,000 lands, $3,174,000 levees and spillways, and $570,000 relocations. (October 1, 1997 base price.)

Local cooperation. Fully complied with except for Section 101 of River and Harbor Act of 1970, under cost-sharing tenets of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 and the Water Resources Development Act of 1996. Local Cooperation Agreement, executed June 26, 1986, along with Amendments 1, 2, 3, and 4 executed March 19, 1987; July 19, 1991; July 19, 1991; and July 15, 1997; respectively, require that local interest provide lands, easements, rights-of-way, including land for recreation, and dredged material disposal areas, presently estimated at $10,141,000, modify or relocate utilities, roads, and other facilities, except railroad bridges, where necessary for construction of the project, presently estimated at $570,000, contribute in cash one-half of the separable and joint costs allocated to recreation, presently estimated at $530,000; and, during construction, pay 25 percent of the construction costs allocated to deep-draft navigation, including disposal facility construction, presently estimated at $21,302,000.

Terminal facilities. Small privately owned wharves, two oil docks, one acid dock, two shell unloading docks and one caustic dock. Brazos River Navigation District has one large dock with four transit sheds over rail facilities permitting all-weather work. Facilities considered adequate for existing commerce. (See Port Series No. 26, revised 2002, for additional facilities.)

Operations during fiscal year. New Work: None Maintenance: Routine maintenance. (See Table 40-J for dredging operations.)

8. GALVESTON HARBOR AND CHANNEL, TX

Location. A consolidation of authorized improvements at Galveston, Texas, which includes projects formerly identified as Galveston Harbor, Texas; Galveston Channel, Texas; and Galveston seawall extension. Entrance to Galveston Harbor is on the Gulf of Mexico on the northern portion of the Texas Coast. Galveston Channel extends from a point in Galveston Harbor between Bolivar Peninsula and Fort Point to and along wharf front Galveston, Texas, and is about 5 miles long and 1,200 feet wide. (See National Ocean Survey Chart 11324/5.)

Previous projects. For details see page 1854 of Annual Report for 1915.

Existing project. Provides for channel dimensions in sections of the waterway shown in Table 40-H.

Also provided are: two rubble-mound jetties, the south one extending from Galveston Island and the north one extending from Bolivar Peninsula, for distances of 35,900 feet and 25,907 feet, respectively, into the Gulf of Mexico; a concrete seawall from the angle at Sixth Street and Broadway, in the city of Galveston, to the south jetty, and a 16,300-foot extension of the concrete seawall in a southwesterly direction from 61st Street; for 11 groins along the gulf shore between 12th Street and 61st Street; and for maintenance of seawall from the angle at 6th Street and Broadway to the south jetty. Under ordinary conditions, mean tidal range in Galveston Harbor is 1.6 feet on outer bar and 1.4 feet on inner bar with extreme ranges of 2.3 and 2.1 feet, respectively. Mean range in Galveston channel is about 1.3 feet and extreme range about 2 feet under ordinary conditions. Height of tides in both Galveston harbor and channel is dependent largely on the wind, and during strong “northers” water surface may be depressed 2 feet below mean low tide.

Existing project is complete. Dredging of Galveston channel to 36-foot depth was completed in November 1966. Dredging of the realigned entrance and Outer Bar Channel was completed in October 1967. Rehabilitation of the Beach Front Groins was completed June 1970. Dredging of Galveston channel to 40 feet was completed in March 1976. See Section 15. TEXAS CITY CHANNEL, TX regarding work authorized by Water Resources Development Act of 1986, Section 11, HOUSTON-GALVESTON NAVIGATION CHANNELS, TX, for work authorized by the Water Resources Development Act of 1996. (See Table 40-G for total cost of existing project to September 30, 2007.)

Local cooperation. Complied with.

Terminal facilities. None on Galveston Harbor, which is entrance channel leading to terminal facilities on Galveston, Texas City, and Houston Ship Channels. Galveston Channel terminal facilities are mostly on south side of channel. Principal wharves, owned by the city of Galveston, extend from 10th to 41st Street (see Port Series No. 23, revised 2006.) A container ship terminal equipped with a crane capable of stacking containers three units high on the deck of any normal container ship has been completed and placed into operation by the city of Galveston at Piers 10 and 11, on the south side of Galveston Channel. The city of Galveston has also placed into operation a barge terminal equipped with two 35-ton and one 5-ton cranes for loading and unloading barges on Lash and Seabee ships at Pier 35 and a docking and holding area for Lash and Seabee barges on Pelican Island, directly across the channel from Piers 35 and 36. Present facilities are considered adequate for existing commerce.

Operations during fiscal year. New Work: Also see Section 10, HOUSTON-GALVESTON NAVIGATION CHANNELS, TX. Maintenance: Routine Maintenance (See Table 40-J for dredging operations.)

9. GULF INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY BETWEEN APALACHEE BAY, FL, AND THE MEXICAN BORDER

Location. Extends from a point on Sabine River about 3 miles below Orange, Texas, to Brownsville, Texas, about 421 miles; a navigation channel, about 7 miles long, in Colorado River, extending from Matagorda, Texas, to Gulf of Mexico; a tributary channel in San Bernard River, extending from Intracoastal Waterway crossing to State highway bridge some 30 miles above crossing; a tributary channel in Colorado River extending from Intracoastal Waterway upstream 15.5 miles; a tributary channel extending about 14 miles from Intracoastal Waterway to Palacios, Texas; a tributary channel extending about 2 miles from Intracoastal Waterway to Rockport, Texas; a tributary channel extending about 6 miles from Intracoastal Waterway near Port Aransas, Texas, to town of Aransas Pass, Texas; a tributary channel about one-fourth mile long extending from Intracoastal Waterway near Port O’Connor, Texas, into Barroom Bay; a tributary channel extending about 38.8 miles from Intracoastal Waterway via Seadrift to a point in Guadalupe River 5.5 miles below Victoria, Texas; a harbor of refuge for small craft at Seadrift; a channel extending from gulf to Port Mansfield, Texas, about 11 miles; and a tributary channel in Arroyo, Colorado extending from Intracoastal Waterway to a point near Harlingen, Texas, about 31 miles; side channels in vicinity of Port Isabel, Texas, and a small boat basin at Port Isabel, Texas, and a tributary channel extending from Intracoastal Waterway main channel at a point in West Galveston

Bay into Offatts Bayou about 2.2 miles with a west turnout (wye connection) 12 feet deep and 125 feet wide between Offatts Bayou Channel and the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway. (See National Ocean Survey Charts 11302, 11303, 11305, 11306, 11308, 11309, 11314, 11315, 11317, 11319, 11322, 11326, and 11331.)

Previous project. For details see page 1859 of Annual Report for 1915. (West Galveston Bay and Brazos River Canal, Texas.)

Existing project. Existing project dimensions provided for in main channel of waterway: A channel 12 feet deep (below mean low tide) and 125 feet wide from the Sabine River to Brownsville, Texas. Relocation of channel 12 feet deep by 125 feet wide in Matagorda Bay, miles 454.3 to 471.3, relocation of channel 12 feet deep by 125 feet wide in Corpus Christi Bay, miles 539.4 to 549.7 (mileage is west of Harvey Lock, Louisiana); and alternate channel, 12 feet deep (below mean low tide) and 125 feet wide via Galveston Channel and Galveston Bay to the Galveston causeway; maintenance of existing channel 12 feet deep by 125 feet wide through Lydia Ann Channel, between Aransas Bay and Aransas Pass; provisions of such passing places, widening of bends, locks and guard locks, railway bridges over artificial cuts as are necessary, and the tributary channels shown in tabulation. The authorized channel 16 feet deep and 125 feet wide from Sabine River to Houston Ship Channel is inactive. (See Table 40-I on existing project dimensions provided for in tributary channels.)

Removal of the railroad bridge across the canal at Mud Bayou was completed and operation and care of the facility was discontinued on April 14, 1969. Deepening the existing 6 foot by 60 foot side channels at Port Isabel to 12 feet was completed February 22, 1972, Offatts Bayou channel was completed January 1974. Relocation of main channel across Corpus Christi Bay was completed in September 1976. The 14-foot by 175 foot Channel to Aransas Pass was completed in April 1979. Dredging Chocolate Bayou Channel was completed in January 1981. Construction of a saltwater barrier in Chocolate Bayou was completed in February 1981. The 12-foot by 125-foot channel relocation route in Matagorda Bay has been de-authorized. The Harbor of Refuge at Seadrift, Texas, has been placed in the inactive category.

Mean tidal variation is 0.5 foot at Orange, 1 foot at Port Arthur, 1.3 feet in Galveston Bay, 1.5 feet at Freeport, 1 foot in Matagorda Bay, 1 foot in San Antonio Bay, 1 foot at Corpus Christi, 1.5 feet at Port Isabel, and 1.5 feet at Brownsville. Extreme ranges of tide under ordinary conditions are 1 foot at Orange, 1.5 feet at Port Arthur, 2 feet in Galveston Bay, 2 feet at Freeport, 1.5 feet in Matagorda and San Antonio Bays, 1.5 feet at Corpus Christi, 2 feet at Port Isabel, and 1.5 feet at Brownsville. Height of tides is dependent largely on wind. Strong north winds have depressed water surface as much as 2 feet below mean low tide.

Mouth of Colorado River: Construction of jetties at mouth of Colorado River was completed in 1986. Construction of a navigation channel from the Gulf to the GIWW and an impoundment basin were completed in 1991. Construction of Tiger Island Dam and recreation facilities were also completed in 1991. Construction of the recreation facilities at Jetty Park was completed in 1992. Construction of the diversion dam and connecting channel was completed in 1993. Construction of the oyster cultch was completed in 1995.

Brazos River Floodgates- Major Rehabilitation: Major rehabilitation of the East Floodgate Guidewalls was completed in 1997. The cost of rehabilitation was $2,750,000 Federal (Corps) and $2,750,000 Federal (Inland Waterways Trust Fund).

Sargent Beach: Work authorized by the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 for construction of a concrete-pile and concrete block revetment structure, which extends 8 miles to protect the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway was completed in 1998. Construction cost was $29,460,000 Federal (Corps) and $29,460,000 Federal (Inland Waterways Trust Fund).

Aransas National Wildlife Refuge: Work authorized by the Water Resources Development Act of 1996 provides for erosion protection and limited spill containment for the existing alignment of the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway and includes marsh creation with beneficial uses of dredged material along a 31-mile reach of the waterway which crosses the critical wintering habitat of the rare and endangered whooping crane, including a 13.25 mile reach within the boundary of the Aransas National Wildlife Refuge. This area is located approximately 35 miles northeast of Corpus Christi, Texas in Aransas and Calhoun Counties. The project was completed in 2001. Construction costs were $14,123,500 Federal (Corps).

Work remaining:

Active authorized work remaining consists of the work authorized by the Water Resources Development Act of 1988 for enlarging the existing Channel to Victoria from a depth of 9 feet and width of 100 feet to a depth of 12 feet and width of 125 feet. (See Table 40-G for total cost of existing project to September 30, 2007.)

Estimated cost for new work is:

Channel to Victoria - $31,686,000 Federal (Corps), $422,000 Federal (Department of Transportation), $62,000 Federal (U.S. Coast Guard), and $6,530,000 non-Federal consisting of $3,521,000

cash, $1,646,000 lands, and $1,363,000 levees and other associated costs. (October 1, 2002 base price.)

Local cooperation. Fully complied with except for provisions of Section 101, 1968 River and Harbor Act and Water Resources Development Act of 1988. The Project Cooperation Agreement for Channel to Victoria was executed November 17, 1994.

Terminal facilities. There are terminal facilities at Aransas Pass, Port Arthur, Galveston, Port Isabel, and Brownsville. See Port Series No. 22 (revised 2001), Port Series No. 23 (revised 2006), Port Series No. 25 (revised 2003) and Port Series No. 26 (revised 2002), Corps of Engineers. Local interests constructed terminal facilities at Port Mansfield and Port Harlingen. There are numerous privately owned piers and wharves along the waterway. A 330-foot navigation district owned general cargo dock, a 770-foot private dock and a 760-foot private timber trestle have recently been completed at the upper end of the Channel to Victoria. Facilities are adequate for existing commerce.

Operations during fiscal year.

New Work: -

Channel to Victoria - Construction contract for Reach 3,awarded in FY00was financially closed out in February of 2007 at a final cost of $37,678

Maintenance: -.

Main Channel and Tributaries -

(See Table 40-J for dredging operations.)

Aransas National Wildlife Refuge – No maintenance performed during the fiscal year.

Brazos River Floodgates - The Brazos River Floodgates were operated and maintained at a cost of $1,473,376.

Channel to Victoria – Routine maintenance. (See Table 40-J for dredging operations.)

Colorado River Locks - The Colorado River Locks were operated and maintained at a cost of $1,663,002.

Channel to Port Mansfield – No maintenance performed during the fiscal year.

Chocolate Bayou – Routine maintenance. (See operations Table 40-J for dredging.)

Mouth of Colorado River – No maintenance required during the fiscal year.

10. HOUSTON-GALVESTON NAVIGATION CHANNELS, TX

Location. Houston Ship Channel connects Galveston Harbor, at a point opposite Port Bolivar, with city of Houston, Texas, extending 50 miles northwesterly across Galveston Bay through San Jacinto River and Buffalo Bayou to a turning basin at head of Long Reach with light-draft channel 5 miles long from turning basin to Jensen Drive, Houston. The entrance to Galveston Harbor and Channel is on Gulf of Mexico on the northern portion of the Texas Coast. Galveston Channel extends from a point in Galveston Harbor between Bolivar Peninsula and Fort Point to and along wharf from Galveston, Texas and is about 5 miles long and 1,200 feet wide. (See National Ocean Survey Charts 11324/5, 11327, 11328, and 11329.)

Existing project. See Section 8, GALVESTON HARBOR AND CHANNEL, TX and Section 12, HOUSTON SHIP CHANNEL, TX for project prior to October 1998. New authorized project provides for enlarging the Houston Ship Channel to a depth of 45 feet and a width of 530 feet. The Galveston Channel will be enlarged to a depth of 45 feet over a width which varies between 650 and 1,112 feet, and deepening the Galveston Harbor Channel to 47 feet (45-feet authorized and 2 feet for dredging inaccuracies and wind impact) over its original 800-foot width and 10.5 mile length; and extending the channel an additional 3.9 miles to the 47-foot bottom contour in the Gulf of Mexico along existing alignment. A dredged-material disposal plan, which would utilize confined or beneficial uses of dredged material in the bay and/or offshore disposal and 118 acres of Oyster mitigation is also provided in the project.

Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act of 2001, Section 1(a)(2) of Public Law 106-377 authorized construction of barge lanes. Barge lanes will be constructed on the sides of the Houston Ship Channel to a depth of 12 feet and a distance of 500 feet from the centerline of the channel from Bolivar Roads to Morgan's Point, a distance of approximately 26 miles. Fifty-four acres of oyster reef will be impacted and will be mitigated.

Estimated cost for new work is: $510,024,000 Federal (Corps) which includes $311,160,000 for general navigation features and $94,787,000 for environmental restoration of which $104,078,000 is for deferred environmental construction; $7,203,000 Federal (U.S. Coast Guard); and $179,072,000 non-Federal consisting of $101,078,000 cash, $1,123,000 lands, and $65,000 relocations for general navigation features; $10,518,000 for berthing areas; and $66,288,000 cash for environmental restoration which includes $34,693,000 for deferred environmental construction. (October 1, 2007 base price.)

The first construction contract to dredge the Entrance Channel Extension, awarded 1998, was completed in 1999. The contract for dredging the entrance channel and jetty area was completed in March 2000. The Oyster Reef Mitigation for the main channel was completed in 2000. Construction of the Lower Bay

reach was completed in 2001. A contract for Mid Bay was awarded 2001 and work was completed on 2004. The construction contract for Redfish Island was awarded 2002 and construction was completed 2002. A contract for Mid Bayou (Goat Island) was awarded 2002, and work was completed 2005. The Lower Bayou contract work was completed on 2003. The Upper Bay & Barge Lane contract was completed in 2005. The Barge Lane Mitigation contract was completed on 2005. The Houston Ship Channel and entrance channel was opened to allow vessels drawing 45-foot of water on 2005. A considerable amount of shoaling has been experienced in the channel since opening and the construction efforts now focus on establishing 20-year capacity at the existing sites.

Remaining work includes construction to increase capacities in Placement Areas, deepen Galveston Channel, and environmental restoration features along the Houston Ship Channel.

Local cooperation. Complied for the completed work. For the Houston-Galveston Navigation Channels project, authorized by the Water Resources Development Act of 1996, the cost-sharing and financing concepts reflected in the Water Resources Development Act of 1986, as amended, apply. Local interests are required to provide lands, easements, rights-of-way, roads and other facilities, except railroad bridges; pay one-half of the separable and joint costs allocated to recreation; and pay 25 percent of the costs allocated to deep-draft navigation, during construction including in-kind work in connection with construction; and pay an additional 10 percent of the costs allocated to navigation within a period of 30 years following completion if not offset by credit allowed for lands, easements, rights-of-way, and relocations.

The Port of Houston Authority and the City of Galveston are the sponsors for the project. A Project Cooperation Agreement with the Port of Houston Authority was executed on June 10, 1998. The Project Cooperation Agreement with the City of Galveston was executed on June 21,2007.

Terminal facilities. See Section 8, GALVESTON HARBOR AND CHANNEL, TX and Section 10, HOUSTON SHIP CHANNEL, TX.

Operations during fiscal year. New Work: The construction contract for the Upper Bay and Barge Lanes was financially closed out at a cost of $699,002 in FY07. The Morgan's to Exxon (1st Maintenance) contract awarded April 27, 2006 continued through FY07. Cost incurred for FY07 was $1,581,786. The Redfish to Morgan's (1st Maintenance) contract awarded June 30, 2006 continued through FY07. Cost incurred for FY07 was $4,475,757. The Spilman Island Levee Work contract awarded September 19, 2006 continued through FY07. Cost incurred for FY07 was $6,185,473. The Peggy Lake contract awarded August 22, 2006 continued through FY07. Cost incurred for FY07 was $2,119,158. The Multiple Placement Area Shoreline Repair contract awarded September 22, 2006 continued through FY07. Cost incurred for FY07 was $4,516,138. The Lost Lake Capacity contract awarded June 14, 2007 continued through FY07. Cost incurred for FY07 was $1,850,617.

Maintenance: See Section 8, GALVESTON HARBOR AND CHANNEL, TX and Section 10, HOUSTON SHIP CHANNEL, TX for maintenance of existing channels. (See Table 40-J for dredging operations.)

11. HOUSTON SHIP CHANNEL, TX

Location. Houston Ship Channel connects Galveston Harbor, at a point opposite Port Bolivar, with city of Houston, Texas, extending 50 miles northwesterly across Galveston Bay through San Jacinto River and Buffalo Bayou to a turning basin at head of Long Reach with light-draft channel 5 miles long from turning basin to Jensen Drive, Houston. (See National Ocean Survey Charts 11324/5, 11327, 11328, and 11329.)

Previous project. For details see page 1856 of Annual Report for 1915.

Existing project. Provides for channel dimensions in sections of the waterway shown in Table 40-H.

Also provides for certain cut-offs, for easing sharp bends, an earthen dam across the upper end of Turkey Bend, and for off-channel silting basins as deemed necessary by the Chief of Engineers. Construction of 26,000 linear feet of pile dike to protect the channel in upper Galveston Bay was de-authorized by Sec. 12 of PL 93-251. The 40-foot project was completed in March 1966. Dredging a channel in Greens Bayou to Mile 1.57 was completed in 1970. Dredging Greens Bayou, Mile 1.57 to Mile 2.73, has been de-authorized. See Section 10, HOUSTON-GALVESTON NAVIGATION CHANNELS, TX for work authorized by the Water Resources Development Act of 1996. (See Table 40-G for total cost of existing project to September 30, 2007.)

Mean tidal range under ordinary conditions is 0.6 foot to 1.3 feet in lower part of Galveston Bay; 0.6 foot to 1.3 feet in upper bay; and 0.5 to 1 foot in San Jacinto River and Buffalo Bayou. Extreme ranges under ordinary conditions are about 2 feet, 1.2 feet and 1 foot, respectively. Freshets caused rises of over 12 feet in Buffalo Bayou; however, this condition has not occurred since completion of Addicks and Barker Dams for flood control on upper watershed of Buffalo Bayou. Height of tides is dependent largely on the wind, and during strong "northers" in winter season, the water surface may be depressed 2 feet below mean low tide.

Local cooperation. Fully complied with for Houston Ship Channel. Local Cooperation Agreement for assumption of maintenance on Bayport Ship Channel was executed April 6, 1993. Local Cooperation Agreements for assumption of maintenance on Barbour Terminal Channel and Greens Bayou Channel were both executed on February 8, 1994.

Terminal facilities. City of Houston and Port of Houston Authority operate modern terminals which supplement privately owned wharves, piers, and docks, as described in Port Series No. 24 (revised 1999), Corps of Engineers. Facilities are considered adequate for existing commerce.

Operations during fiscal year. New Work: See Section 10, HOUSTON-GALVESTON NAVIGATION CHANNELS, TX. Maintenance: Routine dredging maintenance. (See Table 40-J for dredging operations.) Also, see Section 11, HOUSTON-GALVESTON NAVIGATION CHANNELS, TX.

12. MATAGORDA SHIP CHANNEL, TX

Location. This is a consolidation of shallow draft channel improvements of "Channel from Pass Cavallo to Port Lavaca, Texas," and deep draft channel improvements authorized under "Matagorda Ship Channel, Texas." Bar at Pass Cavallo is 125 miles southwest of Galveston entrance and 54 miles north of Aransas Pass. It connects Matagorda Bay with the gulf. Project extends across Matagorda Bay and Lavaca Bay to towns of Port Lavaca and Point Comfort. These two towns are on opposite sides of Lavaca Bay and both are about 26 miles northwest from Pass Cavallo. (See National Ocean Survey Chart 11316.)

Existing project. Existing project dimensions provided for in various channels and basins are listed in Table 40-H on channel dimensions.

Project also provides for dual jetties at entrance, south jetty extending 6,000 feet to 24-foot depth in the gulf and north jetty extending 5,900 feet to 24-foot depth. Under ordinary conditions mean tidal range is about 1 foot and extreme range about 2 feet. Height of tide is dependent largely on the wind, and during strong "northers" in the winter season, the water surface may be depressed 2 feet below mean low tide. (See Table 40-G for total cost of existing project to September 30, 2007.)

Local cooperation. Fully complied with.

Terminal facilities. Privately owned facilities at Port Lavaca, municipally owned facilities at mouth of Lynn bayou, privately owned and publicly owned facilities at Point Comfort, Texas. These facilities are considered adequate for present commerce. Facilities at Point Comfort consist of a channel, turning basin with wharfs, oil dock and loading equipment, all owned by Aluminum Company of America; and a wharf built by local interest at Point Comfort turning basin.

Operations during fiscal year. Maintenance: Routine maintenance. (See Table 40-J for dredging operations.)

13. NECHES RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES, SALT WATER BARRIER AT BEAUMONT TX

Location. The project is located just below the Big Thicket National Preserve and the confluence of Pine Island Bayou and the Neches River at Beaumont, Texas, in Jefferson and Orange Counties on the upper coast of Texas. (See National Ocean Survey Chart 11343.)

Existing project. The project will provide for an overflow dam in the Neches River, a gated salt water barrier consisting of five 56 feet by 24.5 feet tainter gates; a gated navigation bypass channel with a clear opening of 56 feet and a depth of 16 feet; an access road and levee; and an auxiliary dam across a canal which drains an adjacent bayou. Estimated cost for new work is $43,064,000 Federal (Corps) and $14,355,000 non-Federal consisting of $8,435,000 contributed funds, $1,800,000 for lands, $4,120,000 for relocations. (October 1, 2002 base price.)

The project was authorized for construction in the Water Resources Development Act of 1976 (Sec. 102, PL 94-587). The construction contract was awarded September 18, 2000 and completed in 2004.

Local cooperation. Non Federal Sponsor for the project is the Lower Neches Valley Authority. Report of the Chief of Engineers for the Water Resources Development Act of 1976 authorization cited a 1974 Waterways Experiment Station report, which concluded that 75 percent of the salinity in the Neches River at Beaumont was due to the Federal deep draft navigation project to Beaumont and 25 percent was due to withdrawals by water users. From 1994 to 1996, the Corps reevaluated the project which resulted in a May 1997 decision by the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Civil Works), to direct that the project go forward with 75 percent Federal / 25 percent non-Federal cost-sharing as a navigation mitigation project. In October 1999, the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Civil Works) issued a decision stating that operations and maintenance will also be cost-shared as 75 percent Federal and 25 percent non-Federal. A Project Cooperation Agreement was executed on May 22, 2000.

Terminal facilities. None.

Operations During Fiscal Year. New Work: None Maintenance: See Section 14, SABINE-NECHES WATERWAY, TX Operations during the fiscal year for

the reimbursement to Lower Neches Valley Authority for the federal share of the operations cost

14. SABINE-NECHES WATERWAY, TX

Location. This is a consolidation of old improvements of "Harbor at Sabine Pass and Port Arthur Canal" and "Sabine-Neches Canal, including Sabine River to Orange and Neches River to Beaumont, Texas." Sabine Pass is on Gulf of Mexico about 58 miles east of Galveston and 280 miles west of Southwest Pass, Mississippi River. It connects Sabine Lake with gulf. Port Arthur canal extends 7 miles from near upper end of Sabine Pass to Port Arthur docks at mouth of Taylors Bayou. Near its upper end, Sabine-Neches canal joins and extends to mouths of Neches and Sabine Rivers. Waterway next extends up Neches River to Beaumont and up Sabine River to Orange. (See National Ocean Survey Charts 11341, 11342, and 11343.)

Previous projects. For details see page 1863 of Annual Report for 1915, page 985 of Annual Report for 1916, and page 873 of Annual Report for 1926.

Existing project. Existing project dimensions provided for in various channels and basins are set forth in Table 40-H on channel dimensions. Project also provides for two stone jetties at Sabine Pass entrance from the gulf, western jetty to be 21,905 feet long and eastern jetty 25,310 feet long. Project further provides for removal of guard lock in Sabine-Neches Canal, construction of suitable permanent protective works along Sabine Lake frontage owned by city of Port Arthur to prevent dredged material from entering Sabine Lake and to prevent erosion of material deposited, reconstruction of Port Arthur Bridge, and relocation of Port Arthur field office.

Mean tidal variation at entrance is about 1.5 feet, at Port Arthur about 1 foot, and at Orange and Beaumont about 0.5 foot. Prolonged north winds during winter season have depressed water surface as much as 3.4 feet below mean low tide while tropical disturbances have caused heights as much as 8 feet above mean low tide.

Existing project is complete. Removal of obstructive bridge at Port Arthur was completed May 1969. The high level fixed bridge across Sabine-Neches Canal was completed October 1970. Deepening project to 40 feet was completed April 1972. (See Table 40-G for total cost of existing project to September 30, 2007.)

Local cooperation. Complied with.

Terminal facilities. See volume 2, Port Series No. 22 (revised 2001), Corps of Engineers. Facilities are considered adequate for present commerce.

Operations during fiscal year. Maintenance: The Lower Neches Valley Authority was reimbursed $294,206 in Fiscal Year 07 for the Federal share of the operations cost for the Neches River and Tributaries, Saltwater Barrier at Beaumont. Construction contract awarded June 30, 2006, Repair East Jetty at Sabine, continued through FY07 at a fiscal year cost of $2,358,179. Construction contract awarded June 27, 2006 for repair to Placement Area No. 11 was completed in FY07 for a fiscal year cost of $8,012,530. (See Table 40-J for dredging operations.)

15. TEXAS CITY CHANNEL, TX

Location. Texas City is on the mainland of Texas on west side of Galveston Bay, about 10 miles northwest of city of Galveston. (See National Ocean Survey Charts 11324/5.)

Previous projects. For details see page 1856 of Annual Report for 1915.

Existing project. Provides for channel 40 feet deep, 400 feet wide and about 6.75 miles long, from Bolivar Roads to a turning basin at Texas City, 40 feet deep, 1,000 feet to 1,200 feet wide and 4,253 feet long; and an Industrial Canal, 40 feet deep and 300-400 feet wide extending a distance of 1.7 miles southwestward from the south end of Texas City Turning Basin, and a turning basin, 40 feet deep, 1,000 feet wide and 1,150 feet long.

Project also provides for easing the approach to the turning basin; a pile dike 28,200 feet long, parallel to and north of the channel; and a rubble-mound dike, 27,600 feet long, along the southerly side of the pile dike.

The 40-foot channel was completed in June 1967. Widening the Texas City Turning Basin; realigning the Texas City Turning Basin to a location 85 feet easterly from its present position; and enlargement through widening and deepening of the Industrial Canal and basins was initiated in July 1980 and completed in June 1982. The only work remaining is deferred construction consisting of widening the Industrial Canal from 250 feet to 300 feet at 40 foot depth.

Work authorized by Water Resources Development Act of 1986 would modify the project by providing for deepening the Texas City Turning Basin to 50 feet, enlarging the 6.7-mile long Texas City Channel to 50 feet by 600 feet, deepening the existing 800-foot wide Bolivar Roads Channel and Inner Bar Channel to 50 feet, deepening the existing 800-foot wide Outer Bar and Galveston Entrance Channel to a 52-foot depth for 4.1 miles at a width of 800 feet and an additional reach at a width of 600 feet to the 52 foot contour in the Gulf of Mexico. Establishment of 600 acres of wetland and development of water-oriented recreational facilities on a 90-acre enlargement of the Texas City Dike are also proposed. The project is currently under reevaluation.

(See Table 40-G for total cost of existing project to September 30, 2007.)

Under ordinary conditions mean tidal range is about 1.3 feet and extreme range is about 2 feet. Height of tide is dependent largely on the wind and during strong "northers" water surface may be depressed 2 feet below mean low tide.

Estimated cost for new work is $123,300,000 Federal (Corps), excluding expenditures on previous projects, and $74,393,700 non-Federal, including $62,027,741 contributed funds, $248,000 work contribution, $427,959 lands, $10,737,000 levees and spillways, $6,000 for removal of barge mooring facilities from Shoal Point (formerly known as Snake Island), $561,000 for berthing areas, and $386,000 relocations. (October 1, 1988 base price.)

Local cooperation. Fully complied with for completed work. For work authorized by the Water Resources Development Act of 1986, as amended, local interests are required to provide lands, easements, rights-of-way, and disposal areas; relocate utilities, roads, and other facilities, except railroad bridges; provide berthing areas; pay one-half of the separable and joint costs allocated to recreation; and bear all costs of operation, maintenance and replacement of recreation facilities, and, during construction, pay 25 percent of the costs allocated to deep-draft navigation to a depth of 45 feet plus 50 percent of the costs allocated to deep-draft navigation deeper than 45 feet; pay an additional 10 percent of the costs allocated to deep-draft navigation within a period of 30 years following completion if not offset by credit allowed for lands, easements, rights-of-way, relocations and disposal areas; and pay 50 percent of the costs incurred for operation and maintenance below the 45-foot depth.

Terminal facilities. Privately owned terminal facilities are on the mainland at inner end of this channel and are considered adequate for existing commerce. A deep-draft channel and turning basin extend about 1.9 miles southwestward from south end of Texas City Turning Basin have been constructed by local interests. See Port Series No. 23 (revised 2006), Corps of Engineers.

Operations during fiscal year. New Work: See Section 35, PRE-CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING AND DESIGN. Maintenance: Routine Maintenance. Construction contract for dewatering Placement Areas 5 and 6 at Shoal Point was awarded April 27, 2007 and continued through the year at a fiscal year cost of $457,746. (See Table 40-J for dredging operations.)

16. TRINITY RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES, TX

Location. The main stem of the Trinity River is formed at Dallas by the confluence of the West Fork and the Elm Fork at river mile 505.5. The mouth of the Trinity is about one-half mile west of Anahuac, Texas. (See Geological Survey base map, Texas, scale 1:500,000.)

Previous project. For details of abandoned locks and dam construction see page 986 of Annual Report for 1933.

Existing project. See individual detailed reports on Anahuac Channel, Channel to Liberty and Wallisville Lake. Project includes the existing Federal project designated as "Mouth of Trinity River, Texas," which was completed in 1907 at a cost of $80,000 (no cost to local interest). Project is not being maintained. (See Table 40-G for total cost of existing project to September 30, 2007.)

Local cooperation. See individual detailed reports on Channel to Liberty and Wallisville Lake. There is no local cooperation required for Anahuac Channel.

Terminal facilities. Privately owned wharves and piers at Anahuac, Moss Bluff, Wallisville, and Liberty, Texas, are adequate for existing commerce.

16A. ANAHUAC CHANNEL, TX

Location: Extends from 6-foot depth in Galveston Bay to Anahuac, Texas, opposite mouth of Trinity River 38 miles north of Galveston, Texas. (See National Ocean Survey Chart 11323.)

Existing project. No project dimensions authorized by 1905 River and Harbor Act. A 6- by 80-foot channel, 16,000 feet long was dredged in 1905. At present a 6 by 100-foot channel is maintained. Under ordinary conditions tidal range is 0.6 to 1.2 feet. Height of tide is dependent largely on wind. Strong north winds depress water surface 1.5 feet below mean sea level. Latest published map is in House Document 440, 56th Congress, 1st Session. Project was completed in 1911.

Local cooperation. None required.

Terminal facilities. Privately owned wharves and piers are the only terminal facilities at Anahuac.

Operations during fiscal year. Maintenance: No maintenance was performed during the fiscal year.

16B. CHANNEL TO LIBERTY, TX

Location. Improvement is located in Galveston Bay and tidal reach of lower Trinity River. (See Geological Survey Maps for Anahuac, Cove, Moss Bluff, and Liberty, Texas.)

Previous projects. For details see page 986 of Annual Report for 1932.

Existing project. Provides for a 6-foot channel from Anahuac to Liberty, which was completed in 1925.

A navigable channel from the Houston Ship Channel near Red Fish Bar in Galveston Bay to Liberty, Texas, with depth of 9 feet and width of 150 feet, extending along the east shore of Trinity Bay to the mouth of the Trinity River at Anahuac, thence in the river channel to a turning basin at Liberty, Texas, and a protective embankment along the west side of the channel in Trinity Bay.

The 6-foot Channel to Liberty was completed in 1925. The 9-foot Channel to Liberty has been dredged from junction with Houston Ship Channel to a point one mile below Anahuac, Texas. Work remaining consists of dredging a 9- by 150-foot channel from one mile below Anahuac, Texas to Liberty, Texas.

Local cooperation. Fully complied with for portion of "Channel to Liberty" between Houston Ship Channel and 1 mile below Anahuac, Texas, as required by 1946 River and Harbor Act (H. Doc. 634, 79th Cong., 2nd Sess.), but not complied with for remaining portion of "Channel to Liberty" as required by River and Harbor Act of 1945 (H. Doc. 403, 77th Cong., 1st Sess.).

Terminal facilities. Privately owned wharves and docks at Anahuac, Wallisville, Texas Gulf Sulphur Co.'s slip, Moss Bluff and Liberty, Texas, are adequate for existing commerce.

Operations during fiscal year. Maintenance: No maintenance performed during the fiscal year.

16C. WALLISVILLE LAKE, TX

Location. Dam is at river mile 3.9, about 4 miles northwest of Anahuac, Texas. (See National Ocean Survey Chart 11323.)

Existing project. Provides for construction of a dam and overflow spillway approximately 8 miles long to prevent salinity intrusion and create a 3,800 acre reservoir. The maximum pool elevation will be 2 feet above National Geodetic Vertical Datum. (The reservoir was reduced from 5600 acres with a maximum pool elevation of 4 feet N.G.V.D. by agreement to protect the endangered bald eagle.) Project provides for an 84 foot by 600-foot navigation lock to facilitate navigation on Channel to Liberty. The sill has a depth of minus 16 feet below National Geodetic Vertical Datum. Project also provides for two recreational areas; and three water control structures to control salinity intrusion and regulate freshwater flows to the saltwater marsh west of the river. Dam controls a drainage area of 1,262 square miles below Livingston Dam (non-Federal project at channel mile 99.2) and has a storage capacity of 14,000 acre-feet. Under ordinary conditions mean tidal range in bay is from 0.6 foot to 1.2 feet. Height of tide is dependent largely on wind. Strong northerly winds depress water surface 1.5 feet below mean sea level. Total estimated cost of authorized project is $81,200,000 Federal (Corps). (October 1, 2000 base price.)

A contract for construction of access road, Big Hog intake structure, intake canal and access bridge was completed in October 1968. Work started in July 1970 on construction of the lock and dam, roads, diversion channel, and navigation channel. Work was suspended in February 1973 because of an injunction halting construction. Protective work on the lock and dam was permitted and was completed in April 1973. An exception to the injunction was granted for plugging oil wells, which was completed in August 1973. Notice of appeal to the Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit was filed in April 1973. In August 1974, the Court of Appeals reversed the judgment and remanded the case with directions that a revised or supplemental statement be prepared and judged anew. Final supplement to the Environmental Impact Statement for the modified project authorized in the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1983 (PL 98-63) was submitted to the Environmental Protection Agency on September 21, 1983.

In March 1986, the Court rendered its Memorandum of order continuing the injunction and directing the Corps to recommence the administrative process at the time when the first departure from standard NEPA procedures occurred prior to the 1983 legislative action. The Corps and Non-Federal Sponsors perfected an appeal to the U.S. Court of Appeals and on May 11, 1987, the Court of Appeals ruled in favor of the Corps and dismissed the suit in its entirety.

The Energy and Water Development Appropriation Act of 1991 provided $9,200,000 for the project and directive language for continuation of construction.

In the fall of 1989, a pair of bald eagles was discovered nesting at the project site, which led to additional consultation under the Endangered Species Act. Solicitation of the contract for the non-overflow dam was postponed to allow for environmental coordination. An Environmental Assessment was prepared with a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI), which was signed in September 1991. Environmental documents were approved and construction was resumed.

A contract to rehabilitate and complete the navigation lock, complete the North and South navigation channels, construct a new administrative/resident office building, and electrical and mechanical equipment controls for the controlled spillway structure was awarded in December 1995 and completed in FY 99. A dedication ceremony for the Wallisville Lake Project was held on November 1, 1999.

Construction of Control Structure A was completed in February 2000 and Cedar Hill Park was completed in

October 2000. In 2001 remediation of the abandoned dam, removal of skimmers, repairs to the West-Non-Overflow dam and construction of public-use facilities were completed.

Site improvements consisting of replacement of timbers, construction of a boat ramp and dock, new fencing, walkways and improvements to parking lots were completed in 2003.

The Wallisville Lake Project was turned over for permanent operations at the beginning of FY 00. The project's construction was completed in 2003.

Local cooperation. Local interest must contribute an amount equal to cost allocated to water supply, one-half of cost allocated to salinity control and cost allocated to recreation less cost of basic facilities and less 15 percent of total project cost. Local interest reimbursement is estimated at $12,200,000.

Operations during fiscal year. New Work: None

Maintenance: a contract for erosion protection was awarded March 31, 2006, and completed with a fiscal year cost of $129,127. The project was operated and maintained at a cost of $773,070 in FY07.

17. RECONNAISSANCE AND PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS

Reconnaissance and condition surveys were conducted in FY 2007 at a total cost of $55,674.

18. NAVIGATION WORK UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION

Navigation activities pursuant to Section 107, Public Law 86-645 (preauthorization):

No initial coordination for Section 107 navigation activities was performed in FY 07.

A Milestone Report was completed in June 2002 on Galveston Island Channel for the extension of a shallow draft channel on the west end of Galveston Channel. Project estimated cost is $6.5 million which exceeds the Continuing Authorities Programs' limit by $2.5 million. Project is on hold due to lack of federal funding. No cost was incurred in Fiscal year 07.

Mitigation of shore damages attributable to navigation projects pursuant to Section 111, Public Law 90-483: No mitigation of shore damage studies was performed in FY 2007.

Shore Protection

19. NATIONAL EROSION CONTROL DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM , JEFFERSON COUNTY, TX

Location. The project location fronts the McFadden National Wildlife Refuge in the vicinity of Sea Rim State Park in Jefferson County, Texas. Beaches at the demonstration consist of a thin veneer of sand over mud and the average long-term annual erosion rate is approximately 5 feet.

Existing Project. The primary objectives of the project are to minimize erosion of the cohesive sediment and to minimize sand overwash. These objectives will be accomplished by constructing experimental low-volume beach nourishment templates contained by geotextile tube groin cells and dune construction. The 2,500 ft-long dune is designed to withstand a 5-year return period storm. Fronting half of the engineered dune corridor is a beach nourishment divided into four experimental cells of varying fill volumes and grain sizes. A geotextile tube groin separates each experimental cell.

Local Cooperation. A Memorandum of Agreement has been executed with the Texas General Land Office.

Operation During Fiscal Year. New Work: Construction was completed in August, 2004. Baseline project monitoring continued through FY07 at a cost of $3,747.

Flood Control

20. BUFFALO BAYOU AND TRIBUTARIES, TX

Location. Improvements are on Buffalo Bayou watershed, a part of San Jacinto River watershed, in Harris County, west and northwest of city of Houston, Texas. (See Geological Survey quadrangle sheets for Harris County.)

Existing project. Provides for improvements of Buffalo Bayou and its tributaries above turning basin of Houston Ship Channel to control floods for protection of city of Houston, and prevent deposition of silt in turning basin of ship channel by construction of detention reservoirs, enlargement and rectification of channels and construction of control works.

Channel rectification on Brays Bayou with an improved channel length 25.4 miles was completed in March 1971. Channel rectification on White Oak Bayou was completed in 1976. Work remaining consists of rectification of approximately 22 miles of main stem of Buffalo Bayou.

See individual detailed reports on Addicks and Barker Reservoirs; and Brays, Greens, Halls, Hunting, Little White Oak, and Carpenters Bayous.

Local cooperation. Section 203, 1954 Flood Control Act applies. Local interests have accomplished all required local cooperation on Brays Bayou and White Oak Bayou. On Buffalo Bayou, local interests purchased interests that the United States had in 7 miles of rectified channel below Barker and Addicks Dams for $256,651. Of the remaining required rights-of-way on Buffalo Bayou, local interests have acquired about 40 percent. About 53 percent of required bridge relocations and 3 percent of the required bridge relocations have been accomplished. Advance of $4,400,000 by the Harris County Flood Control District was refunded in September 1956. Public Law 86-53 authorized reimbursement of $38,726 to Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railroad Company for bridge alterations at Brays Bayou. Non-Federal contributions totaled $63,661 for project betterment. Recreation development is subject to conditions of non-Federal cost sharing under Federal Water Project Recreation Act of 1965.

See individual detailed reports on Addicks and Barker Reservoirs; and Brays, Greens, Halls, Hunting, Little White Oak, and Carpenters Bayous.

20A. ADDICKS AND BARKER RESERVOIRS, TX

Location. Reservoirs are located in and west of the City of Houston in Harris and Fort Bend Counties, Texas.

Existing project. Construction of Barker Dam was complete in February 1945. Construction of Addicks Dam and 7.4 miles of channel rectification downstream from Addicks and Barker Dams was completed in October 1948. Modification of Barker and Addicks Dams consisting of gating the final two uncontrolled conduits in each dam, was complete in 1963. Major rehabilitation of Addicks and Barker Dams to prevent seepage through the embankment was completed in 1982.

Work under the Dam Safety Assurance program was initiated in Fiscal Year 1986. Work accomplished included raising approximately 32,400 feet of Addicks Dam 1 to 3 feet and raising approximately 57,600 feet of Barker Dam 3 to 5 feet and armor-plating low ends of both dams. A contract with the city of Houston for cost sharing in the construction of recreation facilities was entered into in November 1981. The lease for approximately 10,534 acres of land and water areas was approved in February 1983.

Local cooperation. None required.

Operations during fiscal year. Recreation: Community Park West (Phase IB) and the velodrome were completed in 1986 and remain in use. Community Park West (Phase 4) and the development of Community Park 2 (soccer fields, ball fields, and parking lots) were completed by the City of Houston in 1992. Harris County Precinct 3 completed building additional soccer fields in Community Park 2 in George Bush Park. The Fort Bend County YMCA pavilion, archery range, Dog Park and nature trails in Barker Reservoir are being heavily used along with the City of Houston's Cullen Park, Harris County's George Bush Park, and Fort Bend County's Cinco Ranch Park. Maintenance and improvements of these recreation areas continue by all agencies. Fiscal year cost for operating and maintaining project was $733,434.

Maintenance: New Work: The contract to replace guard rail at Addicks & Barker had a FY07 cost of $8,750.

The project is estimated to have prevented damages of $801,000 in FY07 for a cumulative total of 3,799,904,000.

20B. BRAYS BAYOU

Location. The project is located in the south-central portion of Buffalo Bayou, Harris County, TX.

Existing project. The authorized plan of improvement consists of 3 miles of stream improvements, 3 flood detention basins, and 7 miles of stream diversion channels. Aesthetic vegetation is included. Recreation facilities include trails, picnic facilities, sports fields, comfort stations and parking areas. The estimated cost for new work is $320,947,000 Federal (Corps) and $176,410,000 non-Federal consisting of $27,479,000 cash contributions, and $148,931,000 for lands and relocations (October 1, 2007 base price).

The project was authorized for construction in the Water Resources Development Act of 1990 (PL 101-640). In 1995, the project was divided into two separable elements, an Upstream (detention) Element (stream improvements and detention basins) and a Downstream (diversion) Element. The Local Sponsor was authorized to develop the project and design and

construct an alternative to the diversion component and be reimbursed for the Federal share by the Water Resources Development Act of 1996 (PL 104-303). Construction funds were received in 1998.

Location cooperation. Non-Federal Sponsor for the project is Harris County Flood Control District. Non-Federal Sponsor is required to provide lands, easements, and rights-of-way; modify or relocate buildings, pipelines, utilities, roads and other facilities, except for railroad bridges; pay five percent of the total costs allocated to flood control presently estimated at $27,479,000 and bear all costs of operation, maintenance, and replacement of flood control and recreation facilities. A Project Cooperation Agreement for the Upstream (detention) element was executed March 3, 2000.

Operations during fiscal year. New Work: Construction of the Detention Element by the Non-Federal Sponsor continued in old Westheimer, Eldridge, and Art story Detention Basins. Final reimbursement was made for discrete segments 12, and 15 of Art Story Park and Eldridge Basins for a total cost of $10,069,753. Discrete segments 21 and 22 of Art Story Park and Old Westheimer were accrued for a total of $5,309,000. In accordance with Section 211 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996, the sponsor is investigating the Downstream (diversion) Element in an effort to find an alternative to the authorized project.

20C. GREENS BAYOU

Location. Greens Bayou is a tributary of Buffalo Bayou, and is located in the north-central portion of Harris County, TX, and does not include the Halls Bayou tributary.

Existing project. The project was authorized for construction in the Water Resources Development Act of 1990 (PL 101-640). The authorized project provides for 25 miles of stream enlargement, 14 miles of stream cleaning and 4 flood detention basins. Aesthetic vegetation and mitigation is included. Recreation facilities include trails, picnic facilities, sports fields, launches, ramps, comfort stations and parking areas. The project is currently being reformulated and a new project has been identified in a General Reevaluation Study. The new project will consist of approximately 3.7 miles of stream enlargement in the upper reaches of the bayou between Veterans Memorial Drive and Cutten Road. A flood detention basin will be located near the downstream terminus of the stream enlargement. Aesthetic vegetation is included. Recreation facilities are not currently included in the project as a local sponsor has not been confirmed. The estimated cost for new work is $30,951,000 Federal (Corps) and $9,575,000 non-Federal consisting of $2,027,000 cash contributions, and $7,548,000 for lands and relocations (October 1, 2007 base price).

Local cooperation. Non-Federal Sponsor for the project is Harris County Flood Control District. Non-Federal Sponsor is required to provide lands, easements, and rights-of-way; modify or relocate buildings, pipelines, utilities, roads and other facilities, except for railroad bridges; provide a cash contribution presently estimated at $2,027,000 and bear all costs of operation, maintenance, and replacement of flood control and recreation facilities.

Operations during fiscal year. New Work: See Section 35, PRE-CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING AND DESIGN.

20D. HALLS BAYOU

Location. Halls Bayou is a major tributary of Greens Bayou, located in the north-central portion of Buffalo Bayou, Harris County, TX.

Existing project. The authorized plan of improvement consists of 18 miles of stream improvements. Recreation facilities include trails, picnic facilities, boat ramps, a comfort station and parking areas. The estimated cost for new work is $84,325,000 Federal (Corps) and $59,965,000 non-Federal consisting of $9,288,000 cash contributions, $45,071,000 for lands and relocations, $3,448,000 for Planning, Engineering, and Design (PED), and $2,158,000 for Construction Management. (October 2006 base price).

The project was authorized for construction in the Water Resources Development Act of 1990 (PL 101-640).

Local cooperation. Non-Federal Sponsor for the project is Harris County Flood Control District. Non-Federal Sponsor is required to provide lands, easements, and rights-of-way; modify or relocate buildings, pipelines, utilities, roads and other facilities, except for railroad bridges; provide a cash contribution presently estimated at $9,288,000 and bear all costs of operation, maintenance, and replacement of flood control and recreation facilities.

Operations during fiscal year. New Work: See Section 35, PRE-CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING AND DESIGN.

20E. HUNTING BAYOU

Location. Hunting Bayou is located in Houston, approximately 4 to 5 miles from the central business district.

Existing project. The authorized plan of improvement consists of 14.3 miles of stream improvements. Recreation facilities include trails, picnic facilities, a comfort station and parking areas. The estimated cost for new work is $82,966,000 Federal

(Corps) and $71,439,000 non-Federal consisting of $8,288,000 cash contributions, $55,972,000 for lands and relocations, $4,416,000 of Planning, Engineering and Design, and $2,763,000 for Construction Management (October 1, 2006 base price).

The project was authorized for construction in the Water Resources Development Act of 1990 (PL 101-640). The Non-Federal Sponsor was authorized to design and construct an alternative to the project and be reimbursed for the Federal share by the Water Resources Development Act of 1996 (PL 104-303).

Local cooperation. Non-Federal Sponsor for the project is Harris County Flood Control District. Non-Federal Sponsor is required to provide lands, easements, and rights-of-way; modify or relocate buildings, pipelines, utilities, roads and other facilities, except for railroad bridges; provide a cash contribution presently estimated at $8,288,000 and bear all costs of operation, maintenance, and replacement of flood control and recreation facilities.

Operations during fiscal year. New Work: Construction funds were received in 2003 to begin construction of the project. See Section 35, PRE-CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING AND DESIGN.

20F. LITTLE WHITE OAK BAYOU, TX

Location. Little White Oak Bayou is a tributary of White Oak Bayou in north-central Houston.

Existing project. The authorized plan of improvement consists of 6.0 miles of stream enlargements. Recreation facilities include trails and picnic facilities. The estimated cost for new work is $17,958,000 Federal (Corps) and $17,957,000 non-Federal consisting of $1,996,000 cash contributions, and $15,961,000 for lands and relocations (October 1990 base price).

The project was authorized for construction in the Water Resources Development Act of 1990 (PL 101-640).

Local cooperation. Non-Federal Sponsor for the project is Harris County Flood Control District. Non-Federal Sponsor is required to provide lands, easements, and rights-of-way; modify or relocate buildings, pipelines, utilities, roads and other facilities, except for railroad bridges; provide a cash contribution presently estimated at $1,996,000 and bear all costs of operation, maintenance, and replacement of flood control and recreation facilities.

Operations during fiscal year. New Work: Project is awaiting PRE-CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING AND DESIGN funds.

20G. CARPENTERS BAYOU, TX

Location. Carpenters Bayou is a tributary of Buffalo Bayou in northeastern Houston.

Existing project. The authorized plan of improvement consists of 9.7 miles of stream enlargements. Recreation facilities include trails and picnic facilities. The estimated cost for new work is $3,900,000 Federal (Corps) and $1,950,000 non-Federal consisting of $370,000 cash contributions, and $2,320,000 for lands and relocations (October 1990 base price).

The project was authorized for construction in the Water Resources Development Act of 1990 (PL 101-640).

Local cooperation. Non-Federal Sponsor for the project is Harris County Flood Control District. Non-Federal Sponsor is required to provide lands, easements, and rights-of-way; modify or relocate buildings, pipelines, utilities, roads and other facilities, except for railroad bridges; provide a cash contribution presently estimated at $370,000 and bear all costs of operation, maintenance, and replacement of flood control and recreation facilities.

Operations during fiscal year. New Work: Project is awaiting PRE-CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING AND DESIGN funds.

21. CLEAR CREEK, TX

Location. The project is located about midway between the two metropolitan centers of Houston, Texas, on the north and Galveston-Texas City on the south in Harris and Galveston Counties above and below existing Clear Lake.

Existing project. The authorized plan of improvement consists of an improved channel from Mile 3.8 to Mile 34.8 to contain within its banks all flood flows up to and including that of a 100-year flood. The selected plan provides channel enlargement and easing of bends within the existing stream from Mile 3.8 to Mile 26.05 to contain at least the 10-year frequency storm, and additional outlet with gated structure from Clear Lake to Galveston Bay, restriction of development in the residual 100-year flood plain and measures to mitigate environmental effects. In 1986, at the request of Brazoria County Drainage District No. 4, that portion of the project upstream of the Brazoria/Galveston County line, approximate improved Mile 19.1, was placed in the “inactive” category. Estimated cost for new work, excluding “inactive” portion, is $95,144,000 Federal (Corps) and $59,157,000 non-Federal consisting of $7,715,000 cash contributions, $22,600,000 for lands, and $28,842,000 for relocations (October 1, 2006 base price).

Environmental interest groups and agencies, private citizens, and some local communities located near or adjacent to Clear Lake expressed opposition to the Clear Creek Flood Control Project as currently authorized and planned for upstream reaches. In general, the opposition to the project has been focused on environmental concerns in the upstream reaches and on induced flooding concerns downstream in Clear Lake. Construction has been delayed at the request of the Non-Federal Sponsor so that an alternative to the authorized project can be developed that will reduce above concerns and still provide flood protection to those that are critically affected by flood waters in the watershed.

Local cooperation. Non-Federal Sponsors for the project are Galveston and Harris counties. The Local Cooperation Agreement, executed June 30, 1986, requires local interests to provide lands, easements, rights-of-way, and material disposal areas; modify or relocate building, pipelines, utilities, roads and other facilities, except railroad bridges, where necessary in the construction of the project; make a cash contribution for mitigation measures consistent with the non-Federal share of total project costs without mitigation measures; pay five percent of the total costs allocated to flood control; and bear all costs of operation and maintenance of flood control facilities. By letter of June 9, 1999, Brazoria County Drainage District No. 4 indicated its intent to be a project sponsor again beginning with participation in the General Reevaluation Report.

Operations during fiscal year. Preparation of the General Reevaluation Report continued. Work on plan formulation, engineering analysis, socioeconomic analysis, real estate analysis, and environmental studies continued.

22. LOWER RIO GRANDE BASIN, TX

Location. The project is located in Willacy, Hidalgo, and Cameron Counties. The basin is bounded on the east by the Gulf of Mexico, on the south by the Rio Grande, which forms the international boundary between the United States and Mexico, on the west by Starr County, and on the north by Brooks and Kenedy Counties.

Existing project. See individual detailed reports on Arroyo Colorado, South Main Channel, and Raymondville Drain.

Local cooperation. See individual detailed reports on Arroyo Colorado, South Main Channel, and Raymondville Drain.

22A. ARROYO COLORADO, TX

Location. The project is located in Hidalgo and Cameron Counties, Texas.

Existing project. The authorized project will provide flood protection along Highway 83 and erosion protection for the banks of the Arroyo Colorado in the city of Harlingen. The project consists of a gated water control structure, 1.4 miles of channel improvements, and stone armoring of selected reaches in Harlingen. The estimated cost for new work is $5,851,000 Federal (Corps) and $1,951,000 non-Federal consisting of $1,848,000 cash and $103,000 for lands and relocations (October 1, 1993 base prices).

The project has reached a stalemate as the Local Sponsor, the Hidalgo County Drainage District #1, cannot provide required guarantee to hold and save the Government free from all damages arising from the construction, operation, maintenance, repair and replacement for the project, nor are they able to operate and maintain the project when completed. The International Boundary and Water Commission has complete jurisdiction over the project, as it is one of the elements of the Rio Grande Floodway System. The Commission is interested in the project but only if additional funds to do operations and maintenance are provided. Legislative approval will be required to alter the current status.

Local cooperation. Non-Federal Sponsor, the Hidalgo County Drainage District #1, is required to provide lands, easements, and rights-of-way; modify or relocate buildings, pipelines, utilities, roads and other facilities, except for railroad bridges; provide a cash contribution presently estimated at $1,848,000 and bear all costs of operation, maintenance, and replacement of flood control facilities.

Operations during fiscal year. None.

22B. SOUTH MAIN CHANNEL, TX

Location. The project is located in Hidalgo and Willacy Counties, Texas.

Existing project. The authorized project consists of channel improvements that will provide flood protection to the city of Lyford, as well as the rural area of Willacy County north of U.S. Highway 83. The authorized plan is currently being revised to reflect a smaller project and will include construction of new channels only in Willacy County, and a local protection project for Lyford. The estimated cost for new work is $156,538,000 Federal (Corps) and $79,389,000 non-Federal consisting of $11,796,000 cash, $28,107,000 lands, and $39,486,000 relocations (October 1, 2006 base prices).

Local cooperation. Originally the Non-Federal Sponsors for the project were Hidalgo County Drainage District #1 and Willacy County Drainage District #1. Late in Fiscal Year 1999, Hidalgo County Drainage District #1 withdrew support of the project. In August

1999, Willacy County Drainage District #1 restated their intent to cost-share in project construction.

Non-Federal Sponsor is required to provide lands, easements, and rights-of-way; modify or relocate buildings, pipelines, utilities, roads and other facilities, except for railroad bridges; provide a cash contribution presently estimated at $11,796,000 and bear all costs of operation, maintenance, and replacement of flood control facilities.

Operations during fiscal year. New Work: See Section 35, PRE-CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING AND DESIGN.

22C. RAYMONDVILLE DRAIN, TX

Location. The project is located in northern Hidalgo and Willacy Counties, Texas.

Existing project. The authorized project will provide a drainage outlet to the Laguna Madre for northern Hidalgo and Willacy Counties. The project consists of 43.8 miles of channel work, including enlargement of existing channels and construction of new channels, a 3.88-mile long levee, and diversion ditches along the west side of Raymondville. The estimated cost for new work is $75,107,000 Federal (Corps) and $25,036,000 non-Federal consisting of $9,890,00 cash, $6,142,000 lands, and $9,004,000 relocations (October 1, 2006 base prices.

Local cooperation. Non-Federal Sponsor for the project is Hidalgo County Drainage District #1. Non-Federal Sponsor is required to provide lands, easements, and rights-of-way; modify or relocate buildings, pipelines, utilities, roads and other facilities, except for railroad bridges; provide a cash contribution presently estimated at $8,390,000 and bear all costs of operation, maintenance, and replacement of flood control facilities.

Operations during fiscal year. New Work: See Section 35, PRE-CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING AND DESIGN.

23. SIMS BAYOU, TX

Location. The project is located in Harris County, in the southern portion of Houston, Texas.

Existing project. The authorized plan of improvement provides for enlargement and rectification, with appropriate erosion control measures, of 19.3 miles of Sims Bayou to provide 25-year flood protection; environmental measures and riparian habitat improvement along the entire alignment; and recreational development to include 14 miles of hike-and-bike trails connecting to existing public parks, together with picnic, playground, and other leisure facilities. Estimated cost for new work is $250,937,000 Federal (Corps) and $123,937,000 non-Federal consisting of $21,914,000 cash contributions, $44,620,000 for lands, $56,483,000 for relocations, and $329,000 for channels (October 1, 2007 base price).

Local cooperation. Non-Federal Sponsor for the project is Harris County Flood Control District. In accordance with the cost-sharing and financing concepts reflected in the Water Resources Development Act of 1986, local interests are required to provide lands, easements, and rights-of-way; modify or relocate buildings, pipelines, utilities, roads, and other facilities, except railroad bridges, where necessary for the construction of the project; pay one-half of the separable and joint costs allocated to recreation; and bear all costs of operation, maintenance and replacement of recreation facilities; and pay 5 percent of the costs allocated to flood control; and bear all costs of operation, maintenance and replacement of flood control facilities. The Local Cooperation Agreement for flood control was executed on October 19, 1990. The recreation Local Project Agreement is currently under review by the City of Houston.

Operations during fiscal year. New Work: A construction contract for channel rectification downstream of Cullen to State Highway 288, awarded September 13, 2002, continued through FY07 at a cost of $2,597,216.

Channel rectification contract for the Robin Boulevard to State Highway 288 reach awarded May 31, 2005, continued through FY07 at a cost of $3,878,205. Work was delayed due to weather and the contract was modified to extend the required completion date by 65 days. A bridge failure at SH288 resulted in a revised design (for the south abutement) and approval by TXDOT. A sediment removal and channel repair contract was awarded June 30, 2006 for repairs downstream of Cullen Boulevard to the Mouth. Cost incurred for FY07 was $4,770,558. The Swallow Sheetpile Wall Removal contract was awarded in May 2007 and incurred cost of $1,343,935. The Limited Reevaluation Report for the recreation feature was prepared and submitted to Division.

24. INSPECTION OF COMPLETED FLOOD CONTROL WORKS

Inspections of completed projects operated and maintained by Non-Federal interests were made on the following projects. A supplemental Operation and Maintenance Manual was initiated on the Texas City and Vicinity Hurricane Flood Protection Project. Fiscal year cost for Inspection of Completed Flood Control Works was $149,482.

Project	Date of Inspection
Texas City & Vicinity Hurricane Flood Protection, TX Phase II Assessment of 1 Walls	April 2007
Lynchburg Pump Station, TX Hurricane Flood Protection	June 2007
Colorado River, TX Flood Protection at Matagorda	January 2007

25. FLOOD CONTROL WORK UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION

Flood control activities pursuant to section 205 of 1970 Flood Control Act, Public Law 858, 80th Congress, as amended and Emergency flood control – repair, flood fighting, and rescue work (Public Law 99, 84th Congress and antecedent legislation):

Emergency Response Activities – Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies.

Disasters. The Galveston District activated its Emergency Operations Center (EOC) a total of three times in Fiscal Year 2007. The EOC was activated once for flood and hurricane related disasters, without any work for FEMA and twice for flood and hurricane disasters, with work for FEMA.

Operational Program Areas. Fiscal year 2007 costs: disaster preparedness $401,843: emergency operations $101,993; inspection of non-Federal flood control works $2,717; national emergency preparedness $28,500; and anti-terrorism/force protection $191,708.

Emergency Work in Support of Other Federal Agencies. Fiscal Year 2007 costs supporting FEMA under the Stafford Act: Hurricane Rita (Texas) $1,983,592; Hurricane Emily (Texas) $29,349; and Hurricane Dean (Texas) $158,350.

26. EMERGENCY STREAM BANK AND SHORELINE EROSION WORK AND SNAGGING AND CLEARING ACTIVITIES UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION

Stream bank and shoreline erosion activities pursuant to Section 14 of the 1946 Flood Control Act, Public Law 525, as amended:

Initial coordination for Section 14 Emergency Stream Bank and Shoreline Erosion activities was performed in FY07 at for a cost of $29,860.

No costs were incurred in FY07 for snagging and clearing activities for flood control pursuant to Section 208 of the Flood Control Act of 1954, Public Law 780, as amended.

Environmental Restoration

27. PROJECT MODIFICATIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT OF ENVIRONMENT

Project modifications for improvement of environmental activities pursuant to Section 1135 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986, Public Law 99-662, as amended: Fiscal year 2007 cost was $5,849.

A feasibility study was initiated in 2003 on Taylor's Bayou for the replacement of a saltwater barrier to protect the bayou and marsh from saltwater intrusion, but was placed on hold awaiting Federal funding.

A preliminary Restoration Plan for Keith Lake Fish Pass in Jefferson County was completed in May 2002. A feasibility study was initiated in January 2003 but was placed on hold awaiting Federal funding.

28. AQUATIC ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION

Coordination of Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration to improve the quality of the environment pursuant to section 206 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996, Public Law 104-303, as amended:

Fiscal year costs for coordination were $6,351.

Construction for the University of Texas Wetlands Education Center for the restoration of wetlands and dunes in support of the Education Center began in 2004. See Section 30-UNIVERSITYOF TEXAS MARINE SCIENCE INSTITUTE (UTMSI), TX.

The feasibility study for the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway, Mad Island Marsh to protect the habitat at the Wildlife Management Area from further erosion continued through FY 07 at a cost of $13,702.

A Preliminary Restoration Plan to prevent further erosion of ecosystem at the Galveston Bay Prairie Preserve at Moses Lake was completed in FY04. The project has been placed on hold awaiting Federal funds.

A Preliminary Restoration Plan for Aquatic ecosystem restoration of Galveston County MUD (Municipal Utility District) 12 was approved July 2004. Alternative formulation began in FY04 but has been placed on hold awaiting Federal funds.

29. NORTH PADRE ISLAND, TX

Location. The project is located along the south central Texas coast on the northern portion of Padre Island, City of Corpus Christi, Nueces County, Texas. The project cuts through Mustang Island joining the Gulf of Mexico with the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway at mile 553.0

Existing project. The project was authorized by the Water Resources Development Act of 1999. The authorized plan of improvement provides for an opening between the Gulf of Mexico and Corpus Christi Bay, which consists of a jettied entrance and channel, extending from the Gulf of Mexico through Mustang Island along the existing Packery Channel; storm damage reduction measures on the south side of the area; and ecosystem restoration measures at various locations adjacent to the project area. Tidal surges caused by Hurricane Emily in June 2005 and Hurricane Rita in September 2005 caused damages to both the south and north jetties and to areas of the concrete cellular mats. Cost to repair these damages have increased the Federal cost by an additional $2.5 million and the non-Federal share by an additional $1.346 million. The estimated cost for new work is $22,121,000 Federal (Corps) and $12,928,000 non-Federal consisting of $11,401,000 cash contributions, $510,000 for lands, easements, rights-of-way, relocations, and 1,017,000 for betterments. (October 1, 2005 base price).

Local cooperation. Non-Federal Sponsor for the project is City of Corpus Christi, Texas. In accordance with the cost-sharing and financing concepts reflected in the Water Resources Development Act of 1986, Non-Federal interests are required to provide lands, easements, and rights-of-way; modify or relocate buildings, pipelines, utilities, roads, and other facilities, except for railroad bridges; provide a cash contribution presently estimated at $11,401,000 and bear all costs of operation and maintenance.

Operations during fiscal year. New Work: The construction contract awarded July 30, 2003 continued through FY07 at a cost of $580,543.

30. UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS MARINE SCIENCE INSTITUTE (UTMSI) SECTION 206, TX

Location. The project is located on the UTMSI Campus in Port Aransas, Nueces County, Texas. Port Aransas is located on the northern most portion of Mustang Island. Mustang Island is a barrier island that separates Corpus Christi Bay from the Gulf of Mexico. The proposed wetland restoration will be performed immediately adjacent to the Corpus Christi Ship Channel.

Existing project. The project consists of wetland restoration features which will be constructed on 2.6 acres located on the UTMSI campus. In addition, approximately 1600 feet of dunes were created. A broad range of estuarine habitat types were constructed by removing several feet of the existing surface materials to achieve the target elevation contours necessary to support target communities. The creation of a number of diverse habitats, including open water, submerged aquatic vegetated shallows, low and high marsh, sand flats and upland islands and dunes, allows for use of the area by several fish and wildlife species, including fishes, invertebrates, reptiles, small mammals and birds. Open water and marsh surface habitats were constructed to resemble natural marsh systems in the area with undulating surfaces, high and lows, and main channel with tributaries. The marsh system was connected to the surrounding tidal waters to provide daily tidal exchange by installing two 36-inch culverts that were completely submerged. The total project cost was $2,100,000. Construction was completed in 2007.

Local cooperation. The project sponsor is The University of Texas Board of Regents, and the U.T. Marine Science Institute. A project cooperation agreement was executed March 2004.

Operations during fiscal year. New Work: A construction contract was awarded January 30, 2006 to create a wetland habitat. It continued through Fiscal Year 2007 at a cost of $868,826.

31. BENEFICIAL USES OF DREDGED MATERIAL

Projects for beneficial uses of dredged material pursuant to Section 204 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992, Public Law 102-560 incurred costs of $13,612 in FY07.

General Investigations

32. SURVEYS

Fiscal year costs for reconnaissance and feasibility studies were $1,911,659 for navigation and $77,548 for flood damage prevention. Reconnaissance and feasibility studies on watershed and ecosystem projects incurred costs of $452,434. No cost was incurred for a reconnaissance study for shoreline protection in FY 07. Reconnaissance and feasibility studies on review of authorized projects incurred costs of $118,279 for FY 07. Miscellaneous Activities for FY 07 include the following: Special Investigations at a cost of $25,010; Interagency Water Resources Development at $30,008; National Estuary Program at $3,479; and North

American Waterfowl Management Plan at a cost of $1,670.

33. COORDINATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES

Cost for Coordination With Other Agencies was $29,766 for FY 2007.

34. COLLECTION AND STUDY OF BASIC DATA

Floodplain management, technical services and quick responses to collection and study of basic data were performed at a cost of $24,937, $24,966 and $49,903; respectively. No cost was incurred in FY07 for hydrologic studies.

35. PRE-CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING AND DESIGN

Greens Bayou, Texas – The project was authorized for construction in the Water Resources Development Act of 1990 (PL 101-640). The authorized project provides for 25 miles of stream enlargement, 14 miles of stream clearing and 4 flood detention basins. Aesthetic vegetation and mitigation is included. Recreation facilities include trails, picnic facilities, sports fields, launches, ramps, comfort stations and parking areas. The project is currently being reformulated and a new project has been identified in a General Reevaluation Study. The new project will consist of approximately 3.2 miles of stream enlargement in the upper reaches of the bayou between Veterans Memorial Drive and Cutten Road. A flood detention basin will be located near the downstream terminus of the stream enlargement. Aesthetic vegetation is included. Recreation facilities are not currently included in the project as a local sponsor has not been confirmed. Estimated planning and engineering cost is $9,420,000. Planning and engineering studies were initiated in FY 1990. Fiscal year costs were $114,171.

South Main Channel, Texas – The authorized project consists of channel improvements, which will provide flood protection to the cities of McAllen, Edinburg, Edcouch, La Villa and Lyford, as well as the rural areas of Hidalgo and Willacy Counties north of U.S. Highway 83. The authorized plan is currently being revised to reflect a smaller project and will include construction of new channels only in Willacy County, and a local protection project for Lyford, Texas. Estimated planning and engineering cost estimate is $8,780,000. Planning and Engineering studies were initiated in FY 1990. No cost cost was incurred in FY07.

Raymondville Drain, Texas - The project consists of 43.8 miles of channel work, including enlargement of existing channels, and construction of new channels, a 3.88-mile long levee, and diversion ditches along the west side of Raymondville, Texas. Estimated planning and engineering estimate is $6,924,000. Planning and engineering studies were initiated in FY 1997. Fiscal year costs were $398,426.

Hunting Bayou, Texas - The project was authorized for construction in the Water Resources Development Act of 1990 (PL 101-640). The authorized project provides for 14.3 miles of stream improvements, recreation trails, picnic facilities, a comfort station, access and parking areas. The Non-Federal Sponsor was authorized to design and construct an alternative to the project and be reimbursed for the Federal share by the Water Resources Development Act of 1996 (PL 104-303). The project is currently being reformulated and will be identified by the General Reevaluation Study.

Estimated planning and engineering estimate is $2,070,000. Planning and engineering studies were initiated in FY 1998. No cost was incurred in Fiscal Year 2007.

Colonias Along U.S. and Mexico Border, Texas - The project was authorized in accordance with the Water Resources Development Act of 1992, Section 219 (PL 102-580). Assistance is to be provided to non-Federal interests for carrying out water related environmental infrastructure and resource protection and development projects for selected areas along the Texas/Mexico borders. Estimated planning and engineering cost estimate is $1,720,000. Planning and engineering studies were initiated in FY 2001. Preliminary design began in FY 04 on Villa Nueva Colonia, Rose Acres Colonia, and LaPresa Colonia. All three design projects will be cost shared 75% Corps and 25% Sponsor. The cost sharing Sponsors are as follows: Villa Nueva-City of Brownsville; Rose Acres – Nueces County; and LaPresa – Webb County. Fiscal year costs were $52,050.

GIWW, Matagorda Bay, Texas - The project consist of realigning the navigation channel from mile 460 to mile 472 with a channel approximately 6,000 feet north of and paralleling the existing route. Channel dimensions are 12 feet deep by 125 feet wide for most of the channel, with a widening to 300 feet where it crosses the Matagorda Ship Channel, and flares at each of the places where the channel changes direction. Material dredged from the channel will be used to create marshes in Matagorda Bay and to combat erosion along Matagorda Peninsula. The existing channel from mile 460 to 473 would be abandoned. Estimated planning and engineering cost estimate is $1,292,000. Planning

and engineering studies were initiated in FY 2002. No cost was incurred in FY 07.

Texas City Channel, Texas - The project was authorized in accordance with the Water Resources Development Act of 1986. Planning, engineering and design has been on hold since 1990 at the request of the Non-Federal Sponsor, the City of Texas City. Planning, engineering and design was resumed in FY 02. A reconnaissance level study was performed and it was determined that the authorized project is in the Federal interest and meets current needs. Estimated planning and engineering cost estimate is $5,898,000. Planning and engineering studies were initiated in FY 2002. Fiscal year costs were $635,043.

Corpus Christi Ship Channel, Texas - The Corpus Christi Ship Channel (45-foot) project, 40 miles long, is a Federally constructed deep-draft navigation project serving the ports at Harbor Island, Ingleside, and Corpus Christi in Nueces County. The recommended plan of improvement will deepen the channel to 52 feet, widen to 530 feet, add barge lanes on both sides o the channel across Corpus Christi Bay, and extend the La Quinta channel one and one-half miles at a dept of 39 feet.

Estimated planning and engineering cost estimate is $1,978,000. Planning and engineering studies were initiated in FY 2003. Fiscal year costs were $120,746.

GIWW, High Island to Brazos River, Texas - The project covers the reach of the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway from Rollover Pass at Mile 330 to West Bay at Mile 373, approximately 43 miles of channel in Galveston and Brazoria Counties. The recommended project includes a sediment basin at Rollover Pass, widening the channel area to 75 feet for a length of 1400 feet at Sievers Cove, widening the channel at the Texas City Wye, setting back existing mooring facilities by 80 feet at Pelican Island, protecting existing open channels from wave action at Greens Lake, and establishing a mooring basin at the West Bay washout.

Estimated planning and engineering cost estimate is $781,000. Planning and engineering studies were initiated in FY 2004. Fiscal year costs were $127,757.

Halls Bayou, Texas – The project was authorized for construction in the Water Resources Development Act of 1990 (PL 101-640). The authorized plan of improvement consists of 18 miles of stream improvements. Recreation facilities include trails, picnic facilities, boat ramps, a comfort station and parking areas.

Estimated planning and engineering cost estimate is $7,904,000. Planning and engineering studies were initiated in 1992 but was put on hold at the end of the year at the request of the Sponsor, Harris County Flood Control District. In 2005 a minimal amount of funds were placed on the project to update the economics and cost estimate. In FY 06 $3,205 was expended to complete the update of project's economics and cost estimate. No cost was incurred in FY07.

Cedar Bayou, Texas - The project was re-authorized for construction in the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 (PL 106-541) under Section 349(a) (2) in December 2000. The recommended plan of improvement consists of extending the channel 8 miles at the dimensions of 10 x 100 from Mile 3.0 to Mile 11.0, or just below State Highway 146. Estimated planning and engineering cost estimate is $ 1,042,000. Planning and engineering studies were initiated in FY 2002. Fiscal year costs were $143,875.

TABLE 40-A COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section in Text	Project	Funding	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY07	Total Cost To Sep. 30, 2007[30]
TABLE 40-A	**COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT**						
	1. Aquatic Plant Control (Southwestern Division) 1965 Act	**New Work:**					
		Approp.	154,000	0	0	0	5,286,600[1]
		Cost	262,949	(21,447)	21,439	0	5,286,579[1]
	2. Brazos Island Harbor, TX	**New Work:**					
		Approp	0	0	0	0	27,871,202[2]
		Cost	0	0	0	0	27,871,202[2]
		Maint:					
		Approp	1,899,581	1,958,000	3,358,000	5,956,000	84,634,440[3]
		Cost	1,901,432	1,956,404	1,510,905	4,444,722	81,274,472[3]
		Major Rehab:					
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	2,170,080
		Cost	0	0	0	0	2,170,080
	3. Cedar Bayou, TX (Regular Funds)	**New Work:**					
		Approp.	0	107,000	49,000	197,000	1,034,263[4]
		Cost	0	–	153,955	143,875	979,093[4]
	Contributed Funds)	**New Work:**					
		Approp.	0	0	52,000	600,000	652,000
		Cost	0	0	51,371	535,019	586,390
		Maint:					
		Approp.	1,058	0	0	0	5,061,406[5]
		Cost	1,058	0	0	0	5,061,406[5]
	4. Channel to Port Bolivar, TX	**New Work:**					
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	133,925[6]
		Cost	0	0	0	0	133,925[6]
		Maint:					
		Approp.	252,376	0	0	159,000	2,353,307[7]
		Cost	252,376	0	0	0	2,194,307[7]
		Maint. Hurricane Suppl:					
		Approp.	0	0	300,000	0	300,000
		Cost	0	0	300,000	0	300,000
	5. Chocolate Bayou DMMP Dredge Material Maintenance Program (Regular Funds)	**New Work:**					
		Approp.	0	416,000	4,594,000	500,000	5,510,000
		Cost	0	197,531	4,801,585	31,372	5,030,487
	(Contributed Funds)	**New Work:**					
		Approp.	0	300,000	331,000	0	631,000
		Cost	0	0	523,494	0	523,494

TABLE 40-A COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section in Text	Project	Funding	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	Total Cost To Sep. 30, 2007[30]
6.	**Corpus Christi Ship Channel, TX**	**New Work:**					
	(Regular Funds)	Approp.	0	0	0	0	77,474,639[8]
		Cost	0	0	0	0	77,472,463[8]
	(Contributed Funds)	**New Work:**					
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	6,279,088
		Cost	0	0	0	0	6,143,152
		Maint:					
		Approp.	4,229,138	6,329,000	3,462,000	6,972,000	161,985,808[9]
		Cost	4,240,303	5,123,424	4,414,867	4,219,358	158,972,096[9]
		Major Rehab:					
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	3,576,684
		Cost	0	0	0	0	3,576,684
7.	**Freeport Harbor , TX**	**New Work:**					
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	65,371,956[10]
		Cost	19,898	1,502	2,167	799	65,367,129[10]
		Maint:					
		Approp.	2,400,633	3,900,000	3,655,000	4,382,000	108,228,599[11]
		Cost	2,402,022	3,649,803	3,766,624	2,334,199	106,042,001[11]
		Maint. Hurricane Suppl:					
		Approp.	0	0	2,000,000	0	2,000,000
		Cost	0	0	36,288	1,963,480	1,999,768
		Minor Rehab:					
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	8,935
		Cost	0	0	0	0	8,935
8.	**Galveston Harbor and Channel, TX**	**New Work:**					
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	29,096,392[12]
		Cost	0	0	0	0	29,096,392[12]
		Maint:					
		Approp.	5,790,420	4,559,000	4,250,000	4,892,000	143,377,093[13]
		Cost	5,790,420	3,897,295	3,215,079	4,420,192	141,208,659[13]
		Maint. Hurricane Suppl:					
		Approp.	0	0	2,140,000	0	2,140,000
		Cost	0	0	1,909,485	61,511	2,070,996
		Major Rehab:					
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	7,969,329
		Cost	0	0	0	0	7,969,329
9.	**Gulf Intracoastal Waterway between Apalachee Bay, FL and the Mexican Border (Galveston District)**	**New Work:**					
		Approp.	816,000	1,050,000	(34,000)	34,000	157,820,046[14]
		Cost	1,004,410	449,817	51,208	160,436	157,333,384[14]

TABLE 40-A COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section in Text	Project	Funding	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY07	Total Cost To Sep. 30, 2007[30]
	(Galveston District)	**New Work:**					
		Approp	0	0	0	0	28,634,490
		Cost	0	0	0	0	28,634,490
	(Inland Waterways	**Maint:**					
	Trust Fund)	Appr	28,785,248	26,132,000	34,033,000	36,162,000	723,601,236[15]
		Cost	29,039,288	25,731,449	27,704,009	33,479,894	714,106,353[16]
		Hurricane Suppl:					
		Approp.	0	0	8,950,000	435,000	9,385,000[15]
		Cost	0	0	4,441,806	1,368,745	5,810,550[16]
	Gulf Intracoastal	**Major Rehab:**					
	Waterway between	Approp.	0	0	0	0	3,390,338
	Apalachee Bay, FL and	Cost	0	0	0	0	3,390,338
	the Mexican Border	**Major Rehab:**					
	(Galveston District)	Approp.	0	0	0	0	2,955,700
		Cost	0	0	0	0	2,955,700
	(Inland Waterways	**Minor Rehab:**					
	Trust Fund)	Approp.	0	0	0	0	835,873
		Cost	0	0	0	0	835,873
	10. Houston-Galveston	**New Work:**					
	Navigation Channels, TX	Approp.	47,740,000	27,045,000	25,740,000	43,076,000	362,516,300
	(Regular Funds)	Cost	48,147,545	26,989,716	4,426,249	16,367,086	314,320,612
		New Work Hurricane Suppl:					
		Approp.	0	0	4,217,000	0	4,217,000
		Cost	0	0	67,211	2,918,849	2,986,060
	(Contributed Funds)	**New Work:**					
		Approp.	15,702,500	7,400,000	5,500,000	4,000,000	104,852,500
		Cost	16,240,443	6,585,888	715,875	5,043,682	98,101,094
		New Work Hurricane Suppl:					
		Approp.	0	0	1,406,000	0	1,406,000
		Cost	0	0	0	945,305	945,305
	11. Houston Ship	**New Work:**					
	Channel, TX	Approp.	0	0	0	0	35,760,382[17]
	(Regular Funds)	Cost	0	0	0	0	35,760,382[17]
		Maint:					
		Approp.	9,083,379	14,071,000	13,543,000	13,070,000	274,359,034[18]
		Cost	9,164,032	12,163,742	5,571,594	16,122,785	267,530,752[18]
		Maint. Hurricane Suppl:					
		Approp.	0	0	20,058,000	0	20,058,000
		Cost	0	0	2,391,756	16,991,493	19,383,249
	12. Matagorda, Ship	**New Work:**					
	Channel, TX	Approp.	0	0	0	0	18,058,777[19]
	(Regular Funds)	Cost	0	0	0	0	18,058,777[19]

TABLE 40-A COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section in Text	Project	Funding	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	Total Cost To Sep. 30, 2007[30]
		Maint:					
		Approp.	4,507,295	2,132,000	7,710,000	5,345,000	96,699,573[20]
		Cost	4,509,609	2,113,643	4,428,552	7,622,485	95,677,251[20]
	13. Neches River Saltwater	**New Work:**					
	Barrier, TX	Approp.	1,470,000	(192,500)	0	0	40,286,843
	(Regular Funds)	Cost	1,521,760	(165,492)	60	0	40,286,843
	(Contributed Funds)	**New Work:**					
		Approp.	462,605	0	(151,317)	0	11,971,288
		Cost	137,695	203,823	0	0	11,971,288
	14. Sabine-Neches	**New Work:**					
	Waterway, TX	Approp.	0	0	0	0	56,136,815[21]
	(Regular Funds)	Cost	0	0	0	0	56,136,815[21]
		Maint:					
		Approp.	13,406,953	16,620,500	11,939,000	7,940,000	329,426,172[22]
		Cost	13,716,688	13,421,248	11,113,028	15,848,084	327,367,069[22]
		Maint. Hurricane Suppl:					
		Approp.	0	0	33,954,000	0	33,954,000
		Cost	0	0	10,639,738	9,564,456	20,204,194
	15. Texas City Channel, TX	**New Work:**					
		Approp.	454,000	986,000	894,000	900,000	18,923,472[23]
		Cost	934,305	871,736	871,736	635,043	18,584,192[23]
		Maint:					
		Approp.	2,150,476	57,000	2,219,000	847,000	41,193,700[24]
		Cost	2,150,477	30,326	2,207,099	686,179	40,994,301[24]
		Hurricane Suppl:					
		Approp.	0	0	1,600,000	0	1,600,000
		Cost	0	0	523,229	987,725	1,510,954
		Major Rehab:					
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	726,158
		Cost	0	0	0	0	726,158
	(Contributed Funds)	**Major Rehab:**					
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	0
		Cost	0	0	0	0	0
	16. Trinity River and	**New Work:**					
	Tributaries, TX	Approp.	0	0	0	0	84,481,176[25]
	(Includes Wallisville)	Cost	24,370	7,708	0	0	84,481,176[25]
		Maint:					
		Approp.	5,979,491	1,223,000	1,475,000	2,370,000	45,167,266[26]
		Cost	5,994,816	1,208,137	1,354,786	1,582,187	44,241,463[26]
	20. Buffalo Bayou and	**New Work:**					
	Tributaries, TX	Approp.	5,810,500	9,247,000	11,249,000	16,303,000	126,621,271[27]
		Cost	5,903,824	9,175,779	11,043,070	15,802,445	125,341,229[27]
		Recreation:					
		Approp.	(137,000)	0	0	0	240,804

TABLE 40-A COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section in Text	Project	Funding	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY07	Total Cost To Sep. 30, 2007[30]
		Cost	25,271	2,175	790	0	238,360
		Maint:					
		Approp.	1,980,067	1,621,000	2,552,000	2,148,000	63,005,738
		Cost	1,983,730	1,621,357	2,104,096	2,301,026	62,688,206
		Major Rehab:					
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	12,475,000
		Cost	0	0	0	0	12,475,000
		Dam Safety:					
		Approp.	0	0	0	0	12,693,700
		Cost	0	0	0	0	12,693,700
	21. Clear Creek, TX	**New Work:**					
	(Regular Funds)	Approp.	1,132,000	1,358,500	1,183,000	1,000,000	31,673,477
		Cost	1,377,471	1,294,779	1,047,834	857,229	31,212,598
	(Contributed Funds)	**New Work:**					
		Approp.	60,000	97,500	127,500	59,189	2,125,189
		Cost	195,912	86,247	138,992	66,046	2,107,143
	22. Lower Rio Grande Basin, TX	**New Work:**					
		Approp.	783,600	582,000	297,000	600,000	12,386,063
		Cost	788,856	473,890	256,518	398,426	12,031,279
	23. Sims Bayou, TX	**New Work:**					
	(Regular Funds)	Approp.	10,675,500	12,837,000	17,820,000	22,400,000	195,935,917
		Cost	11,021,502	10,090,486	13,075,767	13,725,734	179,753,240
	(Contributed Funds)	**New Work:**					
		Approp.	1,865,000	2,900,000	0	0	14,456,360[28]
		Cost	1,497,490	922,263	1,733,381	234,741	12,938,375[28]
	29. North Padre Island, TX	**New Work:**					
	(Regular Funds)	Approp.	5,626,665	4,388,000	4,038,000	0	19,579,665
		Cost	7,789,320	4,394,125	3,968,623	86,397	19,576,096
		New Work Hurricane Suppl:					
		Approp.	0	0	2,500,000	0	2,500,000
		Cost	0	0	998,968	358,830	1,357,797
	(Contributed Funds)	**New Work:**					
		Approp.	3,273,358	4,175,396	505,405	0	10,412,743[29]
		Cost	3,521,743	5,297,445	1,207,904	0	10,068,243[29]
		New Work Hurricane Suppl:					
		Approp.	0	0	1,346,154	0	1,346,154
		Cost	0	0	360,000	198,523	558,523
	30. University of Texas Marine Science Inst. (UTMSI)	**New Work:**					
		Approp.	115,000	1,348,780	0	50,000	1,893,780
	(Regular Funds)	Cost.	119,179	63,522	327,590	954,245	1,837,568
	(Contributed Funds)	**New Work:**					
		Approp.	185,345	517,655	215,420	20,950	939,370
		Cost.	67,628	0	192,353	638,889	898,869

TABLE 40-A COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section in Text	Project	Funding	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	Total Cost To Sep. 30, 2007[30]

[1] Excludes $1,637,270 credit for contributed work.

[2] Includes $675,855 for previous projects. In addition, $10,571,509 expended from contributed funds, of which $123,361 was for previous projects. Excludes $874,258 expended from contributed funds for dock removal for the local sponsor.

[3] In addition, $1,681,103 expended from contributed funds and $34,000 expended from contributed funds for Port Isabel; $1,208,789 expended from contributed funds from the City of South Padre Island for beneficial placement of dredged material on the South Padre Island Beach; $1,097,790 expended from contributed funds from Texas General Land Office; $383,958 expended from contributed funds from the Brownsville Navigation District for rehabilitation of levees at Placement Area #4.

[4] Includes $39,087 for previous projects. In addition $25,000 expended from contributed funds.

[5] Includes $69,784 for previous projects.

[6] Includes $48,711 for previous projects.

[7] Includes $46,101 for previous projects.

[8] Includes $1,372,534 for previous projects. Includes $456,515 for Sec. 107 project for Port Aransas Breakwaters. In addition $768 expended from contributed funds for Port Aransas Breakwaters.

[9] Includes $62,452 for previous projects. In addition, $1,827,731 expended from contributed funds.

[10] Includes $147,098 for previous projects. In addition, $21,014,645 expended from contributed funds. ($581,615 on 45-foot project.)

[11] In addition, $229,311 expended from contributed funds.

[12] Includes $8,421,996 for previous projects. In addition, $3,648,932 expended from contributed funds.

[13] Includes $86,126 for previous projects. In addition, $3,276,588 expended from contributed funds.

[14] Includes $706,709 for previous projects. Includes Sec. 107 projects for Port Isabel Small Boat Basin ($46,559); Port Isabel Side Channel ($8,414); Offatts Bayou ($356,466); and Channel to Aransas Pass ($658,573). In addition contributed funds expended for Port Isabel Small Boat Basin ($46,559); Offatts Bayou ($49,665); Channel to Aransas Pass ($347,950); Chocolate Bayou ($658,310); Mouth of Colorado River ($3,397,080); ($2,873,897) Channel to Victoria; ($862,716) expended for the local sponsor's levee requirement on Channel to Victoria; and $1,489,921 expended for expanding the turning basin

[15] Includes $1,526,564 for previous projects. In addition $22,672 contributed funds for main channel, $1,180,779 contributed funds for Rollover Pass (beginning 1997), and $168,414 contributed funds for marsh restoration in an area between Bastrop Bayou and Galveston. Includes following amounts for tributary channels separately funded starting in fiscal year 1987: Channel to Victoria $32,260,191. Channel to Aransas Pass $2,600. Chocolate Bayou Channel $10,227,823. In addition $1,515,574 was contributed for Chocolate Bayou Channel. Includes following amounts for tributary channels separately funded starting in fiscal year 1989: Channel to Harlingen $10,762,504. Channel to Port Mansfield $12,865,798. Also includes $23,456,533 for Mouth of Colorado River, separately funded beginning in fiscal year 1992 and $28,140 contributed funds for Channel to Harlingen beginning in fiscal year 1998.

[16] Includes $1,526,564 for previous projects. In addition $22,672 expended from contributed funds for main channel, $1,006,648 contributed funds for Rollover Pass (beginning 1997) for the beneficial placement of dredge material at Rollover Pass., and $168,325 contributed funds for marsh restoration in an area between Bastrop Bayou and Galveston. Includes following amounts for tributary channels separately funded starting in fiscal year 1987: Channel to Victoria $26,822,867, Channel to Aransas Pass $2,600, Chocolate Bayou Channel $8,833,450. In addition $1,515,574 was expended from contributed funds for Chocolate Bayou Channel. Also includes amounts for tributary channels separately funded starting in fiscal year 1989: Channel to Harlingen $10,762,504. Channel to Port Mansfield $11,327,407. Also includes an expended amount of $23,838,656 for Mouth of Colorado River, separately funded in fiscal year 1992. In addition, includes $28,140 contributed funds expended beginning in fiscal year 1998 for Channel to Harlingen.

[17] Includes $4,105,157 for previous projects. In addition, $2,591,939 expended from contributed funds, of which $1,209,179 was for previous projects.

TABLE 40-A COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section in Text	Project	Funding	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY07	Total Cost To Sep. 30, 2007[30]

[18] Includes $1,213,142 for previous projects. In addition, $534,641 expended from contributed funds for Houston Ship Channel, of which $200,000 was for previous projects and $125,000 expended from contributed funds for Greens Bayou Channel. In addition, $336,103 expended from contributed funds for the Greens Bayou Dock. Includes appropriated funds for tributary channels separately funded starting in fiscal year 1992: Greens Bayou Channel $3,130,952. Barbour Terminal Channel $5,468,137. Bayport Ship Channel $27,562,372. Also, includes $91,942 contributed funds for Bayport Ship Channel beginning in FY 1998. Expenditures for tributary channels separately funded starting in fiscal year 1992: Greens Bayou Channel $3,100,099. Barbour Terminal Channel $5,415,248. Bayport Ship Channel $27,310,894. In addition $91,942 expended from contributed funds for Bayport Ship Channel beginning in FY 1998.

[19] In addition, $12,259,619 expended from contributed funds and $182,800 for contributed lands.

[20] In addition, $306,372 expended from contributed funds. Starting in fiscal year 1990 includes an appropriation of $2,303,797 and expenditures of $2,303,797 for Channel to Red Bluff.

[21] Includes $5,180,832 for previous projects. In addition, $2,680,942 expended from contributed funds, of which $577,507 was for previous projects.

[22] Includes $2,379,677 for previous projects. In addition, $7,713,770 expended from contributed funds and $7,944 expended from contributed funds for real estate acquisition for the local sponsor. Also includes $140,724 contributed funds expended from the Port of Beaumont for dredging their slip areas between Sections 9 and 11. In addition $547,230 contributed funds from the Port of Port Arthur of which $546,724 have been expended.

[23] Includes $366,823 for previous projects. In addition, $3,176,300 expended from contributed funds, of which $99,000 was for mitigation measures.

[24] Includes $195,083 for previous projects.

[25] Includes $1,966,306 for previous projects. In addition, $66,000 expended from contributed funds.

[26] Includes $543,662 for previous projects. Includes $16,440,323 appropriated (and $15,514,521 expended) for Wallisville Lake project beginning in FY 1983.

[27] Includes $4,400,000 of advanced funds repaid to Harris County Flood Control District. In addition, $63,661 contributed funds expended for Brays Bayou and $12,900 Federal funds and $19,104 contributed funds expended for enlargement of Clodine Ditch.

[28] Excludes $2,001,622 expended from contributed funds for real estate acquisition for the local sponsor.

[29] Includes $508, 812 contributed funds for Utility Casing (100% Non-Federal Betterment).

[30] Includes funds ($12,544,400) provided by the Jobs Act (P.L. 98-8, dated March 24, 1983) for projects listed in Table 15-I of Annual Report for 1985.

TABLE 40-B AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Section in Text	Date Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents

TABLE 40-B AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

1.		**AQUATIC PLANT CONTROL, TX**	
	Oct. 27, 1965	Provides for control of progressive eradication of aquatic plant growth from the navigable waters and streams in the U.S.	H. Doc. 251, 89th Cong., 1st Sess.
	Nov. 17, 1986	Amended cost sharing requirements to provide for 50 percent Federal and 50 percent non-Federal participation in control operations.	Sec. 103(c), PL 99-662
2.		**BRAZOS ISLAND HARBOR, TX**	
	Jun. 3, 1930	Jetties and jetty channel, inside channels and basins.	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 16, 71st Cong., 2nd Sess.
	May 24, 1934 (PWA) Aug. 30, 1935	Local cooperation requirement modified to provide contribution of funds to cover cost of original dredging of all inside channels and basins.	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 10, 71st Cong., 1st Sess.
	Aug. 26, 1937	Deepen jetty channel to 31 feet and inner channels and Brownsville and Port Isabel turning basins to 28 feet.	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 32, 75th Cong., 1st Sess.
	Mar. 2, 1945	Enlarge Port Isabel turning basin.	H. Doc. 335, 76th Cong., 1st Sess.
	Mar. 2, 1945	Deepen entrance channel to 35 feet; deepen to 33 feet channel across Laguna Madre; deepen to 32 feet channels from Laguna Madre to turning basins at Brownsville and Port Isabel; widen turning basins; and dredging present shallow-draft channel south of Port Isabel from railroad bridge to Laguna Madre and connecting channel to Port Isabel turning basin.	H. Doc. 347, 77th Cong., 1st Sess.
	Jul. 24, 1946	Additional connecting channel between Port Isabel and Brownsville channels; and transfer shallow-draft channels at Port Isabel to GIWW.	H. Doc. 627, 79th Cong., 2nd Sess.
	May 17, 1950	Deepen to 38 feet in outer bar channels and 36 feet in all other authorized channels and basins; extend existing turning basins at Brownsville and Port Isabel; and construct small-boat basin with a connecting channel next to Brownsville ship channel.	H. Doc. 192, 81st Cong., 1st Sess.
	Jul. 14, 1960	Widen Brownsville Channel to 300 feet at a depth of 36 feet from former Goose Island passing basin to turning basin extension, thence at a width of 500 feet and same depth to turning basin proper, deepen to 36 feet in area in southeast corner of turning basin, maintain two existing basins of fishing harbor, and a connecting channel, and construct a third basin, with necessary connecting channel and extend Brazos Island Harbor north jetty seaward 1,000 feet.[27]	H. Doc. 428, 86th Cong., 2nd Sess.[1]

TABLE 40-B AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Section in Text	Date Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
		BRAZOS ISLAND HARBOR, TX (Continued)	
	Nov. 17, 1986	Enlargement of the entrance channel from deep water in the Gulf of Mexico to the Laguna Madre to a depth of 44 feet and a width of 400 feet; enlargement of the Turning Basin Extension to a point 800 feet beyond the grain elevator to a depth of 42 feet at widths varying from 325 to 400 feet; removal of Brownsville Navigation District Wharves 5, 6, and 9 to permit widening of the adjacent portion of the Turning Basin to 1,200 feet at a depth of 36 feet; construction of asphalt walkways with handrails on the crown of the North and South Jetties, and construction of park-type public use facilities at the inner end of the North Jetty.	Sec. 201, PL 99-662
3.		**CEDAR BAYOU, TX**	
	Jul. 3, 1930	Channel 10 feet deep and 100 feet wide from Houston Ship Channel to a point on bayou 11 miles above mouth.[29]	S. Doc 107, 71st Cong., 2nd Sess.[1]
	Dec. 11, 2000	Channel 12 feet deep and 125 feet wide from Houston Ship channel to a point on bayou 11 miles above mouth. Modified Section 349(a)(2) of Water Resources Development Act of 2000 to direct the Secretary to credit, in accordance with Section 222 of Federal Control Act of 1970, toward the non-Federal share of the cost of the project the cost of planning and design work carried out by the non-Federal interest for the project before the date of the partnership agreement for the project.	S. 349 (a)(2), PL 106-541
	Nov. 8, 2007	Specifies cost sharing for construction and operation and maintenance of the project shall be determined in accordance with Section 101 of the Water Resources Development act of 1986. Amends Section 349(a)(2) of the water Resources Development Act of 2000 by striking “12 feet deep by 125 feet wide” and inserting “that is 10 feet deep by 100 feet wide”.	
4.		**CHANNEL TO PORT BOLIVAR, TX**	
	Jun. 25, 1910	A channel 30 feet deep and 200 feet wide from deep water in Galveston Harbor extending to a turning basin 1,000 feet square and 30 feet deep.[30]	H. Doc. 328, 61st Cong., 2nd Sess.
	Mar. 4, 1919	Enlargement, extension and protection of turning basin.[30]	H. Doc. 1122, 65th Cong., 2nd Sess.[1]
5.		**CHOCOLATE BAYOU (DMMP), TX**	
	JuL. 21, 1994	National Harbors Program: Dredged Material Management Plans (DMMP)	EC 1165-2-200
6.		**CORPUS CHRISTI SHIP CHANNEL, TX**	
	Mar. 3, 1899	Acquisition of old curved portion of north jetty previously constructed by private parties.	Specified in Act.
	Jun. 13, 1902	Complete north jetty in accordance with builder’s plans.	Specified in Act.

TABLE 40-B AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Section in Text	Date Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
		CORPUS CHRISTI SHIP CHANNEL, TX (Continued)	
	Mar. 3, 1905	Complete north jetty in accordance with builder's plans.	Specified in Act.
	Mar. 2, 1907	Connect old curve to St. Joseph Island, and construct south jetty.	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 5 59th Cong., 2nd Sess.
	Feb. 27, 1911	Dredge roadstead in Harbor Island Basin to 20 feet deep and construct 10,000 linear feet of stone dike on St. Joseph Island.	H. Doc. 1094, 61st Cong., 3rd Sess.
	Mar. 4, 1913[2]	Channel between jetties and Harbor Island Basin to 25 feet deep, extend jetties seaward, extend dike on St. Joseph Island 9,100 feet, and dredge approach channel 12 feet deep to town of Port Aransas.	H. Doc. 1125, 62nd Cong., 3rd Sess.
	Sep. 23, 1922	Dredging channel from Aransas Pass to Corpus Christi, 25 feet deep, 200 feet bottom width.	H. Doc. 321, 67th Cong., 2nd Sess.
	Jul. 3, 1930[3]	Deepen entrance channel from gulf to Harbor Island and provide an inner basin at Harbor Island of reduced area but greater depth.	H. Doc. 214, 70th Cong., 1st Sess.
	Jul. 3, 1930	Channel from Aransas Pass to Corpus Christi Channel with depth 30 feet.	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 9, 71st Cong., 1st Sess.
	Aug. 30, 1935[4]	Enlarge all channels from gulf to western end of basin dredge by Humble Oil and Refining Co., at its docks on Harbor Island.	Committee Docs. 35, 72nd Cong., 1st Sess., and 40, 73rd Cong., 2nd Sess.
	Aug. 30, 1935	Maintain channel and maneuvering basin between breakwater and western shoreline of Corpus Christi Bay.	H. Doc. 130, 72nd Cong., 1st Sess.
	Aug. 30, 1935	Maintain 30-foot depth of approach channel, turning basin at Corpus Christi, Industrial Canal and turning basin at Avery Point.	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 13, 74th Cong., 1st Sess.
	Aug 30, 1935	Maintain and deepen to 32 feet channel from deep water at Port Aransas to and including turning basin at Corpus Christi.	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 63, 74th Cong., 1st Sess.
	Jun. 20, 1938	Extend main turning basin at Corpus Christi westward 2,500 feet at its present width and depth, deepen existing Industrial Canal and turning basin to 32 feet and extend this canal at a depth of 32 feet and general width of 150 feet, westward along Nueces Bay shore to a turning basin 32 feet by 900 feet, and 1,000 feet long near Tule Lake.	H. Doc. 574, 75th Cong., 3rd Sess.
	Mar. 2, 1945	Provide depth of 34 feet in all project channels and basins from Port Aransas to and including Tule Lake turning basin, for a width of 250 feet from Port Aransas to breakwater at Corpus Christi, for a width of 200 feet in Industrial Canal and in channel between Avery Point and Tule Lake turning basins, and widen Avery Point turning basin to 1,000 feet.	H. Doc. 544, 78th Cong., 2nd Sess.

TABLE 40-B AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Section in Text	Date Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
		CORPUS CHRISTI SHIP CHANNEL, TX (Continued)	
	Jun 30, 1948	Deepen entrance channel to 38 feet from gulf to outer end of jetty; 38 feet decreasing to 36 feet thence to station 90 north jetty; and 36 feet in all other deep water channels and basins except 2,000-foot undredged part of inner basin at Harbor Island, and a width of 400 feet in channel from Port Aransas to Maneuvering basin at Corpus Christi.	H. Doc. 560, 80th Cong., 2nd Sess.
	Sep. 3, 1954	An anchorage basin 12 feet deep, from 300 to 400 feet wide, and 900 feet long in Turtle Cove at Port Aransas, Texas.	H. Doc. 654, 81st Cong., 1st Sess.
	Sep. 3, 1954[5]	Branch channel 32 feet by 150 feet, extending northerly from main channel in vicinity of Port Ingleside, along north shore of Corpus Christi Bay to Reynolds Metals Co. plant and turning basin 32 feet deep and 800 feet square near plant in general vicinity of LaQuinta, Texas.	H. Doc. 89, 83rd Cong., 1st Sess.
	Sep. 3, 1954	An entrance channel 36 by 400 feet on a tangent alignment from 400-foot channel in Corpus Christi Bay, near Corpus Christi breakwater to flared approach channel to Corpus Christi turning basin.	H. Doc. 487, 83rd Cong., 2nd Sess.
	Jul. 3, 1958	Deepen and widen LaQuinta Channel to 36 by 200 feet; enlarge LaQuinta turning basin to 36 by 800 by 1,000 feet; a flared entrance to channel; and widening at curves.	S. Doc. 33, 85th Cong., 1st Sess.
	Jul. 3, 1958	Deepen entrance channel to 42 feet from gulf to outer end of jetty; 40 feet in all other deep-water channels and basins except undredged northward extension to inner basin at Harbor Island and branch channel to LaQuinta; and widen Industrial Channel to 400 feet with flared entrances to Corpus Christi and Avery Point turning basins.	H. Doc. 361, 85th Cong., 2nd Sess.
	Jul. 3, 1958	Channel 40 by 200 feet extending 2.2 miles from Tule Lake turning basin to a turning basin 40 feet deep, 700 to 900 feet wide, 1,000 feet long at Viola, Texas.	H. Doc. 361, 85th Cong., 2nd Sess.
	Jul. 3, 1958	Depth of 12 feet and a width of 100 feet in locally dredged Jewel Fulton Canal from LaQuinta Channel to a turning basin 12 by 200 by 400 feet, and assumption of maintenance by United States.	H. Doc. 361, 85th Cong., 2nd Sess.
	Jul. 14, 1960 (As amended by Dec. 31, 1970)	Construction of a breakwater at entrance to harbor area at Port Aransas, and realignment of existing 12-foot by 100-foot project channel.	Sec. 107, PL-86-645
	Aug. 13, 1968	Provides for a project depth of 45 feet in the existing deep-draft channels and basins, for construction of a new deep-draft turning point, for construction of a deep draft mooring area and mooring facilities and for widening of the channels and basins at certain locations. The Act also deauthorized the undredged northward extension of Inner Basin at Harbor Island and the undredged west turnout (Wye connection) between the LaQuinta Channel and the main channel of the waterway.	S. Doc. 99, 90th Cong., 2nd Sess.[1]
	Oct. 22, 1976	Modified local cooperation requirements for 1968 Act. Shifted responsibility for cost of disposal areas and confinement works from sponsor to joint 75 percent Federal and 25 percent non-Federal responsibility.	Sec. 124, PL 94-587

TABLE 40-B AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Section in Text	Date Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
		CORPUS CHRISTI SHIP CHANNEL, TX (Continued)	
	Sep. 15, 1994	Assume maintenance of 17-foot by 100-foot Jewel Fulton Canal, after construction by local interest.	Sec. 204, PL 99-662 as amended
	Nov 8, 2007	Deepen and widen Corpus Christi Ship Channel from Viola Turning Basin to the end of the jetties in the Gulf of Mexico to -52 feet MLT; deepen the remainder of the channel into the Gulf of Mexico to -54 feet MLT; widen the upper and Lower Bay reaches to 530 feet. Construct barge shelves 200 feet wide and -12 feet MLT on both sides of the CCSC from its junction with the LaQuinta Channel to the entrance of the Inner Harbor. Extend the LaQuinta Channel approximately 1.4 miles beyond its current limit, at a depth of -39 feet MLT. The channel will measure 400 feet wide and include a second turning basin with a diameter of 1200 feet, to a depth of -39 feet MLT. The existing LaQuinta Channel will remain at the 45 foot depth. Adjacent to the CCSC in the Lower Bay reach of the channel, mitigate project impacts by creation of 15 acres of sea grass adjacent to the LaQuinta. Construct two ecosystem restoration features, including rock breakwaters and geotubes to protect 1,200 acres of an existing high quality, complex wetland ecosystem and protect 40 acres of highly productive sea grass. In carrying out the project, the Secretary shall enforce the navigational servitude in the Corpus Christi Ship Channel (including the removal or relocation of any facility obstructing the project) consistent with the cost sharing requirement of Section 01 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2211).	Sec.1001 (40), PL 110-114
7.		**FREEPORT HARBOR, TX**	
	Mar. 3, 1899	Dredging and other work necessary in judgment of Secretary of War for improving harbor; for taking over jetties and privately built works at mouth of river.	Specified in Act.
	Mar. 2, 1907	Examination authorized. Work later confined to maintenance of jetties.	H. Doc. 1087, 60th Cong., 2nd Sess.
	Feb. 27, 1911	Repairs to jetties and dredging.	Specified in Act.
	Mar. 4, 1913	Construct seagoing hopper dredge.	Specified in Act.
	Aug. 8, 1917	Purchase of one 15-inch pipeline dredge and equipment, its operation of 3 years, operation of seagoing dredge one-half time for 3 years, and repairs to jetties.	Specified in Act.
	Mar. 3, 1925[6]	Diversion dam, diversion channel, and necessary auxiliary works.	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 10, 68th Cong., 2nd Sess.
	Jul. 3, 1930	Maintenance of diversion channel at expense of local interest.	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 18, 70th Cong., 1st Sess.
	Aug. 30, 1935	Deepening channels and basins.	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 15, 72nd Cong., 1st Sess.

TABLE 40-B AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Section in Text	Date Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
		FREEPORT HARBOR, TX (continued)	
	Aug. 30, 1935	Maintenance of present project dimensions of channels and basins at Federal expense.	Rivers and Harbors Committee Docs. 15, 72nd Cong., 1st Sess., and 29, 73rd Cong., 2nd Sess.
	May 17, 1950	Deepen outer bar channel to 38 feet from gulf to a point within jetties, thence 36 feet in authorized channels to and including upper turning basin.	H. Doc. 195, 81st Cong., 1st Sess.
	Jul. 3, 1958	Relocate outer bar channel on straight alignment with jetty channel and maintain Brazos Harbor entrance channel and turning basin (constructed by local interests).	H. Doc. 433, 84th Cong., 2nd Sess.
	Oct. 5, 1961	Modification of HD 1469. Revoking certain provisions of local cooperation.	PL 394, 87th Cong.
	Dec. 31, 1970	Relocation of entrance channel and deepen to 47 feet; enlargement to a depth of 45 feet and relocation of jetty channel and inside main channel; deepening to 45 feet of channel to Brazosport; enlargement of the widened area of Quintana Point to provide a depth of 45 feet with a 750-foot diameter turning area; Brazosport turning basin to 45 feet deep with a 1,000 foot turning area; a new turning basin with a 1,200 foot diameter turning area and 45 feet deep; deepening Brazosport channel to 36 by 750 feet diameter; flared approaches from Brazos Harbor Channel; relocation of north jetty and rehabilitation of south jetty.	H. Doc. 289, 93rd Cong., 2nd Sess.[2]
	Nov. 17, 1986	Modified local cooperation requirements for the 1970 Act.	Sec. 101, PL 99-662
	Nov. 8, 2007	Amends Sec 101 of Rivers and Harbor Act of 1970 to make all costs for removal of the sunken vessel COMSTOCK a Federal responsibility.	Sec. 3148, PL 110-114
8.		**GALVESTON HARBOR AND CHANNEL, TX**	
	Aug. 5, 1886	Construct 2 rubblestone jetties at entrance to Galveston Harbor.	H. Doc. 85, 49th Cong., 1st Sess., and Annual Report, 1886, p. 1311.
	Jun. 13, 1902	A channel 1,200 by 30 feet from Bolivar Roads (outer end of old inner bar near Fort Point) at 51st Street.[8]	H. Doc. 264, 56th Cong., 2nd Sess.
	Mar. 3, 1905	Purchase or construct hydraulic pipeline dredge.	Specified in Act.
	Mar. 2, 1907	Extension of jetties to present project length and construction and operation of a dredge.	H. Doc. 340, 59th Cong., 2nd Sess., and Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 11, 59th Cong., 2nd Sess.

TABLE 40-B AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Section in Text	Date Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
		GALVESTON HARBOR AND CHANNEL, TX (Continued)	
	Mar. 2, 1907[9]	Extension of Galveston Channel from 51st to 57th Sts., with depth of 30 feet and width of 700 feet.	H. Doc. 768, 59th Cong., 2nd Sess.
	Jun. 25, 1910[9]	Conditional extension of Galveston Channel between 51st and 57th Sts., 30 feet deep and 1,000 feet wide.	H. Doc. 328, 61st Cong., 2nd Sess
	Jul. 27, 1916	Extend seawall at Galveston from angle at 6th St., and Broadway to vicinity of Fort San Jacinto.	H. Doc. 1390, 62nd Cong., 3rd Sess.
	Jul. 18, 1918	Deepen harbor channel to 35 feet and widen to 800 feet.	H. Doc 758, 65th Cong., 2nd Sess.
	Sep. 22, 1922	Further extension of seawall at Galveston to a junction with south jetty; and repairing seawall in front of Fort Crockett reservation.	H. Doc. 693, 66th Cong., 2nd Sess.
	Jan. 21, 1927[11]	Deepen Galveston Channel to 32 feet; and maintain Galveston Harbor channels to dimensions of 800 feet wide, 35 feet deep on outer bar and 34 feet deep in inner bar.[10]	H. Doc. 307, 69th Cong., 1st Sess.
	Aug 30, 1935	Maintain State Highway Ferry Landing Channels to dimensions of 12 by 100 feet.	River and Harbors Committee Doc. 31, 72nd Cong. 1st Sess.
	Aug 30, 1935	Construct 13 groins along gulf shore from 12th to 61st Sts. in city of Galveston at a limited cost of $234,000 (10 Groins constructed)	H. Doc. 400, 73rd Cong., 2nd Sess.
	Aug. 30, 1935	Deepen Galveston Channel to 34 feet (Bolivar Roads to 43rd St.).	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 61, 74th Cong., 1st Sess.
	Aug. 30, 1935	Deepen Galveston entrance channel to 36 feet.	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 57, 74th Cong., 1st Sess.
	Apr. 4, 1938	Completion of project for construction of 13 groins.	PL 463, 75th Cong.
	Jun. 30, 1948	Deepen Galveston Harbor to 38 feet from gulf to a point 2 miles west of seaward end of north jetty; thence 36 feet to Bolivar Roads; revoking authority for maintenance of ferry channels; and Galveston channel to 36 feet deep from Bolivar Roads to 43rd Street.	H. Doc. 561, 80th Cong., 2nd Sess.
	May 17, 1950	Deepen outer bar channel to 38 feet from gulf to a point within jetties, thence 36 feet in authorized channels to and including upper turning basin.	H. Doc. 195, 81st Cong., 1st Sess.
	Jul. 3, 1958	Dredge to a depth of 42 feet over the authorized width of 800 feet from the Gulf of Mexico to a point 2 miles west of the seawall and of the North jetty thence at a depth of 40 feet to the junction of the Houston Ship Channel, with widths of 800 feet to Bolivar Roads, thence decreasing to 400 feet at the junction with the Houston Ship Channel.	H. Doc. 350, 85th Cong., 2nd Sess.
	Jun. 23, 1971 (House Res.) Nov. 18, 1971 (Senate Res.)	Deepen Galveston Channel to 40 feet from Bolivar to 43rd Street.	H. Doc. 121, 92nd Cong

TABLE 40-B AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Section in Text	Date Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
		GALVESTON HARBOR AND CHANNEL, TX (Continued)	
	Oct. 12, 1996	Provides for navigation and environmental restoration improvements. The navigation improvements consist of deepening and widening the Entrance Channel to 47 feet deep and 800 feet wide; the Houston Ship Channel to 45 feet deep and 530 feet wide; and the Galveston Channel to 45 feet deep. The environmental restoration portion consist of initial construction of marsh habitat and a colonial water bird nesting island through the beneficial use of new work dredged material, and incremental development (deferred construction) of additional marsh over the life of the navigation project through the beneficial use of maintenance materials dredged from Galveston Bay. The project is referred to as Houston-Galveston Navigation Channels.	Sec. 101 (30) PL 104-303
9.		**GULF INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY BETWEEN APALACHEE BAY, FL AND MEXICAN BORDER**	
	Mar. 2, 1907	Channel 4 by 100 feet from West Galveston Bay across Chocolate Bay to 4 feet of water in Chocolate Bay.	H. Doc. 445, 56th Cong., 1st Sess.
	Mar. 3, 1925	Channel 9 by 100 feet, Sabine River to Galveston Bay, and a 20-inch pipeline dredge. Such passing places, widening at bends, locks or guard locks and railway bridges over artificial cuts as are necessary.	H. Doc. 238, 68th Cong., 1st Sess.
	Jan. 21, 1927	Channel 9 by 100 feet, Galveston Bay to Corpus Christi.	H. Doc. 238, 68th Cong., 1st Sess.
	Aug. 26, 1937	Maintenance of a flood-discharge channel in Colorado River.	S. Committee print, 75th Cong., 1st Sess.
	Jun. 20, 1938[13]	Channel 9 by 100 feet in San Bernard River, Texas.	H. Doc. 640, 75th Cong., 3rd Sess.
	Jun. 20, 1938	Channel in Colorado River, 9 by 100 feet, with basin.	H. Doc. 642, 75th Cong., 3rd Sess.
	Jun. 20, 1938	Channel 9 by 100 feet from Palacios through Trepalacios and Matagorda Bays.	H. Doc. 564, 75th Cong., 3rd Sess.
	Jun. 20, 1938	Channel 9 by 200 feet from main channel to harbor at Rockport and improve harbor to 9-foot depth.	H. Doc. 641, 75th Cong., 3rd Sess.
	Jun. 20, 1938	Channel 6 by 100 feet from main channel to Aransas Pass, Texas.	H. Doc. 643, 75th Cong., 3rd Sess.
	Mar. 23, 1939	Enlarge waterway to depth of 12 feet and a width of 125 feet from Sabine River to Corpus Christi.	H. Doc. 230, 76th Cong., 1st Sess.
	Jul. 23, 1942	Construct waterway from Corpus Christi to vicinity of Mexican border to provide a depth of 12 feet and width of 125 feet throughout.	PL 675, 77th Cong.
	Mar. 2, 1945	Channel 6 by 60 feet from GIWW to a point in Chocolate Bayou near Liverpool.	H. Doc. 337, 76th Cong., 1st Sess.
	Mar. 2, 1945[9]	Channel 6 feet deep and 60 feet wide from main channel near Port O'Connor, Texas, in Barroom Bay.	H. Doc. 428, 76th Cong., 1st Sess.

TABLE 40-B AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Section in Text	Date Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
		GULF INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY (continued)	
	Mar. 2, 1945	Enlarge channel from main channel to Aransas Pass, Texas, providing a depth of 9 feet and width of 100 feet.	H. Doc. 383, 77th Cong., 1st Sess.
	Mar. 2, 1945	Channel 12 by 125 feet from main channel to Red Fish Landing, Texas, with basin.	S. Doc 248, 78th Cong., 2nd Sess.
	Mar. 2, 1945[14]	Channel 12 feet deep and 125 feet wide from main channel to vicinity of Harlingen, Texas, via Arroyo Colorado with basin.	H. Doc. 402, 77th Cong., 1st Sess. (See PL 14, 79th Cong.)
	Jul. 24, 1946	Fill a portion of shallow-draft channel adjacent to Port Isabel Turning Basin, construct a channel to connect shallow-draft channel with main channel near shoreline of Laguna Madre, and enlarge shallow-draft channel west of this connection, all to 12-foot depth and bottom width of 125 feet.	H. Doc. 627, 79th Cong., 2nd Sess.
	Jul. 24, 1946	Reroute main channel to north shore of Red Fish Bay between Aransas Bay and Corpus Christi Bay; deepen tributary channel from Port Aransas to Aransas Pass, Texas, 12 feet and extended basin at same depth.	H. Doc. 700, 79th Cong., 2nd Sess.
	May 17, 1950	Deauthorized 6 by 60 foot channel in Chocolate Bayou and reauthorized the 4 by 100-foot channel.	H. Doc. 768, 80th Cong., 2nd Sess.
	May 17, 1950	Alternate channel across South Galveston Bay between Port Bolivar and Galveston causeway.	H. Doc. 196, 81st Cong., 1st Sess.
	May 17, 1950	"Red Fish Landing" changed to "Port Mansfield, Texas."	PL 516, 81st Cong.
	Jul. 12, 1952	Incorporate as part of Intracoastal Waterway a channel 9 by 100 feet from main channel via Seadrift to point on Guadalupe River 3 miles above Victoria, Texas, authorized by River and Harbor Act of 1945.	PL 527, 82nd Cong., 2nd Sess.
	Sep. 3, 1954[15]	Small craft harbor 9 by 200 by 1,000 feet at Seadrift with an entrance channel 9 by 100 feet.	H. Doc. 478, 81st Cong., 2nd Sess.
	Sep. 3, 1954	Widen tributary channel between Port Aransas and Aransas Pass, Texas, to 125 feet; straighten and widen to 125 feet connecting channel to Conn Brown Harbor, and maintain Conn Brown Harbor at Federal expense, all to 12 feet deep.	H. Doc. 376, 83rd Cong., 2nd Sess.
	Sep. 9, 1959	Improve channels and basins comprising channel to Port Mansfield constructed in part by Federal Government and in part by local interest; constructing turnout curves at Gulf Intracoastal Waterway intersection and bend easing at entrance to turning basin; construct parallel jetties at gulf entrance; maintenance of locally dredged jetty channel 16 by 250 feet; and maintenance of small craft basin.	S. Doc. 11, 86th Cong., 1st Sess.
	Jul. 14, 1960	Entrance channel 7 feet deep by 75 feet wide from main channel to Gulf of Mexico to inside shoreline at Port Isabel, Texas, an inner channel 6 feet deep by 50 feet wide from entrance channel to East Harbor Basin, and an irregular-shaped harbor basin 6 feet deep having a surface area of about 7 acres.	Sec. 107, PL 645, 86th Cong.
	Jul. 14, 1960 (As amended Dec. 31, 1970)	Deepen the existing 6-foot channel at Port Isabel to 12 feet and removing the submerged bars at each end of the island to a depth of -12 feet MLT.	Sec. 107, PL 86-645

TABLE 40-B AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Section in Text	Date Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
		GULF INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY (continued)	
	Jul. 14, 1960 (As amended Dec. 31, 1970)	Deepening the existing channel to 12 by 125 feet, and extend southeasterly from the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway main channel in West Galveston Bay, into Offatts Bayou, a distance of 2.2 miles, and a west turnout 12 by 125 feet between the proposed Offatts Bayou Channel and the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway.	Sec. 107, PL 86-645
	Jul. 14, 1960 (As amended Dec. 31, 1970)	Deepening Aransas Pass tributary channel to 14 feet from mile 0 at Harbor Island to mile 6.1 at the city of Aransas Pass; widening to 175 feet between miles 3.5 and 4.6; and deepening Conn Brown Harbor, turning basin and connecting channel between Conn Brown Harbor and turning basin.	Sec. 107, PL 86-645
	Oct. 23, 1962[16]	Improve main channel 16 feet deep and 150 feet wide from Sabine River to Houston Ship Channel; with two relocations; relocate main channel in Matagorda Bay and Corpus Christi Bay; and maintaining existing Lydia Ann Channel.	H. Doc. 556, 87th Cong., 2nd Sess.
	Oct. 23, 1962	Deepen and widen channel to Palacios; construct two protective breakwaters; maintain and deepen existing basins; and deepen, enlarge and maintain existing approach channel to basin No. 2.	H. Doc. 504, 87th Cong., 2nd Sess.
	Oct. 23, 1962	Eliminates requirement of local interest to construct bridge at mile 29.2 turning basin at Victoria, and maintain turning basins at Victoria and Seadrift; provide: Federal construction of vertical-lift railroad bridge at Missouri-Pacific Railroad mainline crossing, mile 29.2; construction and future maintenance of basin near Victoria, Texas, and maintenance of basin constructed by local interests at Seadrift, Texas.	H. Doc. 288, 87th Cong., 2nd Sess.
	Oct. 27, 1965[17]	Modify existing Federal navigation project to provide a channel extending from Gulf Intracoastal Waterway through Chocolate Bay and Chocolate Bayou to project channel mile 8.2, thence to a turning basin near channel mile 13.2 and for salt water barrier in Chocolate Bayou about 3.7 miles upstream from basin (channel mile 16.9).	H. Doc. 217, 89th Cong., 1st Sess.
	Aug. 13, 1968	Entrance channel 15 feet deep and 200 feet wide at the mouth of Colorado River Channel protected by an east jetty 3,500 feet long extending to 12-foot depth and a west jetty 2,900 feet long extending to 5-foot contour; make channel 12 feet by 100 feet from gulf shore to Matagorda, including recreation facility, a turning basin 12 feet by 300 feet wide and 1,450 feet long, and a new diversion channel 250 feet wide and varying in depth from 20 to 23 feet including a closure dam across the present river channel.	S. Doc. 102, 90th Cong., 2nd Sess.
	Nov. 17, 1986	Modified 1968 authorization to provide that diversion features be constructed at Federal expense and operation and maintenance be shared 75 percent Federal and 25 percent non-Federal.	Sec. 812, PL 99-662
	Nov. 17, 1988	Enlarge existing Channel to Victoria from a depth of 9 feet and width of 100 feet to a depth of 12 feet and width of 125 feet.	Sec. 3, PL 100-676
	Oct. 31, 1992	Provide 8 miles of erosion protection for the existing waterway in the vicinity of Sargent, Texas.	Sec. 101 (20), PL 102-580

TABLE 40-B AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Section in Text	Date Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
		GULF INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY (continued)	
	Oct. 12, 1996	Provides for erosion protection along a 31-mile reach of the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway, which crosses the critical wintering habitat of the endangered whooping crane, including a 13.25-mile reach within the boundary of the Aransas National Wildlife Refuge. Also, provides for limited oil spill containment features and equipment to protect those areas from accidental hazardous spills.	Sec. 101 (29), PL 104-303
10.		**HOUSTON-GALVESTON NAVIGATION CHANNELS, TX**	
	Oct. 12, 1996	Provides for navigation and environmental restoration improvements. The navigation improvements consist of deepening and widening the Entrance Channel to 47 feet deep and 800 feet wide; the Houston Ship Channel to 45 feet deep and 530 feet wide; and the Galveston Channel to 45 feet deep. The environmental restoration portion consist of initial construction of marsh habitat and a colonial water bird nesting island through the beneficial use of new work dredged material, and incremental development (deferred construction) of additional marsh over the life of the navigation project through the beneficial use of maintenance materials dredged from Galveston Bay.	Sec. 101 (29) PL 104-303
	Nov. 8, 2007	Reroute the portion of the existing GIWW across Matagorda Bay, between mile marker 460 and 472, approximately 6,000 feet north of an parallel to the existing alignment, along the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway, Brazos River to Port O'Connor, Matagorda Bay Reroute. The channel will have a depth of 12 feet and a bottom width of 125 feet, the same as the existing channel. In the vicinity of bends in the channel, the bottom width will average 300 feet. Beneficial use of dredged material will provide for the construction of approximately 135 acres of marsh at Palacios Point and 160 acres of marsh near Port O'Connor and also nourish beaches at Sundown Island and the beach at Port O'Connor. The cost of construction to be paid for ½ from amounts appropriated from the general fund of the Treasury and ½ from amounts appropriated from the Inland Waterways Trust Fund.	Sec. 1001 (41), PL 110-114
	Nov. 8, 2007	Along the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway, High Island to Brazos River construct a 24-acre sediment trap at Rollover Pass, widen the west approach opening at Sievers Cove from 125 feet to 200 feet. Abandon the existing turning Channel of the Texas City Wye, widen the Texas City Channel at the intersection with the GIWW; remove navigational aids. Widen the Pelican Island Mooring Basin on the north side from 75 feet to 155 feet and combine this feature with the Texas City Wye. Construct a single 24-foot circumference, 10,000-foot long geotube barrier between the GIWW and the West Bay. The cost of construction to be paid for ½ from amounts appropriated from the general fund of the Treasury and ½ from amounts appropriated from the Inland Waterways Trust Fund.	Sec. 1001 (42), PL 110-114
11.		**HOUSTON SHIP CHANNEL, TX**	
	Mar. 5, 1905	Easing or cutting off sharp bends and construction of a pile dike.[18]	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 35, 61st Cong., 2nd Sess.
	Mar. 2, 1919	A channel 30 feet deep, widen bend at Manchester and enlarge turning basin.	H. Doc. 1632, 65th Cong., 3rd Sess.
	Mar. 3, 1925	A light-draft extension of channel to mouth of White Oak Bayou.[19]	H. Doc. 93, 67th Cong., 1st Sess.

TABLE 40-B AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Section in Text	Date Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
		HOUSTON SHIP CHANNEL, TX (Continued)	
	Jul. 3, 1930	Widen channel through Morgan Point and to a point 4,000 feet above Baytown and widen certain bends.	H. Doc. 13, 71st Cong., 1st Sess.
	Aug. 30, 1935[11]	Deepen to 32 feet in main channel and turning basin, and a 400-foot width through Galveston Bay.	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 28, 72nd Cong., 1st Sess.
	Aug. 30, 1935	Deepen to 34 feet in main channel and widen from Morgan Point to turning basin	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 58, 74th Cong., 1st Sess.
	Mar. 2, 1945	Branch channel 10 by 60 feet behind Brady Island.	H. Doc. 226, 76th Cong., 1st Sess.
	Mar 2, 1945	Widen channel from Morgan Point to lower end of Fidelity Island with turning points at mouth of Hunting Bayou and lower end of Brady Island.	H. Doc. 226, 76th Cong., 1st Sess.
	Mar. 2, 1945	Widen channel from lower end of Fidelity Island to Houston turning basin and dredge off-channel silting basins.	H. Doc. 737, 79th Cong., 2nd Sess.
	Jun. 30, 1948	Deepen to 36 feet from Bolivar Roads to and including main turning basin at Houston, Texas, including turning points at Hunting Bayou and Brady Island.	H. Doc. 561, 80th Cong., 2nd Sess.
	Jul. 3, 1958[20]	Deepen to 40 feet from Bolivar Roads to Brady Island, construct Clinton Island turning basin, a channel 8 by 125 feet at Five Mile Cut, and improve shallow-draft channel at Turkey Bend.	H. Doc. 350, 85th Cong., 2nd Sess.[1]
	Jul. 14, 1960	Barbour Terminal at Morgan Point.	Sec. 107, PL 86-645
	Oct. 27, 1965H. Doc. 257, 89th Cong., 1st Sess.	Restoring existing locally dredged channel from mile 0 to 0.34 to 36 feet deep and dredging a 15-12 ft. channel from mile 0.34 to 2.81, in Greens Bayou.[21]	H. Doc. 257, 89th Cong., 1st Sess.
	Nov. 17, 1986	Maintenance of Greens Bayou, Barbour Terminal Channel, and Bayport Ship Channel to forty-foot depths at Federal expense.	Sec. 819, PL 99-662
	Oct. 12, 1996	Provides for navigation and environmental restoration improvements. The navigation improvements consist of deepening and widening the Entrance Channel to 47 feet deep and 800 feet wide; the Houston Ship Channel to 45 feet deep and 530 feet wide; and the Galveston Channel to 45 feet deep. The environmental restoration portion consist of initial construction of marsh habitat and a colonial water bird nesting island through the beneficial use of new work dredged material, and incremental development (deferred construction) of additional marsh over the life of the navigation project through the beneficial use of maintenance materials dredged from Galveston Bay. The project is referred to as Houston-Galveston Navigation Channels.	Sec. 101 (30) PL 104-303

TABLE 40-B AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Section in Text	Date Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
12.		**MATAGORDA SHIP CHANNEL, TX**	
	Jun. 25, 1910	Channel to Port Lavaca, Texas 7 feet deep and 89 feet bottom width.	H. Doc. 1082, 60th Cong., 2nd Sess.
	Aug. 30, 1935	Extend 7-foot channel to shoreline of Lavaca Bay at mouth of Lynns Bayou.	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 28, 74th Cong., 1st Sess.
	Aug. 26, 1937	Deepen and widen channel to present project dimensions.	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 37, 75th Cong., 1st Sess.
	Mar. 2, 1945	Extend channel 6 by 100 feet from Port Lavaca via Lavaca Bay, Lavaca and Navidad Rivers to Red Bluff, a distance of 20 miles.	H. Doc. 314, 76th Cong., 1st Sess.
	Mar. 2, 1945	A harbor of refuge 9 feet deep near Port Lavaca and an approach channel 100 feet wide and equal depth.	H. Doc. 731, 79th Cong., 2nd Sess.
	Jul. 3, 1958	Deepen to 12 feet and widen to 125 feet Port Lavaca Channel and approach channel to harbor of refuge; deepen to 12 feet Port Lavaca turning basin and basins at harbor of refuge.	H. Doc. 131, 84th Cong., 1st Sess.
	Jul. 3, 1958	An entrance channel 38 by 300 feet, a channel 36 by 200 feet, 22 miles long across Matagorda and Lavaca Bays to Point Comfort, Texas, a turning basin 36 feet deep and 1,000 feet square at Point Comfort, and dual jetties at entrance from gulf.	H. Doc. 388, 84th Cong., 2nd Sess.
13.		**NECHES RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES, SALT WATER BARRIER AT BEAUMONT, TX**	
	Oct. 22, 1976	Construct gated salt water barrier in Neches River consisting of seven 40 x 24.5 foot tainter gates; gated navigation by-pass channel with clear opening of 56 feet and depth of 16 feet; access road and levee; and auxiliary dam across canal which drains adjacent bayou.	Sec. 102, PL 94-587
14.		**SABINE-NECHES WATERWAY, TX.**	
	Jul. 25, 1912	Existing project dimensions of jetties, a 26-foot channel through Sabine Pass, Port Arthur Canal and Port Arthur turning basin; and a 26-foot turning basin at Port Arthur. A depth of 25-feet in Sabine-Neches Canal, Neches River to Beaumont and Sabine River to Orange, including cutoffs and widening channels.	H. Doc. 773, 61st Cong., 2nd Sess.
	Sep. 22, 1922	Deepen channels to 30 feet from gulf to Beaumont, with increased widths and an anchorage basin in Sabine Pass.	H. Doc. 975, 66th Cong., 3rd Sess.
	Sep. 22, 1922	Deepen Port Arthur east and west turning basins and approach channel to 30 feet. Take over and deepen to 30 feet channel connecting west turning basin with Taylors Bayou turning basin. For a 30-foot depth in channel from mouth of Neches River to cutoff in Sabine River near Orange.	S. Doc. 152, 67th Cong., 2nd Sess.
	Mar. 3, 1925	Removal of guard lock in Sabine-Neches Canal.	H. Doc. 234, 68th Cong., 1st Sess.

TABLE 40-B AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Section in Text	Date Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
		SABINE-NECHES WATERWAY, TX (Continued)	
	Jan. 21, 1927	Widen Sabine Pass and jetty channel, Port Arthur Canal, and Sabine-Neches Canal. For dredging 2 passing places in Sabine-Neches Canal, easing of bends, removal and reconstructing Port Arthur field office, extending Beaumont turning basin upstream 200 feet above new city wharves, and an anchorage basin in Sabine Pass.	H. Doc 287, 69th Cong., 1st Sess.
	Aug. 30, 1935[11]	A depth of 32 feet in channels from gulf to Beaumont turning basin, including all turning basins at Port Arthur.	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 27, 72nd Cong., 1st Sess.
	Aug. 30, 1935[11]	Deepen channels to 34 feet with increased widths from gulf to Beaumont turning basin.	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 12, 74th Cong., 1st Sess.
	Aug. 30, 1935	Construct suitable permanent protective works along Sabine Lake. Maintain Taylors Bayou turning basin.	Specified in Act.
	Aug. 26, 1937	Maintain channel from Sabine River to Orange Municipal wharf.	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 3, 75th Cong., 1st Sess.
	Aug. 26, 1937	Dredging 500 feet from eastern end of Harbor Island and abandonment of channel south and west of Harbor Island.	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 20, 75th Cong., 1st Sess.
	Jun. 20, 1938[22]	Increased widths of channels from gulf to Beaumont turning basin and channel connecting Port Arthur west turning basin and Taylors Bayou turning basin, deepen Beaumont turning basin and Beaumont turning extension to 34 feet; and dredge a new cutoff from Smith's Bluff cutoff to McFadden Bend.	H. Doc. 581, 75th Cong., 3rd Sess.
	Oct. 17, 1940	Abandon Orange turning basin; dredge a channel 25 by 150 feet, suitably widened on bends to highway bridge, and dredge a cutoff channel opposite Orange.	S. Doc 14, 77th Cong., 1st Sess.
	Mar. 2, 1945	Extend Beaumont turning basin upstream 300 feet.	H. Doc. 685, 76th Cong., 3rd Sess.
	Mar. 2, 1945	Widen Port Arthur west turning basin to 600 feet.	S. Doc 60, 77th Cong., 1st Sess.
	Mar. 2, 1945	Dredge a channel from Beaumont turning basin to vicinity of Pennsylvania Shipyard.	S. Doc 158, 77th Cong. 2nd Sess.

TABLE 40-B AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Section in Text	Date Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
		SABINE-NECHES WATERWAY, TX (continued)	
	Jul. 24, 1946[23]	Deepen Sabine Pass outer bar channel to 37 feet, Sabine Pass jetty channel to 36 feet at inner end, deepen to 36 feet Sabine Pass Channel, Port Arthur Canal, Port Arthur east and west turning basins, Taylors Bayou turning basin and channel from Port Arthur west turning basin to Taylors Bayou turning basin, deepen to 36 feet and widen to 400 feet Sabine-Neches Canal from Port Arthur Canal to mouth of Neches River except through Port Arthur Bridge; deepen Neches River channel from mouth to Beaumont turning basin to 36 feet widening to 350 feet from Smith's Bluff to Beaumont turning basin; deepen junction area on Neches River at Beaumont turning basin to 36 feet; and widen Sabine-Neches Canal between Neches and Sabine Rivers to 150 feet.	H. Doc. 571, 79th Cong., 2nd Sess.
	Jul. 24, 1946[24]	Improve Cow Bayou, Texas, by construction of a channel 100 feet wide and 13 feet deep extending from navigation channel in Sabine River to a point 0.5 mile above county bridge at Orangefield, Texas, with a turning basin.	H. Doc. 702, 79th Cong., 2nd Sess.
	Jul. 24, 1946	Improve Adams Bayou, Texas, to provide a channel 12 feet deep and 100 feet wide extending from 12-foot depth in Sabine River to first county highway bridge across bayou.	H. Doc. 626, 79th Cong., 2nd Sess.
	May 17, 1950	Deepen to 36 feet and widen to 400 feet the Sabine-Neches Canal near Port Arthur bridge; reconstruct Port Arthur Bridge and relocate Port Arthur field office.	H. Doc. 174, 81st Cong., 1st Sess.
	Sep. 3, 1954[25]	Rectification of certain reaches of existing Sabine Pass Channel, Sabine-Neches Canal, and Neches River and Sabine River Channel; widen to 350 feet entrance channel to Port Arthur turning basins; widen curve at junction of Port Arthur and Sabine-Neches Canals; relocate and enlarge Sabine Pass anchorage basin to 34 by 1,500 by 3,000 feet; widen to 200 feet Sabine-Neches Canal from mouth of Neches River to mouth of Sabine River and Sabine River Channel to upper end of existing project at Orange, except for channel around Harbor Island at Orange; deepen to 30 feet Sabine River Channel from cutoff near Orange municipal slip to upper end of project, except around Harbor Island; and enlarge area at entrance to Orange municipal slip to provide a maneuvering basin.	S. Doc. 80, 83rd Cong., 2nd Sess.
	Oct. 23, 1962[26]	Improve outer bar channel to 42 and 40 feet for all inland channels to Port Arthur and Beaumont; width of 500 feet in Port Arthur Canal and 400 feet in Neches River Channel to Beaumont with three turning points in Neches River; a channel, 12 by 125 feet, extending in Sabine River to Echo; and replace an obstructive bridge at Port Arthur, Texas. Deauthorization of uncompleted portion of channel between Port Arthur west turning basin and Taylors Bayou turning basin and enlargement of entrance channel to Port Arthur turning basins.	H. Doc. 553, 87th Cong., 2nd Sess.[1]
15.		**TEXAS CITY CHANNEL, TX**	
	Mar. 4, 1913	A channel 300 by 30 feet and construct a pile dike 28,200 feet long north to channel.	H. Doc. 1390, 62nd Cong., 3rd Sess.
	Jul. 3, 1930	A harbor 800 by 30 feet at Texas City, and construct a rubblemound dike.	H. Doc. 107, 71st Cong., 1st Sess.

TABLE 40-B AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Section in Text	Date Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
		TEXAS CITY CHANNEL, TX (Continued)	
	Aug. 30, 1935[11]	Extension of rubblemound dike to shoreline.	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 4, 73rd Cong., 1st Sess.
	Aug. 30, 1935	Deepen channel and harbor to 32 feet.	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 46, 73rd Cong., 2nd Sess.
	Aug. 30, 1935	Deepen channel and harbor to 34 feet.	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 62, 74th Cong., 1st Sess.
	Aug. 26, 1937	Extend harbor 1,000 feet southward, 800 by 34 feet.	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 47, 75th Cong., 1st Sess.
	Jun. 30, 1948	Deepen channel and harbor to 36 feet, widen channel to 400 feet and harbor to 1,000 feet and changing name of project to "TEXAS CITY CHANNEL, TEXAS."	H. Doc. 561, 80th Cong., 2nd Sess.[1]
	Jul. 14, 1960	Deepen channel and turning basin to 40 feet and construct 16-foot Industrial Barge Canal.	H. Doc. 427, 86th Cong., 2nd Sess.
	Oct. 12, 1972 Senate Res.) Oct. 12, 1972 (House Res.)	Widen the existing main turning basin to 1,200 feet including relocation of the basin 85 feet to the east; providing a 40-foot deep channel in the Industrial Canal at widths of 300-400 feet, with a turning basin at the head of the canal 40 feet deep, 1,150 feet long, and 1,000 feet wide, and easing of the bend at the entrance to the canal, and deauthorization of shallow-draft Industrial Barge Canal not incorporated in the plan of improvement above.	H. Doc. 199, 92nd Cong., 2nd Sess. (Sec. 201, PL 89-298)
	Nov. 17, 1986	Deepening the Texas City Turning Basin to 50 feet, enlarging the 6.7 mile long Texas City Channel to 50 feet by 600 feet; deepening the existing 800-foot wide Bolivar Roads Channel and Inner Bar Channel to 50 feet; deepening the existing 800-foot wide Outer Bar and Galveston Entrance Channels to 52 feet; extending the Galveston Entrance Channel to a 52 foot depth for 4.1 miles at a width of 800 feet and an additional reach at a width of 600 feet to the 52 foot contour in the Gulf of Mexico; and establishment of 600 acres of wetland and development of water-oriented recreational facilities on a 90-acre enlargement of the Texas City Dike.	Sec. 201, PL 99-662
16.		**TRINITY RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES, TX**	
	Jun. 18, 1878	Dredging of a channel through the bar at the mouth of the Trinity River.	
	1889	Modified to include two parallel jetties 275 feet apart, the westerly one of length 7,359 feet and the other of length 300 feet.	
	Mar. 3, 1905	Authorized the Anahuac Channel. No project dimensions were specified by the Act, so a 7- by 8-foot channel, 12,238 feet long was dredged in 1905.	Specified in Act.

TABLE 40-B AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Section in Text	Date Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
		TRINITY RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES, TX (continued)	
	Sep. 22, 1922	Abandon improvements above Liberty and terminate all improvements by lock and dam, leaving a 6-foot channel from Liberty to mouth.	H. Doc. 989 66th Cong., 3rd Sess
	Mar. 2, 1945	Provides for a navigable channel from the Houston Ship Channel near Red Fish Bar in Galveston and Trinity Bays to the mouth of Trinity River and 9 feet deep and 150 feet wide in the river section, with a turning basin at Liberty.	H. Doc. 403, 77th Cong., 1st Sess.
	Jul. 24, 1946	Modification of the project to provide for a channel 9 feet deep and 150 feet wide from the Houston Ship Channel near Red Fish Bar in Galveston Bay extending along the east shore of Trinity Bay to the mouth of the Trinity River at Anahuac, including protective spoil embankment on the bay side of the channel in lieu of the 9 by 200-foot channel in Galveston and Trinity Bays.	H. Doc. 634, 79th Cong., 2nd Sess.
	Oct. 23, 1962	Provides for the multiple-purpose Wallisville Reservoir, including a navigation lock in the Wallisville Dam at Channel Mile 28.30 and advancement of the Channel to Liberty from one mile below Anahuac (Mile 23.2) to the Texas Gulf Sulphur Company's slip at Channel Mile 35.8, and incorporation into existing project Anahuac Channel and mouth of Trinity River projects.	H. Doc. 215, 87th Cong., 1st Sess.
	Oct. 27, 1965	Reevaluation of navigation benefits.	H. Doc. 276, 89th Cong., 1st Sess.
	Jul. 30, 1983	Modified Wallisville Reservoir by reducing the size to 5,600 acres and confining the reservoir to east side of Trinity River.	PL 98-63
20.		**BUFFALO BAYOU AND TRIBUTARIES, TX**	
	Jun. 20, 1938	Barker and Addicks Reservoirs, Texas.	H. Doc. 456, 75th Cong., 2nd Sess.
	Sep. 3, 1954	Clearing, straightening, enlarging and lining of Buffalo, Brays, and White Oak Bayous.	H. Doc. 250, 83rd Cong., 2nd Sess.[1]
	Oct. 27, 1965	Extend upper limits of White Oak Bayou upstream about 2.1 miles from BRI RR bridge to mouth of Cole Creek.	H. Doc. 169, 89th Cong., 1st Sess.
	Nov. 28, 1990	Flood damage reduction improvements and recreational development for the Houston, Texas urban area, divided into six separable elements – Brays, Greens, Hunting, Halls, Carpenters and Little White Oak Bayous. Flood control improvements consist of 75.3 miles of stream enlargement, 14 miles of stream clearing, 7 flood detention basins, 7 miles of diversion channels and environmental revegetation. Recreation features consist of 14.7 miles of trails, 502 picnic facilities, 12 group pavilions, 2 boat launching ramps, 10 restrooms, playgrounds, exercise stations and parking facilities.	Sec. 101, PL 101-640

TABLE 40-B AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Section in Text	Date Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
		BUFFALO BAYOU AND TRIBUTARIES, TX (Continued)	
	Oct. 12, 1996	Authorizes non-Federal interests to undertake flood control projects in the United States, subject to obtaining any permits required pursuant to Federal and State laws in advance of actual construction. For the purpose of demonstrating the potential advantages and effectiveness of non-Federal implementation of flood control projects, the Secretary shall enter into agreements pursuant to this section with non-Federal interests for development of the following Buffalo Bayou projects: Brays Bayou, Hunting Bayou, and White Oak Bayou.	Sec. 211, PL 104-303
	Oct. 12, 1996	The non-Federal interest for the Buffalo Bayou and tributaries authorized flood control projects, may be reimbursed by up to $5,000,000 or may receive a credit of up to $5,000,000 toward required non-Federal project cost-sharing contributions for work performed by the non-Federal interest at each of the following locations if such work is compatible with 1 or more of the following authorized projects: White Oak Bayou, Brays Bayou, Hunting Bayou, Garners Bayou (not authorized), and the Upper Reach of Greens Bayou.	Sec 350, PL 104-303
	Nov. 8, 2007	Amends Section 211 (f) of Water Resources Development Act of 1996 to provide an alternative to the authorized Buffalo Bayou, Texas project, authorized by the first section of the River and Harbor Act of June 20, 1983 and modified by Section 3a of the Flood control Act of August 11, 1939.	Sec. 5157 (15), PL 110-114
	Nov. 8 2007	Amends Section 211 (f) of Water Resources Development Act of 1996 to provide an alternative to the authorized Halls Bayou, Texas project, authorized by Section 101(a)(21) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1990.	Sec. 5157 (16) PL 110-114
21.		**CLEAR CREEK, TX**	
	Aug. 13, 1968	Channel enlargement and rectification from upper end of Clear Lake at Mile 3.8 to improved channel Mile 34.8.[28]	H. Doc. 351, 90th Cong., 2nd Sess.
	Nov. 17, 1986	Modified local cooperation requirements of the 1968 authorization.	Sec. 1001, PL 99-662
	Aug. 17, 1999	Modified the project to authorize a nonstructural flood control project.	Sec. 355(a), PL 106-53
22.		**LOWER RIO GRANDE BASIN, TX**	
	Nov 17, 1986	Channel improvements to provide drainage protection for the area in Hidalgo and Willacy Counties north of U.S. Highway 83, and for the area between U.S. Highway 83 and the Rio Grande in Hidalgo County; and to provide flood protection for the cities of McAllen, Edinburg, Raymondville, Edcouch, La Villa, and Lyford.	Sec 401, PL 99-662
	Aug. 17, 1999	Modified the project to authorize a nonstructural flood control project.	Sec. 355(a), PL 106-53

TABLE 40-B AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Section in Text	Date Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
		LOWER RIO GRANDE BASIN, TX (Continued)	
	Nov. 8, 2007	Applies the Ability to Pay criteria and procedures in Section 103(m)(2) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 2213 (m) to the Lower Rio Grande Basin, Texas project.	Sec. 2019 (b) (2), PL 110-114
	Nov. 8, 2007	Amends Section 401(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 to include as a part of the project flood protection works to reroute drainage to Raymondville Drain constructed by the non-Federal interest in Hidalgo County in the vicinity of Edinburg, Texas, if the Secretary determines that such work is feasible. Credit the cost of planning, design, and construction work carried out by the non-Federal interest for the project before the date of the partnership agreement.	Sec. 3150, PL 110-114
26.		**SIMS BAYOU, TX**	
	Nov. 17, 1986	Enlargement and rectification, with appropriate erosion control measures of 19.31 miles of Sims Bayou; environmental measures and riparian habitat along entire alignment, and recreational development.	Sec. 401, PL 99-662
	Sep. 29, 1989	Amended the Water Resources and Development Act (WRDA) of 1986 authorization as project cost estimate had exceeded limit established in Section 902 of WRDA 1986.	Sec. 103, PL 101-101
32.		**NORTH PADRE ISLAND, TX**	
	Aug. 17, 1999	Carry out a project for ecosystem restoration and storm damage reduction at North Padre Island, Corpus Christi Bay, Texas, if it is determined that the work is technically sound and environmentally acceptable.	Sec. 556, PL 106-53
	Nov. 8, 2007	The project for ecosystem restoration and storm damage reduction, North Padre Island, Corpus Christi Bay, Texas, authorized by section 556 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1999 (113 Stat. 353) is modified to include recreation as a project purpose.	Sec. 3151, PL 110-114

[1]

TABLE 40-B AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Section in Text	Date Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents

Contains latest published maps.

[2] Extension of north jetty 1,950 feet and south jetty 1,265 feet considered inactive. (1975 Deauthorization list)

[3] Dredging 2,000 by 650-foot northerly extension of inner basin deauthorized.

[4] Included in Public Works Administration program September 6, 1933 and February 16, 1935.

[5] West leg of Wye junction with main channel deauthorized.

[6] Construction of lock in diversion dam at local expense considered inactive.

[7] Dredging upper 1.3 mile of channel to vicinity of Stauffer Chemical plant was deauthorized under Sec. 12 of PL 93-251. Included in Public Works Administration program September 6, 1933. (1975 Deauthorization list)

[8] Dredging 43rd to 51st Streets was deauthorized under Sec. 12 of PL 93-251. (1975 Deauthorization list)

[9] Deauthorized under Sec. 12 of PL 93-251. (1975 Deauthorization list)

[10] Deepening 43rd to 57th Streets was deauthorized under Sec. 12 of PL 93-251. (1975 Deauthorization list)

[11] Previously authorized September 6, 1933 by Public Works Administration.

[12] H. Doc. 230, 76th Cong., 1st Sess. and project documents contain latest published maps.

[13] Dredging upper 3.4 miles was deauthorized under Sec. 12 of PL 93-251. (1975 Deauthorization list)

[14] Dredging upper 5 miles was deauthorized under Sec. 1001 of PL 99-662.

[15] Inactive.

[16] Portion of 16-foot by 150-foot channel from Sabine River to Houston Ship Channel is inactive. Relocation of channel in Matagorda Bay deauthorized under Sec. 12 of PL 93-251. (1986 Deauthorization list)

[17] The 9 feet by 100 feet channel from Mile 8.2 to Mile 13.2 in Chocolate Bayou was deauthorized under Sec. 1001 of PL 99-662.

[18] Construction of pile dike was deauthorized under Sec. 12 of PL 93-251. (1975 Deauthorization list)

[19] Hill Street Bridge to mouth of White Oak Bayou was deauthorized under Sec. 12 of PL 93-251. (1975 Deauthorization list)

[20] Deepening channel to 40 feet from Southern Pacific Slip (mile 47) to Brady Island was deauthorized under Sec. 12 of PL 93-251. (1975 Deauthorization list)

[21] The 12-foot channel from mile 1.65 to mile 2.81 deauthorized under Sec. 12 of PL 93-251. (1985 Deauthorization list)

[22] Complete widening of channel between Port Arthur west turning basin and Taylors Bayou turning basin deauthorized by 1962 R&H Act.

[23] Complete deepening of channel between Port Arthur west turning basin and Taylors Bayou turning basin deauthorized by 1962 R&H Act.

[24] Channel extension above Cow Bayou turning basin near Orangefield was deauthorized under Sec. 12 of PL 93-251. (1975 Deauthorization list)

[25] Widening to 350 feet entrance channel to Port Arthur turning basin deauthorized by 1962 R&H Act.

[26] The 12-foot channel in Sabine River from Orange to Echo, Texas deauthorized under Sec. 12 of PL 93-251. (1985 Deauthorization list)

[27] Jetty extension was deauthorized under Sec. 1001 of PL 99-662.

[28] Portion of project upstream of Brazoria/Galveston County line, approximately mile 18.5, in inactive category.

[29] Cedar Bayou, miles 3 to 11 were deauthorized under Sec. 12 of PL 93-251 and were re-authorized under Sec. 349(a)(2), PL 106-541.

[30] Channel to Port Bolivar turning basin was deauthorized under Sec. 1001 of PL 99-662.

TABLE 40-C OTHER AUTHORIZED NAVIGATION PROJECTS

Project	For Last Full Report See Annual Report For	Cost to September 30, 2006 Construction	Cost to September 30, 2006 Operation and Maintenance
Aquatic Plant Control (1958 and 1962 River and Harbor Acts)	1967	38,252	–
Bastrop Bayou, TX[2]	1931	9,920	27,129
Clear Creek and Clear Lake, TX	2004	66,934	549,599
Corpus Christi, TX, Channel to Navy Seaplane Base Encinal Peninsula	1968	1,194,344	26,467
Dickinson Bayou, TX	1954	33,942	57,553
Double Bayou, TX[6]	2006	226,558	3,099,174
East Bay (Hanna Reef), TX[3]	1922	2,476	847
Greens Bayou Bridges, TX	1993	450,000	–
Johnson Bayou, LA[4]	1933	2,261	54,042
Little Bay, TX[5]	1979	–	252,728
Oyster Creek, TX	1922	6,942	7,556

[1] Excludes $1,672 work contribution.

[2] Widening from 60 feet to 100 feet at 4-foot depth was deauthorized under Sec. 12 of PL 93-251.

[3] Inactive category for maintenance.

[4] Channel adequate for existing commerce.

[5] Aransas County Navigation District, Rockport, TX, constructed project as authorized by 1950 River and Harbor Act (H. Doc. 114, 81st Cong., 1st Sess.) in 1955 under Department of Army permit.

[6] Excludes contributed funds in the amount of $233,325.

TABLE 40-D OTHER AUTHORIZED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS

Project	For Last Full Report See Annual Report For	Cost to September 30, 2007	
		Construction	Operation and Maintenance
Arroyo Colorado, Rio Hondo, TX[1]	1986	201,300	–
Buffalo Bayou at Piney Point, TX[2]	1996	473,800[9]	–
Buffalo Bayou, TX (Lynchburg Pump Station)	2006	4,335,507[14]	
Colorado River, Matagorda, TX[2]	1963	273,757	–
Cypress Creek, TX	2006	6,243,830[15]	
Falfurrias, TX[1]	1995	103,454	–
Freeport and Vicinity, Texas, Hurricane-Flood Protection[2]	1984	29,285,042[3]	–
Guadalupe River at Victoria, TX[2]	1996	532,187[10]	
Guadalupe River (Remove Log Jams), TX[2]	1978	505,749	–
Highland Bayou, TX[13]	1984	12,254,390	–
Kirbyville, TX[2]	1993	1,484,613[4]	–
Lavaca-Navidad River, TX: Hallettsville Project	1961	256,043	–
Port Arthur and Vicinity Hurricane-Flood Protection, TX[2]	1997	61,400,292[11]	–
San Diego Creek, Alice, TX[2]	1963	135,175	–
State Highway 111 Bridge, Lake Texana, TX[2]	1995	214,155[5]	–
Taylors Bayou, TX[2]	1997	37,413,209[12]	–
Texas City and Vicinity, Texas, Hurricane-Flood Protection[2]	1993	38,882,400[7]	–
Tranquitas Creek, Kingsville, TX[2]	1956	130,239	–
Three Rivers, TX[5]	[6]	5,835,927[5]	–
Upper White Oak Bayou, TX[2]	1989	972,300	–
U.S. 190 Bridge, Sabine River, Merryville, LA[2]	1993	500,000[8]	–
Vince and Little Vince Bayous, TX[2]	1993	19,307,100	–

1 Inactive.
2 Completed.
3 In addition, $8,695,438 expended from contributed funds, $1,126,905 estimated value of contributed lands, and $2,726,446 for relocations by local interests.
4 In addition, $1,484,613 expended from contributed funds, estimated value of $200,096 for contributed lands, and $202,456 for relocations by local interests.
5 In addition, $71,370 expended from contributed funds.
6 See Annual Report for 1983, Fort Worth District, page 16-12.
7 In addition, $14,396,307 expended from contributed funds, estimated value of $1,224,219 for contributed lands, and contributed work in the amount of $1,070,806 by local interests. Work performed at 100% Local Sponsor expense was in the amount of $320,347.
8 In addition, $237,792 expended from contributed funds.
9 In addition, $92,920 expended from contributed funds.
10 In addition, $480,888 expended from contributed funds.
11 In addition, $16,976,675 expended from contributed funds.
12 In addition, $12,340,997 expended from contributed funds.
13 Completed. Lower 8.6 miles of channel rectification on Highland Bayou was de-authorized April 5, 1999.
14 In addition, $2,895,428 expended from contributed funds.
15 In addition , $835,000 expended from contributed funds.

TABLE 40-E
OTHER AUTHORIZED ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION PROJECTS

Project	For Last Full Report See Annual Report For	Cost to September 30, 2007	
		Construction	Operation and Maintenance
Corpus Christi Beach, TX (Beach Restoration) [1]	2000	2,120,641[2]	–
Laguna Madre Seagrass Restoration, TX [1]	1998	225,440[3]	–
Salt Bayou, McFadden Ranch, TX[1]	1997	1,754,000[4]	–
Sabine-Neches Waterway Bessie Heights, TX	2006	874,041[6]	
Sabine-Neches Waterway - Texas Point National Wildlife Refuge, TX[1]	2004	784,329[5]	–

1 Completed
2 In addition $2,009,710 expended from contributed funds.
3 In addition $75,146 expended from contributed funds.
4 In addition, $576,877 expended from contributed funds and an estimated value of contributed lands in the amount of $8,000.
5 In addition $229,254 expended from contributed funds and $32,189 Non-Federal work-in- kind
6 In addition, $286,281 expended from contributed funds.

TABLE 40-F DEAUTHORIZED PROJECTS

Project	For Last Full Report See Annual Report For	Date And Authority	Federal Funds Expended	Contributed Funds Expended
Baytown	1980	Sec. 1001 of PL 99-662	245,000	------
Brazos River, TX, Velasco to Old Washington	1924	Sec. 1001 of PL 99-662 17 Nov 1986	216,989[1]	223,010
Corpus Christi Ship Ch - 1913 Act Jetty	------	Sec. 1001 of PL 99-662 19 Jul 1992	------	------
Cypress Creek, TX (Structural portion)	2006	Sec 3181(23) of PL 110-114 8 Nov 2007	6,243,830	835,000
Falfurrias, TX	1995	Sec 3181(25) of PL 110-114 8 Nov 2007	103,454	0
GIWW, Harbor Refuge at Seadrift	1978	Sec. 1001 of PL 99-662 19 Jul 1992	79,041	------
Liberty Local Protection Project, TX	1971	Sec. 1001 of PL 99-662 17 Nov 1986	98,517	------
Mill Creek Brazos River, Austin Co. 1946 Act	1952	Sec. 1001 of PL 99-662 1 Jan 1990	24,753	------
Navidad & Lavaca Rivers, Jackson and Lavaca Counties- General Channel Project	1952	Sec. 1001 of PL 99-662 1 Jan 1990	21,086	------
Peyton Creek, TX	1975	Sec. 1001 of PL 99-662 17 Nov 1986	66,377	------
Sabine River and Tributaries, TX (Echo to Morgan Bluff)	1971	Sec. 1001 of PL 99-662 17 Nov 1986	------	------

[1] Includes $123,676 for previous projects.

TABLE 40-G TOTAL COST OF EXISTING PROJECTS

See Section In Text	Project	Funds	New Work	Maintenance	Rehabilitation	Total Cost to Sep. 30, 2007
2.	Brazos Island Harbor, TX	Regular	24,346,787	81,274,471	2,170,080	105,621,258
		Public Works	2,848,560	0	0	2,848,560
		Contributed	10,571,509	1,352,092	0	11,923,601
		Total cost of project	37,766,856	82,626,563	2,170,080	120,393,419
3.	Cedar Bayou, TX	Regular	940,006	4,991,622	0	5,931,628
		Contributed	586,390	0	0	586,390
		Total cost of project	1,526,396	4,991,622	0	6,518,018
4.	Channel to Port Bolivar, TX	Regular	85,214	2,148,206	0	2,233,420
		Hurricane Supplemental	0	300,000		300,000
		Total cost of project	85,214	2,448,206	0	2,533,420
6.	Corpus Christi Ship Channel, TX	Regular	75,896,388	158,909,643	0	234,806,031
		Public Works	324,287	0	0	324,287
		Contributed	6,188,059	1,299,550	0	7,487,609
		Total	82,408,734	160,209,193	0	242,617,927
		Value of useful work performed	1,716,695	0	0	1,716,695
		Contributed land	276,720	0	0	276,720
		Total cost of project	84,402,734	160,209,193	0	244,611,342
7.	Freeport Harbor, TX	Regular	65,103,456	106,042,000	8,935	171,145,456
		Public Works	116,575	0	0	116,575
		Contributed	20,811,568	229,311	0	21,040,879
		Hurricane Supplemental	0	1,999,768	0	1,999,768
		Total	86,031,599	108,271,078	8,935	194,302,678
		Value of useful work performed	360,249	0	0	360,249
		Total cost of project	86,391,848	108,271,078	8,935	194,662,927
8.	Galveston Harbor and Channel, TX	Regular	0	0	0	0
		Channel	11,920,187	140,597,249	0	152,517,436
		Seawall	8,754,209	512,163	595,973	9,266,372
		Hurricane Supplemental	0	2,070,996	0	2,070,996
		Public Works	0	13,121	0	13,121
		Contributed	3,648,932	2,982,425	0	6,631,357
		Total cost of project	24,323,328	146,175,954	7,969,329	170,499,282
9.	Gulf Intracoastal Waterway between Apalachee Bay, FL and the Mexican Border	Regular	155,160,199	712,480,605	3,390,338	872,031,142
		Public Works	466,477	0	0	466,477
		Inland WW. Trust Fund	28,634,490	0	2,955,700	31,590,190
		Contributed	6,797,407	1,955,617	0	8,753,024
		Hurricane Supplemental	0	566,918	0	566,918
		Total	192,058,573	687,299,132	6,346,038	885,703,742
		Value of useful work performed	395,000	0	0	395,000
		Contributed land	139,776	0	0	139,776
		Total cost of project	192,593,349	687,299,132	6,346,038	886,238,518

TABLE 40-G TOTAL COST OF EXISTING PROJECTS

See Section In Text	Project	Funds	New Work	Maintenance	Rehabilitation	Total Cost to Sep. 30, 2007
10.	Houston Ship Channel, TX	Regular	29,042,293	261,493,624	0	290,535,917
		Public Works	2,612,932	0	0	2,612,932
		Contributed	1,382,760	551,583	0	1,934,343
		Hurricane Supplemental	0	14,882,500		14,882,500
		Total cost of project	33,037,985	276,927,707	0	309,965,692
14.	Sabine-Neches Waterway, TX	Regular	49,592,331	324,987,932	0	374,579,723
		Public Works	1,363,652	0	0	1,363,652
		Contributed	2,103,435	5,938,114	0	8,041,549
		Hurricane Supplemental	0	20,204,194	0	20,204,194
		Total	53,059,418	351,129,701	0	404,189,119
		Value of useful work performed	32,000	0	0	32,000
		Contributed land	116,760	0	0	116,760
		Total cost of project	53,208,178	351,129,701	0	404,337,879
15.	Texas City Channel, TX	Regular	18,081,073	40,799,219	0	58,880,292
		Public Works	136,296	0	0	136,296
		Hurricane Supplemental	0	1,510,954	0	1,510,954
		Contributed	1,178,544	0	0	1,178,544
		Total cost of project	19,395,913	42,310,172	0	61,706,085
16.	Trinity River and Tributaries, TX	Regular	82,514,870	43,697,801	0	126,212,671
		Contributed	66,000	0	0	66,000
		Total cost of project	82,580,870	43,697,801	0	126,212,671

TABLE 40-H CHANNEL DIMENSIONS

See Section In Text	Project	Section of Waterway	Adopted Project Dimensions: Depth in Feet (Below Mean Low Tide)	Adopted Project Dimensions: Bottom Width (Feet)	Improved Project Dimensions: Depth in Feet (Below Mean Low Tide)	Improved Project Dimensions: Bottom Width (Feet)	Length: Feet	Length: Miles
2.	Brazos Island Harbor, TX	Outer Bar and Jetty Channel	44	400	44	400		2.5
		Padre Island to Long Island	42	250	42	250		2.1
		Long Island to Goose Island	42	250	42	250		9.6
		Goose Island to Turning Basin Extension	42	300	42	300		3.2
		Turning Basin Extension	42	325	42	375		1.3
		Brownsville Turning Basin	36	1,200	36	660-1,200	2,670	0.5
		Port Isabel Channel via East Turnout	36	200	36	200		1.4
		West Wye, from Brownsville Channel	36	200	36	200		0.8
		Port Isabel Turning Basin	36	200-1,000	36	200-1,000	1,300	0.2
		Fishing Boat Harbor:						
		West Basin	15	370-305	15	370-305	1,470	0.3
		Middle Basin	15	370-305	15	370-305	1,200	0.2
		East Basin	15	370	15	370	1,470	0.3
		Connecting Channel	15	270	15	265	1,230	0.2
		Entrance Channel	15	100	15	100	770	0.1
3.	Cedar Bayou, TX	Houston Ship Channel to Bayou Mile 3.0	10	100	10	100		5.7
		Bayou Mile 3.0 to Mile 11.0[7]	10	100	-	-		-
4.	Channel to Port Bolivar, TX	Port Bolivar Channel	30	200	30	200	-	-
		Turning Basin	30	750[1]	14	200	900	0.2
6.	Corpus Christi Ship Channel, TX	Aransas Pass Outer Bar Channel	47	700	47	700		1.8
		Aransas Pass Jetty Channel	45	600-730	45	600		1.0
		Inner Basin at Harbor Island	45	730-1,720	45	Irregular	1,550	–
		Channel to Port Aransas	12	100-150	12	100		0.1
		Port Aransas Turning Basin	12	200-400[2]	12	200[2]	200	–
		Anchorage Basin at Port Aransas	12	300-400	12	300-400	900	0.2
		Inner Basin to Mile 8.5	45	600-500	45	600-500		8.5
		Mile 8.5 to LaQuinta Junction	45	500	45	500		3.6
		LaQuinta Junction to Corpus						

TABLE 40-H CHANNEL DIMENSIONS

TABLE 40-H CHANNEL DIMENSIONS

See Section In Text	Project	Section of Waterway	Adopted Project Dimensions: Depth in Feet (Below Mean Low Tide)	Adopted Project Dimensions: Bottom Width (Feet)	Improved Project Dimensions: Depth in Feet (Below Mean Low Tide)	Improved Project Dimensions: Bottom Width (Feet)	Length: Feet	Length: Miles
6.	Corpus Christi Ship Channel, TX (continued)	Christi Turning Basin	45	400	40-45	400		8.6
		Corpus Christi Turning Basin	45	800	45	1,000	5,423	1.0
		Industrial Canal	45	400	45	400		1.1
		Avery Point Turning Basin	45	975	45	1,000	1,150	0.2
		Channel to Chemical Turning Basin	45	400	45	350		0.6
		Chemical Turning Basin	45	1,200[5]	45	1,050[5]	1,690	0.3
		Tule Lake Channel	45	300	40	200		3.1
		Tule Lake Turning Basin	45	1,200	40	900	1,000	0.2
		Viola Channel	45	300-350	40	200-250		1.8
		Viola Turning Basin	45	1,200	40	700-900	1,000	0.2
		Channel to LaQuinta	45	300-400	45	300-400		5.6
		LaQuinta Turning Basin	45	1,200	45	1,200	800	0.1
		Turning Point at LaQuinta Channel Junction	45	1,250[3]	45	1,250[3]	1,250	0.2
		Jewel Fulton Canal	12	100	12	100	–	0.8
		Jewel Fulton Turning Basin	12	200	12	200	400	0.1
		Mooring Area at Ingleside:						
		Mooring Area (a)	45	150	45	150	–	0.8
		Mooring Area (b)	45	150	–	–	–	–
7.	Freeport Harbor, TX	Outer Bar Channel	47	400	47	300	–	3.0
		Jetty Channel	45	400	45	200	–	0.8
		Quintana Turning Basin	45	750[4]	–	–	–	–
		Channel to Brazosport Turning Basin	45	400	45	390	–	1.2
		Brazosport Turning Basin	45	1,000[4]	45	1000	667	0.1
		Channel to Upper Turning Basin	45	285-375	45	285-375	–	1.4
		Upper Turning Basin	45	1,200[4]	45	1200[4]	800	0.1
		Channel to Stauffer Chemical Plant	30	200	30	200	–	1.1

TABLE 40-H CHANNEL DIMENSIONS

See Section In Text	Project	Section of Waterway	Adopted Project Dimensions: Depth in Feet (Below Mean Low Tide)	Adopted Project Dimensions: Bottom Width (Feet)	Improved Project Dimensions: Depth in Feet (Below Mean Low Tide)	Improved Project Dimensions: Bottom Width (Feet)	Length: Feet	Length: Miles
7.	Freeport Harbor, TX (continued)	Stauffer Turning Basin	30	500	25	500	500	0.1
		Brazos Harbor Channel	36	200	30	200	–	0.5
		Brazos Harbor Turning Basin	36	750[4]	30	750[4]	675	0.1
		Extended Entrance Channel	51	800	47	800		3.82
8.	Galveston Harbor and Channel, TX	Entrance Channel	51	800	47		–	4.7
		Outer Bar Channel	51	800	47	800	–	1.7
		Inner Bar Channel	49	800	47	800	–	3.2
		Anchorage Basin	36	2,962	36	2,962	–	1.8[1]
		Bolivar Roads Channel	49	800	47	800	–	1.0
		Bolivar Roads Channel to 43rd St.	40	1,125	40	1,125	–	3.9
11.	Houston Ship Channel, TX	Bolivar Roads to Morgan Point	47	530	45	530	–	26.2
		Morgan Point to Boggy Bayou	49	530	45	530	–	12.8
		Boggy Bayou to Greens Bayou	47	300	45	300	–	2.4
		Greens Bayou to Sims Bayou	42	300	40	300	–	5.3
		Hunting Bayou Turning Point	42	900-1,000[9]	40	948-1,000[9]	1,375	–
		Clinton Island Turning Basin	42	800[9]	40	965-1,070[9]	1,592	–
		Sims Bayou to Southern Pacific Slip	40	300	40	300	–	0.6
		Southern Pacific Slip to Houston Turning Basin	36	300	36	300	–	2.9
		Houston Turning Basin	36	400-1,000	36	400-1,000	3,100	0.6
		Upper Turning Basin	36	150	36	150	1,000	0.2
		Brady Island Channel	10	60	10	60	–	0.9
		Barbour Terminal Channel	40	300	40	300	–	3.1
		Turning Basin	40	2,000	40	2,000	2,000	0.4
		Bayport Ship Channel	42	300	40	300	–	3.8
		Turning Basin	1,600	40	1,600	1,000	0.3	–
		Anchorage Area	150	40	150	–	–	1.9
		Five-Mile Cut Channel	10	125	8	125	–	
		Light-Draft Channel: Upper Turning Basin to Jensen Drive	10	60	10	60	–	4.1
		Turkey Bend Channel	10	60	10	60	–	0.8
		Greens Bayou Channel:	42	250	40	250		0.3

TABLE 40-H CHANNEL DIMENSIONS

See Section In Text	Project	Section of Waterway	Adopted Project Dimensions: Depth in Feet (Below Mean Low Tide)	Adopted Project Dimensions: Bottom Width (Feet)	Improved Project Dimensions: Depth in Feet (Below Mean Low Tide)	Improved Project Dimensions: Bottom Width (Feet)	Length: Feet	Length: Miles
11.	Houston Ship Channel, TX (cont.) (continued)	Mile 0 to Mile 0.36	40	175	40	175	–	0.3
		Mile 0.36 to Mile 1.57	15	100	15	100	–	1.3
12.	Matagorda Ship Channel, TX	Outer Bar and Jetty Channel	38	300	38	300	–	3.2
		Channel to Point Comfort	36	300-200[6]	36	300-200[6]	–	20.9
		Approach Channel to Turning Basin	36	200-300	36	200-300	–	1.1
		Turning Basin	36	1,000	36	1,000	1,000	0.2
		Channel to Port Lavaca	12	125	12	125	–	4.1
		Lynn Bayou Turning Basin	12	27-340	12	27-340	532	0.1
		Channel to Harbor of Refuge	12	125	12	125	–	1.9
		North-South Basin	12	300	12	300	1,682	0.3
		East-West Basin	12	250	12	250	1,750	0.3
		Channel to Red Bluff	6	100	6	100	–	20.2
14.	Sabine-Neches Waterway, TX	Sabine Bank Channel	42	800	42	800	–	14.7
		Sabine Pass Outer Bar Channel	42	800	42	800	–	3.4
		Sabine Pass Jetty Channel	40	800-500	40	800-500	–	4.1
		Sabine Pass Anchorage Basin	40	1,500	40	1,500	3,000	–
		Sabine Pass Channel	40	500	40	500	–	5.6
		Port Arthur Canal	40	500	40	500-1160	–	6.2
		Entrance to Port Arthur Turning Basins	40	275-678	40	282-550	–	0.3
		Port Arthur East Turning Basin	40	420	40	370-547	1,765	0.3
		Port Arthur West Turning Basin	40	600	40	350-550	1,610	0.3
		Channel connecting Port Arthur West and Taylors Bayou Turning Basins	40	200-250	40	200-250	–	0.6
		Taylors Bayou Turning Basin	40	150-1,000	40	86-1248	3,470	0.7
		Sabine-Neches Canal, Port Arthur Canal to Neches River	40	400	40	1160-400	–	11.2
		Turning Point at Mile 19.5	40	900[4]	40	800[4]	–	8
		Neches River, Mouth to Maneuvering Area Beaumont Turning Basin	40	400	40	400-600	–	18.3
		Turning Point, Mile 31.1	40	1,000[4]	40	1,200	700	8

TABLE 40-H CHANNEL DIMENSIONS

See Section In Text	Project	Section of Waterway	Adopted Project Dimensions: Depth in Feet (Below Mean Low Tide)	Adopted Project Dimensions: Bottom Width (Feet)	Improved Project Dimensions: Depth in Feet (Below Mean Low Tide)	Improved Project Dimensions: Bottom Width (Feet)	Length: Feet	Length: Miles
15.	Sabine - Neches Waterway, TX (continued)	Turning Point, Mile 36.6	40	1,000[4]	40	1,000	930	8
		Turning Point, Mile 40.3	40	1,000[4]	40	1,300	1,530	8
		Channel Extension, Mile 40.3	36	350	36	350	1,265	0.2
		Maneuvering Area at Beaumont Turning Basin	40	Irregular	40	Irregular	1,300	0.2
		Beaumont Turning Basin	34	500	34	160-535	1,500	0.3
		Beaumont Turning Basin Extension to End of Project Channel Vicinity						
		Bethlehem Steel Company	30	200	30	200-525	–	0.7
		Sabine-Neches Canal, Neches River to Sabine River	30	200	30	200	–	4.4
		Sabine River Channel, Mouth to Foot of Green Ave.	30	200	30	200-300	–	9.5
		Orange Turning Basin	30	Irregular	30	Irregular	1,550	0.3
		Old Channel Around Harbor Island	25	150-200	25	150-200	–	2.4
		Adams Bayou	12	100	12	100	–	1.7
		Cow Bayou	13	100	13	100	–	7.0
		Orangefield Turning Basin	13	300	13	300	500	0.1
15.	Texas City Channel, TX	Texas City Channel	50	600	40	400	–	6.8
		Turning Basin	50	1,000-1,200	40	1,000	4,253	.8
		Industrial Barge Canal:[10] Channel from Texas City Turning Basin to Mile 1.7	40	300-400	–	–	–	–
		Turning Basin	40	1,000	–	–	–	–
16.	Trinity River Channel, TX	Multiple Purpose Channel to Fort Worth[11]	12	200	–	–	–	–
		Channel to Liberty[12]	9	150	6	100	–	41.4
		Anahuac Channel	6	100	6	100	–	5.8

[1] Average.
[2] Includes 100-foot channel width.
[3] Includes 450-foot channel to Corpus Christi.
[4] Diameter.
[5] Includes 350-foot channel width.
[6] 300-foot width through Matagorda Peninsula.
[7] Deauthorized.
[8] Included in channel length.
[9] Includes 300-foot channel width.
[10] Channel dredged 34 feet deep by 250-200 feet wide by 9,908 feet long and basin 34 feet deep by 1,000 feet wide by 1,150 feet long by local interests.
[11] Not constructed.
[12] 9-foot by 150-foot channel completed from Houston Ship Channel to a point one mile below Anahuac, a distance of 23 miles. Upper end not connected to river channel to prevent salt intrusion into river. River channel maintained at 6 by 100-foot from mouth to Liberty, Texas.

TABLE 40-I GULF INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY APALACHEE BAY, FL. TO MEXICAN BORDER EXISTING PROJECT DIMENSIONS, PROVIDED FOR IN TRIBUTARY CHANNELS

Tributary Channel	Adopted Project Dimensions		Improved Project Dimensions			
	Depth in Feet (Below Mean Low Tide)	Bottom Width (Feet)	Depth in Feet (Below Mean Low Tide)	Bottom Width (Feet)	Length	
					Feet	Miles
TABLE 40-I GIWW DIMENSIONS						
Offats Bayou						
Main Channel	12	125	12	125	–	2.3
West Wye	12	125	12	125	2,200	0.4
Chocolate Bayou Channel[1]						
12-Foot Channel via						
East Turnout[2]	12	125	12	125	–	8.2
West Turnout[3]	12	125	12	125	–	0.8
9-Foot Channel[4]	9	100	–	–	–	–
Turning Basin	9	600	–	–	–	–
San Bernard River Channel[5]	9	100	9	100	–	26.0
Colorado River Channel[6]	9	100	9	100	–	15.5
Turning Basin	9	400	9	400	500	0.1
Silting Basin	9	150	9	150	–	1.0
Mouth of Colorado River[7]						
Navigation Channel, GIWW to Gulf	15-12	100-200-300	15-20	100-200-300	–	–
Turning Basin at Matagorda	12	350	–	–	–	–
Channel to Palacios[8]	12	125	12	125	–	16.1
Turning Basin No. 1	12	200	12	200	635	0.1
Turning Basin No. 2	12	300	12	300	1,130	0.2
Connecting Channel	12	150-480	12	130-400	–	0.1
Channel to Barroom Bay[9]	12	60	–	–	–	–
Channel to Victoria Main Channel via						
East Turnout	12	125	12	125	–	34.8
Turning Basin	12	600(AVG)	9	500(AVG)	800(AVG)	0.1
West Turnout Channel	12	125	12	125	–	0.8
Channel to Seadrift via South Turnout	9	100	9	100	–	2.0
Turning Basin	9	250	9	200	230	–
North Turnout Channel	9	100	9	100	–	0.5
Harbor of Refuge at Seadrift Channel	9	100	–	–	–	–
Basin	9	200	–	–	–	–

TABLE 40-I GULF INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY APALACHEE BAY, FL. TO MEXICAN BORDER EXISTING PROJECT DIMENSIONS, PROVIDED FOR IN TRIBUTARY CHANNELS

	Adopted Project Dimensions		Improved Project Dimensions			
Tributary Channel	Depth in Feet (Below Mean Low Tide)	Bottom Width (Feet)	Depth in Feet (Below Mean Low Tide)	Bottom Width (Feet)	Length Feet	Length Miles
Channel to Rockport	9	200	9	200	–	2.1
Turning Basin	9	475	9	342(AVG)	1,225	0.2
Channel to Aransas Pass	14	175	14	125-175	–	6.1
Turning Basin	14	300	14	300	2,212	0.4
Channel to Conn Brown Harbor	14	125	14	0.2	125	–
Conn Brown Harbor	14	300	14	300	1,800	0.3
Channel to Port Mansfield[10]						
Entrance Channel	16	250	16	250	–	0.8
Approach Channel to Hopper Dredge Turning Basin	16	100	16	100	–	0.4
Hopper Dredge Turning Basin	16	300	16	300	300	0.1
Channel Across Padre Island and Laguna Madre	14	100	14	100	–	7.7
Turnout Channels, East Side of Main Channel, GIWW						
North Turnout	12	100	12	100	–	0.6
South Turnout	12	100	12	100	–	0.6
Channel West Side of Main Channel, GIWW, to P.T. of Turnout Channels	14	100	14	100	–	0.6
Turnout Channels, West Side of Main Channel, GIWW						
North Turnout	12	200	12	200	–	0.6
South Turnout	12	200	12	200	–	0.6
Channel from P.T. of Turnout Channels to Approach Channel to Main Turning Basin	14	125	14	125	–	0.6
Approach Channel to Main Turning Basin	14	200	14	200	–	0.3
Main Turning Basin	14	400	14	400	1,250	0.2
Turning Basin Extension	14	1,000	14	1,000	580	0.1
Small Craft Basin	8	160	8	160	860	0.2
Shrimp Basin	12	350	12	350	1,450	0.3
Channel to Harlingen via South Turnout						

TABLE 40-I GULF INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY APALACHEE BAY, FL. TO MEXICAN BORDER EXISTING PROJECT DIMENSIONS, PROVIDED FOR IN TRIBUTARY CHANNELS

Tributary Channel	Adopted Project Dimensions		Improved Project Dimensions			
	Depth in Feet (Below Mean Low Tide)	Bottom Width (Feet)	Depth in Feet (Below Mean Low Tide)	Bottom Width (Feet)	Length	
					Feet	Miles
from Main Channel, GIWW	12	125	12	125[11]	–	25.8[12]
Turning Basin near Rio Hondo	12	400	12	400	500	0.1
North Turnout from Main Channel	12	200	12	200	–	0.7
Port Isabel Side Channels						
Main Channel	12	125	12	125-90	–	0.6
Main Channel	12	233-60	12	233-60	–	0.4
South Leg	12	125	12	125	–	0.2
Port Isabel Side Channels						
Main Channel	12	125	12	125-90	–	0.6
Main Channel	12	233-60	12	233-60	–	0.4
South Leg	12	125	12	125	–	0.2
Port Isabel Small Boat Harbor						
Entrance Channel	7	75	7	75	–	1.4
Harbor Channel	6	50	6	50	–	0.3
Boat Basin	6 Variable		6	72-501	1,308	0.2

1 Includes the construction of a salt water barrier at Mile 16.9.
2 Constructed 10 feet deep by 100 feet wide by local interests. East turnout channel constructed 150 feet wide.
3 Constructed by local interests.
4 Authorized to mile 13.2. Mile 8.2 to Mile 13.2 was deauthorized.
5 Authorized to Mile 31 above mouth (channel mile 29.41). Upper 3.4 miles was deauthorized under Section 12 of PL 93-251.
6 Includes a discharge channel from Matagorda, Texas, to the gulf, which was dredged by local interests in 1939. (Maintenance will be discontinued upon completion of improvements authorized by R&H Act of 1968.)
7 Authorized by R&H Act of 1968. Also provides for a dam across the present discharge channel, a new 250-foot wide by 20 to 23-feet deep discharge channel into Matagorda Bay, and a 15-foot by 200-foot wide entrance channel with parallel jetties from the gulf shoreline into the Gulf of Mexico. East jetty to be 3,500 feet long and west jetty 2,900 feet long.
8 Includes two protective breakwaters at entrance to turning basins.
9 In the inactive category for maintenance.
10 Also provides for two stone jetties at the gulf entrance about 1,000 feet apart. (North jetty constructed 2,300 feet long and south jetty constructed 2,270 feet long.)
11 South turnout is 200 feet wide.
12 Authorized to mile 31. Mile 25.8 to Mile 31 was deauthorized.

TABLE 40-J DREDGING OPERATIONS

See Section In Text	Project	Description	Period	Cubic Yards of Materials	FY 07Cost

TABLE 40-J DREDGING OPERATIONS

2. Brazos Island Harbor, TX (Maintenance)				
	Dredging Brazos Island Harbor, TX in Cameron County. Main Channel and Turnin Basin	October 1, 2006 to September 30, 2007	715,461	$2,127,879
	Dredging Brazos Island Harbor Jetty Channel	February 09, 2007 to April 1, 2007	442,670	$1,668,473
6. Corpus Christ Ship Channel, TX (Maintenance)				
	Dredging Corpus Christi Ship Channel Entrance Channel	December 22, 2006 to April 30, 2007	954,566	$2,470,499
	Dredging Corpus Christi Ship Channel La Quinta Junction to Beacon 82	July 9,2007 to September 30, 2007	252,085	$744,170
7. Freeport Harbor, TX (Maintenance)				
	Dredging Freeport Entrance Channels	October 1, 2006 to January 30, 2007	1,362,354	$3,634,553
8. Galveston Harbor and Channel , TX (Maintenance)				
	Dredging Galveston Harbor & Channel Jetty and Entrance Channel in Galveston County, and Matagorda Ship Channel. Entrance Channel Matagorda Cnty.	October 1, 2006 to October 4, 2006	671,297	$996,053[1]
	Dredging Galveston Harbor Inner Channel	August 30, 2007 to January 26, 2008	3,010,986	$2,789,350
9. Gulf IntracoastalWaterway, TX				
GIWW – Main Channel (Maintenance)				
	Dredging High Island to Rollover Pass in chambers & Galveston Counties	October 1, 2006 to September 30, 2007	60,154	$629,437

TABLE 40-J DREDGING OPERATIONS

See Section In Text	Project	Description	Period	Cubic Yards of Materials	FY 07 Cost
	9. Gulf IntracoastalWaterway, (Maintenance) (continued)				
		Dredging GIWW, Freeport Harbor to Brazos River in Brazoria County	October 1, 2006 to October 19, 2006	389,826	$1,301,828,
		Dredging GIWW Boggy Bayou to Upper Matagorda Bay and Channel to Palacios	December 28, 2006 to September 30, 2007	3,577,573	$9,465,265
		Dredging GIWW Corpus Christi Bay To Mudflats	December 22, 2006 to February 28, 2007	1,011,000	$4,928,600
		Dredging Rollover Pass and Bolivar Flare	April 27, 2007 to September 30, 2007		$2,980,707
	Chocolate Bayou (Maintenance)	Dredging Chocolate Bayou Channel	October 1, 2006 to December 11, 2006	354,348	$813,878
	Channel to Victoria (Maintenance)	Dredging Channel to Victoria, Lower Reach	June 28, 2007 to September 30,2007	400,635	$3,255,564
	10. Houston-Galveston Navigation Channels, TX (New Work)				
		Houston-Galveston Navigation Channel, Dredging Upper Bay and Barge Lanes - Lanes CC # 11	October 1, 2006 to April 18, 2007	0	$699,002[1]
		Dredging, Houston-Galveston Morgan's Point to Exxon, Harris & Chambers Counties, TX	October 1, 2006 June 20, 2007	674,746	$1,581,786[2]
		Dredging, Redfish to Morgan's Point And Bayport Ship Channels in Harris and Chambers Counties, TX	October 1, 2006 to November 20, 2007	2,602,374	$4,475,756[3]
	11. Houston Ship Channel (Maintenance)				
		Dredging Sims Bayou to Turning Basin & USCG, HSC	October 1, 2006 March 27, 2007	0	$140,000
		HGNC (45-foot proj.) Dredging Upper Bay and Barge Lanes in Chambers and Harris Counties, TX	October 1, 2006 April 18, 2007	0	$281,036[4]
		Dredging Morgan's Point to Exxon, Barbour's Cut Terminal & Green's Bayou in Harris & Chambers Counties, TX	October 1, 2006 to September 30, 2007	571,667	$3,424,815
		Dredging Redfish to Morgan's Point and Bayport Ship Channels in Harris and Chambers Counties	October 1, 2006 to September 30, 2007	1,253,100	$6,576,210

TABLE 40-J DREDGING OPERATIONS

See Section In Text	Project	Description	Period	Cubic Yards of Materials	FY 07Cost
	Barbour Terminal Channel (Maintenance)				
		Dredging Barbour's Cut Terminal	October 1, 2006 to June 20, 2007	0	$19,278[5]
	Bayport Ship Channel (Maintenance)				
		Dredging Redfish to Morgan's Point and Bayport Ship Channels in Harris And Chambers Counties	October 1, 2006 to September 30, 2007	2,166,476	$7,978,862
	Green's Bayou Channel, TX (Maintenance)				
		Dredging Green's Bayou in Harris and Chambers Counties, TX	October 1, 2006 to September 30, 2007	124,313	$1,405,682[6]
12.	**Matagorda Ship Channel, TX (Maintenance)**				
		Dredging Matagorda Peninsula to Point Comfort in Calhoun and Matagorda Counties, TX	October 1, 2006 to September 30, 2007	2,794,774	$3,451,945
		Dredging Matagorda Ship Channel Indian Point to Point Comfort	March 30, 2007 to September 30, 2007	1,680,728	$2,852,286
14.	**Sabine-Neches Waterway, TX (Maintenance)**				
		Dredging Pt. Arthur Canal, Junction Area, and Turning Basin in Jefferson County, TX	October 1, 2006 to May 13, 2007	884,104	$1,861,782[7]
		Dredging Lower Reach Neches River Channel	October 1, 2006 to January 24, 2007	1,762,685	$5,974,231[8]
		Dredging Port Arthur Canal, Junction Area, And Turning Basin, Sabine-Neches Waterway In Jefferson County	January 17, 2007 to September 30, 2007	2,213,314	$5,092,080
15.	**Texas City Channel, TX (Maintenance)**				
		Dredging Texas City Channel, Industrial Canal	October 1, 2006 to December 13, 2006	0	$155,520[9]

[1] Close out cost; Includes $118, 970 Non-Federal share.
[2] Includes Non-Federal Share in the amount of $438,490
[3] Includes Non-Federal Share in the amount of $1, 206, 071
[4] Close out cost
[5] Close out cost
[6] Includes Non-Federal Share in the amount of $315,260
[7] Includes Non-Federal Share in the amount of $70,908
[8] Includes Non-Federal Share in the amount of $275,382
[9] Close out cost